National Republican.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Forty-First Congress—Second Regular Session

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1870.

SENATE.

The House resolution declaring the 30th of May in every year a public holiday forever was taken up on motion of Mr. Drake.

Mr. Sherman would not interpose an objection to this resolution, but he was opposed to it. He thought it was taking advantage of a strong public sentiment in favor of those who perished against the rebellion. He did not think it proper to make a holiday by law of this day, and force people to abstain from their daily avocations. Our people were too practical to sanction anything of this kind.

Mr. Drake thought that in one day out of 365 our people might let business go to pay tribute to the 300,000 patriots who lost their lives to save the republic.

Mr. Sumner suggested that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and Mr. Sherman then made a motion to that effect.

The motion was carried by ayes 37, noes 13.

The House bill granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was read.

Mr. Sumner asked for its immediate consideration.

Mr. Trumbull also asked for its immediate consideration, and hoped that it would be passed unanimously.

Mr. Edmunds said a bill giving a larger amount to Mrs. Lincoln was now before the Senate Committee on Pensions. Considerable testimony had been taken and statistics gathered, and a report had been drafted which would be presented in a week, and Senators then might vote for the bill or otherwise, as the facts were presented.

Mr. Sumner said this bill had been introduced more than a year ago, and had all that time been slumbering in the Pensions Committee room while Mrs. Lincoln had been suffering in poverty.

The bill was then placed on the calendar.

Mr. Cameron introduced a joint resolution to furnish medals for the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania soldiers who first marched to the defence of the Capitol. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Drake introduced a bill to promote the greater efficiency of the Navy.

The business on the calendar was then proceeded with, and the following were passed:

The joint resolution appropriating $25,000 for the benefit of the Wilberforce University in Ohio, coming up,

Mr. Drake explained that it was not intended to take money directly from the Treasury, but to apply certain funds of the Freedmen's Bureau to this purpose.

Mr. Patterson did not know but it would be better to apply these funds to giving a common school education to the masses of the colored children of the South, instead of taking so large a portion to give a collegiate education to a few.

Mr. Sherman stated that the Wilberforce University was located in Greene county, Ohio. By its charter there was no distinction on account of race or color. The students were all colored, they were mostly emancipated slaves from Kentucky and Tennessee; they were being fitted to go out in the South and act as teachers in their own race.

Mr. Trumbull thought here was something for the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] to look after. It seemed that although the charter did not prohibit it, that practically there was a distinction on account of race and color, as white people were not educated, and he did not know but that the Senator [Mr. Sumner] might bring in an amendment to prohibit it. (Laughter.) That Senator wanted to repeal the charter of the Medical Society here because it made a distinction on account of race and color, when there was nothing in the charter on the subject.

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., was much amused at the humor of Mr. Trumbull, but he thought the question was a serious one; he thought there was as much necessity for educating these people now as there was just after the war.

Mr. Ferry thought this bill was wrong in principle. It proposed to take from the educational fund of the Freedmen's Bureau this large amount to give to a Northern college, which should be applied to giving a common school education to the colored children of the South.

Mr. Sherman said this was not properly a Northern college, as scarcely any but Southern youths were educated there.

After some further discussion, the bill was passed over.

The bill for the relief of the Drew Theological Seminary, of Madison, N. J., was passed over.

The joint resolution directing the survey of a route for a railroad on the west bank of the Potomac river, from a point opposite Georgetown to Harper's Ferry was passed.

Mr. Conkling, from the Committee of Conference on the Census Bill, made a report, which, after some discussion, was concurred in.

The bill limiting the appointment of certain officers in the Treasury Department was taken up.

Mr. Patterson explained that the officers meant in the bill were special agents, and the bill would save over $50,000.

Mr. Fowler thought the number of these agents should be cut down at least one half.

Mr. Hamlin said these agents were of great service; they detected frauds often which it was utterly impossible for the collector to detect, and he believed that every one of them saved ten times his compensation.

Mr. Trumbull was glad that the matter was to be regulated by law, but he thought it wrong that these agents were paid any amount that it suited them and the Secretary without Congress knowing anything about it.

The bill was then passed over.

The bill to aid in the construction of the Omaha and Northwestern Railroad and Telegraph Line from Omaha via the mouth of the Niobrara river to Fort Berthold, Dakota Territory, was taken up and passed.

The bill limiting the appointment of certain officers in the Treasury Department, which was passed over, was again taken up, and after amendment, was passed.

[It restricts the number of special agents hereafter to 53, divides them into 3 classes, the compensation of the classes respectively to be $10, $6 and $5 per day and their actual expenses.]

The Senate then, at 4:30 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Paine, of Wis., introduced a bill to admit the State of Georgia to representation in the Congress of the United States; which, with the amendment proposed by Mr. Beaman, of Mich., were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Stiles, of Pa., introduced a joint resolution directing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to declare their respective houses adjourned at 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 4th day of July. The resolution was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 63.

Mr. Jenckes, of R. I., reported the House bill to reorganize the civil service, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The bill was read, when Mr. Jenckes addressed the House in favor of it, and explained its provisions.

Pending consideration of the bill, the morning hour expired and the bill went over until to-morrow.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole and resumed consideration of the tariff bill.

The paragraphs imposing duties on andirons, sadirons, &c., and on glazed, tinned or unenamelled wrought iron were stricken out on motion of Mr. Schenck, without opposition, as also the paragraph on cast iron, steam, gas or water pipe.

The paragraphs relating to steel were then reached, and Mr. Asper, of Missouri, moved to amend by making the duty on all cast or other description of steel, in ingots, blooms or billets, and on rolled or hammered steel in bars, rods, sheets, slabs, plates, bands, coils or strips, 2 cents per pound instead of 2½ cents per pound.

This amendment elicited a good deal of discussion participated in principally by the Western and the Pennsylvania members, and Mr. Allison offered an amendment to Mr. Asper's motion to make the duty two and one half cents, and this was agreed to by a vote of 79 to 67.

The Ways and Means Committee then made an effort to strike out the section, but the House refused to sustain the motion, 63 voting for it and 75 against it.

The next paragraph was then read as follows: On steel of circular shapes or forms, cast, cut, rolled or hammered to pattern, not otherwise provided for, four cents per pound. After a brief discussion this was amended on motion of Mr. Cox, by making the duty three cents per pound, by a vote of 73 to 60. This however was not final for the amendment was amended by a motion to make the duty three and a half cents which was adopted by a vote of 71 to 69.

The next paragraph is as follows: "On steel railway bars, two cents per pound, and on all railway bars made in part of steel, one and one half cent per pound: provided that metal converted, cast or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process, of whatever form or description, shall be classed as steel."

Mr. Benjamin, of Mo., moved to amend by striking out the proviso and imposing a duty of one cent a pound on Bessemer steel. Mr. Benjamin, in support of his amendment, said there was a monopoly of the manufacture of this steel in the United States. It was controlled in part by a member of this House, [Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania,] who was the assignee of a large steel manufactory; by an ex-member from New York, [Mr. John A. Griswold, of Albany,] who had been upon the floor all the time the debate has been in progress instructing members in relation to the matter, and the other gentleman was a citizen of Albany. No one could manufacture a Bessemer steel rail without paying royalty to these gentlemen. A high tariff was therefore in the interest of the few, and was kept up to the detriment of the people at large. He could see no reason, therefore, why the duty should be greater than one cent per pound.

Messrs. Banks, Cox and Beck advocated the amendment.

Mr. Kelley, of Pa., opposed it.

Mr. Bingham moved to amend by making the duty $30 per ton, and advocated it in a brief speech.

Mr. Schenck opposed the amendment, and advocated the paragraph as it came from the committee. He read from a circular signed by 95 officers of railroads in the United States, and who represent 33,000 miles of railroad, to show that the railroad officials were in favor of keeping up the duty, because the rails were thereby cheapened.

Mr. Randall, of Pa., inquired whether most of these railroad men who had signed the circular were not more or less interested in the Bessemer patent.

Mr. Schenck was not aware of the fact.

Mr. Randall said he knew it.

Mr. Archer, of Md., asked whether Mr. John W. Garrett's name was to the circular. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was one of the longest roads in the country, and expended much money for rails, but he did not believe Mr. Garrett's name would be found on that circular.

Mr. Schenck replied that Mr. Garrett's name was not there. That was the great trouble with men like Garrett and Cornelius Vanderbilt, who built up monopolies for themselves and then were the most bitter opponents of other interests which they were pleased to designate as monopolies.

After further debate, Mr. Benjamin modified his amendment to make the duty thirty dollars per ton. To this Mr. Bingham again offered an amendment for thirty-six dollars per ton.

Mr. Bingham's amendment was agreed to—yeas 73, nays 62.

Mr. Cox made the point of order that Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, had voted in violation of the rule of the House which declared that no member should vote upon a question in which he was immediately interested.

The Chair (Mr. Wheeler) said there was no evidence before the committee that Mr. Morrell was immediately interested in the issue.

Pending further consideration, the committee rose.

Mr. Jones, of Ky., asked leave to offer a resolution for an adjournment over to-morrow out of respect to the people of Virginia, who will devote to-morrow to humiliation and prayer on account of the recent calamity in Richmond.

Objection was made.

The House, then, at 5:35 p. m., adjourned.

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THE COURTS.

ORPHANS' COURT—Judge Purcell.—The passing of a few acts was the sum total of the business of this court yesterday.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Chief Justice Cartter and Justices Wylie and Fisher sat in banc yesterday on the following cases:

THE NICHOLAS MURDER CASE—A NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

United States vs. Albert Nicholas. This case comes up on appeal from Judge Olin's rulings in the criminal court, where the accused was convicted of the murder of his wife and sentenced to be hung on the 13th of May.

Dr. Snodgrass and Mr. F. Miller appeared for the prisoner and Carrington for the United States.

The first exception is that the court erred in refusing to allow the following hypothetical case to be submitted to Dr. Cox:

It has been proved that a man has, from the age of twelve years, given indications of mental imbecility, and has had three severe attacks of epilepsy, followed by further indications of imbecility, and that his wife, three weeks previous to the homicide, had given birth to a still-born child, for which he put his house in mourning, and that he experienced a severe fall within thirty-six hours of said homicide, striking his head in the fall; and it is further proved that this man, without assignable motive, killed his wife, to whom he was strongly attached, inflicting upon her eighteen wounds on the head, and, at the same time, killed his mother-in-law with fifteen distinct and dreadful wounds, and then remained in the house with their bodies from half an hour to an hour and a half, and when the officers came to the house opened the door, gave himself up to them, and confessed what he had done—would you regard him as sane or insane at the time of committing the homicide?

Dr. C. had precisely testified as follows:

Witness is a practising physician; saw the prisoner at the jail some time since, in the presence of the counsel for the defence; did not make a minute examination; asked a few questions to ascertain his condition; discovered no physical defect; his appearance showed that he had a weak intellect; regarded the prisoner as being an imbecile; imbecility is a condition of mind where there has been some intellect. There are degrees of imbecility, as well as idiocy. Those forms of imbecility which in early life are attended by epilepsy are said to be most likely to lead to homicidal mania. It is possible that attacks of epilepsy may occur which may not be noticeable outside of the profession. The intervals between epileptic fits vary, and the books record intervals of fifteen years.

Witness described attacks of epilepsy, some of which were more intense than others. Persons when attacked by epilepsy are apt to fall into the fire when they are sitting in front of it. The description of the prisoner's condition, as given in the evidence, was a pretty good description of epilepsy.

Imbecility, when connected with epilepsy in early life, will sometimes result in homicidal mania, and sometimes when not accompanied by epilepsy.

The second exception is that the court erred in refusing to instruct the jury as follows:

If the jury have a reasonable doubt as to the case, either in reference to the homicide or the question of sanity, the prisoner should be acquitted.

If the jury find, from the evidence, that the prisoner is a man of weak mind, and fully believed that his life was in danger from the deceased, and committed the homicide, as he thought, in self-defence, although the circumstances would not have caused such an impression on a man of ordinary intellect, then he is not guilty of murder.

Mr. Miller argued that the court erred in refusing to allow the hypothetical case to be submitted to Dr. Cox. The practice of the courts, and especially of this court, has been and is to allow counsel on either or both sides to prepare such hypothetical cases and submit them to medical experts: The people vs. Lake, 2 Kernan, 358; M. Naghten's case, 10 Cl. and Fin., 210; Commonwealth vs. Harris, 7 Metc., 500; United States vs. McGlue, 1 Curtis, C. C., 1; Elwell on Malpractice and Medical Evidence, 310; 1 Bennett and Heard's Leading Crim. Cases, 105-9; Mary Harris' case, Sup. Ct. of D. C., pamphlet; Minnie Gaines' case, Sup. Ct. of D. C., reported in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

He said that the object of this practice is to get the opinion of persons qualified to form correct opinions in cases of mental disease, upon a certain statement of facts, and then the jury, determining for themselves whether such statement is supported by proof, will be able to call the best medical learning and skill to assist them in ascertaining the responsibility of the prisoner; and urged also that the court erred in overruling the prayer for the instruction granted above. He said that the law once was, and perhaps is yet, in some localities, opposed to the enlightened and liberal doctrine of this instruction, but we hold that with the laws of Draco, the scarcely less sanguinary laws of England in the last century, and the slave codes of our Southern States, this remnant of barbaric law has passed away from the District of Columbia, and is passing away from all countries favored to be governed by a progressive Christian jurisprudence.

The instruction is in accordance with reason and all the analogies of criminal law: Commonwealth vs. McKie, 1 Gray, 61; Powers vs. Russell, 13 Pick., 69; Crowninshield vs. Crowninshield, 2 Gray, 334; Fife vs. Commonwealth, 29 Penn. St. R., 439; State vs. Merrick, 19 Maine, 398; Commonwealth vs. Kimball, 24 Pick., 366; 1 Leading Crim. Cases, 351.

The counsel for Nicholas continued further, that the criminal intent could not have existed if the prisoner honestly, though erroneously, believed that his life was in danger: Levet's case, Cro. Car., 438; 1 Hale, 40; Selfridge's case; Granger vs. the State, 5 Yerger, 459; Wharton on Homicide, 213-6.

The counsel for the United States submitted the following propositions:

First. That the hypothetical case submitted to Dr. Cox was properly rejected by the court, because said hypothetical case was not supported by the evidence, and was therefore irrelevant, and because there is no evidence in the record tending to show that the said witness had any special knowledge or experience in reference to the subject of insanity, or had any personal knowledge of the prisoner. (See Baxter vs. Abbott, 1 Gray, 72; Commonwealth vs. Rich, 14 Gray, 335; Caleb vs. The State, 39 Miss., 722; State vs. Hinkle, 6 Iowa, 380; State vs. Knight, 43 Maine, 11; Roscoe's Criminal Evidence, p. 979; 2 Greenleaf, sec. 374, note; Whar. & Stille's Medical Jurisprudence, 94 and note.)

Second. That the defence of insanity must be made out affirmatively, beyond a reasonable doubt, by a preponderance of evidence. (See opinion of Mr. Justice Wylie in case of United States vs. Mary Harris, p. 119; Opinion of Circuit Court of District of Columbia, in case of United States vs. Foley; Opinion of Chief Justice Hornblower, Warton's Criminal Law, vol. 1, sec. 711; Opinion of Shaw, C. J., Commonwealth vs. Rogers, and other leading criminal cases.

Third. That there is no evidence in the record tending to show that the prisoner struck the fatal blow in self-defence. "To make homicide excusable on the ground of self-defence the danger must be actual and urgent; not problematical and remote, but evident and immediate, or the jury must be satisfied from the whole evidence that the defendant had reasonable ground to believe that he was in danger of losing his own life or sustaining grievous bodily harm, from which he could not safely escape."

The case was not argued by Dr. Snodgrass, he waiving his right to reply.

Judge Cartter said that the whole court concurred in the opinion that it was error below not to have allowed Dr. Cox to answer the question in the case stated. Courts could not interfere with the manner in which testimony should be brought forward, and none could say what shape the testimony might assume, or how far the proof would meet the case stated.

Judge C. continued, saying that professional testimony was brought forward, not because of the witnesses' acquaintance with the facts of the case or the person of the prisoner, but to give the conclusions of science from a given state of facts. In this case the objection to the case stated to Dr. Cox is said to be that all the statements made therein were not in proof on the trial. But the court could not settle what the facts were; what was proved—that was the province of the jury. The court, therefore, held that, in refusing to allow the case stated to be answered by Dr. Cox, the court below erred.

The court also held that the first overruled instructions was good law, and that to overrule it was error in the court below. The reason is that the law intends to punish men for crime; not fools for the abnormal results of their insanity. The punishments of law were for rational men, for none but a rational man could commit the crime of murder. The law required too, that men should be found guilty of crime upon proof which satisfied the jury beyond a reasonable doubt. Now, a reasonable doubt as to any necessary element of the crime is a reasonable doubt of the whole, for the crime could, as now committed, if the act charged as a crime lacked one of its essential constituents. It is granted that the onus of proving insanity rests upon the party which alleges it, and seeks to take advantage of it. But in making this proof the party which relies upon the insanity of the accused, in a capital case, comes under an exception which is made by the humanity of modern law, in favor of human life, and the benefit of the doubt is to be cast in favor of the accused.

Judge Wylie concurred with the Court on the law admitting the case stated to Dr. Cox, but did not agree with the remainder of the opinion. He said he did not wish to make law, and he was sure that the preponderance of precedents, not only as to number, but as to weight of authority was in favor of the old rule that insanity was an independent defence to be proved as any other defence might be. He concluded by reading the opinion of Judge Hornblower in Spencer's case.

Mr. Justice Fisher concurred with Judge Cartter.

A new trial was accordingly ordered, and the execution of Nicholas will not take place on the 13th inst.

Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Bailey. This case, which is a bill by an insurance corporation to compel the beneficiary of a policy of insurance to deliver up the same for cancellation on the ground that it was obtained by false representations, was reported as argued on Monday. A few additional authorities were submitted yesterday. The court ordered that the bill be dismissed without prejudice to the merits of the controversy, which is being litigated in on the law side of the court.

Barth vs. King; continued. Simmons vs. Corporation of Washington; ordered, on motion of Mr. Payne, to be placed upon the calendar.

Bragg vs. Bietz. The argument in this case was begun.

Adjourned.

DIED.

LONG.—On May 24, HENRY LONG, aged 81 years.

The funeral will take place from his residence, 827 Eleventh street northwest, at 2 o'clock on Thursday. The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

EDELIN.—At her home, in Corning, New York, SIDNEY THRUSTON, wife of Dr. Alfred Edelin and daughter of the late Wm. A. Bradley, of this city.

The funeral will take place at the residence of the sister of Dr. Edelin, Mrs. J. B. Summers, 227 G street west, at 4 p. m., May 4th, instant, (this day,) to which the friends of the family are respectfully invited.

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Necks to be cut off at fourth vertebral joint, and breast trimmed down; shanks of the fore quarters to be cut off four inches above the knee-joint, and of hind quarters eight inches above the hock-joint.

The Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops on such days and in such quantities as may be, from time to time, required by the proper authorities—the contract to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary General may direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 11th day of May, 1870.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of five thousand dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids which may not be deemed to the interest of the Government to accept is reserved.

Bids to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

Bidders may be present at the opening of proposals. FRANK TAYLOR,

Second Lieut. 16th Inf., A. C. S.

FORTY CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, ILL., April 23, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 m. WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1870, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department at Chicago, Illinois, with forty (40) Cavalry Horses.

Said Horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted for the cavalry service.

All Horses offered will be subject to a rigid inspection, and only those who conform to the standard for first-class Cavalry Horses will be received. Delivery to be made within twenty (20) days from date of contract.

Proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons, to the effect that the bidder is competent to carry out the terms of the contract if awarded him, and that he will give ample bond; therefor; the responsibility of the guarantors must be certified to by a clerk of a Court of Record.

Payment to be made in current funds on the completion of delivery and acceptance of all horses contracted for under terms of this advertisement.

The right to reject any and all bids offered is reserved.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, and must give the full name and address of the bidder.

Bidders are required to be present, or represented by some responsible person, at the opening of proposals.

By order of Brevet Major General D. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster General United States Army, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. A. J. McGONNIGLE, Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S., ST. PAUL, MINN., April 8, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, are invited by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, m. TUESDAY, May 10, 1870, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following Stores, delivered in this city at the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Depot:

100 Barrels of MESS PORK, to contain 200 pounds meat each, full salted, in full hooped oak barrels; meat to be free from rust or stain, and packed in winter of 1869-70.

135,000 Pounds fresh ground XXX FLOUR—made wholly from original stock of sound spring wheat of best quality—one-half to be in strong barrels, full headlined, and half in double sacks of 100 pounds each; the inner sack of twilled cotton, and outer one of gunny or strong burlaps. Brands must be taken.

100 Bushels (60 pounds to the bushel) prime new WHITE BEANS, well seasoned, dry, and of uniform size; to be put up in double sacks of 120 pounds each; the inner sack of twilled cotton and the outer one of gunny or burlaps.

10,000 Pounds of strictly prime RIO COFFEE, in double sacks.

5,000 Pounds of strictly prime RIO COFFEE, roasted, in double sacks.

400 Pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages—200 pounds Black and 200 pounds choice Green. Packages to be well strapped with green hickory straps, and in perfect order.

600 Gallons (in half barrels of about 20 gallons each) best quality pure WHISKY VINEGAR, to be free from all foreign acids or other injurious substances, of uniform quality and strength, requiring 35 grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one fluid ounce. The packages to be new, full-hooped, one iron hoop on each end, iron hooped heads to be painted, and bungs capped with tin.

6,000 Pounds good, hard BROWN SOAP, well dried, made by boiling, and from good material only; free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulterations.

5,000 Pounds good fine SALT—4,000 pounds in sacks and 1,000 in strong barrels.

1,000 Pounds fine TABLE SALT, in good, clean, dry spirit barrels. All old marks to be obliterated by painting the heads.

240 Pounds pure ground BLACK PEPPER, in quarter-pound packages, packed in boxes of 50 pounds each.

The above stores to be of the best quality, and ready for delivery within fifteen days from date of award.

Actual tare required on all packages, and no charges for packages allowed.

Samples required of all articles except Pork.

The proposals to be bound by all the conditions usually attached to my advertisements for subsistence Stores. J. H. GILMAN,

Capt. C. S. Bvt. Lt. Col., U. S. Army.

COUGHLIN'S DRUG STORE, OPPOSITE MASONIC TEMPLE—Fresh Stock, and lower prices than in any store in Washington.

Railroad Routes.

ALEXANDRIA, LOUDOUN & HAMPSHIRE RAILROAD.

Spring schedule, beginning March 21, 1870. Two trains daily (except Sunday) between Alexandria and Hamilton. Leave Alexandria at 8:20 a. m., and 5 p. m. Arrive at Hamilton at 10:40 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Leave Hamilton at 5:30 a. m. and 12:15 p. m. Arrive at Alexandria at 7:45 a. m. and 2:35 p. m. The 8:20 a. m. train from Alexandria and 12:15 p. m. train from Hamilton connect at Hamilton with Kemp's daily line of Coaches for Purcellville, Snickersville, Berryville and Winchester; also, with Hemmer's line of Coaches, which leave Leesburg daily for Aldie and Middleburg. R. H. HAVENNER,

General Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1869.

Trains between WASHINGTON and BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST, are now run as follows, viz:

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 5:00, 6:00 and 8:20 a. m., and 12:15, 1:30, 3:45, 4:30, and 5:30 p. m.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 and 8:20 a. m. and 3:30 and 5:30 p. m.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7 and 8:20 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 8 a. m. and 3:30, 4:30 and 8 p. m.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 8 a. m. and 3:30 and 8 p. m.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7 a. m., 3:30, and 9 p. m.

On Saturday at 7 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

On Sunday at 3:30, 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 ... 1:[illegible] a.m. | Baltimore ... 12:[illegible] m.

THE GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE. With ELEGANT SCENERY, Palace State-room day and night cars, with modern improvements. Two hundred miles saved to Western and Central New York.

THREE DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS WEST.

TWO DAILY TRAINS NORTH.

Through from Baltimore to ROCHESTER and PITTSBURG without change.

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, Baltimore, Md.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 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 8:00 a. m., 12:45 and 9:00 p. m.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 8:00 a. m., 12:45 and 5:40 p. m.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York at 9:00 p. m. and Philadelphia at 5:40 p. m.

Sleeping cars for New York on 9:00 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.

WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN, AND NORFOLK STEAMBOAT LINE.

The new, elegant, and fast side-wheel steamer, LADY OF THE LAKE, Capt. J. W. Denty, is running regularly between the above ports, landing at Alexandria, Fort Washington, Glymont, Piney Point, Point Lookout, and Fortress Monroe, leaving Seventh street wharf, Washington, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 p. m., returning, leaves Norfolk every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 p. m.

This steamer connects at Norfolk with the BOSTON STEAMERS, and Freight will be way-billed through.

For more extended information apply to Joseph L. Gatt, Georgetown; Hoxe, Wedderburn & Co., Alexandria; V. D. Groner, Norfolk; or to S. P. BROWN & SON, on the wharf, or at the Principal office, corner New York avenue and Fifteenth street, Washington, or on board to

BROWN, PLANT & CO., Proprietors.

CHARLES SPEAR, Gen'l Supt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1870.

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., 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 20, East River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 p. m. Leave GEORGETOWN every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 p. m.

For full information, apply to H. F. A. DEHMAR, Agent office and wharf foot of High street, Georgetown, or at the corner of Fifteenth street and New York avenue. J. W. THOMPSON, President.

Financial.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

(FREE OF U. S. TAX.)

OF THE

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA R. R. CO.'S

FIRST MORTGAGE

50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE

AT 95 FLAT,

the accrued interest from November 1st going to the buyer.

The greater part of the road is already completed, and shows large earnings, and the balance of the work is rapidly progressing.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as the safest and best investment in the market.

U. S. Five-twenties, at current prices only return five per cent. interest, while these pay eight and one quarter per cent. in Gold: and we regard the security equally good.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

Bankers, 32 Wall street, New York.

For Sale by

LEWIS JOHNSON & CO., Bankers.

MIDDLETON & CO., Bankers.

LEWIS JOHNSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

CITY OF WASHINGTON,

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE

on the following cities in Europe: LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, BERLIN AND BREMEN.

ALSO, TRAVELERS' CREDITS,

and transact a general Banking Business.

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.

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.

Scales.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

The attention of GROCERS AND BUTCHERS is called to my large and complete assortment of

PLATFORM AND

Counter Scales,

Which will be sold at Low Prices, and quality warranted.

JOS. L. SAVAGE, Penn. ave. and Tenth street.

Provision Stores.

TWENTIETH STREET

MARKET,

720 TWENTIETH STREET.

WM. LINKINS & SON.

Personal.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE PRIvate consultations at No. 1009 Massachusetts avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets west, with Dr. GARDNER, of the Eberd 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.

CONSULT YOUR OWN INTERESTS AND SAVE from 15 to 25 per cent. by buying at COUGHLIN'S DRUG STORE, corner of F and Ninth streets, under St. Cloud Hotel.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S., WILLET'S POINT, N. Y. H., April 13, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock, m., on MONDAY, May 16, 1870, by the undersigned, at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, for furnishing the troops thereat with Fresh Beef from June 1, 1870, to November 30, 1870. The envelopes (containing proposals) must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind-quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

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 residence.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., are the same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for proposals for furnishing fresh beef, from the Office of the Acting Commissary General Subsistence, N. Y.

CHARLES F. POWELL,

Second Lieutenant Corps of Engineers, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY OR LONG FORAGE.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 11, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 20th day of MAY, 1870, at 12 m., for furnishing such quantities of Hay or Long Forage as may be required from the 1st day of June, 1870, until the 31st day of May, 1871, at each of the following named Posts:

Austin, Fort Griffin,
Corpus Christi, Fort McKavett,
Fort Clark, Fort Quitman,
Fort Concho, Fort Richardson,
Fort Stockton, San Antonio,
Fort Davis, Waco.
Fort Duncan,

The hay and long forage to be of good, clean merchantable quality, perfectly cured and subject to rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence as soon as practicable after the 1st day of June, 1870, and continue in such quantities and at such times as the Receiving Officer may require, until the 31st day of May, 1871.

Bidders will state, separately, the price of each kind of Forage included in the proposal.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons (whose responsibility must be certified by the Clerk of a Court of Record) that the bidder is competent to, and will, carry out the contract if awarded to him, and the residence and post-office address of each bidder and guarantor must be stated.

The attention of bidders is called to section 16 of the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids offered.

Proposals to be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for ——, at ——," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds. GEORGE E. ALDEN,

Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, in charge Office Chief Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE CHIEF COMM'Y OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, ST. PAUL, MINN., April 4, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the A. C. S. at Fort Shaw, M. T., until 12 o'clock m. THURSDAY, May 12, 1870, for supplying said Beef from the block, from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, inclusive, to the troops at Fort Shaw, M. T., Fort Ellis, M. T., and Fort Benton, M. T., and to the troops at Camp Baker, near Diamond City, from June 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, inclusive.

The number of companies at present at these posts is as follows: At Fort Shaw, four; Ellis, five; Camp Baker, one; Fort Benton, one.

The Beef to be of good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and delivered at these posts in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down.

The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Bids may be made either for furnishing the beef at one of or at all the posts above named.

Bids from a firm must specify the name and address of each member thereof. Bidders are invited to be present to respond to their bids.

Each bid to secure consideration must contain a written guarantee from two responsible parties to the effect that the bidder is able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and that they are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be inclosed with the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids offered.

Payments to be made at each post monthly in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and addressed to A. C. S., Fort Shaw, M. T. J. H. GILMAN,

Capt. C. S. B't Lieut. Col. U. S. A.,

C. C. S. Dep't of Dakota.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ACTING ASS'T QUARTERMASTER, CAMP WINFIELD SCOTT, NEVADA, March, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Tuesday, May 10th, 1870, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada, with the following supplies, for the year ending June 30, 1871, viz:

250 cords of hard wood, or 350 cords of soft wood, more or less.

65,000 pounds barley, more or less.

150 tons of hay, more or less.

37 tons of straw, more or less.

The wood to be of good merchantable quality, and not less than six inches in diameter.

The barley to be clean, of good merchantable quality, and well sacked in good, strong sacks.

The hay to be of good merchantable quality, free from weeds, and delivered by the crop of 1870, cut in the proper season, well cured and baled.

The straw to be of good merchantable quality, clean, long and well baled.

These stores to be delivered at Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada, at such time and in such quantities as the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the Post may direct.

Bids will be received for any part or the whole of the supplies.

Bids will be accompanied by a deposit of $500, as security that the bidder will execute a contract according to his bid, should it be accepted.

Bidders will state their prices in gold coin, writing the amount in full as well as in figures.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

A copy of this advertisement will accompany each bid.

No bid will be received after the hour specified in the first paragraph of this advertisement, and no bid will be considered that does not comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

Contracts, under this advertisement, are not to be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division commanders.

Indorse envelope, "Proposals for Army Supplies"—"Wood" or "Barley," &c., as the case may be, and address them to the Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada.

A. GRANT.

1st Lieut. 1st Cavalry, A. A. Q.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y. H., April 7, 1870.

Proposals, in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon, May 7, 1870, for supplying FRESH BEEF to the troops at this post.

The said Beef to be fresh, of a good, marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks, shanks, and kidney-tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be, from time to time, required by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of four quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, will also be received by the undersigned, up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families stationed at this post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice Fresh Beef as they may, from time to time, require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs, or rib-roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary General shall direct, commencing on the 7th day of June, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of Fresh Beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of two thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, m., on the 7th of May, 1870, at Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed G. P. COTTON,

Second Lieutenant, 1st Artillery, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SEA WALL.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, CITY HALL, BOSTON, MASS., April 15, 1870.

Proposals will be received at this office until 3 p. m. of the 18th of May next for furnishing the materials and workmanship required for the construction of the Sea Wall proposed to be built at the north head of Long Island, Boston harbor. The materials required are the following, the quantities being approximately taken:

7,600 bbls. best Hydraulic Cement.

16,300 bushels of good Sand.

3,150 cubic yards of Broken Stone for concrete.

1,000 running feet Granite Facing, 5½ feet high.

1,000 running feet Granite Coping, course 2 feet 8 inches high.

1,600 tons Irregular Granite for paving.

The workmanship is to be understood as to include all expenses whatever incident to building the wall from the above named materials, and proposals therefor must express a price for each of the following-named items, to wit:

1. For excavation of foundation—per cubic yard.

2. For making and placing concrete—per cubic yard.

3. For setting the header and stretcher courses of granite facing—per superficial foot of face.

4. For setting the coping course—per foot run of the wall.

5. For digging, removing and depositing earth for back slope, re-establishing slope in front of wall, and other excavations not of foundation—per cubic yard.

6. For laying the paving and preparing surface for its reception—per square yard.

For work not included in the above items—per day's work, as follows:

7. Masons or stonecutters—per day.

8. Good laborers—per day.

9. Yoke of oxen, with cart or truck and driver—per day.

10. A good horse, harness, cart and driver—per day.

11. For materials to be purchased—per cent. advance on actual cost.

The above "rates per day" will be understood to cover and include a general and faithful supervision.

No bid for workmanship will be considered unless all the above eleven items of price shall be distinctly set forth.

Separate bids may be entertained for the supply of the separate classes of material; such bids, however, must cover expenses to be incurred for providing facilities for the landing of the material and its transport to a place of deposit on shore, as neither wharf nor roadway will be constructed at present by the United States.

The United States shall not be bound to the acceptance of any bid, whether for material or workmanship, unless the engineer officer in charge shall be satisfied that the same is for the interest of the United States.

Preference will be given to those proposals which cover the most items.

Plans and drawings showing the site and character of the work, and the blank forms of contract and specifications required to be signed by the contracting parties, together with blank forms of proposal and guarantee, upon which the bids to insure consideration are required to be made out, will be open to inspection in this office from this date till the close of the bidding, at 3 p. m. of the 18th of May next. J. G. FOSTER,

Brevet Major Gen., U. S. A., Lt. Col. Engineers.

Government Sales.

U. S. ANIMALS AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 4, at 10 a. m., at the Quartermaster stables, corner of Connecticut avenue, Nineteenth and N streets:

2 HORSES AND 1 MULE.

In good condition, their services being no longer necessary.

Terms: Cash.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

C. H. HOYT.

Captain, A. Q. M., Depot Quartermaster.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16, 1870.

By direction of the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, I will offer for sale at public auction, on MAY 26, 1870, at 11 a. m., a lot of condemned Ordnance Stores, consisting of Cannon and Mortars, Cavalry Saddles, Harness, Leather Accoutrements, Scrap Iron, &c.

Catalogues of property offered, with terms and conditions of sale, may be obtained at the Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., and at this Arsenal. S. C. LYFORD,

Brevt. Lieut. Col., U. S. Army, Commanding.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE HORSES, MULES, QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, AND CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, April 8, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., WEDNESDAY, May 11, 1870:

7 Unserviceable Horses.

7 Unserviceable Mules.

And a large variety of Unserviceable Quartermaster's Stores and Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting of

25,000	Grain Sacks,	510	Army Wagons,
10,000	Saddle Blankets,	740	Blind Bridles,
1,000	Horse Brushes,	1,000	Horse Collars,
200	Wagon Covers,	300	Halters,
500	Sets Harness,	2,000	Files and Rasps,
500	Saws,	1,300	feet Hose,
7	Mowing Machines,		Sewing Machines,
2	Shingle Machines,	1	Framing Mill,
40	Stoves, assorted,	57	Pantins,

And a large assortment of Carpenters', Blacksmiths', and Saddlers' Tools. Also, Nedasks, Wall, Libby, and common Tents, Camp Kettles, Mess Pans, &c.

Articles will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

All articles purchased must be removed within two days from date of sale, and at purchaser's cost.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

By authority of the Major General Commanding Department of the Missouri.

JAMES M. MOORE,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, on THURSDAY, May 26, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., under the direction of Capt. William H. Gill, military storekeeper, U. S. army, a large lot of unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of

1,[illegible] Blankets, woolen.

1,[illegible] Uniform Coats.

13,[illegible] Uniform Jackets.

[illegible] Great Coats.

[illegible] Sack Coats.

4,[illegible] pairs Trowsers.

[illegible] pairs Drawers.

1,[illegible] Flannel Shirts.

7,[illegible] pairs Stockings.

[illegible] Forage Caps.

[illegible] pairs Boots.

7,[illegible] pairs Bootees.

7,[illegible] Shelter Tents.

2,[illegible] Canteens.

4,[illegible] Knapsacks, strapped.

And other articles.

Terms cash, payable in United States currency.

All property purchased must be removed within five days.

Goods will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office or at the office of Captain Gill, Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, 139 and 141 south Fourth street.

STEWART VAN VLIET,

Dep. Q. M. and Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

At the Augusta Arsenal, near Augusta, Georgia, on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870,

there will be sold at public auction, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following property:

7 Iron Cannon.

232 Springfield Rifle Muskets.

250 Sharp's and Burnside's Carbines.

2 Navy Revolvers. (Confed. manu.)

6,500 Parts of Sets of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements.

3,000 Spare Parts of Small Arms.

161 Cavalry Saddles.

450 Curb Bridles and other Parts of Horse Equipments.

126 Horse Blankets.

75 Surcingles.

75 Pairs of Spurs and Straps.

3,000 Rounds Carbine Cartridges.

2,574,100 Percussion Caps for Muskets.

22,000 [illegible] for Shot Guns.

[illegible] Parts of Artillery Harness and Equipments.

5,500 Pounds Wrought Iron Scrap.

[illegible] Carts.

1 Sets Mule Harness.

A lot of small articles, including a quantity of second-hand Blacksmiths', Carpenters', and Harness Makers' Tools.

A quantity of Shovels, Spades, Scythes, Grindstones, Wheelbarrows, &c.

ALSO,

1 Portable Steam Engine, 5-horse power.

1 Chain Lathe, 24-foot swing.

1 Screw Lathe, 12-foot swing.

1 Slide Rest Lathe.

[illegible] Pounds Phosphorus, gross weight.

[illegible] Pounds Refined Chlorate of Potassa.

[illegible] Gallons Green Turpentine.

The Phosphorus and Chlorate of Potassa are of good quality.

Terms of sale: Cash, on day of sale.

D. W. FLAGLER,

Captain of Ordnance, Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

THE SAN ANTONIO AND MEXICAN GULF RAILROAD FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 11, 1870.

In compliance with the order of the Secretary of War, dated March 26, 1870, there will be sold at public auction, at Indianola, Texas, between the hours of 12 m. and 3 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1870, all the right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf railroad, from Lavaca to Victoria, Texas.

The sale will include the road-bed, entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipments, as follows:

28 Miles of track, more or less.

1 Passenger Car.

1 Baggage Car.

[illegible] Box Cars.

[illegible] Platform Cars.

1 Engine and Tender.

1 Engine.

1 Engine.

1 Engine House, at Lavaca.

1 Depot Building, at Lavaca.

1 Depot Building, at Victoria.

1 Machine Shop, at Victoria.

2 Pairs Trucks, loose, at Depot in Victoria.

4 Pairs Trucks, under two Platform Cars.

1 Miscellaneous lot of Railroad material, Boxing, Straps, &c.

1 worthless lot of Blacksmith's Tools.

1 mixed lot of Machinery, being odd pieces, &c., in shop at Victoria.

Spare Trucks, lying loose along the road between Lavaca and Victoria.

2 pairs Driving Wheels, at Victoria.

1 Tank.

1 Cistern.

1 Iron Safe.

2 Stoves.

2 pairs Scales.

2 Hand Trucks.

1 Cross-cut Saw.

The property may be inspected on application to the agent of the road, and any information desired may be obtained from the Chief Quartermaster Fifth military district, at Austin, Texas.

Full particulars given on day of sale.

Terms of payment—Cash in United States funds.

By order of Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds:

GEORGE E. ALDEN,

Brevet Major and Acting Quartermaster, United States army, in charge of Office Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, OMAHA, NEB., April 20, 1870.

Sealed bids, in duplicate, with guarantee signed by two responsible parties, not bidders, and accompanied by a deposit of $10,000, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, a. m., on FRIDAY, May 20, 1870, for the delivery of the following named supplies at the points designated below:

OMAHA BARRACKS, NEBRASKA.

2,250 Cords Hard Wood, or 1,500 Tons of Coal; 700 tons of Hay, 200 tons Straw, 150 bushels Lime.

FORT KEARNY, NEBRASKA.

[illegible] Cords Wood, or 230 tons of Coal; 150 bushels Lime.

FORT McPHERSON, NEBRASKA.

2,600 Cords Wood, or 1,[illegible] tons Coal; 1,700 tons Hay, 2,000 bushels charcoal, 300 bushels Lime.

NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA.

200 Cords Wood, or 200 tons of Coal.

FORT SEDGWICK, COLORADO.

1,200 Cords Wood, or 500 tons of Coal; 151 tons of Hay, 12 bushels Lime.

SIDNEY, NEBRASKA.

100 Cords Wood, or 45 tons of Coal; 15 tons of Hay.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYOMING.

4,000 Cords Wood, or 1,[illegible] tons of Coal; 2,000 tons Hay, 10,000 bushels Charcoal.

FORT SANDERS, WYOMING.

600 Cords Wood, or 270 tons of Coal; 200 tons Hay, 1,000 bushels Charcoal, 400 bushels Lime.

FORT FRED. STEELE, WYOMING.

2,500 Cords Wood, or 1,740 tons of Coal; 425 tons Hay, 2,000 bushels Charcoal, 300 bushels Lime.

FORT BRIDGER, WYOMING.

750 Cords Wood, or 344 tons of Coal; 400 tons of Hay, 2,500 bushels Charcoal.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH.

70 Tons of Hay, 2,500 bushels Charcoal, 1,000 bushels of Lime.

FORT LARAMIE, WYOMING.

2,300 Cords Wood, 325 tons of Hay, 3,000 bushels Charcoal.

FORT FETTERMAN, WYOMING.

1,560 Cords Wood, 200 tons of Hay, 2,000 bushels Charcoal, 700 bushels Lime.

CAMP BROWN.

540 Cords Wood, at Shoshone Agency, in Wind River valley.

Bids are invited for hay in stack or in bales. Drainage poles and sail will be required for stacked hay. The locality from which coal will be furnished must be stated.

Bids must be made separately for each article at each post named, and may be made for any portion of the supplies required.

The delivery of the supplies to commence July 1, 1870, and one fifth of the whole quantity of wood or coal, hay and straw, and one half of the charcoal and lime to be delivered each month thereafter until the delivery is completed.

Contracts will be let with the proviso that the quantities may be reduced at any time during the delivery of the supplies, by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

Full conditions will be made known and blank bids furnished on application at this office.

Bids from contractors and bidders who have heretofore failed to comply with their agreements will not be considered.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By command of Brevet Major General Augur:

ALEX. J. PERRY,

Bvt. Brig. Gen., Chief Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

OFFICE DEPOT COM. OF SUBSISTENCE, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 6, 1870.

Sealed proposals are invited until 12 m., on FRIDAY, the 6th of May, 1870, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department at this Depot with such quantities of Stationery, (Letter, Cap, Note, Folio Post, Envelops, Blotting and Wrapping Paper; Official and Letter Envelopes; Blank and Letter Copying Books; Black and Red Inks; Office Tape, Twine, Steel Pens, Mucilage and Lead Pencils) as may be from time to time required for six months.

Payment will be made in Government funds at the end of each month.

Proposals to be in duplicate, stating the quality and price of the above articles, and addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Stationery." CHAS. SELLMER,

Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. C. S.

Medical

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, Affection 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 indulgence. 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, Coughs, 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 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 render 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 consequences 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 important 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.,

Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

ORPHANS' COURT.

APRIL 16, 1870.

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit: In the case of JAMES W. PLANT, administrator of Martin Long, deceased, the administrator aforesaid has, with the approbation of the Orphans' Court of Washington county aforesaid, appointed Saturday, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1870, for the final settlement and distribution of the personal estate of said deceased, and of the assets in hand, as far as the same have been collected and turned into money; when and where all the creditors and heirs of said deceased are notified to attend, with their claims properly vouched, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit in said deceased's estate: provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in the Daily NATIONAL REPUBLICAN previous to the said day.

Test: A. WEBSTER, Register of Wills.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE SUBscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Smith, late of Washington county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of April, 1870.

THOMAS MARTIN, Executor.

ORPHANS' COURT.

APRIL 26, 1870.

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit: In the case of JOHN FREEMAN, administrator of Patrick Fitzgerald, deceased, the administrator aforesaid has, with the approbation of the Orphans' Court of Washington County aforesaid, appointed Tuesday, 17th day of May, A. D. 1870, for the final settlement and distribution of the personal estate of said deceased, and of the assets in hand, as far as the same have been collected and turned into money; when and where all the creditors and heirs of said deceased are notified to attend, with their claims properly vouched, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit in said deceased's estate: provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN previous to the said day.

Test: A. WEBSTER, Register of Wills.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, No. 206 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO., April 17, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., May 12, 1870, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with

50,000 POUNDS OF TOBACCO.

Samples of the Tobacco, in packages of not less than 100 pounds, and of the stock or leaf not less than 20 pounds, from which it is manufactured, must accompany proposals.

Daily inspections will be made of the Tobacco in the leaf in course of manufacture, and the Tobacco compared with the retained samples, and also of the manner of manufacture.

The Tobacco will be required to be put up in pound and half pound lumps; one quarter of the amount in pounds, and three quarters in half pound lumps.

The Tobacco must, with usual storage and attention, be warranted to keep two years, and bidders will so state in their bids.

Two sureties, who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract according to its true intent and meaning, and will enter into bonds in the sum of $12,000 to that effect, if required, will sign the bids as well as the proposer.

Further particulars and requirements can be ascertained on application at this office.

Proposals must be made on printed forms, to be had at this office, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco," and addressed to the undersigned.

JOHN W. TURNER,

Brevet Major General and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMY., (No. 206 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,) ST. LOUIS, MO., April 18, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. FRIDAY, May 6, 1870, for furnishing the Subsistence Department, United States army:

25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides in sacks or tierces.

1,000 pounds Breakfast Bacon, sugar-cured and canvassed, in boxes about 100 pounds each.

5,000 pounds Sugar-cured Hams, canvassed, in sacks or tierces.

10,000 pounds Choice Family Flour, in barrels or double sacks.

10,000 pounds Hard Bread, in boxes.

5,000 pounds kiln-dried Corn Meal, in barrels or double sacks.

3,000 pounds Rice, in barrels or double sacks.

1,000 pounds kiln-dried Hominy, in barrels or double sacks.

15,000 pounds Sugar, equal to Stuart's "C," in barrels or double sacks.

5,000 pounds Adamantine Candles, full weight, in boxes.

1,000 pounds Leaf Lard, in caddies, packed in cases.

The usual conditions, which can be ascertained on application at this office, will be required.

Proposals must be made in duplicate, on printed forms, to be had at this office, indorsed "Proposals for ——" (naming the articles,) and addressed to the undersigned.

JOHN W. TURNER,

Bvt. Maj. Gen. and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF COM. OF SUBSISTENCE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 14, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, are invited until 12 o'clock, m., on the 10th day of May, 1870, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with the following stores, viz:

For 300 barrels Mess Pork, of the best quality—not rusty.

For 1,000 barrels of Flour, equal to the Government standard. Each barrel of Flour purchased will be required to weigh 196 pounds, and all Flour abstracted at previous inspections, or missing from the barrels from other causes, will be required to be made up by the contractor.

For 5,000 cans Condensed Milk; Borden's Eagle brand.

For 100 kits of Mackerel, No. 1.

The above articles to be of the very best quality, and put up in superior packages, and to be delivered at the Subsistence depot in this city within ten days after the opening of the bids.

No bids will be received from parties who have failed to comply with their engagements with any branch of the Government.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and marked, "Proposals." A. BECKWITH,

Brevet Major General and Commissary of Subsistence, United States army.