National Republican

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING ..... JANUARY 11, 1865.

Office Cor. 10th and D, near Penna. Av.

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

☞ We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Contributors will therefore preserve copies.

☞ All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to Wm. J. Murtagh, Proprietor National Republican, Washington, D. C.

VIRGINIA.

The reading of the *Journal* in the House of Representatives yesterday developed the fact that a mistake was made, after all, on Monday, pending the vote upon the Virginia bill, and that there was really a tie vote upon Mr. Benjamin's motion to reconsider the vote whereby the previous question was ordered on the bill. It appeared from the Journal, as was ascertained by a count when the House adjourned on Monday, that the vote really stood 77 to 77. The motion was therefore defeated, and all subsequent proceedings were treated as a nullity, and did not appear at all upon the record. Hence the question yesterday would have been directly upon the passage of the bill, if Mr. Bingham had not withdrawn it to allow Mr. Farnsworth to put the bill agreed upon previously by the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. Bingham has, however, not abandoned his bill, but will introduce it to-day as a substitute for the Reconstruction Committee proposition.

The Committee's bill fails to give general satisfaction, although it is not so extreme and ultra as was certainly to be expected. It is true it imposes no test oath, but still its conditions are, many of them, objectionable, and especially that feature which makes certain acts of the Legislature irrevocable. The bill is certainly not what the people of Virginia had a right to expect; but, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, we sincerely hope that if Mr. Bingham fails to secure consideration for his amendment to-day, he will cast the weight of his influence in favor of this bill of the committee. Let us have something at least that will bring Virginia's Senators and Representatives back into the halls of Congress.

Popular Lectures.

Nothing affords more gratification to the thoughtful mind than the fact that the popular taste is becoming more and more refined and cultivated. We hail with joy every effort made to popularize those subjects which tend directly or indirectly to the development of the mind, combining entertainment with instruction. Such an effort is now being made by the Young Men's Christian Association, in the course of scientific lectures to be inaugurated this evening. We have been permitted to glance over the subjects of the lectures on Natural History. The first series of the course will be by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins, of New York. Where Prof. Hawkins is known his name has been sufficient to insure a full house. His first lecture is, "*The unity of plan and variety of external form* in animals having a spinal column, and animals constructed to live in water." The following lectures are to be upon the "varied adaptation of limbs for locomotion in water, the air and on the earth;" on the "form of birds and their construction for existence and progression in the air;" and upon the "plan and external form of animals designed for locomotion on the earth, specialization of limbs for walking, running, leaping, and climbing." We most sincerely hope that these lectures may be so fully sustained that the association may feel inclined in future to provide us a more extensive course, embracing a greater variety of subjects in the field of science. The second and third series in the course cannot fail to be very popular, in view of the names announced.

Personal.

Ex-Governor Goodwin, of Maine; H. Sanford, president of Adams' Express Company; Felix R. Bennett and family, Pittsburg, Pa.; S. R. Harlow, New Jersey, marshal southern district of New York; A. R. Culver, W. A. Bailey, James Hoy and family, Mrs. Fox and maid, Alfred Pell, R. T. Hoy and family, Edwin Crosswell, New York; John N. Keeler and family, Albany, and Dr. Wm. M. Guilford and lady, Pennsylvania, are at the Arlington.

General John Cochrane has been elected chairman of the New York City Republican Committee.

Hon. H. H. Emmons, Hon. A. B. Maynard, Hon. John W. Longyear, and Charles W. Clisbee and family, Michigan; Hon. Richard Yates and Henry Yates, Illinois; Col. C. H. Roberts, Concord, N. H.; Capt. H. C. Maharin, New York; C. H. Snow, Virginia; C. B. Parker and wife, New Hampshire; G. J. Munroe and wife, Massachusetts; Luther Lee, jr., S. M. Manley, and A. Washburn, Richmond; J. Trask, Massachusetts; H. Saunders, Chester, Pa.; J. Steinhour, son, and daughter, New York; George Whitten, Lancaster, Pa.; G. W. Pratt and D. D. Durborow, Virginia; and A. Goldberg, New York, are at the St. James hotel.

The District of Columbia Committee.—The House Committee on Affairs of the District of Columbia had a meeting yesterday morning, and informally discussed matters that had been referred to it. The assignment for the day was the proposed amendment to the National Junction railroad bill. The committee had written letters to Gov. Bowie, president of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, and to Mr. Garrett, notifying them of the amendments suggested to the bill, and requesting them to appear before the committee, if they had anything to present upon the subject.

A letter was received from Mr. Garrett, stating that a prior engagement would prevent his attendance yesterday, but that he would appear before the committee at some future time.

Sleeping Cars.—Messrs. Pullman & Co. have, through their patents, been enabled to make arrangements with the different railroad companies, so that the sleeping cars on all the roads are now under their management. This arrangement, if carried out in a liberal and business-like manner, as we doubt not it will be, will contribute much to the convenience of the traveling public, while if an opposite course is pursued the managers will have it in their power to become a great annoyance.

Mr. Launt Thompson, sculptor, proposes, through a gentleman of this city, to make a statue of Gen. Scott, heroic size, for the Soldiers' Home, and to supply his own bronze, for the sum of $15,000. Mr. Thompson stands at the head of his profession in this country. Will our Congressmen make a note of this when they are distributing their favors to artists?

Sunday Night Train South.—The Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company has put on a night train between the city and Richmond, running on the same time as the trains on week days, with the same sleeping cars. The first Sunday train ran on Sunday last.

Nominations.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday: Otway C. Berryman and Frederick P. Ela to be second lieutenants in the marine corps; Thos. C. McClure, of Minnesota, to be receiver of public moneys at St. Cloud, Minn.

The Regents of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, have recently resolved to admit females to the university.

Staff and Line—Honor Sick Unto Death.

Human nature is an inconsistent arrangement. It permits men who are individually upright and honorable, but who are bound to the interests of a defective institution, to use such means in the support of that institution as they would never countenance or use in the support of their own personal interests.

A marked illustration of this moral perversion is shown in a memorial which a few merchants and merchants' clerks in New York have been induced to sign adverse to that reorganization of the navy which would harmonize the position of the staff corps, and thus harmonize the whole service. The delusive spirit of this memorial lies in the statement that the staff corps seek to supersede the military authority of the line, and the moral character of it rests in the fact that every officer of the navy knows this to be untrue.

Another illustration of the unscrupulous despotism of any institution embracing false principles in its organization is presented by a writer of a recent article in the Washington *Chronicle*, who concentrates his whole force in an attempt to depreciate the honor of the death of Assistant Surgeon Longshaw, in the attack on Fort Fisher.

It had been asserted that Assistant Surgeon Longshaw fell in the discharge of his duty in the front line of action. The would-be exact writer for the *Chronicle* takes exception to this statement, because, as he says, Dr. Longshaw did not fall in the line of action, but in an attempt to rescue the body of a line officer.

But for the perverting influences surrounding an honorable officer he would have blushed, in any contest, to have made this attempt to depreciate the honor of the death of a brother officer who died so nobly. Was it less creditable to die in the cool discharge of a sacred duty than to fall in the excitement of battle in the front line of action? But it may be claimed the truth of history required this correction. Granted. But if made in this spirit, why was not the whole truth told by one so accurate as to the precise facts of Dr. Longshaw's death? He, on the contrary, terms it an "exceptional case," and suppressed the fact that this same Dr. Longshaw was commended to the Department by Admiral Dahlgren for carrying out a hawser to a grounded monitor under fire in Charleston harbor; and by implication conceals that other well known fact, that as many medical officers lost their lives in the late war as did lieutenant commanders, who have charge of the fighting divisions. Therefore, Dr. Longshaw's death was not exceptional, and the attempt to depreciate the military honor of the naval medical corps is painfully inconsistent with not only magnanimity but justice.

Such, however, has always been the slavishness to which all unjust and usurping institutions reduce their adherents. What cannot be sustained by facts, reason and argument will be sustained by cruelty, despotism and discreditable devices.

So it was and is in feudalism; so it was under our slavocracy; so it is in the present misplaced position of the line of the navy, and nothing will correct it but a sweeping out of all false pretension and a reorganization upon the principles of truth and justice. No result different from the present unhappy state of affairs in the navy could be looked for in an institution which permits such incidents as the following:

In a foreign port, just as the sundown boat is leaving the wharf for the ship, the fleet surgeon, a worthy and venerable man, is seen coming toward the boat. The crew call the attention of the midshipman of the boat to the fact, and the reply is "I don't care a damn, shove off," and the fleet surgeon is left to come off with the servants and stewards.

Also, consider the life-long influence upon young minds of a New Year's presentation to the President of the United States, where staff officers of seventy years of age were preceded by boyish ensigns. Such incidents launch these young men upon a life-long career of arrogance, which overrides with contempt all staff officers and all civil pursuits. Such teaching is unfortunate for those who are poisoned by it, and when corrected all respectable men of line or staff will have reason to rejoice.

The Murder of Victor Noir by Pierre Bonaparte.

A dispatch from Paris, dated January 11, has the following in relation to the murder of Victor Noir by Pierre Bonaparte:

The city is greatly excited over the tragedy which occurred yesterday afternoon. Prince Bonaparte's version of the affair is furnished to a journal to-day by Paul Casagnac. He says the Prince made the following statement to him on his honor: "Mr. Fonville and Mr. Victor Noir came to my residence with a menacing air and with their hands in their pockets and presented the letter of Mr. Pascal Grousset, and I said: 'It is Rochefort, and not his creatures, that I seek.' 'Read the letter,' replied Noir. I had my hand on my pistol in my pocket. 'Are you responsible for it?' I asked. At this I received a slap in the face from Noir, when I drew my revolver and fired at him. Fonville crouched behind a chair, and from the protection this afforded, aimed his revolver at me, but he could not get it to go off. I fired at him while he was in that position, when he ran out of the room. He stopped in the next room, and again turned his pistol toward me. I fired at him again, and he fled."

The *Journal Officiel* of this morning contains a decree convoking the Chambers for the purpose of bringing action before the High Court of Justice to decide upon the charge of homicide against Prince Bonaparte. The Prince, belonging to the Emperor's family, the examination must be held before this court. The *Journal*, in its account of the transaction, states that the minister of justice, as soon as he heard of the affair, ordered the arrest of the Prince; but five hours before the issuance of the order he had surrendered himself into the custody of the commissioner of police of Auteuil, and had been taken to the Conciergee.

Western Extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road.—The people of Ohio are already beginning to move on the subject of an extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio road from the mouth of Big Sandy. A meeting was recently held at Portsmouth, which recommended a road from opposite the mouth of Big Sandy to Portsmouth, thence via Buena Vista, Rome, Hanging Rock, Aberdeen, Ripley, Higginsport, Chilo, Neville, Morrow and New Richmond to Cincinnati. Corporators were elected, and a committee appointed to ask the legislature to alter the constitution so that counties, towns, &c., may subscribe stock in railroad companies.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, advertising to this meeting, says there are several other routes from the Big Sandy to Cincinnati shorter and in all respects better than the one recommended at Portsmouth. He expresses the opinion that there is no need of an amendment to the constitution, authorizing subscriptions, to build a road between the points named. Capitalists, with ready money, seeking good investments, will do it; and they will choose the best and shortest route.

The Negro Exodus.—Two hundred negroes, of both sexes and all sizes, took the Virginia and Tennessee cars at Lynchburg on Thursday for the South. Two hundred more, who were ready to go, were not able to secure places on the train.

The same emigration is going forward from all parts of the State. Five hundred have left Farmville within the past month. A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* offers the following explanation of this remarkable movement of the colored population:

"But the practical question which is causing this unusual exodus is the bread and meat question. It is just simply impossible to supply the demand for food and clothing among the colored race in Southside Virginia. The corn crop of 1869 was almost a failure in many localities. The small and inferior crops of tobacco have been sold and the money spent in 1869. The farmer and planter cannot afford to give such wages as will support the colored man with a family, and it requires no study of the theories of the science of political economy to convince our freedman that his interests demand that he shall find a home where his labor will pay."

The Western Union Telegraph Strike.

The great telegraph monopoly has received a severe blow in the strike of the operators. It is in vain for the monopoly in its own interest to suppress the news in regard to the extent of the movement; for the grains that sift through its fingers are enough to show that the strike is not only almost as extensive as the wires of the company, but that it is bitter and persistent. Those operators who returned to work in several Southern cities have gone to the ranks of the strikers again on finding that the information on which they resumed work had been made up by the monopoly itself. From all parts of the country the Telegraphers' League is receiving encouraging reports. The other great trade unions have given them hearty support, both in sympathy and money. We publish elsewhere in our columns this morning a card from the telegraphers to the public, which sets forth their case fairly and squarely.

The managers of the Western Union Company have only themselves to blame. They have always been dictatorial and overbearing. The first cause of the strike is not merely the discharge of a few operators in San Francisco. The managers of the company claim so, but they know better. It is the culmination of a long series of tyrannies and oppressions practiced toward their employees. They have been grinding their faces too hard. They have striven to drive the Associated Press as they please, and they have partly succeeded. They have coerced small country newspapers by threatening to deprive them, through the Associated Press, of their news. They have tried to coerce numbers of influential papers in the interior by this means. They have bought out or crushed out numbers of rival lines, and are steadily aiming to get under their own control all the wires and all the newspapers in the country. But they have been too grasping and avaricious in view of a little gain, and too blind and unobservant of future results. They have gone the length of their tether.

The strike of the operators is their death-blow, backed as it is by the trade unions, the independent press, the sympathy of the people and the power of Congress. For Congress is bound to take the matter in hand. The people, for whose benefit Congress legislates, cannot have their business affairs deranged, their credit impaired and their commercial transactions stopped at the whim of a dictatorial monopoly any longer. The Government business itself is not safe. Our diplomatic machinery is liable to injury. The failure to transmit some important dispatch through the Atlantic or Cuba cable might involve us in a diplomatic muddle or a foreign war. As long as the monopoly holds this unlimited power and is so tyrannical and boorish about using it the people and the Government are liable to fatal mishaps at any moment.

The postal telegraph system in the hands of Government would be safe from strikes of this kind, and not until the Government takes the wires under its own control can we be wholly independent of the huge monopoly that now owns them, or safely secure from the repetition of the present muddle. Congress has the remedy in its own hands, and it is to be hoped it will use it firmly. General Washburn's bill covers the ground, and he shows that he understands the manoeuvres of the monopoly when he proposes to hear the testimony of the operators themselves. They can give him the information he wants, and they are not interested in giving him the wrong kind of information. By all means let the bill be pushed. It is a blow for the people against monopoly.—*N. Y. Herald, January 11.*

Commotion in a Methodist Church—The Pastor Elopes With a Sister.

The report which became current yesterday, announcing the elopement of a prominent clergyman of this city with a young lady of his congregation, has created sad consternation among a large and influential religious denomination. The facts briefly detailed are these:

Rev. Horace Cook, who has, until his sudden departure, been presiding over the Seventh street Methodist Episcopal church, became enamored of a young lady of his church, and after paying considerable attention to her, which was scarcely compatible with his position as a clergyman, or consistent with his relations as a husband and father, he left his house, and meeting the young lady by appointment, conducted her to a steamer, and sailed for Europe.

The young lady is but 16 years of age, and is of a simple and confiding nature, untutored in the ways of the world, and reared by a pious and cultured family. Her name is Miss Johnson, and she was a pupil in Twelfth-street school. She had often expressed her admiration for her minister, Mr. Cook, in her naturally artless manner, but no one imagined that there had been impropriety in their intercourse. Mr. Cook had been very attentive to her, but his manner is very suave and his nature social, and his fondness for young people conspicuous, so that any particular interest which he showed for Miss Johnson's society did not awaken suspicion.

It now appears that he was accustomed to meet this young lady in the afternoons as she came from school, and to walk with her. This was not known to her parents. There were reports about Mr. Cook's attention to Miss Johnson being very improper, and the mother of the young lady hearing them, reproved her for permitting Mr. Cook to indulge in so marked attention. While Mr. Cook was in Europe during last summer she was in frequent interchange of letters, and it is said they were somewhat questionable. She was at the steamer when he left on his summer voyage, and handed him a slip of paper with these words inside, "May God grant you a pleasant trip, and bring you back in safety to us." Other messages are said to have been handed him by the young lady as the boat was pushing off.

The letters and wrappers must be handed in parcels of twenty five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes; each parcel to contain not less than one hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately assorted. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla wrapping paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the agent of the contractor containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop iron and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Woolen cases containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable dispatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters, and the delivery to be at the option of the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same, the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expenses of packing, addressing, labeling and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be engraved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors, shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the Department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed, as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers and boxes and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered to be advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the efficiency and ability of the bidder to execute and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bid, guaranteed and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE TAX ON THE PAPERS DISTRIBUTED MAY NOT BE CONSIDERED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $500,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, less able to fulfill the contract than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz:

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size—[illegible]
No. 3. Full letter size, (engraved & first class)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,567,300.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (engraved)—[illegible]
No. 6. Extra letter size—[illegible]
No. 7. Official size—[illegible]
No. 8. Extra official size—1,500.
Wrappers—[illegible]

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

jan12 eotd

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT THIS Office

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A RESTAURANT COOK. APPLY at JOSEPH H. SHAFFIELD'S, 1340 Pennsylvania avenue.

jan12-3t bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

NEW YORK BUTTER.

Several Dairies of CHOICE NEW YORK BUTTER just received at SPICER'S BUTTER STORE, Ninth street, between E and F, Center Market. Families supplied with an opportunity desired. Prices always the lowest. jan11

FOR RENT.—THREE SUITS OF NEW AND exceedingly furnished ROOMS in a new house, in one of the most fashionable and pleasant localities in the city, with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath rooms and water closets on each floor. Inquire southeast corner of Fourteenth and I streets, opposite Franklin Square. jan12-6t*

C. C. WILLARD.

EBBITT HOUSE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

jan12-2m

BY COOPER & LATIMER, Auct'rs. (Successors to James C. McGuire & Co.,) Southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON SEVENTH STREET WEST, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF G STREET NORTH, FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under and by virtue of two deeds of trust, from William Gaither to me, recorded respectively in Liber [illegible], folio 60, and Liber [illegible], folio 12, Nos. 12, Folio 12, of the land records for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, I will offer for sale, at public auction, on MONDAY, the 30th day of January, 1870, at 5 o'clock, p. m., in front of the premises, all that piece or parcel of ground situate in the city of Washington, in said District, being part of Lot No. 9, in square 406, fronting 20 feet on the west side of Seventh street west, and running back of that width on said street, between the lines of said lot, preserving those south with the lines of said street 36 feet 3 inches, thence west 90 feet 3 inches, thence east 90 feet 9 inches to the point of beginning.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money cash, residue in 2 and 3 years, for the deferred payments, with interest. The purchaser to give his promissory notes, secured by deed of trust on the property, for the deferred payments; $100 down at time of sale. All conveyancing and stamps at purchaser's expense. The amount due under the deed of trust, with the interest thereon from May 1, 1869, and under the prior deed of trust, with interest from July 1, 1869.

Sale positive. The property consists of TWO TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES.

EUGENE CARUSI,
Trustee.
COOPER & LATIMER,
(Star) Auctioneers.

jan12 s:&2t

DRESS GOODS

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

We have lately marked down nearly all our large stock, and as we offer

DRESS GOODS at 25 cts., that have been worth 37½ to 50 cts.
SOLID COLORS, BROCADE DELAINES at 25 cts.
PRINTED DELAINES at 25 cts.
ALL-WOOL DELAINES at 37½ cts.
FINE DELAINES at 45 cts.
GOOD MERINOES at 25 cts.
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS at 25, 30 and 40 cts.
BLACK VELVETEENS at $1.25, worth $2.
4-4 ENGLISH PRINTS at 20 cts.
BEST FRENCH CHINTZ at 25 to 30 cts.
AMERICAN PRINTS at 8, 10 and 12½ cts.

We offer many bargains also in

CORSETS of all kinds,
LINENS, TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS,
BROCHE SHAWLS, WOOL SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,
CARPET FLANNELS.

☞ ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES, $1 per pair.

All our goods are marked in the Lowest, and ☞ WE ASK BUT ONE PRICE

BOGAN & WYLIE,
Dealers in
Dry Goods,
Notions, Hosiery, &c., &c.,
1020 7th St., N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. on the 31st day of March, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches, of white, buff, canary, or straw-colored paper, of in each proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size, (engraved on flap, for circulars, 5⅛ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3½ by 6½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Official size, 3½ by 8½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra official size, 4½ by 9½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6½ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured especially for the purpose, with such water marks and other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each to extend far enough to be put on not less than half an inch in width, so as to secure it.

Each envelope and wrapper must be handed in parcels of twenty five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes; each parcel to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately assorted. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla wrapping paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the agent of the contractor having the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop iron and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Woolen cases containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable dispatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters, and the delivery to be at the option of the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same, the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expenses of packing, addressing, labeling and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be engraved to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors, shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the Department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed, as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers and boxes and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered to be advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the efficiency and ability of the bidder to execute and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bid, guaranteed and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE TAX ON THE PAPERS DISTRIBUTED MAY NOT BE CONSIDERED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $500,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, less able to fulfill the contract than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz:

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, (not to exceed 3 inches wide)—[illegible]
No. 3. Full letter size, (engraved & first class)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,567,300.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (engraved)—[illegible]
No. 6. Extra letter size—[illegible]
No. 7. Official size—[illegible]
No. 8. Extra official size—1,500.
Wrappers—[illegible]

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

jan12 eotd

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT THIS Office

Special Notices.

THE ADVENT LECTURES BY Elder R. Matthias, of Kansas, begun on Sabbath Evening, at the Presbyterian Church on Fifteenth street, between G and H, will be continued through the week, commencing at 7 p. m. The public is invited to attend. jan12-3t*

"STONE WALLS DO NOT A prison make, Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take That for a hermitage."

At Temperance League Hall, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock, Rev. J. SNIDER will deliver a Lecture, Subject: "Ancient and Modern Insanity." Admission free. 11*

YOUNG CATHOLIC FRIENDS' SOCIETY.—It becomes our painful duty to inform the members of the Y. C. F. S. of the death of our esteemed brother and zealous fellow-members, NICHOLAS PHELAN, of St. Peter's Division. The funeral, which the members are specially invited to attend, will take place from this date THURSDAY MORNING, January 13, at 9:30 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Third and East Capitol streets. Requiem mass at St. Peter's.

M. D. CONNOLLY,
Secretary.

1*

I. O. O. F.—GRAND LODGE.—The Quarterly Communication will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7:30 o'clock.

F. H. SWEET, Grand Sec'y.

jan11 3t*

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE of unavoidable circumstances, the Annual Oration before the Medical Society of the District of Columbia is postponed to WEDNESDAY, 19th instant.

COM. OF ARRANGEMENTS.

jan11 3t*

WASHINGTON HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association will convene at the Synagogue, on D street, between 6th street, between H and I streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th, at 7:30 p. m.

The members attendance is respectfully and earnestly solicited.

All Hebrews, irrespective of locality, residing in the city, are invited to become members.

The Board of Managers and the Treasurer will please take notice and have their reports ready.

By order of the president.

S. WOLF,
S. JACOBSON, M. D. jan11

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I desire to acknowledge the kindness of my friend, Samuel Strong, esq., in cautioning the public against impositions. As says he will not be responsible for the indebtedness that others may make in the remembrance of their houses. I hold myself responsible for all mistakes made by the employees of my establishment, and therefore regard it as preposterous in my friend Strong to assume that his responsibility is of any possible consequence in relation to my own. I would say to him there is no law to prevent me or any one else from putting up the New Numbers. I respectfully ask the patronage of the public in the future, and remembering their kindness.

I am, yours, &c.,
H. T. PARKER.

House, Sign, and Decorative Painter.
No. 20 Louisiana avenue.

jan11 6t

STATEMENT OF THE FIRE-Man's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown, for six months ending December 31, 1869:

DR.

To capital stock $200,000 00
To surplus fund 67,125 25
To unpaid dividends 317 75
$267,443 00

CR.

By stock notes with approved security $240,000 00
By stock and bonds 19,553 67
By dividend received on same in Bank of Washington 317 25
By balance to credit in Bank of Washington 4,891 74
$265,123 41

RECEIPTS.

To balance as per statement June 30, 1869 ..... $4,810 26
To premiums and interest 27,675 14
$32,485 40

EXPENDITURES.

By profit and loss $6,093 66
By loss by fire 7,499 99
By balance to credit in Bank of Washington 4,891 74
$32,485 40

JAS. ADAMS, President.

ABEL G. DAVIS, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this seventh day of January, 1870.

W. B. WILLARD,
Notary Public.

jan11 3t

OFFICE OF THE NEW JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 151 Market street,
NEWARK, N. J., January 10, 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 cash, cash subscriptions, or to make appeals to do so.) Premiums on policies and receipts must also be for that purpose.

Branch Office: No. 1310 F street, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES C. LATHROP,
Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO. OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The annual meeting of this Company will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1870, for the purpose of electing seven Managers for the ensuing year.

The capital of this Company is in cash notes and cash in hand amounts to seven hundred thousand dollars, ($700,000.)

J. WESLEY BOTSLER, Sec'y.

jan4-dtd19

Water Registrar's Office, CITY HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1870.

Water rents for 1870 are now due and payable at this office. If not paid this month, the law requires water to be shut off and not restored until the rent, with penalty, is paid.

WATER TAXES.—A list of property on which any over-due instalment of Water tax (for laying pipes in front) shall remain unpaid on the first day of February next, will then be handed to the Collector of Taxes for advertisement and sale, as provided by law.

R. S. BOND,
Water Registrar.

jan4-tf&1

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—Will be published on the 15th of January, 1870, the first monthly number of the "American English International Peace Maker and Emigrants' Guide," by Messrs. Cook & Sheldon, Washington, D. C., and London, 4 and 5 Victoria street.

Thomas Coates, editor, formerly proprietor of the "Yorkshireman's Newspaper and Agricultural Herald."

Price One Dollar per annum, in advance.

Size, 32 pages, double medium 8vo.

Head office, Washington, D. C., No. 373 Pennsylvania avenue, at Messrs. Harvey & Wayne's engraving and electrotyping establishment.

Address all communications to the editor of the "International Emigrants' Guide," Post Office box 97, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Frederick Voit, is authorized agent for subscriptions and advertisements for Washington, D. C. jan8-2w

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

FINE OLD RYE WHISKY. Warranted Pure, for Medicinal and Family use, $1 per bottle, at ARNOLD'S, Druggist, Second and D streets north. oct26-eotf

CAUTION.—THIS IS TO NOTIFY the citizens of Washington that I am ready, with the most celebrated ornamental paints, to do all kinds of gilding on signs or trimmings, under the roof, and will say that all work gilded, silver or silver plated, at the lowest rates.

Being the first gilder here, I am the only responsible party for the correct re-numbering of the names, any work that I have improperly done, or any agents, will be corrected by me at my expense.

I will not be responsible to any number put up by any other persons.

STROUD,
Contractor for Re-numbering the City, old number 317, new number 916, Seventh street, next to corner D street, third floor, over Baker & Co.'s clothing store. jan8-6t

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, All butcher stands and stalls in the Center Market, or within its limits, not be paid for at their appraised value on or before JAN. 31st, 1870; and all butchers and hucksters owning or occupying stands or stalls in said market will be required to produce their license on said 31st day of January.

All stalls and stands that are not paid for by February 1, 1870, will on that day be sold to the highest bidder, according to law.

SAMUEL BOWEN, Mayor.
S. McFARLAN, Clerk Centre Market. jan7-3t

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—The strike of Western Union Telegraph employees does not affect the Franklin Telegraph lines, whose main office is open day and night to accommodate the public. Main Office, 460 Fifteenth street, opposite Treasury.

J. G. ALLAND, Manager.

jan8-6t

A MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, corner of New Jersey avenue and F street, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January, 1870.

The polls will