National Republican.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Forty-First Congress—Second Session.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. Stewart moved to postpone the regular order, in order to proceed with the bill enforcing the 15th amendment. Agreed to.

The bill to enforce the 15th amendment to the Constitution was then taken up and read through.

[Its provisions were published on the 26th of April.]

Mr. Stewart offered as an additional section that in case of a person holding an office other than member of Congress or of a State Legislature, it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the district in which such person holds office to proceed against such person by writ of *quo warranto*, and such writs of *quo warranto* shall have precedence for trial in the courts of the United States.

Mr. Stewart also moved several other additional sections, providing fine and imprisonment for persons holding office in violation of the fifteenth amendment, and forever disqualifying them from holding office, and prohibiting any discrimination by any State against any class of emigrants, and re-enacting certain provisions of the civil rights bill of April, 1866, and said act, except the first and second sections, is made a part of this act.

Mr. Vickers took the floor and argued that Congress had no power or right to pass this bill, and contended that the question of the suffrage was left by the Constitution entirely in the control of the States. He said that the fifteenth amendment was designed entirely so that the negroes should be enabled to vote. No State had as yet attempted to throw any obstacles in the way of the operation of that amendment, and hence there was no necessity for the passage of any such act.

If Congress can pass this act, it can take the whole machinery of elections out of the hands of the States. The clause of the amendment authorizing Congress to enforce it by appropriate legislation conferred no new powers, and the legislation could not properly be enacted until occasion for it arose. In regard to the validity of the fifteenth amendment, he held that New York had withdrawn its ratification, Indiana had ratified it illegally and three States (Mississippi, Virginia and Texas) had been coerced into ratifying it. In fact, four States less than a constitutional majority had properly and legally ratified, leaving out the great moral wrong that was done in Legislatures ratifying it which had been elected on no such issue, but on the Chicago platform, which left the whole question of suffrage to the States. He contended that the position taken by the Radical party was monstrous, and destructive of all principles of a republican government, and that the tendency of the party and its acts was to a centralized despotism.

The fifteenth amendment was sprung upon the people; it gave to the people no opportunity to express their opinion upon it, but in violation of the principles underlying our system of Government. It was passed upon us by bodies to whom the people had never entrusted any such power.

Mr. V. then continued at length discussing the question from a constitutional point of view. He gave an extended review of the history of the circumstances attending the ratification of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and declared that not one of them had been legally ratified, and that if brought to the searching test of a properly constituted judicial tribunal they would inevitably be declared void.

He said, in discussing the fifteenth amendment and the pending bill, that slavery had been abolished and certainly no one desired it to be re-established, but that all efforts to make the negro the equal of the white man were futile. The Democrats and Conservatives of this country were the true friends of the negro in all his material interests, but they would not for the sake of party purposes attempt to do away with that distinction between the two races which God himself had created.

This bill would place the whole country under military government. It would subject the people to the despotism of irresponsible Government officials. Whether the people would tamely surrender up their liberties in this way is a question. This act was worse than the alien and sedition laws. It proposed to punish without the interposition of a grand jury. It proposed to punish not only for an act but for an attempt to do an act.

An act against a white man which was formerly left to the courts to take cognizance of it, if now perpetrated against the cherished negro is to be punished in a way heretofore unknown. It has been left to the Republicans of the 19th century to erect a statue of liberty in black. In closing Mr. V. advocated that concession and conciliation should be practiced by the dominant party, that the effort should be to bind up the wounds made by the war.

Mr. Thurman alluded to the very small number of Senators present, and said this was a question of the greatest magnitude. He wished to make some remarks, not for the sake of talking, neither did he wish to talk to empty benches, and he therefore moved that the Senate adjourn.

Upon a division on the motion to adjourn, it was ascertained that no quorum was present, but upon the vote being taken a second time, enough Senators returned to the chamber to constitute a quorum, and the motion was rejected—yeas 12, ayes 33.

Mr. Thurman then said that he did not propose to address himself to the question of the validity of this amendment. He desired to address himself to something practical. In regard to this bill, it was a most extraordinary one. It bristled all over with pains and penalties, and the effect of it would be such as to almost preclude the possibility of obtaining a responsible man to act as judge of election. It was a most dangerous precedent to pass a bill of this kind before there was any occasion to call for it.

Mr. T. continued at some length, reviewing the different paragraphs of the bill.

Mr. Ferry moved to strike out that part of the amendment of Mr. Stewart which punishes by fine and imprisonment parties holding office in violation of the fourteenth amendment.

Mr. Morton opposed the motion of Mr. Ferry.

Mr. Ferry advocated the abolition of these disabilities not as a measure of conciliation, but because he was a Republican; because he believed in the Declaration of Independence, that all governments should derive their powers from the consent of the governed.

Mr. Morton said it was impossible for Senators to throw their mantles around the blood that was flowing in the South and conceal it. There were 3,000,000 of people in the South to-day who had no protection in the State courts. He (Mr. M.) was borne out in his statements by all the concurrent testimony that came up from the South and by the Southern Senators on this floor. His speech, instead of being an exaggeration, did not give an adequate idea of the murder and outrage that did exist. The truth was so terrible that he hated to tell it all. In regard to removing the disabilities, he contended that no nation had ever put out the fires of a rebellion by conciliating the conspirators and elevating them to political power. The next thing you will have these halls filled with these conspirators, and they will be making laws for you. Talk about them honoring the flag; not one of them. He (Mr. M.) would never consent that any man who has been engaged in the rebellion should come into Congress until he had given evidence of returning loyalty. The speech of the Senator [Mr. Ferry] would suit the rebels of the South and the Democrats of the North very well, but it would not suit the Union men of the South. The policy of the Senator will sacrifice the loyal men of the South.

Mr. Warner said two thirds of the Republicans in the South desired the removal of these political disabilities.

Mr. Williams asked how was it that these Republicans were constantly clamoring for military protection, and the Senators from the South were protesting against a decrease of the army?

Mr. Warner said disorder did exist, but it was a great fallacy to suppose that it could be prevented by depriving a few men of office. The Republicans of his State (Alabama) were almost unanimous for the removal of political disabilities as a matter of party policy, and every member of the House from Alabama was in favor of removing them, and he believed that just such policy would secure the ascendancy of the Republican party. These men would be much less dangerous if their disabilities were removed.

Mr. Morton thought if his friend's views prevailed, that the seat in the Senate that now knew him, would soon know him no more forever.

Mr. Warner was satisfied that such would be the case if Mr. Morton's views prevailed; but, otherwise, if he was not returned to his seat, some other good Republican would fill it.

Without further action the Senate then, at 5:10 p. m., went into executive session, and after a short time spent therein adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States and Territories for bills and joint resolutions for reference, only the following were introduced and referred to the committees indicated:

By Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts: A bill to exempt churches, parsonages, and schools in the District of Columbia from taxation. District of Columbia.

By Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania: A bill granting a bounty to the enlisted men of the ordnance corps who served during the late rebellion. Military Committee.

By Mr. Ayer, of Virginia: A bill granting a grant of lands to aid in the construction of the New York and Norfolk Air Line railroad. Public lands.

By Mr. McKenzie, of Virginia: A bill to define the degree of murder in the District of Columbia. District of Columbia.

By Mr. Connor, of Texas: A bill to repeal certain portions of the act of 1866 entitled "An act to raise revenue for the support of the Government, and for other purposes." Ways and Means.

Under this call a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Reconstruction be, and hereby are, instructed to report forthwith a bill for general amnesty.

Mr. Cox demanded the previous question; which the House refused to second—yeas 51, nays 77.

Mr. Randall, of Pa., in order to secure a test vote, moved to lay the resolution on the table; otherwise under the rule it would have gone over to next Monday.

Only thirteen Republicans voted to second the demand for the previous question, as follows: Messrs. Buckley of Ala., Buck of Ala., Fitch of Nevada, Bingham of Ohio, McKenzie of Va., Barry of Miss., Ayer of Va., Winans of Ohio, Hale of Me., Heflin of Ala., Morphis of Miss., Farnsworth of Ill., Peirce of Miss.

The motion to lay on the table was defeated—yeas 84, nays 86.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Reconstruction; which was agreed to—yeas 116, nays 56.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes.

Mr. Schenck said it was known there was a general bill to reduce internal taxes before the Ways and Means Committee. This bill had been the result of great labor, but as there was no prospect of the large bill being considered at this session, and they had, therefore, divided the bill into three parts. That introduced to-day was for the purpose of reducing or modifying all internal taxes except those on fermented and distilled spirits, tobacco, and cigars. This was the second bill, and the third was a bill in relation to the general laws governing the collection of the revenue.

Mr. Schenck then explained the provisions of the bill, and said the whole amount of tax thus taken off by the bill was $32,926,716. Mr. Schenck concluded by moving that the bill be recommitted with permission to report it back at any time, and to consider it under the five minutes rule in the House.

Mr. Banks and Mr. Dawes both hoped this order would not be made as it would exclude other special orders.

Mr. Dawes said this bill gave Mr. Schenck power to supercede all orders. This was the 16th day of May. In six weeks more the fiscal year would end, and unless the appropriation bills are acted on the administration of the government will be without funds. He desired to call the attention of the House to the condition of the public business. Only one bill, that relating to the West Point appropriation, had been passed. The Legislative Appropriation bill was just getting through the Senate, and would come to the House with as many additions as would increase the amount of appropriation to what it was in the original bill. The Indian bill was about to be reported from the Senate Indian Committee. The Navy Appropriation bill and the Consular and Diplomatic bill had been reported. The Post Office bill was ready to be reported. The Pension bill was in the hands of a committee of conference. The River and Harbor bills, the sundry appropriation bill and the Army and War Department bills were ready to be reported, and it is absolutely necessary that all shall be passed before the end of the fiscal year.

The Appropriation Committee had information that the money was absolutely necessary to the collection of customs, and unless a bill was soon passed the collection of customs must stop. There could not be delay in this matter for deficiencies to be filled, and the Government was in absolute need of money to carry on its affairs. He congratulated the committee on the progress that had been made in reporting the bill, but he thought something was due to the Committee on Appropriations, as it had some matters of the utmost importance before it. He would assist the Ways and Means Committee in their work, and thought that committee should be willing to concede something to his committee. He hoped, therefore, that the tax bill would not be pressed, but that appropriation bills would be allowed to come in after the tariff bill.

After some further discussion, Mr. Schenck's motion in relation to the tax bill was agreed to.

Mr. Schenck then offered a resolution that, when the House again resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill, it shall be in the power of the majority to order debate to close on any whole subject or upon any portion of the bill.

This met with objection, on the ground that under it debate could be closed on the whole bill, except the last section, and it was also construed as prohibiting amendments.

Mr. Schenck said this was not his intention.

Mr. Cox asked Mr. Schenck what was his opinion in relation to the tariff bill.

Mr. Schenck replied that if he could have the support of the House under the resolution just offered, he had no doubt that he could pass the bill through the House in a very few days. He confessed that he had no hope of the bill becoming a law at this session. But he did hope to pass it through the House so that it could go to the Senate. It would then be referred to the Finance Committee and would come up in December, so that it would be passed and become a law by about the 3d of March, 1871. This was the usual course with bills of this character. If the bill was not passed through the House it would never become a law. He hoped, therefore, the House would aid him to push the matter forward.

Mr. Dawes said that in view of the gentleman's statement, he did not think it at all necessary to bring the bill up at this time, to the exclusion of other important measures. It did not matter whether it went to the Senate one day before the adjournment or one month before the adjournment. It could as well be referred to the Finance Committee a few moments before adjournment as several weeks.

Mr. Schenck's resolution was then voted on and rejected, a suspension of the rules being required.

Mr. Schenck then modified his resolution so as to allow debate to be closed upon any one section or subject of the bill but not upon the whole bill or any part of it beyond specified subjects.

The modified resolution was adopted.

Mr. Schenck then said that as there was a pressure to take up other business, he would not immediately move to go into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

Mr. Logan, of Ill., from the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to erect a market-house at the corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, submitted the report which had previously passed the Senate.

Mr. Logan indicated a purpose to call the previous question, as he said he had no doubt all were satisfied with the bill, and that it would pass.

Mr. Van Wyck said he was a member of the conference committee, and had refused to sign the report because, in his judgment, the bill was not one that should pass the House. It proposed to give away a valuable piece of property in the city of Washington for a merely nominal sum; besides the people of Washington are opposed to it, and Congress should certainly pay some deference to the wishes of this people upon a question of so much importance and involving so many interests of this municipality. These people had no delegate in Congress to speak for them, and he therefore felt that he and others should guard their interests when he knew those interests were being invaded by Congress. He was opposed to giving to a soulless corporation the power conferred in this bill, and he knew the danger he ran when he made an attack upon aggregated capital, especially the amount that was aggregated in this corporation.

Mr. Farnsworth avowed his opposition to a general market-house bill, whether it was to be located in the city of Washington or any place else. He was opposed to general market-houses on general principles, and thought the people could be best supplied by small private market-houses in different sections of the city, where they would be more accessible to the people. He was especially opposed to putting a market-house on this important reservation, which extended from Seventh to Ninth streets, and which ought not to be built up in such a way as was proposed, as it would obstruct the view to the Smithsonian Institute and grounds. If the people of Washington want market-houses, let them erect them in other parts of the city, and not take up this reservation on the most public thoroughfare. This was a reservation which the Government of Washington always intended should be kept open, and he doubted the right to build it up.

Mr. Van Wyck said he was opposed to this bill because it gave such great powers to corporators. If the people of Washington want a market-house let them build it for themselves, and not be placed at the mercy of a corporation which would not regard the interests of the city. The corporation of Washington some time ago commenced the erection of a building on this site, and it was stopped by an act of Congress on the ground that that reservation could not be built up. Subsequently a bill was introduced and passed the Senate for the erection of a market-house on Ohio avenue. It came to the House, where it slept without action, and now the proposition is pending to give this land away for a mere song, and for less money than it was worth.

Mr. Van Wyck here sent to the clerk's desk and had read the resolutions adopted by the Washington City Councils protesting against the passage of this bill. In one of these resolutions Mr. Van Wyck said the Councils only asked that the question should be submitted to the people, and he hoped they would be accorded the poor privilege of voting on the proposition.

Mr. Woodward, of Pa., inquired whether it was not a fact that this land was held in trust, and that it could not be diverted from the use to which it was proposed to put it, of erecting a market-house upon it.

Mr. Van Wyck admitted that such was the fact, but he contended that the bill set apart one hundred feet of the land on which a hotel and stores were to be erected. This, he contended, would be a forfeiture of the trust. This was diverting the land from the original purpose of the grant.

Mr. Van Wyck, in order to better illustrate his remarks, had a map of the locality, and a picture of the market-house brought in, and requested two employees of the House to hold it up.

The employees failed to do this as quickly as Mr. Van Wyck desired, when he yelled out, "Two men can hold that up if they want to, but the fact is there seems to be a conspiracy to have this bill passed." The frame was finally held up to the satisfaction of Mr. Van Wyck, and he then argued again against the bill, and hoped it would not pass, as it gave too much power to the few, and allowed them to domineer over the whole community.

Mr. Logan then took the floor to defend the bill. Washington, he said, had frequently attempted to erect a building for itself, and had always failed, and the bill only proposed to put the matter in the hands of gentlemen who would erect a building. After the bill had been introduced, he said, Mayor Bowen had proposed certain amendments, which were accepted, in order to make it satisfactory to him. After these amendments were agreed to, the Mayor favored the bill and hoped it would pass. But he subsequently changed his views, and in spite of the amendments began to oppose the bill with all the power he could command. Both Houses passed the bill, and it then went to a committee of conference. In that committee Mr. Van Wyck, at the suggestion of somebody, prepared certain other amendments, which were agreed to, and the conference committee was then again informed that the bill, as amended, met Mayor Bowen's approval.

The amendments were accepted because all of the committee desired that the bill should be acceptable to the Mayor and corporation authorities. The committee had even agreed to an amendment offered by Mr. Van Wyck that the corporators should meet in the Interior Department, as it was supposed that this would throw an additional guard around the matter. After all this was done, the other members of the committee were much surprised to find that Mr. Van Wyck still refused to sign the report. The only amendment suggested by Mr. Van Wyck which the conference committee refused to agree to was that the Secretary of the Interior should by law be made to preside at the first meeting of the corporators. The committee did not think it was proper to compel a Cabinet officer to preside at a meeting of this kind.

Mr. Van Wyck. Nor would you allow an amendment to be offered, that any of the officers of the Government should preside.

Mr. Logan said of course they did not, because they did not consider it proper that any officer of the Government should preside at such a meeting.

Mr. Logan then explained the guards that had been thrown around the bill, and showed that the corporation of Washington was fully protected in all its interests. He contended that we would never have a market-house if this company was not allowed to build it, and believed that the bill was satisfactory to the majority of the people of Washington.

The conference report was then agreed to—yeas 98, nays 51.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, said that as the appropriation bills were said to be very pressing, he would not move to go into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

Mr. Dawes then moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the naval appropriation bill, and pending that motion he moved that all special orders be set aside, and that the House proceed with the appropriation bills until they are disposed of. He said he made this motion because it seemed to him that if there was no hope of passing the tariff bill this session there was no use wasting more time discussing it.

Mr. Schenck resisted the motion, and said that Mr. Dawes' last motion was an act of gross bad faith, because he had not expected it when he allowed a motion to be made to go into Committee of the Whole. This motion would set aside all orders until the appropriation bills were disposed of.

Mr. Dawes' last motion was agreed to under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment in all the States, and it was passed without debate under a suspension of the rules, and by a strict party vote—yeas 131, nays 44.

Mr. Banks, of Mass., asked leave to report a Senate bill to create the office of examiner of claims in the State Department, but objection was made, and without transacting any further business the House then, at 5 o'clock, p. m., adjourned.

MARRIED.

BOSWELL—JOHNSON.—On Thursday evening, May 12th, at the Fifth Baptist church, by the Rev. C. C. Meador, ALPHONSO M. BOSWELL to MARY E. JOHNSON, both of this city.

DIED.

LOMAX.—On the morning of the 16th, Mrs. MARTHA LOMAX, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The funeral will take place from St. Dominick's church, at 9 o'clock a. m., on the 17th instant. [illegible]

MOCKABEE.—Suddenly, May 16, Mrs. JULIA A., wife of Wm. H. Mockabee, [illegible]

Funeral Tuesday, May 17, at [illegible] o'clock p. m., from her late residence, Tenth street near C, southeast. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

COLEMAN.—On the [illegible] inst., Mrs. MARY COLEMAN, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Henry Lee, No. [illegible] Maryland avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

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The Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Judge Olin.*—This court opened its May term this morning. A very large number of members of the bar were in attendance.

Judge Olin announced that while he held the court the precedence of cases for trial would be be fixed as follows: On the first day the first twenty-five cases on the trial calendar would be fixed, and they would be taken up and disposed of in the order in which they stand upon the calendar until the whole twenty-five are disposed of, or the hour arrives for the adjournment of the court. For the next day there will be set twenty-five cases in order, beginning at the last case which has not been acted on, and this course will be pursued until the end of the calendar is reached.

The following jurors were excused: Wm. Birch, H. J. Sengling, John B. Gyarus, Ferd. Butler, and John McChesney.

The following were excused temporarily: Jas. Ward, Anthony Rosher, and Wm. Clarbaugh.

The following cases were disposed of: Cutter & Co. vs. Waggaman & Crandell, judgment by defendant on motion of Mr. Wallach. Bowen vs. Sharp, case placed on the calendar by consent. Griffith vs. Knight and Gibson, vs. Griffith; refered to J. J. Johnson. Dabuss vs. Benton, ordered to be placed on the appeal calendar. Harvey vs. Rumsey, judgment on award. Kelley vs. Mauy. Lanrick vs. Thorpe; and Kennedy vs. Lenox, were continued.

Adjourned.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Judge Humphreys.*—At the opening of the Criminal Court yesterday Hon. Mr. Humphreys, who had qualified on Saturday by taking the oaths of office, took his seat upon the bench as the judge of the Supreme Court, appointed to hold the Criminal Court.

Hon. G. B. Fisher appeared as United States District Attorney, and R. Harrington, esq., as assistant District Attorney.

The following cases were acted upon: Augustus Bowie was convicted of burglary on the house of Mary E. Smith on the 19th of January last, and stealing silver plate, &c., and sent to the penitentiary for three years.

Alex. Poole was convicted of an assault on Martha Poole.

Robert Lindenfels was convicted of burglary on the house of Wm. Corcoran on the 11th of March last, and sent to the penitentiary for one year.

George Douglas was convicted of stealing eight baskets from Walker & Co., and was sent to jail for two days.

Caroline J. Gordon plead guilty of stealing a pair of gaiters from Louisa Johnson, and was sent to jail for 40 days.

Eliza J. Ward, alias Bell, was convicted of stealing jewelry from Richard Nixon, and sent to jail for one hour.

John Burgess plead guilty of stealing a case of surgical instruments from R. H. May, and was sent to jail for 30 days.

Jerry Dan. Hunter, alias Wm. Smith, for stealing a pair of boots from James G. Hutchinson on the 18th of March last. The District Attorney declined to prosecute farther in this case.

Mary Wright plead guilty in two cases of petit larceny, and was sent to jail a half hour in each case.

Adjourned.

Attorneys, Agents, Etc.

JOHN C. WILSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office: No. 1306 F, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

G. W. CONN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office: In Thompson's Law Building, No. 711 G street, opposite Patent Office.

ANDREW B. DUVALL, Attorney-at-Law, Office: No. 432 Louisiana avenue, cor. 4½ st., opposite City Hall.

RICHARD T. MERRICK, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, Office removed from No. 430 D street, to No. 209 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

R. H. MARSH, Justice of the Peace.

Commissioner of Deeds for the States of Pennsylvania, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, &c.

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THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz:

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars. Leave daily (except Sunday) at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] and [illegible] p. m.

FOR PHILADELPHIA. Leave daily (except Sunday) at [illegible] a. m., [illegible] and [illegible] p. m.

ON SUNDAY. Leave for New York at [illegible] p. m. and Philadelphia at [illegible] p. m.

Sleeping cars for New York on [illegible] 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.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, December [illegible], 1869.

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

FOR BALTIMORE. Leave daily, except Sunday, at [illegible] a. m. [illegible]

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS. Leave daily, except Sunday, at [illegible]

FOR ANNAPOLIS. Leave at 7 and [illegible] a. m., and [illegible] p. m. No train to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY. FOR BALTIMORE. Leave at [illegible]

FOR WAY STATIONS. Leave at [illegible]

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST. Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7 a. m., [illegible] p. m. On Saturday at 7 a. m. and [illegible] p. m. On Sunday at [illegible] 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 November 14, 1869, trains will leave as follows: [illegible]

THE GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE. With elegant Scenery, Palace State-room day and night cars, with moderate fare. 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 accommodation in sleeping cars. PERCY G. SMITH, Ticket Agent, Corner Sixth st. and Penn. avenue, Washington, D. C.

ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent, Baltimore, Md.

Steamship Lines.

WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, AND BOSTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—The new and elegant Steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain [illegible], leaves WASHINGTON FOR NORFOLK every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 5 p. m., touching at [illegible], Alexandria, Fort Washington, [illegible], Piney Point, Point Lookout, and Fortress Monroe. Returning, leaves NORFOLK at 5 p. m. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, connecting at Norfolk with the Boston steamers. Through tickets issued. For freight or passage apply at wharves foot of Potomac street, Georgetown, and foot of Seventh street, Washington, on board to CHAS. SPEAR, Superintendent, or to B. F. BROWN & SON, General Agents, corner New York avenue and Fifteenth street. BROWN, PLANT & CO., Proprietors.

MERCHANTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

Hereafter the Steamships E. C. KNIGHT, JOHN GIBSON and VALLEY CITY, of the MERCHANTS' LINE, will make regular WEEKLY TRIPS between NEW YORK, ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, as follows: Leave NEW YORK from Pier 23 East River, every SATURDAY at 4 p. m. Leave GEORGETOWN every FRIDAY at [illegible] For full information, apply to F. A. DENHAM, Agent, office and wharf [illegible] High street, Georgetown, or at the [illegible] J. W. THOMPSON, President.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY. Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland, France and Germany. For full information apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or MIDDLETON & CO., Bankers, Washington.

Government Sales.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

At the Augusta Arsenal, near Augusta, Georgia, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870, there will be sold at auction, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following property:

2 Iron Cannon.
[illegible] Springfield Rifle Muskets.
[illegible] Sharp's and Burnside's Carbines.
1 Navy Revolvers, (Confed. Manu.)
4,200 Parts of Sets of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements.
2,000 Spare Parts of Small Arms.
141 Cavalry Saddles.
40 Curb Bridles and other Parts of Horse Equipments.
146 Horse Blankets.
[illegible] Surcingles.
[illegible] Pairs of Spurs and Straps.
3,000 Rounds of Carbine Cartridges.
2,574,100 Percussion Caps for Muskets.
60,000 " " for Shot Guns.
[illegible] Parts of Artillery Harness and Equipments.
5,000 Pounds Wrought Iron Scrap.
[illegible] " Cast " "
2 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, 16-foot swing.
1 Screw Lathe, 16-foot swing.
1 Slide Rest Lathe.
40 Pounds Phosphorus, gross weight.
200 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.

G. 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 28, 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.
[illegible] Engine and Tender.
[illegible]
1 Engine House, at Lavaca.
1 Depot Building, at Victoria.
1 Depot Building, at Lavaca.
1 Machine Shop, at Victoria.
[illegible] Pairs Trucks, loose, at Depot in Victoria.
[illegible] pairs Trucks, under two Platform Cars.
1 Miscellaneous Lot of Railroad Material, Boxing, Straps, &c.
1 worthless lot of Blacksmiths' Tools.
1 mixed lot of Machinery, being odd pieces, &c., in shop at Victoria.
[illegible] pairs Trucks, lying loose along the road between Lavaca and Victoria.
[illegible] Spare Driving Wheels, at Victoria.
1 Tank.
1 Cistern.
1 Iron Safe.
[illegible] Stoves.
[illegible] pairs Scales.
[illegible] Hand Trucks.
[illegible] 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 A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of Office C. Q. M.

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 Captain William H. Gill, military storekeeper, United States army, a large lot of serviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:

1,087 Blankets, (woolen.)
[illegible] Uniform Coats.
[illegible] Uniform Jackets.
[illegible] Great Coats.
[illegible] Sack Coats.
4,[illegible] pairs Trousers.
[illegible] pairs Drawers.
1,0[illegible] Flannel Shirts.
[illegible] pairs Stockings.
[illegible] Forage Caps.
[illegible] pairs Boots.
[illegible] pairs Bootees.
[illegible] Shelter Tents.
[illegible]
[illegible] Knapsacks, (strapped.)

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 office of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

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

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND BEEF CATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, OMAHA, NEB., May [illegible], 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until [illegible] for furnishing Fresh Beef from the block to the troops and others supplied at the following military posts, viz:

Fort Kearney, Neb., probable garrison, 1 company.
Fort McPherson, Neb., probable garrison, 5 companies.
North Platte Station, Neb., probable garrison, 1 company.
Fort Sedgwick, C. T., probable garrison, [illegible] companies.
Sidney Station, Neb., probable garrison, [illegible] companies.
Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T., probable garrison, [illegible] companies.
Fort Laramie, Wy. T., probable garrison, 4 companies.
Fort Fetterman, Wy. T., probable garrison, 2 companies.
Fort Sanders, Wy. T., probable garrison, [illegible] companies.
Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T., probable garrison, [illegible] companies.
Fort Bridger, Wy. T., probable garrison, 2 companies.
Camp Douglas, U. T., probable garrison, [illegible] companies.
Camp Brown, Wy. T., probable garrison, 1 company.
Miners Delight, Wy. T., probable garrison, 1 company.

The contracts to commence on the first (1st) day of September, 1870, and continue in force for the period of one (1) year, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct.

[illegible]

By order of Brevet Major General Augur. J. W. BARRIGER, Bvt. Brig. Gen., Chief C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTION OF BUILDINGS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E., NEW YORK CITY, May 13, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 m., June 13, 1870, for the construction of a stable building, with wagon shed, at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and the following other work at the same place, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in this office, viz:

Renewal of the windows and roof of the officers' quarters.

[illegible]

By order of Brevet Major General Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.

WILLIAM T. HOWELL, Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. First Quartermaster District.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, ST. PAUL, MINN., May 12, 1870.

Proposals in the usual form, and under the customary conditions, will be received at this office until 12 m. June 13, 1870, to furnish the following Building Materials for the construction of buildings at the new post to be erected at Pembina, Dakota Territory, namely:

[illegible]

By direction of Major General W. S. Hancock. S. B. HOLABIRD, Deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A., C. Q. M.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE CHIEF COMM'Y OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, ST. PAUL, MINN., May 7, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., WEDNESDAY, June 8, 1870, for supplying net Beef from the block, from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, to the troops at

Fort Abercrombie, D. T., one company.
Fort Wadsworth, D. T., two companies.
Fort Ripley, Minn., one company.
Fort Snelling, Minn., one company.

The Beef to be of good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, [illegible] and delivered at the posts named in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

[illegible]

Proposals must be indorsed distinctly, "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and addressed to the undersigned.

By authority of the Department Commander.

J. H. GILMAN, Bvt. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., C. C. S. Department of Dakota.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMM'Y, No. 322 NORTH FOURTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO., May 13, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., FRIDAY, June 10, 1870, for furnishing the Subsistence Department, United States Army, with

15,000 pounds of Bacon, clear sides, in tierces or sacks.
[illegible] pounds of Breakfast Bacon, canvassed, in boxes.
1,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, canvassed, in tierces or sacks.
400 barrels of Double-extra Flour, also state price in double sacks for same.
10 barrels of Choice Family Flour.
7,000 pounds of Hard Bread, in boxes.
5,000 pounds of Corn Meal, kiln dried, in barrels or double sacks.
[illegible] pounds of White Beans, best quality, in barrels or double sacks.
2,300 pounds of Rice, in barrels or double sacks.
[illegible] pounds of Hominy, kiln dried, in barrels or double sacks.
7,000 pounds of Rio Coffee, in double sacks.
12,000 pounds of Sugar, equal to Stuart's "C," in barrels or double sacks.
[illegible] gallons of Vinegar, in half barrels, with 4 iron hoops.
1,300 pounds of Adamantine Candles, full weight, in boxes.
2,[illegible] pounds of Extra Family Soap, in boxes.
2,[illegible] pounds of Salt, fine, in barrels or double sacks.
400 pounds of Mackerel, Extra, No. 1, in kits or quarter barrels.
400 pounds of White Fish, best quality, in kits or quarter barrels.
1,[illegible] pounds of Dried Apples, best quality, in half barrels.
1,[illegible] pounds of Dried Peaches, best quality, in half barrels.
[illegible] gallons of Pickled Cucumbers, in 10-gallon kegs, iron bound and painted.
1,[illegible] pounds of Leaf Lard, in 5-pound 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, Brev. Maj. Gen. and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, April 18, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, p. m. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of May next, for furnishing Rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations from 1st July, 1870, to 30th June, 1871, viz:

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire;
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts;
BROOKLYN, New York;
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania;
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia;
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia;
MARE ISLAND, California;
PENSACOLA, Florida.

Each Ration to consist of twelve ounces of Pork or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt or Fresh Beef; eighteen ounces of Soft Bread or Flour, or twelve ounces of Hard Bread, or one pound and four ounces of Corn Meal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy; ten pounds of green Coffee, or eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) Coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of Tea; fifteen pounds of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; [illegible] pounds of Adamantine or Sperm Candles; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.

The Rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the Fresh Beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, and [illegible]

[illegible]

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for the rations as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of said ——— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness: E. F.

——— 18—.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, or collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK, Maj. and Qm. U. S. M. C.

PROPOSALS FOR QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, PHILADELPHIA, May [illegible], 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June, 1870, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with five thousand (5,000) gross tons (or such less quantity as may be required) best quality of WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, of such size and in such quantities as may be ordered for a period of one year from the 1st day of May, 1870, with the privilege of increasing the amount to ten thousand (10,000) tons should it be required.

[illegible]

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES, Brev. Lieut. Col. and Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., FORT SILL, INDIAN TERRITORY, April 18, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon on SATURDAY, May 28, 1870, for the delivery of the following named supplies at Fort Sill, Indian Territory:

1,[illegible] Cords of Wood.
[illegible] Tons of Hay.

The wood to be good, merchantable, hard wood; to be cut full four feet long, split to convenient size, and free from small limbs or brush. A cord to be 128 cubic feet.

The hay to be good, merchantable prairie hay; to be well and securely stacked in such manner as to be impervious to heavy rains or snows. [illegible]

[illegible]

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 ARMY SUPPLIES.

HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, OMAHA, NEBRASKA, April 26, 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.
2,300 cords Hard Wood, or 1,800 tons of Coal; 700 tons Hay, 300 tons Straw, 100 bushels Lime.
FORT KEARNY, NEBRASKA.
[illegible]
FORT McPHERSON, NEBRASKA.
[illegible]
NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA.
[illegible]
FORT SEDGWICK, COLORADO.
[illegible]
SIDNEY, NEBRASKA.
[illegible]
FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYOMING.
[illegible]
FORT SANDERS, WYOMING.
[illegible]
FORT FRED. STEELE, WYOMING.
[illegible]
FORT BRIDGER, WYOMING.
[illegible]
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH.
[illegible]
FORT LARAMIE, WYOMING.
[illegible]
FORT FETTERMAN, WYOMING.
[illegible]
CAMP BROWN.
[illegible] cords Wood, at Shoshone Agency, in Wind River valley.

Bids are invited for hay in stack or in bales. [illegible]

[illegible]

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.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. of the 20th inst., for furnishing, for the use of the House of Representatives, for one year, a daily supply of [illegible] as may be needed, of the best NORTHERN ICE. Bidders will state the amount per 100 pounds. No bids will be considered from any parties [illegible]

EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk H. R. U. S.

PROPOSALS FOR ORNAMENTING AND BEAUTIFYING K STREET NORTH.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office, until 12 m., May 23, 1870, for ornamenting K street north, from Twelfth to Sixteenth streets west, in accordance with act approved April 26, and amended act approved April 30, 1870.

Plans, specifications and all other information can be obtained at the office of Superintendent and Inspector of Sewers, Carriageways, &c., where blank forms will be provided for bidders, and all bids must conform strictly thereto.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or parts of bids, or accept parts of bids, if deemed best.

No bids will be considered unless a penal bond of $2,000 is attached to the same.

All bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Ornamenting K street north."

CHARLES H. BLISS, Superintendent of Sewers.

PROPOSALS FOR LIGHT ARTILLERY HORSES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6, 1870.

Sealed Proposals are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 m., on SATURDAY, the [illegible] [illegible], for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department FOUR LIGHT ARTILLERY HORSES, as follows:

The horses to be sound in all particulars, of bay color, well broken to harness, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to eight years old, compactly built, and free from all defects.

A thorough inspection of each horse will be made by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Du Pont, captain 5th artillery, in connection with the undersigned, and those that do not conform to the above description will be rejected.

Horses must be delivered on or before the 15th of June next.

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

Payments will be made upon delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

C. H. HOYT, Capt. A. Q. M., and Depot Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD., May 6, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received until June 11, inclusive, for supplying the Naval Academy with the following kinds and quantities of coal, viz:

2,500 tons of Cumberland Lump Bituminous Coal (George's Creek.)

[illegible] tons Gas Coal.

To be delivered at the Naval Academy's wharf, Annapolis, Maryland, free of expense to the United States Government, immediately after the 1st of July next.

The Academy will discharge at the rate of not less than seventy (70) tons per day.

The Coal to be of the best quality, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 tons.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

JOHN L. WORDEN, Commodore and Superintendent Naval Academy.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, ST. PAUL, MINN., May 6, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received in the usual form, with the customary conditions, until 12 o'clock m., June 7, 1870, to furnish the following Military Supplies at the new post near Pembina, Dakota Territory:

2,000 cords, more or less, of Oak Wood.
200 tons, more or less, of Hay.
200 barrels of Lime.
130,000 Bricks.
[illegible] feet of Saw Logs, 12 to 24 feet in length; to square at least [illegible] inches throughout—measurement by Scribner's rule.

By command of Major General Hancock.

S. B. HOLABIRD, Deputy Q. M. G., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, RICHMOND, VA., April 28, 1870.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until 12 m. MONDAY, May 23, 1870, for the following articles, viz:

15 Barrels Pork.	24 Cans green Peas.
15 Barrels extra Flour.	12 Tumblers of Raspberry Jam.
1,[illegible] Pounds Rice.	
150 Pounds Adamantine Candles.	12 Pounds Mustard.
[illegible] Pounds Soap.	[illegible] Pounds Tapioca.
[illegible] Pounds Salt.	[illegible] Pounds Chocolate.
[illegible] Pounds Sugar-cured Hams.	[illegible] Pounds Vermicelli.
100 pounds breakfast Bacon.	[illegible] Pounds Macaroni.
	[illegible] Pounds bi-carb. of Soda.
	5 Pounds Cream of Tartar.
15 Barrels family Flour.	200 Pounds Lard.
250 Pounds Java Coffee.	100 Pounds Butter.
40 Pounds Raisins.	40 Pounds Laundry Starch.
240 Cans Tomatoes.	

Conditions, &c., as heretofore.

S. A. PORTER, Brevet Major, U. S. 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.

[illegible]

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 of Office Chief Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE ACTING COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. HARBOR, April 26, 1870.

Proposals, in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 m. on the 26th of May, 1870, for supplying Fresh Beef to the troops stationed at Forts Columbus and Wood, New York harbor, and New York city. [illegible]

[illegible]

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Beef," and addressed:

R. G. RUTHERFORD, Brevet Captain, U. S. A., C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., May 6, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1870, for furnishing this Depot with

About 4,000 bushels of good sound Oats, to weigh not less than 32 pounds to the bushel.

About 130 tons good Timothy Hay.

About 30 tons clean Rye Straw.

Or such quantity, more or less, as may be required for use and issue during the four months, commencing June 1st, and ending September 30, 1870. The Oats to be delivered in sacks of about three bushels each, and the hay and straw to be well baled.

Usual certificates as to responsibility of bidders required, also a bond in one third of the amount of the contract will be required from the successful bidder.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Colonel A. R. Eddy, Chief Quartermaster, Department of the South.

A. P. BLUNT, Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, ST. LOUIS, (MO.) May 3, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, at Fort Leavenworth, until 11 o'clock a. m., June 6, 1870, for the delivery of the following-named supplies at the posts named:

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.
1,[illegible] cords Hard Wood.
[illegible] bushels Bituminous Coal.
1,[illegible] tons Hay.
FORT HARKER, KANSAS.
1,[illegible] cords Hard Wood.
[illegible] bushels Bituminous Coal.
[illegible] tons Hay.
FORT HAYS, KANSAS.
1,[illegible] cords Hard Wood.
[illegible] bushels Bituminous Coal.
[illegible] tons Hay.
FORT WALLACE, KANSAS.
[illegible] cords Hard Wood.
[illegible] bushels Bituminous Coal.
[illegible] tons Hay.
FORT LARNED, KANSAS.
[illegible] cords Hard Wood.
[illegible] bushels Coal.
FORT DODGE, KANSAS.
1,[illegible] cords Wood.
[illegible] bushels Bituminous Coal.
[illegible] tons Hay.
CAMP SUPPLY, INDIAN TERRITORY.
[illegible] cords Wood.
[illegible] bushels Bituminous Coal.
1,[illegible] tons Hay.
FORT LYON, C. T.
[illegible] cords Wood.
[illegible] tons Hay.
FORT REYNOLDS, C. T.
1,[illegible] cords Wood.
[illegible] tons Hay.

The wood for Forts Riley, Harker, Hays, Wallace, and Larned to be hard wood; that for Fort Dodge, Camp Supply, Forts Lyon, and Reynolds, to be of the best quality of wood growing in the vicinity of the respective posts. [illegible]

[illegible]

By authority of the Department Commander:

L. C. EASTON, Dep'y Q. M. Gen., C. Q. M.

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, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

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

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured and Full Vigor Restored.

This Dreadful Disease—which render life Miserable and Marriage Impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgence. [illegible]

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; [illegible]

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

YOUNG MEN

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

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the pride of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with their own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

[illegible]

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

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

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to his Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D., Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland.

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HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a sealed envelope. Price, six cents.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

"A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office box 4586. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents.

DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER

The standard reputation attained by this unrivalled and infallible Yeast Powder during twelve years past is due to its perfect purity, healthfulness and economy. Put up in tins, actual weight, as represented, and will keep for years.

The quantity required for use is from one fourth to one half less than other Baking Powders.

Sold by grocers throughout the United States.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS, 69 New street, New York.

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W. M. BARRY,

SHOW-CASE WAREROOMS,

New No. 921 (old 3[illegible]) [illegible] street, Between Sixth and S[illegible]

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JOS. L. PEARSON, BOOK & JOB PRINTER,

Cor. 9th & D sts., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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N. B.—Upon the receipt of $[illegible] advice and medicine will be sent free by express to any of the Atlantic States.

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