National Republican

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

MONDAY MORNING ..... FEBRUARY 21, 1870

Office Cor. 10th and D, near Pennsylvania Ave.

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.

RECEPTIONS.

MRS. GRANT'S RECEPTIONS.

Mrs. Grant's receptions will be held every Tuesday during the season, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

SPEAKER BLAINE'S RECEPTIONS.

The receptions of the Speaker of the House of Representatives will be at his residence, 408 Fifteenth street, from 9 to 11 o'clock on each Friday evening of the season.

MRS. BLAINE'S RECEPTIONS.

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

DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

At the Russian Legation Madame de Catacazy will receive on Thursdays, from 2 until 5 p. m.

At the Argentine Legation Madame de Garcia will receive on alternate Monday evenings, commencing on Monday, January 3, and will be at home on Saturdays, from 2 until 5 p. m.

THE INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

On Friday last, Senator Hamlin called up the bill to encourage and promote the International Industrial Exhibition, which our citizens propose shall be held in this city next year. The tenor of the debate is doubtless familiar to our readers, and we have in it an additional evidence of what some people think of our energy and enterprise.

Perhaps it is a misfortune that a portion of the citizens of the United States should be afflicted, not with too much legislation, but with lawgivers who have not an abiding interest among us. The necessity for a territorial limit, over which Congress should have supreme control, was an argument in favor of accepting the original ten miles square, denominated the District of Columbia, as the permanent seat of government.

It has been said that the very object to be attained was an exemption from the turmoil and troubles which a commercial city would inflict upon the guardians of the national honor. No one wishes to deny that for over half a century Washington city did not intrude its schemes upon the national legislature. It had none to offer, save those which were vastly more important to the comfort of the transient resident than for those whose permanent abiding place had been fixed, by lot or choice, within our territorial limits.

It is a fact that travelers judge cities by the accommodations it affords its visitors. Washington, and while we are upon the question of national liberality, it is well to include our neighboring city, Georgetown—we say these cities have been characterized as places of "rooms to let, muddy streets, and miserable accommodations." In fact, the capital has been the butt of everybody's jokes, and all that was essential for an ephemeral fame was for a correspondent to waste his ink in depreciating the site, and crying down the advantages which the "permanent seat of Government" had found in their judicious eyes. So much for the past.

Admitting that it was most desirable the representatives of States and Congressional districts should have a sung place in some part of the country where they might assemble to discuss the weighty affairs of their people or the district of Columbia were only expected to keep boarding-houses, you know; and if there were paved streets and accessible avenues it was only for the benefit of those sent here by the votes of the real voting population of the country.

It could not be possible that any one having intellect, genius, business capacity, or anything else, should reside here except the concentrated wisdom of the nation. This was in truth the prevalent idea before the war, and if it still lurks in the atmosphere of what remains of the District; if it still prejudices the opinions of the successors of those who voted liberal appropriations for the construction of our—we mean, of course, Government—buildings, whose fault is it? Yes, whose fault is it? Not by any means the fault of the liberal-minded, public-spirited, patient, plodding citizens of the District.

The subject of this article—an International Industrial Exhibition—perhaps has nothing to do with the foregoing remarks. Of course it has not. Nothing can possibly be pertinent that has for its object the advancement of our prosperity—OUR PROSPERITY! This District of Columbia which, in the list of forty-seven States and Territories, stands No. 27 in paying its proportion of the revenue tax. But then we have nothing to do with Congress, except as beggars.

The States which do less, contributs less, must send its representatives here to tell us in debate upon this question to encourage and promote the "International Industrial Exhibition," that we, the citizens of the District of Columbia, are imbecile; we do not know what we want nor what we are about; that it is not only necessary but really an act of charity to check any enterprise the tax-paying and unrepresented citizens should devise. The Government, forsooth, must bear the whole burden of our gigantic schemes, and the people are already overburdened with taxation.

Will the honorable Senators who plead so loud for economy take a little pains to compare the appropriations annually made for States and Territories that contribute less to the payment of the public debt than the District of Columbia—with the amount appropriated for our—oh, no—for their benefit! Whose carriages traverse the streets; who condemn more emphatically the condition of our city than the very men who are most able and most unwilling to assist us?

Gentlemen, the citizens of the District of Columbia are not fools. Their education was not founded upon Congressional debates. Their means of gaining general information is not limited to the Congressional library, the Smithsonian Institute nor the ponderous volumes of the *Globe*. If we, the people of Washington, Georgetown and county, desire to hold an International Exhibition within the limits of the District, at least do not refuse us the privilege.

It was said in the debate in the Senate on Friday that it would take two or three hundred ships to transport the goods from abroad, and that, too, at Government expense. Light gleams upon us—gaslight, or something of that nature. Let us see: Two or three hundred ship-loads of freight would necessarily be carted through our streets to the place of exhibition, and when the great World's Fair was over the goods must be carted back again to the wharves, or, what amounts to the same thing, to the depot, or some other convenient point.

The wear and tear on the pavements, the prospect of ruining, if such a thing were possible, our beloved Pennsylvania avenue, so fresh from the pressure of the late "unpleasantness," when army wagons ground the boulders to powder—oh no, two or three hundred ship-loads of freight, each not less than five thousand tons burthen, must not be suffered to pass over our "unpaved streets."

Just think of it! No cruelty to animals! What has Bergh to offer in the name of humanity that can transcend this wonderful consideration for our "unpaved streets?" And think, too, of the car loads of freight that would also add its share to the burden. The streets would be overtaxed, the people of the District would be overtaxed, visitors would be overtaxed; then, as a consequence, there would be renewed attacks on the miserable condition of the national capital, and we do not want foreigners to come here and behold our awful plight! "Distance lends enchantment to the view."

It is related that a dog once attempted to drink from a pond over which a venerable goose stood sentinel. For this impudence of the canine species, the anser bird threatened vengeance. What right had the dog to quench his thirst at this spot. After some cackling the dog concluded the goose did not amount to much, that the water was stagnant, and not fit to drink. He determined, however, to taste and went his way, confirmed in the opinion first entertained. The goose, from a prominent place, asked if his dogship was satisfied. To which he replied that he was, but no thanks were due to the guardian of the pond. The water had become stagnant with age, and nature was too sensible to refresh such a detestable locality.

The Senator from a Western State said Washington was sick, and wanted doctoring. Too true—sick from the overdosing of quacks. But what is the use of complaining. We are not competent to take care of ourselves, and of course not intelligent enough to determine the cause. Why should we argue? What amount of reasoning, what presentation of facts could convince the incredulous that our people desire to hold the Exhibition in Washington, or that we are able and willing to pay the expense?

Whatever respect we may have for the good-will of our friends, the Senator who considers it an evidence of his regard for our welfare that he opposes the bill, does not evince the kind of sympathy that will make Washington a respected city among the capitals of the nations of the earth.

Personal.

General T. J. Reynolds, military commander of the Fifth military district, declines the use of his name for the Texas senatorship. A conviction of right and a sense of propriety, he says, precludes it under existing circumstances.

Hon. William A. Howard, of Michigan, who was tendered and declined the Chinese mission, is in the city, at his old quarters, the St. James Hotel.

Acting Governor Lee, of Wyoming, has appointed Mrs. Caroline Neil and Mrs. Ester Moores justices of the peace for Sweet Water county.

Governor Chamberlain, of Maine, who was a guest of the officers of the British man-of-war steamer Monarch, arrived in town Saturday evening, and is stopping at the Juness house.

Colonel John Mosby is a candidate for county judge at Fauquier, Virginia.

A lady of New York to whom Mrs. Stowe sent her "Vindication," with the compliments of the author, returned the volume with the endorsement: "Life is not too short—excuse me."

Rochefort is said to suffer from "diseased nerves of the neck." Dr. Napoleon favors amputation of the diseased part.

General McClellan is to deliver a series of addresses to the members of the National Guard regiments in New York city next month, on discipline and the acquisition of military knowledge.

Margaret Stuart, of Philadelphia, has struck Billy Patterson for $15,000 in a breach-of-promise suit.

Admiral Buchanan has become a resident of Mobile, Alabama.

WALL'S OPERA HOUSE.—An over-crowded house greeted Laura Keene's last week. If great merit in a performance, then "She Stoops to Conquer" was a complete as well as successful one. But were that popular manageress with us a week longer, and Goldsmith's sterling comedy again to be produced, we would enter our solemn protest against the style in which it was represented on Saturday night, and would bag earnestly that Mr. Frank Mordaunt, an excellent actor, where physical power is requisite, to abandon forever the *role* of young Marlow. Miss Laura did herself injustice in her *at libitum* and somewhat affected rendering of Miss Hardcastle. Evidently the rising generation don't read Goldsmith, or else the buzz at the temporary alarm of "fire" would have been exceeded by the hisses which would have re-echoed through the house. Arrangements are progressing, with a probability of success, to have Mr. McWade at Wall's on Tuesday night in his new version of "Rip Van Winkle." If his dramatization presents the true story of the Catskill mountains, as narrated by the lamented American Goldsmith, Washington Irving, the admirers of native literature owe him a generous welcome.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—A grand concert, after the style of "ye olden time," will be given to-morrow night at Lincoln Hall. The best musical talent in the city, both male and female, will take part in this concert, and there is no doubt of its entire success. Formerly these "Old Folks' Concerts" were most popular, and the troupe which performed throughout the country under the direction of Father Kemp became known in every city and town, and were highly successful. The music to be sung at the concert to-morrow night will consist of selections from the work compiled by Father Kemp, the originator of this style of entertainment, and the costumes will be correct representations of those worn in the days of '76. A chorus of one hundred voices will assist, and an orchestra of twenty pieces has been engaged, and every preparation has been made to render the concert an appropriate celebration of Washington's birthday. Tickets may be obtained at the various music and bookstores.

THE RED RIVER INSURGENTS are still awaiting the decision of the joint Winnipeg convention upon the bill of rights drafted by the special committee for presentation to the Canadian Government. The chief points of the bill are these: That the territory be governed by a local legislature in conjunction with the Governor and Executive Council; that a two-thirds vote shall override a Governor's veto; that universal suffrage shall be allowed; that there be no direct taxation except by local legislation; that there be a homestead law; that there be a railroad to Fort William or Pembina in five years, and that the public buildings are to be paid for by the Dominion Government.

THE CHINESE OF THE PACIFIC COAST.—The feeling against the Chinese on the Pacific coast is very strong. There are rumors in San Francisco of a plot to exterminate the Chinese residents of that city. There are said to be nearly ninety thousand Chinese emigrants on the Pacific coast who are daily subjected to indignities and brutal treatment.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments have finally passed both houses of the Texas Legislature. A sufficient number of States having now ratified the fifteenth amendment, exclusive of the State of New York, the State Department will no doubt issue the usual notice as soon as the official report of the adoption is received.

NOW YOU SEE HIM, and now you don't see him. Now you hear of him, and now you don't hear of him. See telegraph reports in to-day's paper.

The Question of Naval Rank Again.

Believing that the claims of the staff officers of the navy were in all respects right and proper, and that they were warranted by every principle of justice in making the demands they have upon Congress and the naval authorities, we have earnestly advocated their side of the question, and we are glad to know that in this course we do not stand alone, but are seconded by the ablest papers all over the country. In view of all the circumstances we do not see how Congress can hesitate to act promptly to do justice to a class of officers who have stood shoulder to shoulder with the "line" in conferring immortal honor upon the navy. In addition to the papers from which we have heretofore quoted, we transfer to our columns the following from the Boston *Advertiser* of February 15:

It was once said by a brilliant writer of a fascinating and elegant woman, that to love her was a liberal education. With less enthusiasm we may begin a reference to the line and staff controversy in the navy by saying that thoroughly to understand it, in all its ramifications and details, implies a long course of study. This is no new question. Sixty years ago hot discussions of it were rife in the ward-room and on the quarter-deck. Bushels of pamphlets have been printed about it. Many successive Congresses have been pestered with it; every Secretary who has sat at the desk of the Navy Department has furrowed his brows with attempts to settle it rightly and pleasantly. The late venerable Admiral Stewart may have sneered, when himself a midshipman, at the claims of an old surgeon to rank and position. The Man without a Country might, in the days of his rash youth, have taken part in the debates about the matter, which seem never to be conducted without anger and harsh words, and have fought a duel at some foreign station, growing out of the ancient and irreconcilable quarrel. But we make no attempt to review the history of the question, or to enter into its more intricate subdivisions, deeming no such preparation necessary to pronouncing an opinion upon the comparatively simple issue of the bill just decided upon by the House Naval Committee.

The single fact that there has so long been ill-feeling and discontent proceeding from the relations of line and staff in the navy, while no unpleasantness has been developed between the two branches in the army, seems to convey volumes in favor of modifying the features of one service which have caused trouble, to conform to those of the other which have worked smoothly. Our army grew up with the republic, and its organization was imbued with the national principles of equality and justice. Our navy was modeled after that of England—a country where artificial distinctions of rank are indigenous to the soil, where an educated doctor feels it no indignity to his profession to be a step below a juvenile ensign who has purchased his commission, where even the barbers draw lines in the customers they entertain between coal-heavers and the next grade in society. Yet the evil result of the system in England has been such that the energetic Mr. Boythorn was moved to say that "the treatment of surgeons aboard ship is such that I would submit the legs—both legs—of every member of the Admiralty Board to a compound fracture, and render it a transportable offence in any qualified practitioner to set them, if the system were not wholly changed in eight and forty hours." Yet the copy has as naval outdone the model; and the condition of the surgeons in the British navy has never been so humiliating as in our own. We have indeed seemed on the high road to something like Mr. Boythorn's remedy; for qualified practitioners have learned to shun our naval service, surgeons who respected themselves and their profession have refused to continue in a navy where they were treated as non-combatants and civilians, to the manifest detriment of the public interests and the peril of the health and broken bones of anybody, whether of line or staff, or of the humble rank and file. There has consequently ceased to be an inducement to the best seamen to choose the public in preference to the merchant service on account of the reputation for kindness and skill of the surgeons wearing the national uniform. Unless some check is put to the tendencies which produce these results, the facts will become chronic, with harmful results to the interests of the nation, which cannot be calculated.

The bill which Mr. Stevens, of New Hampshire, has prepared, and which has obtained the sanction of a majority of the Naval Committee, gives the officers of the staff no right to command, out of their own departments, and gives the surgeons and other staff officers the dignity of positive rank, the stimulus of promotion; and it relieves them from the harassing assumptions of superiority from junior officers of subordinate positions in the ship, and perhaps of lower grade than themselves. This will cut athwart a multitude of ancient prejudices, which have grown bitter with age and agitation, and which have found exponents in the Navy Department and in both Houses of Congress in times past. But it is difficult to see how the reform infringes any absolute rights, or will tend in any way to the injury of the service. On the contrary, it seems fair to hope that, the bone of contention once removed, a new era will at once begin, an era of healthy subordination, discipline, harmony and gradually growing good-will, to the lasting benefit of the whole navy. We earnestly hope that the bill will pass Congress, and that it will finally dispose of a most vexatious question.

The question is also attracting attention on the other side of the Atlantic, and in this connection we clip the following from the London *Army and Navy Gazette*:

The United States are the last great Power to reconstruct their navy as respects the branches or departments. Until the civil war commodores commanded their squadrons, but since that event the Government has deemed the time-honored title of admiral, in its three grades, as more befitting their naval service. Thus the American and the European navies are now commanded by officers holding similar rank and titles. The next step in harmonizing the navies of the world consists in the equalization of all branches or classes of officers in the United States navy, with separate charge in each branch, as is going forward in European navies. So far as regards rank and privileges, all classes are equal, save in the highest degrees, and in matters of charge of departments rapid advance is proceeding towards the completion of this desideratum. When we see equalization, accompanied by responsible charge, fully established, we shall consider the naval service perfect in its organization. The subject of discipline has in nowise suffered by the changes that have occurred in European navies, and we cannot see that there could be diminution of power on the part of the commanding officer under any circumstances. *Command is entirely separate from rank and charge of departments*, yet this truth was long in being recognized. We shall expect to see the early settlement of this matter in the United States, for our trans-Atlantic brethern are proverbial for their energy when once they set about effecting a change. At the present time the "line" and "staff" officers (equivalent to our combatant and non-combatant classes) are arguing the question of the equalization of the various branches—the combatant, the navigating, the engineering, the medical, and the commissariat. We feel confident of the result, and we anticipate increase of efficiency in the United States navy by the adoption of the European system.

We close this matter to-day by quoting the following petition adopted by Oliver Wendell Holmes, Henry J. Bigelow, Charles E. Buckingham, Edward H. Clarke, and other gentlemen composing the Medical Faculty of Harvard University, and which has been forwarded to Hon. Charles Sumner, in behalf of the medical corps. A question that commands such widespread and diversified attention cannot be other than a worthy one:

The undersigned members of the faculty of the medical department of Harvard University, do unite in a respectful but urgent petition to the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, that they would accord to the medical officers of our navy such a degree of *actual* and *substantial* rank as properly belongs to them as members of an honorable profession, and such as will serve the best interests of the navy and country, by offering attractions in the former to men of thorough culture and honorable ambition, and rewards to long and faithful services in behalf of the latter.

We respectfully represent that it is impossible that the effective discipline of the service, or the existing relations of mutual courtesy between the line and staff, should be thereby endangered, but that a source of contention would be thereby entirely removed by giving to science and culture the rights which they cannot fail to claim as long as they shall be found in the service; that the dignity and efficiency of a command are enhanced when the character and positions of its subordinate departments are exalted; and that no great power treats its medical service with as little consideration as is shown by our own country in the humiliating position to which it exposes our medical brethren of the navy. And we therefore earnestly pray that the past injustice may find a full reparation, and the present wrong an effective remedy, in the wisdom and bounty of your provision for all the rights and interests entrusted to your care.

[Communicated.]

Saturday evening another brilliant assemblage graced the parlors of Hon. Horatio King, to celebrate another of the "literary reunions" given by this hospitable citizen. About two hundred and fifty were present, composing many well known *literateurs* in the firmament of the gay metropolis. Prominent among these were Senator Morrill and lady, of Vermont; Auditor French and lady, Judge Casey, Judge Ewing, General Albert Pike, Judge Holt, Mr. Blackfan, of the Post Office Department; O. D. Barrett and lady, accompanied by Belle Smith, the artist; Dr. C. C. Cox and lady, and many others. Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins, of New York city, also graced the occasion, and the fair lady met with a warm reception from all hearts when it was known she was the sweet poetess who years agone signed herself Mary E. Hewitt. Although, now, apparently in the "*rofer*" of life, yet her vivacity and charming conversational powers will not soon be forgotten by those who "basked in their rays." L. A. Gobright, esq., the orator of the evening, regaled us with an interesting "essay on Benjamin Franklin." He gave us separately his character as philosopher, patriot and statesman. The essay was characterized by sentiments short, curt and comprehensive, and the peculiarities of Franklin's character presented in a manner teaching lessons for the youth and statesman to follow. Franklin lived in a day when positions were not bought by money and patronage, and in spite of his "coat repeatedly turned," and his diet of "cold water and saw-dust puddings," he attained to an eminence few statesmen of our day will ever reach. The orator closed by paying a glowing tribute to his memory. An hour in social converse and music closed this, the fourth of the course, with honor to the orator and our generous host, and all left pleased and satisfied with the repast, to meet again next Saturday eve, when it was announced a lady would be the orator for the evening.

M. A. S.

New Advertisements.

REAL ESTATE WANTED IN WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, AND NORFOLK.—The advertiser will give or take in exchange Chicago real estate for Washington property, or will take Norfolk property in like exchange. Describe property accurately, and address PROPRIETOR, Lock Box 183, P. O. feb21-3t*

WATCHES.

A complete assortment of

WATCHES,

by all the reliable makers of London, Copenhagen, and Geneva.

Also, all the different styles of

AMERICAN WATCHES

at greatly reduced rates.

H. W. GALT & BRO., Jewelers,

1107 Pennsylvania avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. feb21

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE 21ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1870.

Clark Mills vs. George T. Brown. } No. 8,470.

On motion of the plaintiff, by Mr. Hine, attorney, it is ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

A true copy—Test:

R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

feb21-M3w

ORPHANS' COURT, FEBRUARY 19, 1870.

District of Columbia, Washington County, to-wit: In the case of William J. Wilson, executor of William Wilson, deceased, the executor aforesaid has, with the approbation of the Orphans' Court of Washington county aforesaid, appointed Tuesday, March 15, A. D. 1870, for the final settlement and distribution of the personal estate of said deceased, and of the assets in hand, so far as the same have been collected and turned into money; when and where all the creditors and heirs of said deceased are notified to attend, with their claims properly vouched, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit in said deceased's estate; provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN previous to the said day.

Test: A. WEBSTER, Register of Wills.

feb21-M3w*

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

STERLING SILVER WARE,

RICH PARIS FANCY GOODS,

PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELRY.

Also a general assortment of new and elegant goods, designed especially for

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

H. W. GALT & BRO., Jewelers,

1107 Pennsylvania avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. feb21

BY J. T. COLDWELL & CO., Auct's. No. 914 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated the 16th day of December, 1869, and duly recorded in Liber No. 806, folio 179, &c., one of the land records for Washington county, in the District of Columbia, I shall sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1870, at 4 o'clock p. m., in front of the premises, all that piece of ground known as Lot No. 21, in square 1043, fronting 50 feet on Ninth E street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets east, and running back 131 feet 2 inches, to a 20 foot alley.

Terms: $233 cash, balance in six and twelve months, with interest, and secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

All conveyancing and revenue stamps at purchaser's cost. Fifty dollars will be required down on the day of sale.

SAMUEL E. DOUGLAS, Trustee.

J. T. COLDWELL & CO., Auctioneers.

feb21 dtds

BY W. L. WALL & Co., Auctioneers, New Marble Building, Nos. 990 and 992 Pennsylvania avenue.

EFFECTS OF HOUSE No. 484 TENTH STREET, BETWEEN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND G STREET, AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, February 23, commencing at half past 9 o'clock, we will sell the entire household effects contained in house No. 484 Tenth street, near Pennsylvania avenue, at auction, which we name in part, viz:

Rosewood Piano, Stool and Cover, Parlor Suit, in Green Reps, Marble-top Tables, Fine Walnut Chamber Suits, Cottage Chamber Suits, Marble-top Bureaus, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Stair Carpets, Oil-cloths, Stair-rods, Hat-rack, Stoves, Extension Table, Lounges, Chairs, Hair and Shuck Mattresses, Feather Beds and Pillows, Tin Ware, Crockery, Glass-Ware, Window Shades, &c., &c. With other articles in the housekeeping line, all of which will be sold without reserve.

WM. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers.

21

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE ASTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON ARSENAL, D. C., Feb. 21, 1870.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, m., March 16, 1870, for supplying Fresh Beef to the troops at this post.

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

The necks of the Cattle slaughtered for Beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down.

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

In all cases, if the meat is not satisfactory, purchases in the open market will be made at the expense of the contractor.

The proposals will also state at what price per pound choice oats will be furnished for sales to officers.

This contract to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary General shall direct, commencing April 1, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of Virginia.

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

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

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not in the interest of the United States.

Other conditions, requirements, payments, &c., made known on application to the undersigned.

FRANK H. PHIPPS, First Lieutenant of Ordnance, Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. C. S. feb21-6t

Special Notices.

☞ NOTICE.—THE MOUNT VERNON passenger steamer "Arrow" will resume her regular trips on MONDAY, 21st inst.

JAMES SYKES, General Superintendent.

21

☞ MISS JENNIE COLLINS WILL REPLY THIS (Monday) EVENING to Dr. Boynton's sermon of yesterday, on "The Woman Question," at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Admission 25 cents. Tickets can be procured at J. C. Parker's, Seventh street, and at the door.

MISS M. A. O'CONNOR.

21

☞ OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—The last rehearsals for the Old Folks' Concert, which takes place at Lincoln Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 23, will be held at Hamilton M. E. Church, corner Ninth and P streets, on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock, and at Lincoln Hall, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

☞ NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE of 100, designated at the late mass meeting of the people to consider a new plan of government for the District, are requested to meet TONIGHT at Metzerott Hall, to hear the report of the sub-Committee. A full attendance is requested.

GEO. F. FIDLER, Chairman.

R. M. HALL, Secretary. 21

☞ MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS of HOPE LODGE, No. 25, F. and A. M., will meet at their hall, corner of Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, at 2 o'clock THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, to attend the funeral of our deceased Brother, JOHN H. HOUSTON. Members of Sister Lodges are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

R. B. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

☞ OLDEST INHABITANTS.—AT CARUSI'S SALOON, on Washington's Birthday, at 10 o'clock a. m., the annual meeting of the Association will be held. Proceedings interesting and business of importance. Members are requested to attend punctually, and the public respectfully invited.

JOHN CARROLL BRENT, Recording Secretary.

feb21-2t

☞ ATTENTION, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—The Sir Knights of Washington commandery, No. 1, will assemble at their Asylum, promptly at 8½ o'clock p. m., on TO-DAY (MONDAY), IN FULL UNIFORM, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased Brother, Sir Knight John H. Houston.

All sojourning Sir Knights are courteously invited to be present.

JOSEPH B. WILL, Eminent Commander.

☞ NOTICE TO THE VOTERS OF GEORGETOWN.—The Judges of Election for the city of Georgetown will be in session at Market House Hall on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, February 23d and 24th, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., and from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. each day for the purpose of correcting the poll lists. As this will close the session for registration voters will govern themselves accordingly.

J. A. BRADLEY, J. A. KIMMISON, GEORGE F. COAKLEY, Judges of Election.

feb21-3t

☞ SOCIABLE.—THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a sociable on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 23d instant, in Liberty Hall.

Members of the Association will be required to show their Membership Certificates at the door. Invited guests will please show their invitations.

Invitations can be had by members only, by applying to the committee: L. A. Saunders, 425 Seventh street; D. B. Sacks, Adjutant General's office; T. O. Hamey, Second Auditor's office; W. A. Bartlett, Government Printing office; G. B. Davis, Land office, and J. H. Parker, Pension office.

A. M. CLAPP, President.

J. H. PARKER, Secretary. feb21-2t

☞ NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Appeals on the assessment of 1870 will meet at the Mayor's Office, Georgetown, on MONDAY, the 21st of February, 1870, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., to receive and act on appeals that may be made, and will continue its sessions at same time and place for six to ten successive days, according as it may seem necessary.

M. LAND, (Star) Clerk.

feb18-2t

☞ WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 18, 1870.—We the undersigned agree to close our Banking houses on the 22d instant, Washington's birthday. Paper maturing that day should be provided for the day before.

JAY COOKE & CO.
MIDDLETON & CO.
HAWIE JOHNSON & CO.
RITTENHOUSE, FOWLER & CO.
C. A. JAMES, Cashier.
CHAS. BRADLEY, Cashier.
MOSES KELLY, Cashier.
D. L. MAY, Actuary.
HIGGS & CO.
J. A. RUFF, Treasurer.
WM. E. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

feb18-3t

☞ OFFICE OF THE NEW JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 331 BROADWAY, NEWARK, Nov. 25, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN T. LIGHTER is the only authorized Agent of our Company in Washington, and that he is the only one commissioned to collect and such sub-agents as he may appoint to do so. Premiums on policies and receipts will be given only when signed by him.

Branch Office: No. 410 7 street, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES O. HEARD, Vice President.

dc18-eod1m

☞ OFFICERS' PAY ACCOUNTS Cashed by J. H. SQUIER, Money Broker, No. 1240 F street, near U. S. Treasury. feb11-6m

☞ REMOVAL.—DR. W. W. POTTER'S OFFICE will hereafter be at 711 G street, northwest, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Residence as heretofore, 1105 F street, northwest. (Chron. and Star.) feb1-tf

☞ A GREAT BLESSING IS HEALTH, and we earnestly advise any of our readers who may be suffering from any of the ills to which flesh is heir to call at the Medical Institute of Dr. Sykes, 231 Pennsylvania avenue. We firmly believe that he can cure a great many of those afflictions which have baffled other physicians. His medicines are purely vegetable, and will guarantee great relief and a cure in all curable cases. He has a separate department for ladies. feb-tf

☞ BUEL HALL, 1421 I STREET.—The second session of this school will commence February 9th. feb7 7m

☞ PENNIES, AND THREE AND FIVE CENT PIECES exchanged for currency at the REPUBLICAN Office. feb6-tf

☞ PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE estate of WM. F. BARTS' sons, will find a statement of their indebtedness at the place of business, on Ninth street, and Wm. F. Barts is authorized to receipt for the claims on account and collect the same. Please which time they will be given to an attorney for collection.

J. H. CROSSMAN, assignee.

jan22-eod1m

☞ NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN in GEORGETOWN and the First Ward.—The route heretofore served by Mr. Thomas Oliver, commencing in the city of Georgetown and that part of the city of Washington west of Seventeenth street west, have been transferred by him to Mr. J. W. Hill, who will collect from the same from the 1st day of February, 1870. All money due prior to that date will be collected by Mr. Oliver. feb1-tf

☞ NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "REPUBLICAN" IN THE FIFTH AND SIXTH WARDS.—The routes heretofore served in the Fifth and Sixth wards by Mr. D. Davidson, have been transferred by him to Mr. George Kitt, southeast corner of Fifth street and East Capitol street, who will collect from the same from the 1st day of January, 1870. All money due prior to that date will be collected by Mr. Davidson.

jan31-tf

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

☞ LIEBIG'S COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT secures great economy and convenience in housekeeping and excellence in cooking. None genuine without the signature of Baron Liebig, the inventor, on each jar. Sold by MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway, New York. jan1-3m

☞ SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.—ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on Single and Wedded Life—the dangers of Celibacy, and the joys of true Marriage—with sanitary aid for those who are in any way unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. jan7-3m

☞ LEVY COURT, WASHINGTON COUNTY, D. C., OCTOBER 5, 1869.

This Court having deemed it expedient to the public interests to open a new road in the county of Washington, D. C., to connect with the Rock Springs road from the District line to intersect the left fork of the Rock Creek Church road, and also to change a portion of the left fork of the Rock Creek Church road, through the lands of Messrs. Cokerelle, Burr and Grammer, and having caused the same to be surveyed by the county surveyor, and a plat of the same prepared and filed in the office of the clerk of this court; all persons interested in said roads, or either of them, and who may have any claim for damages to the land so taken, are hereby notified to present such objections to this court at their next regular meeting, on the first Monday in March next. If any such claim be made this Court will then and there hear them.

By order of the Levy Court. Attest:

NICH'S CALLAN, Clerk.

feb2-3w1w

☞ MILHAU'S GOLDEN COD LIVER OIL, with hypo-phosphites of Lime, a great improvement; made with the best oil known. It tastes efficacy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. Sold by all responsible druggists.

MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway, New York.

oct22-3m wf

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

J. MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway, New York.

oct22-3m wf

☞ A CARD.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Address

JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City

☞ A TORPID SYSTEM.—Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor falls alike on the body and intellect. There is little or no pain, perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seems to have departed, and an indifference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition. This state of partial collapse is often the premonitory symptoms of some serious malady. It indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic wakes up the system from its torpor. The nervous tissues and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operations of the specific, like the unstrung strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Lethargy and debility are repelled by energy and vigor, the appetite lies, and life that almost seemed a burden while the season of depression lasted, becomes once more enjoyable. This such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkaloids and stimulants so extensively used in modern practice, may seem incredible to those who pin their faith on the medicinal efficacy of active poisons. But if these sceptics will take the trouble to inquire of those who have tested the corrective and alterative virtues of the BITTERS under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true.

feb18-eod1

Groceries.

ELPHONZO YOUNGS & CO.,

GROCERS,

354 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

COR. FOUR-AND-A-HALF ST.

SUGARS.

Best New York Brands.
Leaf, Powdered and Granulated, 10 cents.
"A" Coffee, 13 cents.
"Extra" White, and commonly sold as best "A," 13½ cents.
Brown, 12 and 12 cents; best 16 cents.

TEAS.

Gunpowder, Japan, Oolong, Imperial, English Breakfast, &c., all grades and prices, guaranteed as LOW as any house in the city.

COFFEE.

JAVA, choicest Old Government, roasted..50 cents
Do. ("Genuine") green.....38 cents
Do. ("Best") roasted.....45 cents
Do. ("Best") do.....40 cents
Do. ("Fair") do.....37 cents
Do. ("Genuine") green.....30 cents
RIO.....28 to 35 cents
Do. Jamaica.....28 to 35 cents
MARACAIBO, finest in the city.....30 cents
Three kinds combined, roasted—something decidedly rich. Try it.....40 cents

Our Coffees are Roasted Fresh every day or two, and we Grind them for our customers WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

SYRUPS.

Stewart's Silver and White Drips, and other brands, which can only be appreciated by examining price, quality and flavor.

MOLASSES.

A genuine article of choice New Orleans always on hand; as also