National Republican

MONDAY MORNING ..... FEBRUARY 21, 1870.

Territorial Government for the District.

The New Bill Agreed Upon by the Sub-Committee.

We give below the bill for a territorial form of government for this District, agreed upon by the the committee of twenty-one appointed for that purpose. It will be seen that the bill differs in many important particulars from that previously published. It is a more perfect measure in all respects:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the territory of the United States, included within the limits of the District of Columbia, be, and the same is hereby, created into a territorial government by the name of the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. That the executive power and authority in and over said District of Columbia shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. The governor shall be a citizen of, and reside within said District, and have the qualifications of an elector. He may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said District enacted by the legislative assembly thereof; he shall commission all officers who shall be elected or appointed to office under the laws of the said District, enacted as aforesaid, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. That there shall be a secretary of said District, who shall reside therein, and possess the qualifications of an elector, and shall hold his office four years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified; he shall record and preserve all laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondence semi-annually, on the first day of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the governor from the District, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed or elected and qualified to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 4. That a provisional governor and secretary shall be appointed by the President of the United States, who shall hold their offices respectively, until their successors shall be elected and qualified; governor and secretary to be chosen at the first general election after the adoption of this act by the electors of the said District, qualified to vote for members of the council and house of representatives, who shall hold their offices respectively for the term of four years.

Sec. 5. That legislative power and authority in said District shall be vested in a legislative assembly, as hereinafter provided. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for the members of the council, whose term of service shall continue one year. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, into thirteen districts for the election of the council, and into twenty-six districts for representatives, giving to each section of the district representation in the ratio of its qualified voters, as nearly as may be, and the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the districts from which they are elected, respectively. And the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as shall be prescribed by the governor; but thereafter the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly; but no person shall be a member of the council or house of representatives who is not a citizen of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said District of Columbia as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 24. That all officers to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the District of Columbia, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted by Congress, are required to give security for money that may be intrusted with them for disbursement, shall give such security at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Sec. 25. That for the purposes of the first election to be held under this act the governor shall divide the territory of the Supreme Court District of Columbia shall designate the districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and prescribe all other needful rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, not otherwise herein provided for.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—St. Patrick's day is to be celebrated by our Irish fellow-citizens in various manners. A public dinner will be among the festivities. At night a grand ball is to be given at Odd Fellows' Hall by P. O'Neil Crowley Circle, Fenian Brotherhood.

Columbia Commandery, Knights Templar, are making complete arrangements for their grand ball, at Masonic Temple, on the night of the 1st of March. A novelty will be the Scottish sword dance and a Highland fling in full costumes.

Moses Johnson, colored, was sent to jail for obtaining $11 from Joseph Gardner under false pretences.

About 5 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Smith observed a colored man in the act of stealing a window sash from a house on M street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. The officer gave chase to the thief, when he dropped the sash and succeeded in effecting his escape.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—We regret to learn that one of our prominent citizens, Mr. C. W. Boteler, was struck with paralysis, while sitting in his room at his residence on Missouri avenue, about 11 o'clock on Saturday night. Mr. Boteler has been suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys for some time past, but was as well as usual on Saturday up to the moment of being seized with this attack. He has remained unconscious since that time, and his physicians, Drs. Johnston and Dexter, who have been constantly in attendance, express but little hope of his recovery.

FIRE.—About twelve o'clock yesterday an alarm of fire was sounded from box 41, caused by the burning of a lot of paper in the store of Mr. Waggaman, on F street, near Thirteenth. A plug stream was brought into requisition by the Franklin company, and the flames speedily quenched—damage slight.

The alarm of fire turned in about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon was occasioned by the burning of a foul chimney of a dwelling on Four-and-a-half street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

WITH a view of selling off rapidly his stock of winter goods, Mr. A. Straus, proprietor of the clothing house on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, third door east of Eleventh street, has determined to sell his entire stock of goods at cost. Those in want of dress suits, business suits, fine cassimere pants, vests, or anything in the way of Gents' furnishing goods, would do well to call at his establishment.

THE CASE OF JUSTICE SMITH.—At the instance of Justice David R. Smith, the court in banc, on Saturday, appointed General R. D. Mussey commissioner to take testimony on the charges preferred by Corporation Attorney Cook against him, the particulars of which were published in the REPUBLICAN some two weeks ago.

MESSRS. M. W. GALT & BRO., the well-known jewellers, No. 1107 Pennsylvania avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, advertise a large assortment of handsome articles in their line.

THE judges of election for the city of Georgetown will be in session at the Market-house Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday next, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. each day, for the purpose of correcting the poll list.

THE SIR KNIGHTS of Washington Commandery No. 1, and members of the Hope Lodge F. and A. A. M., will find important notices elsewhere.

AN advertiser in another column wishes to exchange Chicago real estate for Washington or Norfolk property.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the board of directors of the Provident Aid Society will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

THE steamer Arrow will resume her regular trips to Mt. Vernon to-day.

RELIGIOUS.

Church Services Yesterday.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The pulpit was occupied in the morning by the pastor, Rev. John C. Smith, D. D., who preached from Second Timothy, iii.15, "And that from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus." The apostle addresses two letters to his son Timothy, who was not a man of letters or of fame. He was not a man of earthly distinction. He was a pleasant and interesting child, whose mother and grandmother had led holy lives, and their spirit was his. In this simple record Timothy has a name and fame which is imperishable. I would that every child in this house were as Timothy. Most parents are anxious concerning the temporal welfare and advancement of their children, but fail in the most important part—that in which Timothy was especially trained. I remark in the first place, These Scriptures have in them this light, and are able to make wise unto salvation. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for reproof, for doctrine and for instruction in righteousness. The Bible is often read and explained without wisdom unto salvation.

When this is done the great benefit is lost. The mariner's chart is to be relied on in traversing an unknown and tempestuous ocean. These scriptures are to make us wise unto salvation. "The entrance of thy words giveth light."

I remark, second: Timothy was assured because of those of whom he had learned these great truths. Paul's instructions were the instructions of a mother and a grandmother, and Timothy had a head to appreciate these instructions. Shall we not renew our consecration to God, as parents, as heads of families? The Sabbath school is an adjunct of the church of late days, and its teachers are next in importance to parents. Knowledge is power, and if this power applied, the effects are seen in every direction. Honor is of God, and it should be our aim to bring all men into these honorable relations with Christ. Instruction should be made pleasant, and it should be the object of every teacher to make the study of God's word the pleasantest of all studies. In our instruction does unbelief have a place in our minds? Not so with the instructors of Timothy. If we trust in the latter it killeth; the spirit giveth life.

I remark, third: Not only are these instructions, this scripture education to be accomplished, but we are to continue in the faith. How painful is the falling off of young men. Continue thou in the things wherein thou hast been instructed. In continuance alone is success. There is no crown unless we finish the whole race in run and the goal reached. Finally, this salvation is through Christ Jesus. When the work of faith is not begun nothing is done; the work of faith continues and adds to the life. Knowledge alone may lie dormant and increase the condemnation. "By grace ye are saved through faith." The object of all our instruction should be to have children made wise unto salvation, and this can be done in Christ before men. Let us all become wise unto salvation.

Rev. Dr. Merwin, of New York, preached in the afternoon from "Ye are the light of the world." Matthew v. 14. The object of the sermon was to refute the idea that it is possible for any person to live a Christian life without letting his light shine and the world seeing it. Just as the planets reflect the light of the sun, so Christians should reflect the light of the glorious Sun of Righteousness.

Second. That Christians should be as shining beacons, warning men of the world to turn from the dangers and rocks of the coast on which they are traveling, and pointing them to the narrow road, which leads to life eternal.

Oh, be aware! lest in that day you shall be told that because your light was not shining some soul was shipwrecked on the sands of death.

In the evening he preached from the subject: "The two prominent signs of the times," taking as his text the question which our Lord asked the Pharisees: "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

He spoke of the times of our Lord corresponding to the signs of our time. First, war and political agitation were brooding over the whole earth. At the time of Christ the last time set on the coming of the Messiah, the nations of Europe are hanging on the edge of a precipice, ready at any moment to fall to pieces. We have had a shock which has left half of our country a wilderness, from which John the Baptist's cry, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." Second, the religious agitation which brooded and broods over the whole earth. These signs foretold the destruction of Jerusalem. Was not the prophecy of the destruction of the Catholic Church or is it that the six day's work is over and we are about to enter upon the seventh, the day of rest, the millennium? God only knows.

The wonderful power of the sermon was remarked by many.

Rev. Dr. Newman's sixth discourse on the "Women of the Bible" was delivered last evening. The attendance was large, notwithstanding the inclemency. The text was, Mark 16: "Now when Jesus was risen early the first day of the week, he appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven devils." As long as the world shall stand, so long shall the three Marys, of bible history, be remembered with affectionate delight—Mary, the mother of our Lord; Mary, the sister of Lazarus, and Mary Magdalene. Mary was the mother of our Lord, the instrument to bring a Saviour into the world to counteract the influence of the first woman, to secure for us that provision by which we may be restored ultimately to the second Eden.

So long as humanity shall need a Saviour, so long shall she be appreciated in the hearts of the church as the mother of Jesus Christ. Next to her is Mary of Bethany, the quiet, devotional, the woman who chose place was the feet of the Master. The ointment which she gave preparatory to his burial was a memorial not only to him but to her. That act of hers shall embalm her memory for all generations to come. Next is Mary Magdalene, the first convert, the constant friend, the devoted Christian; she, whose lips first proclaimed a risen Saviour. These three women stand before us: Mary, the mother of our Lord, the instrument; Mary, of Bethany, the devoted Christian; Mary Magdalene, the permanent convert. Unlike perhaps in person as they were in mental and moral characteristics, yet alike in spirit and united as one heart.

Some have confounded Mary Magdalene with Mary the sister of Lazarus. But others make a greater mistake in reference to her. She has been regarded as one that we call at the present time Magdalene. But neither in Matthew, Mark or Luke is there a shadow of proof that she was such a person. Both in the Roman and in the Protestant Church there has been a disposition to attribute the miraculous power of Christ by blasting the character of this person. And all those charitable institutions known as Magdalene institutions, if taken from Mary Magdalene are misnomers, for the application has no foundation whether taken in history or in logic or in exegesis.

Dr. Newman then considered, first, the conversion of Magdalene; second, her devotion, and then her reward. Referring to the extraordinary aspects of her conversion, namely, the casting out of the seven devils, he was strongly inclined to the theory of her possession by demons as opposed to the theory that they were only diseases. He contended that the theory of demons was most consistent with reason, as well as with the Bible record.

Referring to her constancy, she was last at the grave, as she was first at the sepulchre. The hope of woman is more enduring than man. She is the last to give up her trust, in the great hour of adversity, when misfortune comes, when honor is blasted, it is woman's constancy that shows out in its brilliancy, that stands by man, screws him up, and kindles afresh his hopes. Many a man is indebted for the restoration of his fortune to the constancy of his wife.

Considering the text and Dr. Newman pictured in beautiful language the scene at the sepulchre on the morning of the third day, when the constancy and devotion of Mary was rewarded by being the first to see her risen Lord, and to announce his resurrection to the world.

The sermon was closed by an earnest, impressive appeal to those present to give their hearts to Christ, that at last they may enjoy the reward he will give.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

The hall of the New Masonic Temple, corner Ninth and F streets, was crowded to hear Rev. Dr. Boynton, who took his text from 1st Corinthians, xi, 3: "But I would have you know that the head of every man is Christ, and the head of the woman is the man, and the head of Christ is God."

Dr. Boynton alluded to the agitation which is now going on for the emancipation of woman, and said that the arguments and the phrases that were used for the abolition of negro slavery are, with some changes which the case requires, the framework of most of the speeches in this war for female independence.

The scene of cruelty and oppression is transferred from the plantation to our families and homes. It is not now the slaves of the South, but the poor, wretched, heart-broken wives and mothers in these Christian households who are clanking their chains and sighing for deliverance. Our sympathies, our tears, our efforts are invoked in behalf of such forlorn, down-trodden bondwomen as we see every bright day adorning their costly carriages with their own superior elegance, or making the upper rooms of their palatial dwelling pictures of splendid dress and happy faces, and we are expected to believe that every one of them is worse treated than the negro slave, for he votes now, and every heart is supposed to be sighing, or at least ought to be sighing, for the year of jubilee.

Following this style of reasoning at some length, he said the effect of such exaggerations and misstatements is evil only and continually, and especially when by insinuation or direct statement the idea is conveyed that all these evils spring from the present views and practice of marriage, and society would be perfected if woman could choose a new husband as she does a new bonnet, and have at the same time a ballot in her hand.

There was doubtless much abuse of power and privilege in every relation of life; there were many tyrannical, even brutal husbands; there are many ill-assorted, unhappy marriages; but these abuses do not spring out of the Christian law of marriage, but from the evil passions of the unsanctified heart. The Christian law of marriage is the only safeguard which woman has ever found in the world's history yet, or will find till she reaches heaven.

The speaker then went on to say that because man was made the head of the woman it did not necessarily prove her inferiority. In support of this he showed that each one of the infinite variety of God's creatures was placed in the position alone it was best adapted to. Any other supposition would impeach the wisdom and the love of God.

The differences in size, velocity and density of the planets evinced no superiority, but rather gave evidence of the general harmony of the creation. So with every living creature. Each is placed in that position best fitted to its nature to promote its nature and supply its wants.

The graded order which God has established for intelligent beings is so clearly stated in the bible that there can be no mistake. At the head of this chain of beings is God the Father and Ruler over all.

Next is Jesus Christ; God the Father is his head, and Christ in turn is the head of man, and man in his turn is head of the woman. On another line of this order Christ is declared to be head over all the angels. Is Christ degraded because the Father is his head? Are the angels poor, servile creatures, clanking their chains in Heaven because Christ is their head and ruler? Some of these, it seems, were so ambitious to be equal to God, emancipate themselves did not much improve their condition. And if woman spurns the appointed order of God she may become the fallen angel of earth.

If Christ is not degraded because he is subservient to the Father; if the angels and man are not enslaved because Christ is their head and ruler, why is woman deprived of her rights and thrust out of her position in creation because she, like Christ, like the angels, like man, has been placed in subordination to a head? It is no answer to say that man is himself degraded, weak, and often unreasonable and cruel. It is sadly true. But woman, too, has fallen—has fallen as low as man; the relative position has not been changed.

He spoke at length of the necessity of a head, and the duty of each to faithfully discharge the duties of the position in which they are placed, which, although perhaps not as high as another, was equally important. When Sherman was marching to the sea did he halt his army and harangue his soldiers because he was subordinate to Grant? Because two creatures are appointed to different spheres and work, one seemingly higher than the other, did not prove that one is individually inferior to the other.

This fact is often forgotten in this discussion because the moment it is asserted that man is the head of woman, the highest official position than woman, the inference is instantly drawn that woman is treated as an inferior; that such a relation degrades and oppresses her, and deprives her of her proper position and right. The proper distinction is not made between official position and individual character. No personal superiority will justify a subordinate in disobeying the superior officers.

Mrs. Stanton's reply to the Congressional committee, that the brain power must decide when differences arose between husband and wife, he pronounced dangerous and delusive, than which nothing could be more so. It is permitted nowhere. Official authority decides in every question. He cited instances in government, in the conduct of a military campaign, and in all organized forms of society.

It does not show superiority or inferiority that man has been selected for one work and woman for another, nor even if man has the guidance and control in the rough contests of life, does it show the inferiority of woman. Neither Webster nor Clay could have guided a ship safely in a storm, but that fact no sailor, and yet, in such a case, their highest wisdom would have been to obey the sailor's directions.

The reverendgentleman then proceeded to examine what freedom is. Freedom is the liberty to believe and do and enjoy all that we are capable of within the proper sphere of the nature which God has bestowed. That creation is free which has without let or hindrance been expanded on all sides to the fullest proportions of a perfect creature of its kind. The lion is free when nothing prevents him from reaching the species for which God made him.

The rose is free when nothing dwarfs its fair proportions, or stains the lustre of its beauty, or robs it of its fragrance. Woman is free when she has become a perfect woman, according to God's own conception of woman's perfection. It is not necessary to the freedom or the full development or the happiness of woman that she should become a man in social, or mental character, or position, or work.

Man and woman were too unlike to admit of a comparison. As to superiority or inferiority, they were the counterparts of each other—the two, united, formed a perfect whole. There is no indication of any inferiority or lack of power on the part of woman. The Creator placed no mark of inferiority on woman when he made her male and female, created them and blessed them, and called their name Adam in the day when they were created."

She stood, bearing upon her brow equally with her husband the image of God, sharing as his queen, with him the dominion of the earth, as richly endowed as the man, but fitted by her more spiritual nature and her more exquisite sensibilities for a more delicate work than he.

Woman as she is walks a queen, full royally endowed in body and in mind the earthly representative of these attributes of God, which we adore in the world's Christ, and if this does not satisfy her ambition she must ask to be created anew. Subordination of office is precisely what Christ accepted for the salvation of the world, and what he did not refuse may, with as sense of propriety or servility, be accepted also by woman in bearing her part in the same great mission.

Let neither man or woman undervalue the lofty station which God assigned to that which he received, and perceiving that their dissimilar powers fit them for different but alike honorable and important spheres, ask that culture which will develop the best in both manhood and womanhood, and united in heart and purpose, though in separate pursuits, produce a civilization which shall express alike the massive strength and energy of the one and the beauty, delicacy, and grace, the brilliancy and the elegance of the other.

THE LATE JOHN H. HOUSTON, Esq.—John H. Houston, esq., of the Second Comptroller's office, who died on Friday last, at the age of 74 years, was a native of Lancaster county, Pa., and a son of the Hon. Samuel Houston, who represented that district in Congress for six years during the administration of Mr. Monroe, and who was elected in opposition to James Buchanan, the Federal candidate. At an early age Mr. Houston entered the counting-house of Willing & Francis, of Philadelphia, who were among the most prominent merchants of that day, and subsequently made, in their employ, several voyages to Europe. After his retirement from the sea he was appointed by Mr. Rush, in 1823, a clerk in the Treasury, with which Department he was connected almost continuously for forty-six years.

During the administration of Mr. Buchanan he was chief clerk of the Second Comptroller's Office, the arduous and responsible duties of which post he discharged with great ability.

Mr. Houston, to talents of a superior order, united wit and humor in no common measure, and an overflowing benevolence, which made him everybody's friend. He was at all times the faithful servant of the public, which he served in a municipal capacity for many years, and always as the determined opponent of extravagance and corruption. In his manners he was a courtly gentleman of the old school; in his religious habits a Presbyterian; in his political, as he often declared, a Federalist of the school of Hamilton. To the old and young alike he was a most delightful companion, his reminiscences of social and political life in Philadelphia and Washington running back to 1810. He was an intimate friend of General Jackson, of James Buchanan, of Mr. Crawford, whose acquaintance he formed in France when that great statesman was our minister at the court of Napoleon, and of Mr. Rush, and held the most friendly relations with Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Van Buren, and many other distinguished men, of both parties, from 1820 to the day of his death.

Mr. Houston was eminently happy in his domestic relations. His wife, a most estimable lady, a daughter of the celebrated Com. Truxton, and several children survive him. His eldest son resides in Philadelphia. His second, an elegant and accomplished officer of the navy, died several years ago, at Malta. His youngest son, James B. Houston, is an engineer of the navy, and ranks very high in his profession.

TERRIBLE DESTITUTION.—On Friday last a case of destitution in one of General Howard's buildings, in the Sixth ward, was reported to Mr. A. K. Browne, the general agent of the Provident Aid Society, it being an aged colored woman who was sick and perishing, without fuel or clothing. Mr. Browne at once loaded two carts with wood and a quantity of provisions and blankets and repaired to the building, but the woman had expired before his arrival. He found over 300 persons in this building, most of them in terribly destitute circumstances, and divided his charities among 24 of the most needy families.

In one small room he found a woman sick, without fuel, lying upon straw in one corner, with an infant child sucking at a loaf of bread which had been obtained from the association. Many of them were without covering other than a single blanket wrapped about their person. It seems hardly credible that such destitution can exist within sight of the Capitol.

ALMOST A PANIC.—During the performance of Robert Macaire, at Wall's Opera House, on Saturday evening, a panic was almost created by the cry of fire being raised. The entire audience rose to their feet, and for a few moments a scene of the wildest excitement was witnessed. A strong smell of burning paper pervaded the house, and it seemed for a few moments as if there was cause for alarm. The presence of mind of Mr. Frank Mordaunt, who was on the stage, and Mr. Geo. H. Tyler, the business manager, who was in the body of the house, served to quiet the frightened audience, not, however, before several ladies had fainted. It was soon discovered that there was no cause for alarm, and the performance went on after twenty minutes' delay. The trouble was occasioned by a lighted match having been thrown into a stove where there was a lot of waste paper.

GONE BY DEFAULT.—The suit of C. F. Stockett vs. The Corporation of Washington, to recover the sum of $34.55, came up before Justice Walker on Friday afternoon, when judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff by default, the defendant (through D. E. Cahill, esq.,) stating to the magistrate that the corporation would not defend the case any further.

A LARGE STOCK of Black Goods for Gentlemen's garments for ordered work.
Black Dress Coats, from $35 to $45.
Black Pantaloons, from $10 to $15.
Black Vests, from $5 to $16.
One Price Only. Geo. C. Henning,
No. 410 Seventh street northwest.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICANS.—A meeting was held at Union League hall on Saturday evening of such Republicans of the Third ward as are opposed to the present municipal administration. Mr. A. F. Kinney was called to the chair, with Alex. Adamson as secretary. In opening the meeting the Chair made a few remarks, saying that it was time those honest-minded Republicans of the ward who were opposed to the present "one-man power" with which our city is afflicted should assemble and organize.

The following resolution was read by the secretary:

Whereas the present city administration, by an illegal, corrupt, and reckless course, has forfeited the respect and support of all true Republicans; therefore,

Resolved, (as the sense of this meeting,) That we will endeavor, by all legitimate means, to defeat the re-election to any office within our gift of Sayles J. Bowen, or of any other person whose connection with him has brought such as to make him a party to the general mirmirk.

Considering the resolutions Mr. Cunningham spoke of the manner in which city affairs have been administered by Mayor Bowen and his satraps, who, he said, had of late become so alarmed that they had been to Government officials, to the Committees on the District and to the President of the United States and poisoned their minds in regard to those who were foremost in this reform movement, saying that they were not Republicans. He referred to the shameful manner in which Mayor Bowen had acted towards Lieutenant Hurley, and claimed that the action of Mayor Bowen and his majority in the board of police was a license to the rowdy element to do what they pleased in defiance of the police.

Mr. Kinney then made a short address in regard to the general aspect of municipal affairs.

Major Frank U. Stitt thought the resolution as presented was too general in its character. The best plan would be to elect the nominees of the reform party, for nominations would be made, and in all probability the persons nominated would be elected. This, he thought, would be a better plan than to pass a resolution as that which had been offered.

He then presented an amendment striking out that portion of the resolution referring to particular parties.

Mr. Crossman asked leave to make a few remarks, although not a resident of the Third ward. He thought the resolution offered was just and proper. The movement in behalf of reform in the city government had been begun, and was being carried forward by good and true Republicans, and the attempt that was being made by certain parties to ignore this fact is destined to meet the fate it deserved.

The reformists must agitate the charges of corruption and misrule that had been made against the present municipal administration and enlist the efforts of good men, as that when the time for primary elections came, good men who could be trusted will be nominated for office. The state of political affairs in this city is as bad as it is under Democratic rule in New York city, and the Republican party must purge itself of the hangers-on who have attached themselves only for spoils they can gather.

The speaker then defined his Republicanism, proclaiming himself in favor of the most Radical reforms of social and religious equality, of equality in the home circle, in church worship, and in the cemeteries of the dead. No distinction should be made anywhere. In concluding, Mr. Crossman urged that the ball of reform, which had been placed in motion, should be kept moving.

A vote being taken, the amendment of Major Stitt was rejected, the resolution adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

PROVIDENT AID SOCIETY.—A meeting of the board of directors of the Provident Aid Society was held on Saturday evening, when Mr. A. Hart, chairman of the committee appointed to wait on Captain Bridges, reported that he had called on Captain Bridges, and he had concluded to co-operate with the society, and would honor the orders sent by the directors. He had concluded that four days of the week he would issue rations, and the other three days soup.

Mr. J. P. Tustin stated that he had called on Captain Bridges and found that a tremendous effort had been made by certain parties to divert the entire fund of $30,000 from the hands of the officers it was intrusted to by the War Department, but it had failed.

After quite a lengthy interchange of opinion, Mr. A. S. Solomons offered the following resolution; which was adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary of this association address a letter to Captain Bridges, U. S. U. S. A., the officer detailed by the Secretary of War to distribute the $30,000 appropriation recently made by Congress for relief of the poor of this city, stating that this association will cordially co-operate with him, in accordance with the mutual understanding had with him by a committee of this board, to further the common object in view; and the directors of this association, whose signatures are appended, are authorized to give orders upon him for food and fuel, and, in necessitous cases, groceries, blankets, bed and other clothing, at such disposal—said orders to be respected.

The secretary was instructed to notify Captain Bridges of the meetings of the board from time to time, and request his attendance.

It was resolved that the directors use great caution in issuing tickets and orders on Captain Bridges.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Board gratefully recognize, on behalf of the poor of the District of Columbia, the personal interest exhibited by the Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, and Captain E. T. Bridges, United States Army, as to the disposition of $30,000 appropriation by the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the Chief of Police be respectfully requested to direct his police force to seek out any imposters or otherwise unworthy persons who receive relief from this Association, and to summarily proceed against them to the utmost rigor of the law.

THE LATE MRS. AMIDON.—There was a large audience present at the Seventh Street Presbyterian Church on Saturday evening, on the occasion of the service in memory of the late Mrs. Margaret A. Amidon. Professor J. O. Wilson, an old-time trustee of public schools, presided. After touching tributes to the lamented teacher had been rendered by S. Yorke Allee, esq., and Rev. George W. Samson, president of Columbia College, J. E. F. Holmead, esq., on the part of the committee heretofore appointed, presented a memorial, which, after reciting the many virtues of the deceased, closed with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have heard with the deepest regret of the death of Mrs. Margaret Amidon, and that we will ever cherish the memory of a true whose life can be safely presented as a model for imitation to all women, who, well cultivated and adorned, manners polished and refined, a disposition gentle and kind, a heart sympathetic and loving, and all so blended with unfailing energy as to produce that superb entirety which makes its possessor great, good, and useful.

Resolved, That the knowledge of the fact that her untimely death cast down as she was in the very pride and bloom of her womanhood, was hastened by her unceasing mental and physical labors, always far beyond her strength, will ever be to her friends a source of the deepest regret.

Resolved, That the monument we propose to erect is simply to show our appreciation of, our affection for, and the debt of gratitude we owe to, her noble life and virtues. And not with the presumptious and vain object of attempting to add to her memory aught that can render the same more durable—the monument will accomplish this she herself reared, by her talents and virtues, in the hearts of all that know her.

The resolutions were seconded by O. C. Wight, esq., in suitable remarks. He was followed in earnest approval by Professor J. O. Wilson, after which the resolutions were adopted.

The exercises were added to by the performance of choice selections of hymns, which were rendered by the pupils of Mrs. Amidon's school.

The exercises were closed by a benediction from the Rev. Dr. Bittenger, pastor of the church.

WHERE IS THE RAILING?—The Sixty-sixth Councils, as also the present Councils, made a liberal appropriation to place an iron railing around the base of the shaft in front of the City Hall, erected to the memory of the late President Lincoln. To the present time nothing has been done, and hardly a day passes but some indifferent persons attempt to scratch initials of their names on the marble. Let the Council committee having the matter in hand see that the railing is forthwith provided.

VANDALISM.—About two o'clock yesterday morning Officers Harris and Riley, while passing a house on I street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, owned by Colonel Evert, discovered the water pipes broken and the first floor of the building drenched with water. The owner was notified, and upon examination it was discovered that the damage was occasioned by some vandal stealing the lead pipe from the bath-room.

ENTERPRISING ESTABLISHMENT. — For trunks, satchels, harness, and everything in the line of the business, we refer our readers to the oldest established and the only practical trunk and harness manufactory in the District of Columbia, the establishment of James S. Topham & Co., Seventh street, next to Odd Fellows' Hall. These gentlemen turn to the advantage of the buyer all the improvements without additional expense.

THE New York Republican Association will hold a sociable on Wednesday evening next, at Liberty Hall.

(Communicated.)

The Republican Club and the First Ward Invincibles.

WASHINGTON, February 18, 1870.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: Knowing your proverbial desire for fair play we respectfully request the correction of that part of your report of the proceedings of the committees for adjusting the difficulties between the "Invincibles and the First ward Republican clubs," wherein it states that the resolution offered by Mr. Henry Johnson, of the Invincibles, which reads as follows:

Whereas having failed to agree upon articles for consolidating the Invincibles and First ward Republican club,

Resolved, That having one object in view, the success of the Republican party, we hereby pledge ourselves to support the regular nominee of the Republican party,

was not acted upon, we desire to state to the contrary, for on a call for the yeas and nays the Invincibles voted solid for the resolution. Messrs. Stewart, Thompson, Crusor, Phillips, Oliver, Jackson and Perry voted against it.

The Invincibles are desirous of having the fact known, for the reason that gentlemen named as voting against the resolution, in connection with others, have endeavored to create the impression that the Invincibles are everything else but Republicans; but, on applying the *test*, it became very easy to see who were Republicans from principle and those who acted with the party for personal aggrandisement.

The Invincibles are willing to stand by their record as radical Republicans, in favor of law, order, and reform in the body politic, pledged to no person or persons, but to the cardinal principles of the Republican party.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
HENRY JOHNSON,
THOS. J. HARRIS,
J. L. WEBSTER,
WM. A. FREEMAN,
EDWARD A. WATSON,
ISAIAH BOLDEN,
ALFRED DAY,
Committee for Invincibles.

(Communicated.)

OAK HILL CEMETERY.—Extracts from Regulations of Oak Hill Cemetery:

"All persons who shall be found within the grounds making *unseemly noises*, or *otherwise conducting themselves unsuitably to the purposes to which the grounds are devoted*, will be required instantly to leave the grounds, and upon refusal will be compelled to do so, and will be prosecuted accordingly."

"The Superintendent has the care of the cemetery, and is authorized to remove all those who violate those regulations or commit trespasses."

See communication in REPUBLICAN of the 15th. ANOTHER LOTHOLDER.

Coffee, Teas and Spices.

Pekin and Yeddo Tea Store,
NO. 424
Ninth street, between D and E.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

	Choice.	Extra.
Gunpowder	$1.50	$1.75
Imperial	1.25	1.50
Japan, (uncolored)	1.25	1.50
Oolong	1.25	1.50

Pure Spices, whole and ground.
Coffee—Mocha, Java, Ceylon, Laguayra, and Rio—green or roasted.
Coffee roasted fresh every day and ground to order.
Also, large stock of Breakfast Coffee only 20 cents per pound.

H. A. OLCOTT & CO.,
feb-tf 424 Ninth st., bet. D and E.

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THE OLDEST AND LARGEST PIANO, ORGAN, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY.
Every Article in the Music Business can be found in our Stock.
Sole Agents for Washington city and surrounding counties for the following celebrated Pianos and Organs:
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Albert Weber " New York.
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Groverstein & Fuller " New York.
S. D. A. H. W. Smith Parlor Organs of Boston.
Pianos and Organs Tuned, Repaired, Removed, Packed and taken in exchange.
JOHN F. ELLIS'
396 Pennsylvania ave., near 10th street.
Pianos and Organs rented for an evening, week, month, or year on favorable terms and rent applied if purchased. feb'9 F6

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ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.
WASHINGTON GLASS WORKS,
Corner of Twenty-fifth street and E st. north.
Are now prepared to manufacture all kinds of FLINT and COLORED GLASS WARE, at the most reasonable terms and in the shortest notice.
On hand, a large supply of the best qualities of CHIMNEYS of all sizes and patterns.
Strict attention paid to private moulds.
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BOOK-BINDER AND PAPER-RULER,
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Books elegantly or plainly bound. Periodicals and newspaper carefully attended to.

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E Street, opposite Post Office Department.

GOVT HARNESS, WAGONS, SADDLES, &c.
I have on hand a large assortment of Government goods, such as Wheel and Team Harness, heavy Ambulance Harness, good as new Wagon and Saddle Bridles, Saddles and Mule Collars, Halters, Double and Single Reins.
BLACKSMITHS', CARPENTERS',
And other Tools, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Horse and Mule Shoes, Steel Bar, Iron Bolts, &c., new and second-hand.
Government Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.
Farmers and others will do well to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Hays, Iron, Metals, &c., taken in exchange for goods.
E. G. WHEELER,
Seventh street and Canal Bridge, South side.
feb15-tf

NO 486 Seventh Street. | REDUCED PRICES AT | NO. 486 Seventh Street.
MARKRITER'S.
Having at this late season an unusually large and choice selection of
PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, OVAL AND SQUARE PICTURE FRAMES, PICTURE CORD AND TASSELS, PICTURE RINGS, NAILS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, SWISS BRACKETS, &c.
And to reduce the stock as much as possible prior to moving, we shall offer to CASH PURCHASERS All the above stock at REDUCED PRICES UNTIL THE FIRST OF MARCH NEXT.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1870.

Susan Bickford, plaintiff,
vs.
Caroline Springs, Francis T. Ruth, Henry W. Ruth, Joshua Ruth, Morris Jones, Jacob Medizer, and Jesse Medizer, defendants.
No. 1391. Equity Docket 16.

The object of this suit is to have a trustee appointed to sell the west half of lot No. 14, in square 84, under the will of Jacob Medizer, deceased, and to distribute the proceeds among the heirs at law. It is ordered that the defendants make their appearance to be entered herein on or before the first Monday, occurring forty days after this day, otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as cause of default.

By the Court.
A true copy—Test:
R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
feb-7t&w

ORPHANS' COURT, FEBRUARY 9, 1870.

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit:

In the case of ROBERT W. CLAPP, administrator c. t. a. of Emily B. Clapp, deceased, the administrator c. t. a. aforesaid has, with the approbation of the Orphans' Court of Washington county aforesaid, appointed TUESDAY, March 1, 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 to said dece