National Republican.

FRIDAY MORNING ..... NOVEMBER 5, 1869.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

COOPER & LATIMER will sell, at 4 o'clock, a on the premises, the western moiety or half of lot No. 3, according to the original sub-division of square No. 192, the same being lot No. 2, according to Samuel Davidson's sub-division of said square, as the same appears on the books of the Surveyor of the Corporation of Washington. This property fronts on the north side of I street north, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets west, and is improved by a two-story brick dwelling-house.

GREEN & WILLIAMS will sell, at 4 o'clock, residence on Missouri avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. GOYLE & TOWNSE, bookseller's and stationers, No. 314 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, invite the attention of the public to their advertisement in another column.

WM. WERLICH, No. 519 F street, near the Treasury building, has on hand an extensive stock of chandeliers and gas fixtures at popular prices.

MESSRS. SWANK & McMURRAY will open a night school at Union League Hall, on Monday night, November 9th, at 8 o'clock, where instruction will be given in mathematics, &c.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

A VERY INTERESTING PAPER.—At the meeting of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, on last Wednesday afternoon, J. Carroll Brent, esq., read the following, highly interesting paper prepared by himself, and it was received with manifest gratification by the members of the association:

RETROSPECTIVE.

Gentlemen of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association:

As one of the objects of our society is "the preservation of local reminiscences," you will receive kindly, I trust, the results of a visit made to the valuable and interesting American Library of our deceased friend and associate, General Peter Force, one of the vice presidents of our body. Profiting by the courtesy, and with the assistance of that distinguished contributor to American history and science, I discovered among the original documents now with the Force Library, the property of Government and preserved in the Capitol, the following information concerning two well known spots of local interest, which to many, even of our association, may be a matter of novelty and instruction:

From an original survey in that collection, dated 10th May, 1790, of the farms of Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, Jonathan Sister and Notley Young, it appears that the strip of land now known as "Greenleaf" or "Arsenal Point" was then called "Turkey Buzzard Point." The survey places the track called "Duddington Pasture," belonging to Mr. Notley Young, to the northward of the point, extending nearly to the present Maryland avenue and St. James' Creek was the western boundary of "Duddington Manor," the property of Mr. Carroll. To the north of "Duddington Manor" lay the land, "New Troy." Our predecessors seem to have been classical; they had a sentiment, a virtuous "Francis Pope Gent, Rome and Tiber Creek"—extending to the present city boundary.

I am sorry, gentlemen, to be obliged by my love for historic truth, to deprive "Arsenal Point," that peninsula at the junction of the Potomac and Eastern Branch, and opposite to that of "Gelsboro," commonly called and spelled "Geesebury," of its more euphonious title, but it is not the less certain that its name up to the close of the last century was "Turkey Buzzard Point," as per the Force survey established. And here it may not be inappropriate to remark that it is rather queer these two points opposite the meeting of our two rivers should have been dubbed with the names, or the sound of the names, belonging to two such distinguish members of the "Bird" family; and also that although "auctoritate," Mr. Underwood, these two streams and this vicinity were famous in his day, and long antecedent, for "ducks, swans, and geese, &c.," now that all but "buzzards" are driven from their former haunts, it cannot be reproached me that I am "making game" of the point or its occupants. It may not, moreover, be deemed too frivolous for a grave paper like this, that I should add in support of the older cognomen a bit of an anecdote narrated by one of our former oldest inhabitants who has long since gone to that country whence as neither a merit nor a reproach. Thus runs the story: The proprietor's overseer having occasion to consult that worthy farmer on some point, most probably concerning the Point, received a note of instruction addressed to "Turkey Buzzard." This title having been by Mr. Young inadvertently put at the head of the sheet where the salutatory compliment is generally inserted, the indignant official took it in high dudgeon thus to be hailed by so unsavoury a name, raised then and there a point with his employer, and was with much difficulty convinced that his employer meant no offence, but merely addressed him as then at "Turkey Buzzard Point." This incident adds force to Force's survey, and in my opinion definitely settles the point.

Jonathan Elliott, in his "History of the District of Columbia, published in 1830, has the following, concerning the point in question:

"The valley at the foot of the Capitol Hill, washed by the Tiber creek, it is stated, on the authority of some of the early Maryland settlers, was peculiarly visited by the Indians, who named it their fishing ground, in contradistinction to their hunting ground; and that they assembled there in great numbers in the spring months to procure fish. Greenleaf's Point was the principal camp and the residence of the chiefs, where councils were held among the various tribes thus gathered together. The coincidence of the location of the National Legislature so near the site of the council-house of an Indian nation, cannot fail to excite interesting reflection in the mind of the intelligent reader. That General Washington was informed of this tradition, is quite possible.

This tradition does not, I think, at all clash with my theory, as to the matter of names, for inasmuch as our red men were not ever nice as to their personal habits and surroundings, it is more than probable that buzzards also attended the council and the fish bake. Hence, what more natural than the bestowal of their name on the spot by the aborigines, and its continuation for centuries following."

But, be this as it may, whether Shawanees, Susquehannocks, Tockinocks, Nanticokes, Manahoacs or Monacans, roamed over the spot afterwards called "Rome," whether the name was originally "Council Point, Greenleaf's Point or Turkey Buzzard Point," it is but just and fair to state that Arsenal Point of the present day, has inherited none of the peculiar aroma of its unsavory namegiver, but made beautiful and picturesque by the taste, care, and judicious handling of its veteran and distinguished commander, General George D. Ramsay, and a member of our association, it has become an ornament as well as a protection of the National Metropolis, and the unsightly penitentiary demolished in the same hands, is promising more of beauty and picturesqueness in the days to come.

In connection with the claim, as made by me in the paper I had the honor of reading before the association on the 5th of August last, and the *status* of things hereabouts when Mr. Young lived at the Mansion House, I may be allowed, as confirmatory of the Pope survey, to quote from a distinguished English traveler, Mr. Weld, who visited Washington in the first years of this century, and referred to in notes to a political epistle by Thomas Moore to Thomas Hume, esq., M. D. The extracts are as follows: "On the original location of the ground now allotted for the seat of the Federal city, (says Mr. Weld,) the identical spot on which the Capitol now stands was called Rome. This anecdote is related by many as a certain prognostic of the future magnificence of this city, which is to be, as it were, a second Rome." Weld's Travels, letter IV.: "To be under the necessity of going through a deep wood for one or two miles, perhaps, in order to see a next-door neighbor, and in the same city, is a curious, and, I believe, a novel circumstance."

Commending, gentlemen, this unpretending effort to shed some light upon local nomenclature and reminiscences, I remain, with great respect and fraternal feeling, your obedient servant, JOHN CARROLL BRENT.

NOVEMBER 4, 1869.

A DESTITUTE FAMILY.—A lady named Eliza Ann Miller, with five children, four of them quite small, appeared at police headquarters yesterday, stating that she desired to go to Zanesville, Ohio, where she has relations, but having no means, requested the Mayor to permit her and family to remain at headquarters during the day and last night. In the meantime, Major Richards prepared a subscription paper, which was generally subscribed to by the police on duty at the time. Mrs. Miller says her husband deserted her in June last from some unknown cause, and she has not heard of him since. Her former residence was near the line of Rockbridge county, twenty-two miles beyond Staunton. One of the children is a little boy, about 8 years old, who is lame and requires to go about on crutches.

CARPET BAGS GONE UP.—Yesterday morning the First Ward Grant and Colfax Club caused considerable mirth by running up their huge pole, at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and Twentieth street, a large oil-cloth carpet bag, in addition to the large flag, in honor of the late Republican victory achieved throughout the country.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Moses Smith, a colored man, died here on Wednesday at the extreme age of 120 years. Deceased was formerly a slave of Thomas Pratt, of Virginia. His wife is still living, who is nearly as old as her late husband, and their youngest born is now sixty years of age, hale and hearty.

MEETING OF THE BOYS IN BLUE.—Last night a large number of delegates from the various Republican organizations in the city met with the Boys in Blue at No. 516 Pennsylvania avenue, Col. R. J. Hinton in the chair, and Col. J. H. Adams secretary *pro tempore*.

Gen. A. Grant stated that the object of this meeting was to call out the other clubs of this city, but he now deemed it best to hear from Gen. Grant, the President elect, before doing so, through his headquarters.

Capt. C. D. Willard submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas this meeting is called for the purpose of taking action in the matter of consulting with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Republican Committee of the District of Columbia relating to preparations to be made for a suitable reception to be given to Gen. U. S. Grant on his return to this city; and

And whereas the said committee has designated Major General A. Grant, commanding the Boys in Blue, having confidence in his ability to prepare a suitable programme for the occasion; and whereas more time is desired by the said Major General A. Grant to prepare said programme, on account of the time not being now definitely known when Gen. U. S. Grant will return to the city;

Resolved, That as Gen. U. S. Grant has been elected President of the United States, and that as this city is the capital of the nation, which he so recently saved, it is eminently fit and proper that such a reception be given him on his return as will do the Republicans of this District credit, and that all the Republicans and Union men of this District be cordially invited to aid and assist in making this demonstration the most cordial and grandest thing of the kind the country has ever witnessed.

Resolved, That the presidents of the different Republican clubs and associations of this District be directed to meet the Mayor and presidents of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council, the President and secretary of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, and the general officers of the Boys in Blue, and the representatives of the press, at the office of the Mayor, Friday evening at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding in a body to the headquarters of General U. S. Grant, in this city, and there tender our congratulations to his staff representing him in Washington, and that a request be made through them to General Grant, the President elect, that he may designate the time when he may be received as the savior of our great and glorious country, as it is the will of the people, and the "will of the people is the law of the land."

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned to meet Tuesday, November 10th, at the headquarters of the Boys in Blue, District of Columbia, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

We understand the programme for the reception of General Grant is to receive him at Philadelphia or Harrisburg, and escort him through to this city during the daytime, and at night to have a grand torchlight procession, a display of torches and rockets, and a grand illumination.

It is said there will be about twelve regiments of Boys in Blue of this city, two from Philadelphia and two from Baltimore. Five thousand torches and a number of caps and capes will arrive here next Monday.

THE BOOTBLACK AND NEWSBOY BILL.—The following is the bill introduced in the Councils by Mr. T. T. Fowler, relating to bootblacks and newsboys:

Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington, That it shall not be lawful for any person under the age of 21 years to pursue the avocation, in this city, of vending newspapers, or as bootblacks, who shall not first obtain a license therefor of the Mayor, which license shall be granted only under the following regulations:

1. No minor shall be licensed except upon application of his parent, guardian or next friend.

2. Every minor, so licensed, shall attend some school, designated by the school trustees, at least two hours each day during the school year.

3. All licenses shall state the business to be pursued and the place assigned therefor.

4. Each minor, so licensed, shall at all times, when on his stand, wear a leather badge upon his hat or cap, with the word "Licensed," and the number of his license in polished letters fastened thereon.

5. No minor, so licensed, shall pursue the business for which he may be licensed at any other place than that mentioned in his license.

6. Minors so licensed shall not congregate together, make any unnecessary noise, or in any other way disturb or annoy persons as they pass.

7. All licenses shall terminate with the municipal year.

8. Each minor, so licensed, shall carry his license with him, and present the same to any officer of the city for inspection, when required to do so; and the same shall not be transferred or exchanged, borrowed or lent, on pain of forfeiture thereof.

9. Stands for the purpose of blacking boots and shoes may be located in such places as shall not interfere with the convenience of the public, and they shall be under the immediate supervision of the chief of police, who shall hold each police officer responsible for the strict observance of this law by each minor so licensed and stationed in his respective beat.

10. The chief of police may designate and establish such number of stands for boot-blacks and news-boys as in his judgment the public good may require, and not more than one licensed minor shall occupy such stand, or any such minor who allows idle persons to assemble around him at such stand shall have his license annulled.

11. And it shall be the duty of the teacher or teachers of the school or schools that may be designated by said school trustees to give to each said minor a certificate on Monday of each week, stating whether said minor had complied with article 2 of this law; and each officer in the respective beat shall, on Tuesday of each week, call for said certificate and submit the same to the chief of police.

12. And it shall be the duty of the school trustees to furnish to each and every teacher to whose schools said minors shall be assigned, printed blanks of convenient size, which when filled shall distinctly state the attendance of said minor.

13. The violation of the laws of this city or the terms and conditions herein prescribed shall operate as a forfeiture of this license; and it shall be the duty of the chief of police to return said license to the Mayor; and any minor who shall vend newspapers or pursue the avocation as boot-black without said license shall, upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, be fined $3, and in default thereof, to be imprisoned at the workhouse not less than five days nor over ten days.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF POLICE.—The following business was transacted at the regular meeting of the Board of Police:

Private John Zirwes and C. C. Langley, charged with neglect of duty, were sentenced to be admonished.

Private James B. O'Brien, charged with violating orders and neglect of duty, was sentenced to be dismissed the force.

Private William H. Lusby was also dismissed for a like cause.

The following were appointed privates on the force: Charles N. O'Neil and Charles Brandengeyer.

Private Lorando S. Pond was ordered to be commissioned.

The resignation of private Richard A. Frere was accepted, to take effect at once.

The following additional parties were appointed on condition that they pass the required examination: J. T. Gatewood, for duty at H. D. Cooke's residence in Georgetown for six months; Thomas Cutter, for duty at Wisewell barracks for six months.

The following applications for liquor licenses were disapproved: Wm. McGuire, Burns Connelly, Ernest Wangeman, Patrick Conway, John Keenan, Robert Bellew, Joseph Freundt, Bernard Bryan, Eberhardt Kottman, John Schlottbeck, Charles Schuster, Jacob Lolliger, Romanus Rudhardt, and Francis Ochsenseiter, of Washington; Z. Williams and R. F. Mastin, of the county.

A SHOOTING CASE.—On Wednesday night it was reported at police headquarters that a man had been shot near Magruder's store, over Benning's bridge. Yesterday morning detective McDevitt went to the place, and found a colored man shot in the head. Mr. Magruder informed the detective that the colored man was found in a small house near by, and he was moved to the store. The wounded man was brought to headquarters, and Major Richards sent him to Providence hospital. It is supposed that he is one of a gang of colored thieves who have of late been robbing farmers in the vicinity. Dr. Crogan was called in at headquarters, who examined the wound, and stated that reliability could not be placed in the statement of the colored man, as the ball was on the brain.

The statement of the man previous to being brought to headquarters was that himself and another man was to murder Mr. Magruder, but not liking to take life in cold blood, he declined to lend his aid to accomplish the murder, and that his partner then took him out and shot him.

GRAND CONCERT.—Last night, Carroll Hall was well filled with a fashionable audience, the occasion being a concert for the benefit of St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum. The programme was replete with gems from popular authors, and the artistes acquitted themselves with great credit, and several of them required to appear before the curtain as many as three times on an encore. Madame Kretschmar and Misses Cannon and Beukert appeared, however, to be the favorites, but as above stated, all who took part in the concert deserve much credit.

FIRE.—About 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered issuing from the roof of a frame house on F street, between Second and Third streets, belonging to John T. Holrayd. Officer Hurst endeavored to give an alarm from box 15, but it would not work. A number of buckets of water were thrown upon the roof, and the fire was soon extinguished, with trifling loss.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.—A colored man, named Henry Pickney, representing himself to be a physician, was arrested by Sergeant Malloy on the charge of swindling Minerva Haskin. The accused had a hearing before Justice Walter, when the evidence was such as to warrant his committal to jail for court.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF MR. AMOS DUVALL.—Justice David R. Smith yesterday afternoon rendered his decision in the case of Mr. Amos Duvall, an officer of the jail, charged by one Mary C. Payne with having committed adultery with Mary E. McGee, while said McGee was confined as a prisoner in the jail.

On the 9th day of October, inst., a warrant issued against Amos Duvall on the affidavit of Mary C. Payne, charging him with adultery in connection with one Mary McGee. On the 4th instant, Mr. Duvall came before me and stated that he had been informed that there was such a warrant out in the hands of some officer; that it was very remarkable that it had not been served, as it was well known in the community where he could be found at any time, and that if any such warrant had been issued he demanded an immediate investigation of the charge. By reference to my docket it appeared that there had been such a warrant issued, as I have stated, but that the same had not been returned, nevertheless as the affidavit upon which it is issued was in my office, I felt it to be my duty as a magistrate to regard the defendant as properly before me, and entitled to the investigation he demanded that he might answer for the offence if proved against him, or be relieved from the injury of such an accusation if it should be false or not proved. In the course of the trial it appeared that the warrant had been delivered to Mr. J. W. Noyes, one of the witnesses to the affidavit, to be delivered to an officer that he might execute it, and by Mr. Noyes delivered to Lieutenant Kelly with instructions, however, not to serve it until further orders, and that Kelly had afterwards returned the warrant to Noyes, who had given it to his counsel, who produced it before me, and it is now among the papers in the case. The warrant was duly served upon the officer because he produced the affidavit upon which it issued, and demanded that it should issue; it was delivered that he might give it to an officer to be served, and he had no right or authority to direct the officer to retain it and not serve it. Such a course on his part was very remarkable, and if such a use of criminal justice is allowed it would subject the character of any citizen to the injury consequent upon the pendency of criminal proceedings, a knowledge would thus obtain currency in the community, and do the work of seriously impairing or destroying a man's reputation, without giving him notice to appear and defend himself. Such conduct is to be much reprehended, and could only have been induced by motives having no proper connection with the administration of criminal law. On the trial of the case Mary C. Payne testified substantially as she had sworn in the affidavit, adding only a few similar statements to those she had already made. She testified that she was confined in jail on the 7th day of August last, and remained in prison until the 14th day of October last; that she occupied the same room with Mary McGee, a prisoner confined on the charge of larceny, and that the adulterous intercourse between the defendant and the girl, Mary McGee, took place on the night of Monday or Thursday following the day on which witness was sent to prison. She testifies further that she knows that it was Thursday night or Monday night, for the reason that these are the visiting days at the jail, and she recollects that her child had been to see her on that particular day. Unfortunately for the credibility of this witness, it appears from the record of the time of the officers of the jail, that the defendant was not on duty at the jail on the night she testifies to his coming to her room, and Mary McGee herself directly contradicts her, for whilst she says that the defendant did have adulterous intercourse with her in the jail on the Monday or Thursday night after she was put in Mrs. Payne's room in the jail, and on several other occasions; that he never did come into her room after she had undressed and gone to bed, but that when he approached her on the occasion testified to by Mrs. Payne, she had all her clothes on, and had not gone to bed, but was sitting by the window—it is proper to state that these witnesses were examined out of the hearing of each other. Mary further testifies that she was perfectly virtuous when she was sent to jail, and up to that time had never had carnal knowledge of any man; that after she had been there three days, the warden, Mr. Huestis, had cohabited with her, and subsequently the defendant and some three or four others of the officers of the jail; that this was her habit during the entire period of her imprisonment, and that during that time, she repeatedly, on all occasions, gratified the sensual appetites of these men. It is, certainly, a most remarkable circumstance, that a perfectly virtuous woman should suddenly become so indiscriminate in her favors, after she came to the age of twenty one or two years without ever having known a man, all of a sudden give up her body to the use of half a dozen men—the known course of nature gives this statement the lie. The fall from virtue to abandonment is not a sudden plunge, but a gradual progress, and it cannot be believed that this woman sunk so low in so short a time. But this conclusion is sustained by direct evidence, for it is testified to by a credible witness that before Mary was sent to jail, and during last spring and summer, he repeatedly had intercourse with the officer responsible for her, by her own showing and by the evidence of others, proved to be an abandoned woman, and a common prostitute confined in jail on a charge of felony. Her companion, Mrs. Payne, with whom she roomed in jail and with whom she is now living, is, if possible, a character still more debased. She admits that she is an old prostitute, and no other conclusion can be drawn from her testimony than that prostitution had been her business in life. Can the testimony of such creatures establish a criminal charge against a man of known respectability of character in the community? I should consider any magistrate who would credit such witness as a most dangerous and unfit person to exercise the authority of the office. But it is certain that ignorant and debased persons like these two witnesses do not commit perjury without some motive; that they are either moved by malice and hatred towards a man who has become an object of hatred to them, or they are set on to their work of infamy by persons whose designs require such instruments and such means.

Now, in this case, it is possible that both Mary and Mrs. Payne have entertained some malice and hatred towards the officers of the jail. It was their duty to keep the prisoners safe and under proper restraint, and such duties were not calculated to make them very popular, especially if they had to deal with women accustomed to the license of common prostitutes.

But the facts in this case indicate that these women are being used by some persons whose designs and purposes are not fully disclosed by anything that has transpired in the trial. Officer Charles P. Hopkins testifies that on the night of the larceny, and while