National Republican
THURSDAY MORNING ..... JANUARY 13, 1870.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Forty-First Congress--Second Regular Session

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. Conkling presented resolutions of the New York Legislature, withdrawing its assent to the fifteenth amendment.

Mr. Conkling said it was a distasteful duty for him to present this memorial. He regretted that New York should be placed in such a position; that this hasty, ill-advised action should have been taken by a temporary majority. At a future time he proposed to show how much and how little regard should be attached to the passage of these resolutions. The great and wise measure of equality from which the Legislature proposed to withdraw its assent had passed from its power forever.

Mr. Conkling also presented memorials in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege, in which he heartily concurred, except when it calling the right to frank a privilege. He regarded it as a curse to those who were entitled to the.

Mr. Trumbull, from Committee on the Judiciary, reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of the bill allowing citizens of certain counties of West Virginia to have access to the Court of Claims for the payment for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished during the rebellion.

Mr. Drake offered a resolution providing that Indian treaties shall be considered in open session, which was laid over until to-morrow.

The joint resolution for the admission of the State of Virginia to representation in Congress was then taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Drake, that if at any time hereafter Virginia shall withdraw its assent to the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, it shall be immediately deprived of its representation in Congress.

Mr. Conkling said the faith of the American people, as represented by Congress, was pledged to the admission of Virginia into the Union. In regard to the test-oath, it had not been required of any of the other State Legislatures, and they had seat Senators here who were admitted, and who were this day in their seats. He (Mr. C.) was deeply pained to hear what the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) had said the other day. It seems that a military officer, (Gen. Canby,) a man who had never aspired to or claimed any great legal ability, and the Attorney General had both given their opinions on a certain question, (as to whether the test-oath should be applied to members of the Virginia Legislature.) They had come to directly opposite conclusions, and the Senator from Massachusetts had, in the very face of the Senate and the country, given it as his deliberate judgment that the opinion of the military officer was entitled to more weight than that of the Attorney General. He (Mr. C.) unhesitatingly and without doubt, was of the opinion that the Attorney General was right.

Mr. Sumner said the test oath had been taken by the members of the Louisiana Legislature.

Mr. Conkling. That is a mistake; the question arose, but under advice from Washington it was decided not to exact it.

In reply to the statement of Mr. Pomeroy, that the Legislature was not legally organized, Mr. Conkling maintained that the organization was legal and proper; that the men were either took the oath to support the Constitution or a more stringent oath. Only one single reason had been adduced why Virginia should not be admitted, and that was that perhaps the requirements of the fourteenth amendment had not been complied with in the organization of the Legislature, but of this there was no proof. In regard to reconstruction he had been somewhat of a laggard. He had not been one of those who considered it of paramount importance that these States should be immediately admitted into participation in the Government, but other Senators had thought otherwise. They had hastened on this work, and now when everything had been done according to their own terms these very same Senators were protesting and urging delay.

Mr. Scott said either Virginia should not be admitted at all, or if she was it certainly should not be under this amendment. He did not believe there was any such disposition as was charged to Virginia, to withdraw its assent to the fifteenth amendment, and if such a disposition was prevalent there would be other and easier ways of accomplishing their object than by rescinding, and if they wanted to withdraw their assent to the fifteenth amendment and were prohibited by this amendment, they could withdraw their ratification of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments. It was absurd to anticipate perfidy in advance. If it should come it would be time enough to deal with it then. The power of Congress could always be exercised when necessary. It would not be dignified to send out such a threat to the people of Virginia.

Mr. Drake modified his amendment so as to read "that should the Legislature of said State at any time hereafter pass an act purporting to rescind its ratification of the fifteenth amendment, said State shall be immediately deprived of its representation in Congress."

Mr. Thurman moved as an amendment to the amendment that the State of New York, having withdrawn its assent to the fifteenth amendment, it be excluded from representation in Congress, and the States of New Jersey and Ohio having withdrawn their assent to the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, they also be excluded from representation in Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. Drake supposed the Senator, from this, would conclude to let the Senate some explanation of the amendment.

Mr. Thurman said the Senator had been inviting him for some time to throw a brick at him so that he could start on the war path, but he (Mr. T.) was afraid.

Mr. Drake was not surprised at the silence of the Senator. It was a part of the shrewd Democratic game to sit still and see how many Republicans they could drive into their net. This amendment, however, was like all Democratic fun; it was pointless, and the best proof of it was that the mover of it would not himself vote for it.

Mr. D. further said that the manacles which some of the Republican Senators were setting, in eating their own words, was such as to exhibit them to contempt.

Mr. Warner alluded to what he called Mr. Sumner's doctrine of eternal punishment.

Mr. Sumner said his doctrine was not one of eternal punishment, but one of eternal protection, and he hoped he had brought the Senator for God's sake to get that idea that he (Mr. S.) was for eternal punishment out of his head. It was eternal salvation for the South that he demanded.

Mr. Warner would strike the plan of the Senator from Massachusetts, then, as one of eternal probation. As a Republican, he was interested in this matter. Suppose the day would come when the Democratic party should have a majority in Congress, and they were to enact constitutional amendments and compel States to ratify them and eject them from Congress if they refused to do it. By passing the amendment of the Senator from Missouri, we would be conceding to them the right to do it.

Mr. Carpenter denied the right of Mr. Drake to set up his judgment as the standard of Republican policy, and then denounce Senators who did not agree with him. He (Mr. C.) opposed this amendment because it would seem to concede to a State the right to withdraw its ratification of an amendment, and this he would never admit.

Mr. Thurman then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Wilson offered as an amendment, in the nature of a substitute for the whole bill, the bill reported yesterday to the House of Representatives by the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Wilson thought there was nothing hard in this bill. It had been prepared with great care, was more satisfactory as he understood to a majority of the people of Virginia, and he thought it should be satisfactory to all. Nobody wanted to punish Virginia. She ought to have been here a year and a half ago. This bill had been prepared with great care by a committee of the other House, and he hoped it would be accepted.

Mr. Edmunds could not help what commitees had prepared this bill, it was too much for him. It perpetually excluded the very men we wanted to get. What right have we to provide that through all the future time the legislature of Virginia shall be composed only of such men as can take the oath here laid down; it was out of the question. If he friend [Mr. Wilson] wished to exclude men who were disqualified by the Fourteenth amendment, he (Mr. E.) was with him, and he had an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Saulsbury said the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Drake) was chagrined on account of the silence on the Democratic side of the chamber. He [Mr. S.] had been silent; and from shame and mortification to hear this discussion going on as to whether the representatives of Virginia should be admitted here. Virginia, the mother of States, and indeed! but for whom half of the Senators now on this floor would not be entitled to their seats. He was much surprised to hear Senators on the other side talking about the Constitution in the face of what they had been doing for several years past. But as they did talk of the Constitution, he would call their attention to the clause of the Constitution which says that each house shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members, and yet here is this bill, which has been presented to the House, which has a section declaring the validity of the election of Senators in Virginia. Thus the House of Representatives is to decide upon the qualification of Senators. No matter how many times the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Wilson] had violated the Constitution, he did not believe that he had done so intentionally, and he called the attention of that Senator to this plain violation of the Constitution in the bill which he had presented.

Mr. Morton said the Senator from Delaware had described Virginia as the mother and grandmother of States. Well, Virginia should have behaved herself as a proper old lady, and not attempted to pull down the family mansion on the heads of her children and grandchildren, and made it necessary to appoint a guardian for her.

Mr. Sumner desired to have read a memorial which had impressed him very much, and which he believed would impress the Senate.

The memorial was read from the Clerk's desk. It sets forth that the signers, who met in convention in Washington this day, are Republican citizens of Virginia; that they are anxious for her admission, but that they believe that it is absolutely essential that the test oath should be required of the members of the Virginia Legislature; that the result of the last election was secured by intimidation, violence, and fraud; that the majority of the Conservative party in Virginia still believed in the right of secession; that Governor Walker was and is a copperhead; that he was chief of a gang organized to rescue the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas; that Governor Walker is pledged to defeat the county system; that he said General Lee and he stood on the same platform, and he should vote for him for Governor; that one of the committee who waited on General Butler said that when the General said he would take the word of a Virginia gentleman he felt for his watch, knowing the General's taking ways. [Laughter.] and the committee also spoke of General Butler's great facility for acquiring spoons. The memorial recites other allegations similar in nature to the above. It is signed by J. P. Baldwin, chairman; Wm. T. Davis, secretary; Robert Norton, F. H. Montague, Bernard Wardwell, Wm. E. Cruttenden, Geo. C. Marshall, Butler Lee, Jr., Samuel B. Williamson, and several others.

In answer to an inquiry of Mr. Conkling the Clerk stated that there were a number of other names signed to the memorial in one handwriting, but they had been erased.

Mr. Nye expressed great surprise that Mr. Sumner should have presented a memorial reflecting upon his colleague [Gen. Butler] of the other House.

Mr. Sumner said it was not the language of the memorialists, but of others—of the rebels.

Mr. Nye. Very well; it is a matter of taste. I should certainly not have presented a memorial reflecting in such terms upon a colleague of mine, either in this or the other House. Who are these memorialists? They are sore headed disappointed office-seekers. As for Gov. Walker, he, (Mr. N.) without asking him, would pronounce untrue these statements about him. He knew that Gov. Walker had tendered his services to the Union. For one he was tired of this eternal reconstruction. We have been at it for four years, and it is time to stop it. Virginia comes up here now with her hands washed clean, and he was for letting her in and treating to her honor. He had no fear about the fifteenth amendment. The fiat had gone forth, and it would be the law of the land. None of these attempted reestablishings would amount to anything. There was a subtle fluid injected into the system of the country, which it would take once, but never any more. So it was with the Democratic party. This struggle against the fifteenth amendment was the last dying kick of that dying party.

Mr. Stewart said the committee had looked into these charges of fraude, and they had discovered there was nothing in them. He called for the reading of the report of Gen. Canby on the election, stating that it was ably conducted fairly; that in five counties there were charges of fraud; that the general charges of fraud had been examined into, and no fraud was found of sufficient consequence to affect the result.

In regard to Governor Walker, he (Mr. S.) was authorized to say that he [Gov. W.] was chairman of the Chicago Douglas Invincibles in 1860, and so out of the 100 men in that club went into the war.

Mr. S. also read a letter from Gov. Walker to the president of the Constitutional Club, of Norfolk, written in 1867, favoring the reconstruction measures, and also from a speech of Governor Walker on March 25, (same year, and Mr. S.) regarded as a good Republican speech.

In answer to an inquiry of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Stewart stated that a number of those who had signed the memorial presented by Mr. Sumner were defeated candidates and a large number now holding offices under the provisional government who would go out on the passage of this bill. This idea of putting the defeated men in office! He had no doubt that all defeated candidates, North and South, would like very much to have a law passed putting them in office. It was a mill and beautiful request.

Mr. Sumner did not see why the loyal people of Virginia should be maligned. The Senator was engaged in the attempt to trample under the heel of the disloyal people of the State the loyal men. He claimed that there was nothing disrespectful in the petition. The Senator, [Mr. Stewart,] with his new allies, the Democrats, had pressed this matter to a measure against his protest, and it was not to be wondered that the Senator, having got into such company, should now seek to strike down the sacred right of petition.

Mr. Stewart said in the last days of the session of last winter when they were trying to engraft that grand principle of human rights, reference to the proposed action of Congress for the repeal of its charter. That committee made the following report, which was adopted and ordered to be published:

AN APPEAL.

The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, which has existed in this community for more than half a century, having been lately assailed, and its reputation sought upon statements evidently derived from sources at once malicious and false, having been introduced into the Senate of the United States to repeal its charter, in the following terms:—"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be directed to consider the expediency of repealing the charter of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and of such other legislation as may be necessary in order to secure for medical practitioners in the District of Columbia equal rights and opportunities without distinction of color," this society meets it respectfully to the own dignity to give a public explanation of its actions in order that it may be exonerated, in the opinion of all just men, from the charges which have been brought against it by designing and interested enemies.

It has been charged that this society has, with prejudice and a tyrannical exercise of the powers conferred on it by its charter, refused to certain individuals shortened rights which they could equitably demand.

The falsity of this charge will be apparent upon an examination of the provisions of the charter.

1. The charter requires that the society shall elect a board of examiners "whose duty it shall be to grant licenses to such medical and chirurgical gentlemen as they may, upon a full examination, judge qualified to practice the medical and chirurgical arts, or as they may judge a diploma from some respectable medical college or society."

2. It imposes a penalty upon any one venturing to practise without such a license.

3. It forbids the society in anywise to regulate the practice of medical or chirurgical attendance on such persons as may need those services, or to establish or fix a tariff of charges for medical attendance by advice, or to interfere in any way with such charges or fees for medical attendance or advice."

4. The privilege is given by the same instrument to the society that its members "may elect into their body such medical and chirurgical practitioners, within the District of Columbia, *as they may deem qualified to become members of the society.*"

With respect to the first of these—that is, license after examination—nearly every respectable practitioner of medicine who has settled in this District desirous of fulfilling the requirements of the law, has applied for and received the license from the board of examiners, and in no case has this license been refused to a person passing the required examination. Even the colored physicians who now complain have received licenses immediately after examination and payment of the fee invariably paid by all applicants for license. The board has granted the license in every instance, without any distinction or restriction when the required qualifications have been ascertained to exist.

2. The Society has on very rare occasions deemed it expedient to have the legal penalty inflicted upon persons for presuming without the aforesaid license, and then only for the protection of the public against notorious and swindling quacks.

3. The Society has never, in a single instance, by forbidding consultations or restricting them in any way, infringed that provision of the charter forbidding interference with the regulation of the fees of medical attendance." But, debarred from the exercise of these powers in the Society, the medical practitioners of this District many years ago organized a voluntary association, which is the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, and in that association have made regulations with respect to medical ethics, including the regulation of consultations, fees, &c. The regulations of this voluntary association have been confounded with the acts of the Society, and the latter body is thus made to bear the credit or the odium of regulations not properly chargeable to it. The relations of this second body, the Medical Association, is not fully known by the public or some of the profession as it should be, and in the charges made against the Society in Congress there was a marked evidence of this confusion.

4. By reference to the fourth provision of the charter, as stated above, it will be seen that membership is not a right compulsory on the society to grant when applied for, and that the society has, in fact, in the exercise of its legitimate right on more than one occasion, rejected candidates for membership; and it has in this refused those individuals, not as a right which they could demand, but a benefit which it was optional with the society to bestow.

Every man, be he Chinaman, Chactaw or African, whether he may think proper to practice hydropathy, sorcery, homeopathy, clairvoyance, or any form of quackery, has a right under the law to demand of the board of examiners a license to practice, instead of obtaining a diploma from a respectable medical college or passing the required examination. It would therefore be absurd to insist that every institution should possess the privilege of the privileges of membership, which, briefly stated, consist of social reunion for medical discussion, and the election of officers annually.

The medical society for a series of years has held weekly meetings for the discussion of medical subjects, and these meetings have been of the nature of social reunions, and of course each member has exercised his right in the selection of his associates. To question his right to vote in the election of members as he may deem proper would be an unwarrantable infringement of his franchise.

Shall the existence of the society be threatened because a majority of its members have held and acted upon the belief that the admission of certain persons as members would render the attendance upon these meetings so distasteful as to insure their cessation, and thus, far from benefiting the complainants, destroy the usefulness of the society?

In fine, the license from the board of examiners is everything to the people to which this society can confer. The privileges of membership is merely a privilege of association and social reunion, and it is for entrance into the social reunion that the friends of the colored physician are clamorous, and not only threaten to destroy the society unless admitted, but have boldly demanded, in public meeting, that the charter be taken away from the society; and among the prime movers in this attempt to effect the destruction of the society are certain individuals who have settled amongst us of late, have received the courtesy of its members; yet, while retaining their membership, they are plotting its destruction.

It will thus be seen that the charter secures to all medical practitioners, without distinction, rights dependent only upon certain moral and intellectual qualifications, and that the society has never desired nor attempted to interfere with or deny those rights. It will also be seen that it leaves the question of membership as one of optional and social association.

This society does therefore most solemnly, in the presence of the public, protest against a tyrannical attempt to punish it for the exercise of an undoubted and legitimate right, and in the absence of any express legislation to meet the emergency, the opposition to which might then be justly chargeable to the society as a misdemeanor.

J. W. H. LOVEJOY, M. D.,
O. H. LIEBERMANN, M. D.,
J. M. TONER, M. D.
W. P. JOHNSON, M. D.,
Pres't Med. Society, D. C.

WM. LEE, M. D.,
Secretary Med. Society, D. C.

THE NEW JERSEY REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION hold an adjourned meeting at Union League Hall to-morrow evening.

OUR DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Meeting of Prominent Citizens—Territorial Form of Government Proposed.

In response to a circular invitation sent to prominent citizens of Washington, Georgetown and the county to be present at a meeting to take into consideration the interests of the District before Congress, some twenty-five or thirty gentlemen assembled at the office of Messrs. Kilbourn & Latta last evening. Among those present were Messrs. S. P. Brown, Crosby S. Noyes, A. B. Mullett, R. A. Williams, Zephaniah R. Jones, Geo. H. Plant, W. H. Claggett, A. R. Shepherd, R. M. Hall, Dr. Lindsey, Dr. C. H. Stansbury, Edward Temple, Thomas B. Bryan, M. G. Emery, W. L. Mattingly, S. H. Kauffman, Hallett Kilbourn, A. M. Clapp, Alexander Ray and Hon. Mr. Williams, of Ind., of the District Committee of the House of Representatives.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Kilbourn, and Mr. S. P. Brown chosen chairman, and Mr. Crosby S. Noyes secretary.

Mr. Brown, on assuming the chair, said the meeting had been called on the intimation of the members of the Committees on the District and the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; that they desired an expression of the views of the citizens of Washington upon the questions coming before Congress for legislative action. A reorganization of the city government had been among other things which had been the subject of conversation with the committee. A portion of the committee he thought favored a territorial form of government, with a Governor and Council to be appointed by the President, and a lower board to be elected by the people to make their own laws. He believed the committee also favored an appropriation from the Government in proportion to the property owned by it, or a fixed annual amount.

Another matter for the consideration of the meeting was an appropriation for our schools.

Also the improvement of Pennsylvania and other avenues, which he believed both committees would favor.

Another object to be considered was the building of a new market-house. Several bills had been before Congress, and he had learned that another was being drafted.

The improvement of the river and harbor and several other matters should be considered.

In calling this meeting he said it had been the intention to have a meeting of tax payers, who had no axes to grind.

Dr. Lindsey stated that he had had a conversation with Mr. Hamlin, chairman of the Senate Committee on the District, who had expressed a feeling that the members of the council under a territorial government should be elected by the people.

He (Dr. S.) however favored a Governor and advisory board, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and a lower board to be elected by the people, as a compromise between the proposed plan to govern the District by commissioners and our present form of government, than which anything would be better. He would therefore, to bring the matter before the meeting, move that a committee be appointed to consider the matter, and report to a future meeting.

Mr. Kilbourn thought it better to talk the matters over and report to a general meeting of tax-payers.

Mr. A. R. Shepherd said it was a subject requiring a great deal of attention. Care was to be exercised in arranging for the payment of debts—not to saddle the debts of one portion upon another. Two years ago, when the commissionership was under consideration, he had remarked that the question of suffrage would defeat it, and the result had proven his words correct. He favored a territorial government. He advised putting upon the proposed committee some of the members who had served on the former committee, in order to take advantage of their experience and the information they had obtained. Something must be done to save the city from drifting to utter ruin.

On motion of Dr. Lindsay, a committee consisting of five from the city, three from Georgetown, and one from the county was appointed to consider the various subjects, and present them in a proper form to be submitted to the committees of Congress.

While the Chair was preparing the list, Governor Williams was invited to address the meeting, but he said he was unprepared to speak, as he was not acquainted with the views of the meeting. So far as he was concerned, and he believed he expressed the views of all the members of his committee, he would do all he could to give the people of the District such form of government as they wished.

The Chair announced the committee as follows: From Washington, Dr. Lindsay, W. B. Todd, Hallett Kilbourn, A. R. Shepherd and W. H. Phillips; from Georgetown, W. H. Tenney, J. A. Magruder and Enan Pickrell; from the county, Dr. C. H. Nichols.

On motion of Mr. Kilbourn, the name of S. P. Brown was added as chairman of the committee.

Some discussion ensued as to the views of the Congressional committees regarding the appointment of the governor and council. It was held that as the Government was expected to share in the taxes, it should share in the government, and that if the Government had the governor and council, and the citizens of the District elected the delegate and lower council, a fair division would be had, and the suffrage question remain undisturbed.

Mr. Brown said the subject of our schools demanded attention. He believed Congress would be willing to assist the District as it had the States.

Mr. Shepherd favored looking after one thing at a time.

Mr. Kilbourn said he understood that the President was about to send a special message to Congress upon the affairs of the District, and he thought the committee should call upon him and present the difficulties under which the people of the District labor, in order that he might present such as he saw proper to Congress.

Mr. R. M. Hall thought the committee should do something to secure the repeal of the usury laws.

Mr. Shepherd had been on a committee for that purpose. They found the Congressmen unanimous in the opinion that some change should be made, but there was such a variety of views as to what should be the legislation upon the subject that nothing could be accomplished.

Dr. Lindsay thought that if they could secure a government of their own for the people of the District it would cover all these things.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the call of the committee.

The committee will hold its first meeting at Messrs. Kilbourn & Latta's office, at one o'clock to-day.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.—At a meeting of the Georgetown Republican Club on Tuesday evening, among other business transacted was the submitting of the following memorial, to be presented to Congress, which was numerously signed:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Georgetown, D. C., believing that a change in our chartered rights would be of great benefit to your petitioners, would most respectfully petition your honorable bodies to so amend our charter as to allow the qualified voters of Georgetown to elect a board of aldermen in February of each year, in addition to the Mayor, Aldermen and Board of Common Council, a register, tax-collector and four assessors, and further to amend said charter so as to allow the incoming Boards, who take their seats on the first Monday evening in March, to elect, in joint convention, the remainder of the officers under the corporation on the first Monday evening in April of each year."

DEATH OF THOS. H. HAVENNER.—Our citizens will no doubt be surprised to read the announcement of the sudden death of Mr. Thomas H. Havenner, which occurred yesterday morning, in Baltimore, which city he had visited for the purpose of procuring medical advice for the complaint under which he has laboured for some time—disease of the heart and lungs. Mr. Havenner was widely known and beloved in this community, where he had lived for a long series of years. At the time of his decease he was 54 years of age. The funeral will take place from his late residence, on F street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THERE IS A GENERAL REVIVAL of health among the ladies in our community, and this, we are authoritatively informed, results from the use of Gantler's Native Wine Bitters. No other remedy meets with such universal approval among the ladies, who, being relieved of their serious afflictions, confess their obligation to Mr. Gautler as the benefactor of their sex. In the improved stamina of the coming generation we shall have the greatest proof of the virtue of these Bitters. For sale by druggists and grocers.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday afternoon a spirited horse attached to a light buggy, belonging to Mr. John Roney, took fright on Thirteenth street, near C, and dashed off at fearful speed, throwing Mr. R. from the vehicle, but fortunately without injury. The animal was finally caught by one of the employees of Mr. Harvey, at the corner of Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue.

JOHN F. ELLIS offers two beautiful oil paintings, by Hammond, for sale. The fine specimens of art are on exhibition at the piano and music warerooms, 935 Pennsylvania avenue, near Tenth street.

The Masonic Hall.

The magnificent hall of the new Masonic Temple was formally opened to the pleasure-loving community last night by a grand ball, given under the auspices of the Masonic Hall Association, and attended by nearly all the more prominent Masons of the city and their families. The board of directors of the hall at their late meeting appointed Messrs. Noble D. Larner, Robert Ball, R. B. McGrotty, Charles A. Appel, and G. W. Patten, jr., a committee of arrangements, and the result of the labors of these gentlemen was witnessed last evening in one of the most enjoyable affairs of the kind that has occurred in this city for some time past.

Professor Horatio Bates, as master of ceremonies, was unremitting in his efforts to cause every one present to be happy, and the splendid music furnished by the orchestra of the Masonic choir, under the leadership of Professor Henry Donch, was sufficient to delight the many merry couples who assembled to participate in the festivities of the evening.

The dancing commenced about 9 o'clock, and was continued until about 11, when supper was served, and then the merry dance was resumed, continuing until an early hour this morning.

Among those present we especially noticed Dr. R. B. Donaldson and family, Sir Knight Chas. F. Powell, of California, who escorted Miss Maria Davis, very richly attired in white moire antique, and hair arranged *a la* Cinderella; Dr. C. M. Ford and wife, blue silk with point lace trimming; Miss Sweet, white alpaca tastefully trimmed; Miss Wilson, pearl-colored moire antique, with pannier of same and purple sash; Mrs. Calvert, Mattenrich green silk trimmed with white satin folds; Miss Herbert, pink tarleton, and many other ladies with costly and elaborate toilettes. Quite a number of persons were present from New York and Baltimore.

The dancing hall and adjoining apartments are elegantly arranged for the purpose, and the hall will, we doubt not, become popular as a concert or banquet room. The congregation under the pastoral charge of Rev. Dr. Boynton are now worshiping there each Sabbath. In a letter recently received by Mr. N. D. Larner, Dr. Boynton congratulates the Masonic fraternity and citizens generally upon the completion of such a beautiful room. Its acoustic qualities, he states, are superior to any hall in the city.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—At a late meeting of the Sixth Ward Republican Club a resolution was adopted announcing the action of certain prominent citizens who are endeavoring to have the charter abrogated and the city governed by commissioners.

The stockholders of the National Bank of the Republic have elected the following directors: Messrs. Fitzhugh Coyle, Hon. John M. Brodhead, Matthew G. Emery, Samuel Norment, G. D. Gilman, D. B. Clarke, Wm. H. Morrison, John H. Semmes and Wm. H. Baldwin.

The annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the Potomac, will be held in this city next Monday for election of officers and to make arrangements for the National Encampment of the United States, to be held here in May next.

At the fifty-second meeting of the Central Building Association, held on Tuesday, thirty-nine shares were advanced on at an average premium of thirty-four per cent., requiring $3,139.50 to pay the thirty-nine shares.

The Police Board have ordered Justice Wall, of the Second precinct, to the Fourth precinct station, and assigned Justice Weaver to the station vacated by Justice Wall.

John Meyers was fined $20 by Justice Mills for selling liquor at a ball without having obtained license therefor.

Charles Johnson, John Flynn and Daniel Conner, hackmen, for acting in a disorderly manner in front of the railroad depot, were each fined $3 by Justice Chrisp.

Wm. Price, colored, charged with petit larceny by Wm. Turner, was sent to jail by Justice Anderson.

About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night an attempt was made by burglars to enter the stationery store of Mr. Carter, on Four-and-a-half street, between E and F, but the thieves were frightened away by the neighbors.

Wash. Scott, colored, for assaulting and beating Oliver Williams, at Uniontown, was committed to jail for court by Justice Anderson.

IOWA REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—This organization met last evening at 351 Pennsylvania avenue, Mr. W. S. Graff in the chair; Major Fletcher, secretary. About thirty-five members were present. Eighteen new members were added to the list. Receipts of the evening, $23.

The following executive committee was appointed—one from each Congressional district: 1st District, Col. A. M. Scott; 2d, W. F. Gapin; 3d, Col. S. J. W. Talbott; 4th, J. H. C. Wilson; 5th, Capt. C. R. Johnson; 6th, Hon. Chas. Pomeroy.

Pleasing addresses were delivered by Judge Loughridge, Hons. F. W. Palmer, C. A. Page, Chas. Pomeroy, Hawkins Taylor, General Add H. Sanders and others declaring it the duty of Iowans to support the State Association; and fully identifying themselves with the cause.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Iowans temporarily residing in Washington, and who hold Government positions, are cordially invited to cooperate with their State Republican Association, the meetings of which are organized and held in Washington, and a failure on their part to do so will be regarded as evidence that they have permanently left the State.

Adjourned for two weeks.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Washington and Georgetown Street Railway Company was held at 12 o'clock yesterday, at the company's office, corner of New Jersey avenue and North B street, for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year. There was no opposition, and the old board was re-elected, as follows: Silvanus S. Riker, Henry Hart, James McKenna, Maltby G. Lane, Allen Mitchell, William Orme, and Gilbert Vanderwerken.

A complimentary resolution, expressing satisfaction at the manner in which the affairs of the road had been conducted during the past year, was unanimously adopted.

The directors will meet to-day for the purpose of choosing a president, superintendent, and secretary. It is probable the present officers will be re-elected.

After the election the stockholders repaired to an adjoining room, where an elegant repast was in waiting, gotten up in an unexceptionable manner by Mr. John O'Leary, assisted by Mr. Andrew J. Clark, which was partaken of with great gusto by those present.

WOOD PAVEMENT.—A committee of gentlemen from Newark, N. J., were here on Monday to investigate the merits of the different specimens of wood pavement now laid down in this city, with a view of adopting that which seemed to them best in Newark. On Tuesday morning the committee had four sections of the Rosen pavement, on the Avenue, near the Capitol, taken up to test its solidity. They found the sections in an excellent state of preservation, notwithstanding they were laid some years ago, soon after the inventor had obtained his patent. Mr. Scott, the carpenter who put the pavement down, says it was the intention of the patentee to allow it to remain only a sufficient time to afford members of Congress and citizens to examine it, and he seemed surprised at finding it perfect after the long use and hard wear and tear to which it has been subjected. The committee left for home yesterday afternoon, expressing much satisfaction with the specimen of wooden pavement referred to.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.—By reference to an advertisement it will be seen that Washington is to be the scene of a grand demonstration in favor of female suffrage, on the 18th, 19th and 20th instant.

Two Senators, three members, one bishop, two reverends, one professor, one lawyer, nineteen women and Wendall Phillips are booked for the occasion.

The reputation of the speakers is so high that we fear the galaries of Congress will be deserted during the session of this important council.

The objects of the convention are announced to be the Enfranchisement of Women in the District and the passage of the sixteenth amendment to the Constitution.

THE ANACOSTIA BRIDGE.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Harlan presented a petition signed by Dr. Charles H. Nichols, A. H. Johnson, J. Fenwick Young, T. G. Berry and three hundred other citizens of Maryland and of the District of Columbia, protesting against the removal or change of location of the bridge across the Anacostia, near the navy yard. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION to the advertisement of Messrs. Philip & Solomons, whose stock of everything in their line is unsurpassed in the District of Columbia. Visiting, wedding and reception cards are engraved in the highest order of art, and printing, binding and lithographing attended to at the shortest notice.

MECHANICS' CONVENTION.—Pursuant to a call of the Workingmen's Assembly delegates from the house carpenters, stone cutters, bricklayers, telegraphers and cigar makers, met at the Trades' Union Hall last night.

P. Corcoran, president of the stone cutters, was elected temporary chairman, and Jacob D. Bontz chosen temporary secretary.

A. M. Winn, from the house carpenters, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Workingmen's Assembly of the District of Columbia has called a convention of delegates to be elected by the labor associations of the District and State of Maryland, to be held in the city of Washington, on the 15th of January, 1870; and whereas there is a majority of trades not organized, and would therefore be deprived of a voice in a convention, the object of which is to organize the labor element in one harmonious body; and whereas the labor organizations do not include enough of any trade to give it a fair representation; therefore

Resolved, That each organized trade association be, and they are hereby, requested to appoint two delegates for their society and one for each hundred of their trade residing in the city or county where they are located, and that each trade may be fairly represented a committee of five from the present delegates be appointed to act with Wm. Byron, president of the workingmen's assembly of the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to recommend suitable persons to represent such trades as have no working organization, and that the convention will determine the qualification of its own members. Committee—George H. Loveless, Richard Rothwell, Joseph D. Lucas, John Jay and P. Corcoran.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the telegraph operators in their strike, and request the delegates present to bring the matter before their respective societies and ask assistance for them.

R. F. Travellick, the president of the National Labor Union, came in at this time, and was received with great enthusiasm.

After the appointment of appropriate committees, the convention adjourned to meet at "Trades' Union hall" on the evening of the 27th of this month, at half past seven o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association was held last evening, at the synagogue, on Eighth street, the president (S. Wolf) in the chair, and Rev. J. S. Jacobson secretary.

The treasurer (Mr. Isaac Herzberg) reported the amount received during the year, $596.87; expended in charities, $397.75—leaving a balance on hand of $199.12. The report was received.

The old board of officers were then unanimously re-elected, as follows: President, S. Wolf; vice president, Philip Wallach; recording secretary, Rev. J. S. Jacobson; financial secretary, Chas. Baum; treasurer, Isaac Herzberg; board of managers, A. S. Solomons, G. Lansburg, Chas. Baum, L. Lachs, Henry Strasburger, Benj. Kaufman, Lewis Hart.

The collections during the evening amounted to $79.75.

On motion, the annual dues were reduced to $2.

The meeting then adjourned, and immediately reorganized in a meeting of the board of managers, S. Wolf in the chair.

The collection committee was announced as follows to canvass the wards specified: H. Strasburger and L. Baar, First and Second wards and Georgetown; B. Kaufman and L. Lachs, Third ward; Chas. Baum and G. Lansburg, Fourth ward; Philip Wallach and Isaac Herzberg, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh wards; A. S. Solomons and S. Wolf, committee at large.

The finance committee was appointed, as follows: F. Wallach, chairman, A. S. Solomons, and L. Lachs.

Relief Committee—Rev. J. S. Jacobson, Philip Wallach, and H. Strasburger.

Adjourned.

MATRIMONIAL.—Quite a stylish wedding took place in the Metropolitan Presbyterian church, Capitol Hill, on Tuesday last, the 11th inst. The happy couple were Miss A. S. Bray, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the officiating clergyman, the Rev. John Bray, and James E. Wingate, esq., of Port Tobacco, Charles county, Md., who, by the way, is a handsome man. The bridesmaids were Miss Susanna Bray, (sister of the bride,) and Misses Virginia Bohrer, A. M. Thomas, A. Bohrer and L. F. Thomas, all of this city. The groomsmen were Geo. C. Ward, esq., of this city, Theophilus and John Bray, (brothers of the bride,) W. P. Compton, esq., of Charles county, Md., and W. H. Blandford, esq., of Baltimore, Md. The bride was handsomely attired in a brown travelling suit, and the bridesmaids were beautifully dressed in suits to correspond. The groomsmen wore black suits with brown kid gloves. The bride was the recipient of a goodly number of very valuable presents. After the ceremony was over the happy couple received the congratulations of their friends, after which they took their carriages and proceeded to the Baltimore depot, where they took the 12:45 train for Baltimore. That their married life may be prosperous and happy, and that they may learn to regard each other with increasing affection as they journey together "adown the stream of life," is the sincere wish of their numerous friends.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN CLUB.—The regular meeting of this club was held last evening at Liberty Hall; E. M. Gibson in the chair, Jeff. H. Barrett, secretary.

The corresponding secretary read a letter from Gen. Packard, member of Congress, announcing that he would address the club on the night of the 26th inst., at Liberty Hall.

Col. Pierce reported from the executive committee relative to the initatory steps that had been taken to take part in the coming campaign in that State, and said the State central committee had been notified of this action of the club.

On the internal workings of the club, remarks were made by Messrs. Dufore, Garrett, Rehnert, Meade, Murray and Barrett.

The committee on membership reported favorably on names of persons who had signed the constitution, and the report was accepted. The meeting then adjourned.

TRUSTEES OF COLORED SCHOOLS.—A regular meeting of the board was held last night at the Stevens school-house, on Twenty-first street, (Mr. Syphax in the chair,) and all the members present.

Mr. Charles King, secretary, read a communication from A. E. Newton extending an invitation to the board to attend a meeting of the trustees of public schools on Friday evening next, with reference to asking aid from Congress in sustaining the public schools of the District. Accepted.

Miss Nannie Brown was appointed an assistant teacher at the Delaware avenue school.

Horace W. Parke was appointed an assistant to the superintendent at a salary of $40 per month. Adjourned.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL of the Burns club will take place on the 26th instant, at the new Masonic Temple. Supper will be served at 7:30, by Mr. Pollard, of the St. Cloud hotel, in the banquet hall. After supper the usual time will be devoted to speeches, singing, &c. At 11 o'clock dancing will commence in the large hall, to the music of Weber's band. During the evening the celebrated Highland sword dance will be danced by a member of the club, in full costume. No effort will be spared to make this a pleasant occasion for the ladies and gentlemen who may attend. Tickets are put at the low price of $2 each, and can be had of members of the club.

DEATH OF JUDGE MORSELL.—The venerable James S. Morsell, for many years senior judge of the old United States Circuit Court of the District