National Republican
TUESDAY MORNING ..... JANUARY 18, 1870.

TERRITORIALIZATION.

Important Action Yesterday.

CONFERENCE WITH COLORED CITIZENS

THE PLAN GENERALLY FAVORED

MEETING IN THE FIRST WARD

THE TERRITORY SCHEME DENOUNCED.

Sharp Attacks on Its Advocates.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the committee of citizens charged with preparing the bill for the proposed change of government for the District was held at the office of Messrs. S. P. Brown & Son. Messrs. William S. Huntington, Thomas L. Tullock and General A. Grant took part with the committee. There were present by invitation the following colored citizens: Messrs. Alfred Jones, Anthony Bowen, David Fisher, Jerome Johnson, Sidney Herbert, Robert Hatton, Andrew Freeman, Alfred Day, John Brown, John Thomas Johnson, Geo. Coakley, William Barker, Lewis Simpson, and Benjamin McCoy.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. S. P. Brown, who stated that those present had been invited to attend for the purpose of conferring together as to the merits of the bill to provide a territorial government for the District.

On motion of Mr. Hatton, Colonel James A. Magruder was chosen secretary.

Mr. Magruder addressed the colored men present, saying that it was desirable that they should understand the proposition thoroughly, in order that they could explain it to their people. He referred to the great difficulties under which the District, with its multitude of governments, labored. The members of Congress, although willing to do what they could, did not have the time to look after the interests of the community. By the bill as prepared by the committee the suffrages of the people were increased, and a delegate to Congress was provided, so that the wants of the masses could be made known. The idea of appointing the governor and legislature by the General Government was that it might have an equal interest with the mass of the people in the direction of affairs. He urged that those present give their views on the subject, and inform themselves as to what was contemplated by the proposed change.

Several of the colored men questioned the members of the committee as to the general features of the bill.

Mr. Alfred Jones did not favor the proposed change, and especially that portion of it which provides for the appointment of the governor and council. He thought that it was better to remain where we are rather than let the greater portion of our rulers be appointed at the whim of the President and Senate.

Hon. Thomas L. Tullock was decidedly in favor of the change. He thought that Congress would desire to hold a portion of the government, and even if the people were intrusted with the power of electing twenty-five members of the Legislature and the Delegate to Congress it would be much more than we had ever had before.

Mr. David Fisher was of the impression that the form of government, as proposed by the bill, would be vastly better than the present form.

Rev. Anthony Bowen thought that it would be more acceptable to the masses if the people could elect both Houses of the Legislature. If this could be done, he would be satisfied with the bill.

Dr. Harvey Lindsley again stated why the committee had proposed for the Council to chosen by the Government, but said that the general feeling of the committee was in favor of electing them by the people, if Congress would be satisfied.

Jerome A. Johnson, after several questions had been answered him, explanatory of the proposed change, said that he could not speak for the people of his ward, but individually he favored the plan proposed, because he thought the interests of both the tax-payers and laborers would be advanced. Nevertheless he would oppose any scheme to abridge the right of franchise of the people of his race.

Mr. Jones suggested that the people should be informed in regard to the bill, and that an expression of opinion should be had from them.

Mr. Brown read a letter from General O. O. Howard, in which he states that he is in favor of the bill proposed, but would rather that the Council should be elected by the people, as well as the Assembly.

Alfred Day said that he agreed with General Howard, and if the right to elect the Council, with the lower branch of the Legislature and the delegate, he would be inclined to favor the proposition.

Mr. A. R. Shepherd here stated that the object in placing the appointment of the governor and Council in the hands of the General Government was that national cooperation could be thereby obtained.

General A. Grant was heartily and decidedly in favor of a territorial government. He spoke of the great natural advantages of the District, and what great results would accrue from a consolidation of the District municipalities. He, however, favored the election of all the Legislature by the people.

After further debate it was agreed that those present should converse with their people, and meet on Thursday night, at Union League Hall for further discussion.

The First Ward Meeting.

Last night a mass meeting of the First ward Republicans was held at the Sumner school-house, on Twenty-first street, and was called to order by Mr. Alfred Day.

On motion, Edward Crutor was appointed chairman, and John Washington selected as secretary.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting was to protest against the establishment of a territorial government, as the object of S. P. Brown, Alexander R. Shepherd, and others, was to deprive the poor colored man of his vote. The bill was framed by the same parties who endeavored to put the District under a commissionership a few years ago.

Mr. Henry Himber said these people finding that they could not be elected by the people have resorted to a territorial government, and he was opposed to the idea. Messrs. Shepherd and Brown are known as rich men, and they have no feeling for poor men, and knowing that they cannot be elected by the suffrage of the people, they fall on a Presidential appointment in order to rule and ride over the people. Who are the men who desire to be members of the legislature under a territorial government? Men who have $20,000 property qualifications to vote. Mr. Bowen has done more than any other executive to give the colored people their rights. He was in favor of petitioning Congress and asking that body to accord us rights, and not give the estimable boon of the elective franchise to a territorial oligarchy.

Mr. Day was opposed to giving up the rights of the people to the custody of a handful of aristocrats, and if the Republican voters have given to bad men the reins of municipal government, the remedy is in the same hands, and these bad men can be hurled from power. The colored men have the means to protect themselves, by holding in their hands the ballot, and he warned his hearers from allowing designing men to wrest the liberty of franchise from them. While the colored people held these rights, they should zealously protest against any one depriving them from the inestimable blessing of the ballot. He was opposed to any change of government, and if the Government wanted any improvement of its streets and avenues, let the United States pay taxes on its property here, and vast improvements would be consummated. In conclusion, he said let us hold fast to that which is good, and if anything better could be offered, he was ready to give his support to the measure, but in the meantime he was in favor of universal suffrage and the present form of municipal government.

Walker White said some time since he [illegible]nced the Republican party in general, [illegible] he found a few bad men in the party, [illegible] we now prepared to apologise and [illegible] that is the Territorial bill passed the [illegible] of the colored man was gone. In [illegible] with a friend in Georgetown [illegible] asserted that the taking away [illegible] would be a great blessing. [illegible] that light, for if the [illegible] here is no use for the [illegible] the door of politics [illegible] let them. He [illegible] charter is taken away [illegible] government, [illegible] colored man knocking at [illegible] ballot-box, [illegible] ties, for it will be barred against [illegible] he advocated the present form of [illegible] and hoped Congress would make no [illegible]

Mr. Quigley followed in the same strain, asserting that the Republican party is one of progress, and he was opposed to certain aristocrats interfering with the local affairs of the District. It was not probable that Congress would be Republican for any great length of time, and as the President might be changed, those composing the Territorial government of the District might be inimical to the franchise of colored men. He was not prepared to sacrifice the rights of the colored people, which would surely be the effect of a Territorial power of government as proposed by Messrs. Alex. R. Shepherd and S. P. Brown.

Mr. Boswell, collector of Washington, being called upon, said he did not come to the meeting with the intention to make a speech, but after looking over the Territorial bill carefully, he found its projectors were men of wealth, whose sole aim is to crush out labor and the laboring man. They have become tired of the idea of commissionership, and now want a Territorial government in order to deprive the poor man of his franchise—the ballot. These men three years ago lost power in the city, and now they want to take away the charter, because the people will not elect them to office. The territorial movers were the same old stench that has stunk in the nostrils of the people for years past, and he assured the meeting that no change would take place in the government of the District, but if the same "old coons" had been successful two years ago there would nothing be heard of a change of government.

He (the speaker) advised his hearers to go to the ratification meeting on the territorial measure, and vote it down. Mr. Boswell, in a humorous strain, referred to taxation, and how the funds were applied, concluding that if those who grumbled the most were not satisfied, they should set to work and elect persons who would collect and apply taxes to suit themselves. He then criticised the bill as prepared for a territorial form of government, saying that the man who made the bill had picked the office of governorship for himself, a secretary for his friend, and 11 members for the assembly.

Mr. A. R. Shepherd was called on to address the meeting. He said he did not frame the bill, but had some hand in making it. He was in favor of every one being elected under the territorial bill. He wanted no office because it does not pay. He is now, and always was a Republican, but not an office-seeking one.

Every dollar he made in the District, he has put into improvements—not in bonds—and he proposes to put every future dollar he makes in that direction.

With the several municipalities it was impossible to improve the avenues and streets of the city, or improve the river channel; but with a territorial form of government, one municipality could accomplish what the District now needs—improvement. He assured his hearers there were no politics in the measure, and he advised the meeting to consult among their friends, and see the light, as he believed it the best devised form of government that could be conceived for the welfare of the District.

Wm. A. Freeman opposed the territorial measure, and asked whether the advocates of the bill came forward five years ago and told the people that the District was suffering under four or five municipalities? He was willing to let the question go before the people, when the ballot would demonstrate to Congress that the colored race were not prepared to lay down their franchise at the will of any power save and except Congress. He could see no good that would result from a change of government, and he would be pleased if the advocates of the proposed change would practically demonstrate its benefits now and in prospective.

Mr. Day offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to wait upon the District Committees in Congress for the purpose of urging upon that body to extend the charter, with the insertion of a provision that a delegate be elected to represent the interests of the District in Congress.

Mr. H. H. Lacey, offered the following substitute; which was adopted:

Whereas there is an effort being made on the part of a few men to induce Congress to take from us the charter of this city; and whereas we recognize among the said party men who have always opposed the right of suffrage when applied to colored men; and whereas we believe the object of those men to be oppression to the laboring men; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens in mass meeting assembled, do most solemnly enter our protest.

Be it further resolved, That we appoint a committee of five, to act in concert with committees of other wards, to make arrangements for a mass meeting of the Republican citizens of this city.

Resolved, That we request the citizens of each ward to appoint a similar committee to act in concert with the committee of twenty appointed, in order that we may give full expression to the views of the voters of this city.

Resolved, That the secretary transmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to each ward club, and request their immediate action in this matter.

The Chair appointed the following committee: W. A. Freeman, H. H. Lacey, H. Himber, George Forrester and Alfred Day.

The meeting then adjourned.

A SINGULAR BILL.—Is NOT THE WORK OF THE CORPORATION SATISFACTORY?—It would appear that some of the Senators think that the paving work of the corporation is not satisfactorily done, from the fact that yesterday Senator Harlan introduced a very singular bill to authorize the paving and sewering of M street.

It provides that the Mayor of Washington, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and Wm. Stickney, Wilson E. Brown, and S. H. Kauffmann, (the three last named property-holders on the street,) be appointed commissioners for the purpose of paving and sewering said street, between New York and Vermont avenues, said commissioners to serve without compensation, and all vacancies occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise, to be filled by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. For the purpose of carrying out the act, the commissioners are vested with the same power now conferred upon the corporation of Washington to levy a tax upon the property fronting on said street sufficient to pay for the paving and sewerage, to be collected in the same manner as other taxes. The commissioners have the power of directing the manner of putting in the gas and water-pipes on said street, and the corporation of Washington is required to pay for the paving and sewerage of the space occupied by the cross-streets and alleys. Referred to the District Committee.

Heretofore work of this character has been done by municipal legislation. How about days' work for the corporation laborers, &c.?

STATE ASSOCIATIONS.—There was a meeting of the Michigan Society last evening at Columbia Law College building, which, considering the unpleasantness of the evening, was very well attended. Some routine business was transacted and a number of new names were added to the society. The gentlemen who had given assurances to be present and address the meeting were unavoidably detained; but interesting speeches were made by General Whittlesey, Major Sickles, Hon. S. N. Warren, and others.

Hon. O. D. Conger came in as the meeting was adjourning, and was introduced to most of the gentlemen present, when a pleasant social interchange followed.

The Wisconsin Republican Association held a meeting last evening at the office of General Mansfield, on Fifteenth street, Judge Rixford in the chair.

Arrangements were made for holding a sociable on Thursday evening, the 20th instant.

General Amasa Cobb, M. C., from the committee appointed to present resolutions upon the death of Hon. B. F. Hopkins, made a few appropriate remarks, giving a brief outline of his history, and paying a beautiful tribute to the memory of an old friend. He then reported a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, after which the association adjourned.

HAGER'S "NATIONAL ALLEGORY."—Yesterday afternoon we attended a rehearsal at the Franklin School-house, corner of Thirteenth and K streets, of Mr. J. M. Hager's National Allegory, which is to be rendered by four hundred school children at Metzerott Hall on the 27th, 28th and 29th instants. Quite a number of visitors were present, including the members of the board of trustees for public schools, and every one expressed the most complete satisfaction at the manner in which the rehearsal passed off. Mr. Hager seems to have a peculiar faculty for fixing the attention of the children and infusing a portion of his own enthusiasm into them so that they sang with an expression and feeling that, considering the brief period which has been devoted to practice was really astonishing. Miss F. A. Hager, who presided at the piano, exhibited a firmness of touch and a vigorous execution rarely met with. The "Allegory" when represented with all the necessary stage accessories will doubtless prove one of the most pleasant as well as novel exhibitions which has ever been witnessed here.

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION.—Messrs. A. K. Browne, A. G. Hall, and Miss Fellows were summoned and testified yesterday morning before the Senate Committee of the District of Columbia, respecting the management of colored schools of this District, and in regard to the present difficulties existing in the Board of Colored School Trustees. It is understood that the committee will be prepared to report in a few days.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The friends of the present Administration who desire a reform [illegible] municipal administration (and who [illegible] are invited to meet at Union [illegible] Hall to-morrow night, at half-past [illegible] o'clock.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

Meeting of the Washington Branch.

The first meeting of the Washington Branch of the Evangelical Alliance was held at the Metropolitan church last evening; Hon. Peter Parker presiding. There were upon the platform, in addition to the president, Drs. Newman, Rankin, Butler and Samson, of this city, and Rev. Drs. Philip Schaff and Noah H. Schenck, of New York. The meeting was opened by the reading of a selection of scriptures and prayer by Rev. Dr. Butler.

Dr. Parker said the Evangelical Alliance was not as well known as it should be. The answer could not be given better than by reading the basis of the alliance. He then proceeded to speak of the objects and benefits of the alliance, and said it was a source of congratulation that a branch had been established at the national capital, one of the great centres of moral influence of the world.

Dr. Schaff was then introduced and addressed the meeting, explaining the objects of the alliance at some length. It was not to establish a new creed or a new sect, but to unite those already in existence in a stronger bond of Christian love and unity. Even if a union of all the denominations in one was the object and aim of God, the time for it to be brought about had not come. The different denominations were not prepared to give up all their peculiar ideas. But they could all unite, promote harmony and union of spirit, and convert Romanism, infidelity, bigotry and bitterness of spirit.

We must all learn to love and respect one another as members of the body of Christ, in spite of our differences, and the great Power by which we expect to be saved is not of any particular sect.

Dr. Schaff gave a very interesting account of his mission to Europe to secure the holding of the next Conference of the Evangelical Alliance at New York, and spoke of the encouragement given on all sides by the most distinguished clergymen—the wisest and best men throughout Europe.

The signs of the times were encouraging, and the meeting of the Ecumenical Council gave the meeting at New York a double import, and every telegram from Rome gave it more and more importance. He read a long list of eminent divines who had promised to attend the Conference at New York, and they had the material for the greatest religious meeting ever held on American soil. The meeting is to be held from the 22d of September to the 31 of October. It was a national work, and called for national sympathy. Papers upon important religious themes, to be read at that meeting, were now being prepared by the wisest minds in various parts of the world.

He also alluded to the good that would be accomplished by bringing these wise men of the old world to our country, by which the prejudices existing against American morals and religious associations would be dispelled, while on the other hand we could learn much from old venerable Europe. But the combined wisdom, experience and learnings of Europe and America could not make the undertaking a success without the blessing of God, and he commended it to the earnest prayers of all.

A collection was then taken up toward sustaining the alliance, and the amount collected in money and by cards amounted to $163.

Rev. Mr. Schenck, of Brooklyn, spoke upon the small attendance, and said he had been accustomed to crowded churches and the greatest enthusiasm at these meetings. He gave an eloquent account of his visit to the Evangelical Alliance Conference held at Amsterdam.

Dr. Parker said: "We have with us one who is known throughout the country for his love to the Union, who will favor us with a sentiment on this occasion, Rev. Dr. Tustin."

Dr. Tustin declined to make any extended remarks, but would offer a single sentiment for the adoption of the meeting: "The Evangelical Denominations, *Ubique Terrarum*—distinct as the billows, but one as the sea."

The meeting closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Samson, and singing the doxology by the congregation.

Letter-Carriers' Convention.

MORNING SESSION.

A convention, consisting of delegates from the letter-carriers of the principal cities of the United States, assembled at Temperance Hall yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. The following cities were represented: St. Louis, Louisville, Pittsburg, Newark, Philadelphia, Toledo, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Washington, Wilmington, Cleveland, Erie, and Baltimore.

Hon. W. J. Smith, of Tennessee, presented a letter from the carriers of Memphis, Tennessee, asking him to represent them in the Convention. The meeting decided by an unanimous vote to admit him.

An organization was effected by the election of Thomas H. Leubourn, of Philadelphia, president; George Perry, of Cincinnati, Ohio, vice president; Robert Harding, of Cleveland, secretary; E. E. Alexander, of Wilmington, Delaware, assistant secretary; and A. J. Smith, of Buffalo, New York, treasurer.

After short speeches from the officers elect the convention took a recess until 3:30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 3:30 o'clock, the president in the chair. A committee on resolutions, consisting of Messrs. Lawler, of Chicago, Wimser, of Philadelphia, Downey, of Indianapolis, Barrett, of Baltimore, and Lemler, of Washington, was appointed.

A number of delegates reported that they had called on different Senators and Congressmen, and that Senators Drake and Schurz, of Missouri, and Representatives O'Neill, Myers, Kelley, Negley of Penn.; Upson, of Ohio; Butler and Banks, of Massachusetts; Farnsworth and Judd, of Illinois; Finkelnburg and Wells, of Missouri; Biggs, of Delaware, and Prosser, of Tennessee, had assured them that they would do all in their power to aid the convention.

A committee of one from each city represented was appointed to wait on the Postmaster General and present the views of the convention.

The convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and each member was requested to use his best endeavors to enlist the aid of members of Congress in behalf of the objects of the convention.

The convention resolved to pay a visit to President Grant in a body, and Hon. W. J. Smith was appointed a committee of one to notify the President, and make the necessary arrangements for their reception.

Adjourned until 8:30 this morning.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—There were 131 deaths during the month of December, 29 of which were from consumption. There were 42 under five years of age, 13 from eighty to one hundred years, and 1 over one hundred years; 85 were white and 44 were colored.

The new steam-fire engine S. J. Bowen, built at Seneca Falls for the corporation of Washington, will arrive here in a few days.

The Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company are in receipt of a handsome locomotive from Taunton, Mass. The engine is known as a light eight-wheeler, and is quite a handsome piece of work. It is named the "Salmon P. Chase." With the addition of this engine the company will be enabled, and will shortly commence, to run trains between Alexandria and the Maryland avenue depot hourly.

Messrs. Cooper & Latimer, have sold lots 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, in square 172, fronting on Eighteenth street west, and D and E streets north, and improved by frame dwelling houses, to J. W. Starr, for $1,750.

THE IRISH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION met at Trades Union hall last night. Captain Daniel McMahon was introduced by the retiring president, Mr. J. D. O'Connell, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. He made a forcible address upon the necessity of sustaining Republican principles.

A communication was received from P. H. Donegan, president of the local Irish Republican Association, proposing a union of the two clubs, and a committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee from that club.

Colonel Brown made a few remarks, and was subsequently elected an honorary member of the association, after which the meeting adjourned.

JURY COMPLAINT.—The front of City Hall and the approaches to the courts being constantly blocked up by a promiscuous crowd of idlers, those having business with the several departments of the city government are complaining about the nuisance. Ladies who have to attend the Orphans' Court are required to push their way through dense crowds of these people, and at every step their ears are greeted with most blasphemous and vulgar language. It is suggested that the court or major of police issue an order to keep the approaches to the building clear of those habitual loungers, who have no business to transact in the vicinity.

THOMAS J. MURRAY, esq., late of the reportorial staff of the *Intelligencer and Express*, has entered into the practice of law, associating with him John O'Rourke, esq., formerly of New York, and has taken an office on Four-and-a-half street, near C street.

THE FIRST NATIONAL GUARDS hold a business meeting this evening at their headquarters, No. 395 E street, (old number,) between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1870.

Board of Aldermen.

The regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, the president, Mr. Crocker, in the chair. Present, all the members except Messrs. McCathran and Chase.

The Mayor announced his approval of the "act to reorganize the paid Fire Department of the city of Washington."

Also, transmitted the account of the corporation with the First National Bank for the week ending January 17, showing balance due by the corporation of $2,299.47.

The city surveyor reports that the cost of grading and gravelling New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Twenty-third streets west, would be $5,000.15.

In relation to assessments for 1 street sewer, between Tenth and Twelfth streets west, and on the branch from Tenth street across New York avenue to Eleventh street, suggesting that an amendatory act be added by which the property holders may be relieved from payment of the cost of intersections, &c., and the same be paid from the funds of the second ward, in accordance with the usual practice. Referred.

The surveyor also states the reasons the sewer in Pennsylvania avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, was located as it is, and not in the centre of the avenue, and suggesting that the property on the south side of the avenue should be relieved from the assessment for the said sewer, as the owners are not benefited by it, and that that portion of the assessment be paid out of the Second ward funds. The surveyor also says: "It seems advisable to obtain additional legislation from Congress so as to build a sewer on either side of streets, if necessary, taxing only one side in such cases. As the law now is both sides must be assessed." Referred.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to erect a gas lamp in square No. 165. Referred.

Also, a bill vesting in certain citizens of the city of Washington, under the name of the Washington City Canal Company, all the rights now held or owned by the corporation in the Washington city canal, and for other purposes, and naming as corporators William S. Huntington, Robert Williams, O. O. Howard, John D. Defrees, William J. Murtagh, A. R. Shepherd and Hallet Kilbourn. The bill is substantially the same as heretofore offered.

Mr. Moore said the bill called for power from the corporation not vested by the charter. The canal was the property of the city by purchase, and that purchase legalized by Congress. It had been neglected for many years, and it was the duty of the city to take proper care of it. He did not approve of the scheme, and hoped the authorities of the city would make up their mind to do something with it. The Mayor had committed himself at the beginning of his administration against the expenditure of money for the improvement of the canal, and that nuisance had been accumulating filth ever since.

Mr. Stewart said he could not understand why, if the canal property was owned by the city in fee simple, it could not be disposed of.

Mr. Moore asked that it be printed upon the Journal.

Mr. Connolly thought the bill should be printed, and every member of the Board should carefully, calmly consider the proposition made. He did not understand the Mayor to be opposed to the expenditure of funds for the improvement of the canal.

The bill was ordered to be printed and referred to the special committee on the Washington canal.

Mr. Davis introduced the following concurrent resolution:

Whereas this corporation has of late been making many substantial improvements, such as building school-houses, engine and station-houses, grading and gravelling streets, laying flag footways, erecting street lamps, increasing the force and efficiency of the fire department, &c., to the full extent justified by the revenue of the city; and as there are other improvements of vital importance to the city that should be made immediately, which, if once completed, would, by the taxes derived from the increased valuation of property and rents received, repay the city in a few years, and in order that the city may have the ability to make such improvements:

Resolved, &c., That this committee to represent the interests of this corporation before Congress be, and they are hereby, instructed to urge the passage of a law through Congress this session authorizing the corporation to create a loan, not to exceed $1,000,000, to enable the authorities of the city, as soon as possible, to complete the opening of all the streets, to put the Washington canal in a sanitary and navigable condition; build a sea-wall and a new Centre market-house.

Referred.

Mr. Connolly offered a joint resolution that all petitions and bills for the exemption of churches, pastors' residences, and schools from taxation now pending in the City Councils be referred to a special joint committee of two Aldermen and three Councilmen. Adopted.

Mr. Morsell offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to ascertain if a statement recently published in the city papers in reference to the police finding a destitute colored woman and her two children—sent to this city by the corporate authorities of Cleveland—was correct; and, if so, that a copy of the resolution be sent to the Mayor of the city of Cleveland, informing him that Washington city is already overcrowded by the class of persons from Maryland and Virginia and elsewhere, and that on behalf the residents of Washington the authorities of Cleveland be requested not to repeat the act.

Mr. Moore moved to amend so that if the Mayor shall ascertain that the said persons were sent to this city by the corporate authorities of Cleveland, that the Mayor be requested to send them back to Cleveland at the expense of this corporation. Referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Moore offered the following:

Resolved, That the register of the city be requested to communicate to this Board a statement in detail of warrants drawn upon the treasury since the 1st of July, 1869, giving in each case the date of the warrant, the name of the person to whom it was issued; the nature of the service or indebtedness, and the amount; and also outstanding bonds, if any have been issued with the date of their issue; the name of the receiver; and the nature of the debt for which they were issued, so as to make the information complete as in the case of cash payment.

A motion to refer to the committee on finance was lost, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Emery introduced a bill (with a petition) allowing the contractors for laying flag footways of blue stone, the six feet measurement, that is, they be paid for a width of six feet without deduction for the cobble-stone pavement between the flags, as has been the practice heretofore. Passed.

Also, a bill for the relief of Edward Radey; which was passed.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill for the relief of Leopold Kolipskinski. Passed.

Also, joint resolution remitting the taxes on lots 25, 26 and 27, in square 158, with the improvements, in consideration of the building being used for a public school without the payment of rent. Referred.

Mr. Crocker introduced a bill to erect lamp-posts on Rhode Island avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets west. Referred.

Also, (C. C.) bill to grade and gravel Boundary street, from New York to Rhode Island avenue; which was passed.

The Chair announced that he would appoint on the committee, provided by a joint resolution to select a site for the new school building in the Second district, Aldermen Clark, Connolly and Moore.

Concurrent resolution (C. C.) returning the thanks of the Board to Hallett Kilbourn, esq., for his able defence of the city of Washington in his speech on Saturday night was referred.

Bill (C. C.) to grade and gravel I street north, from Seventh street east to Boundary, was passed.

Also, bill (C. C.) referring to licenses of junk dealers—"amending an act for an uniform system of licenses"—regulating the price at $3 per quarter, was passed.

Joint resolution of request to Congress in reference to certain improvements which should be made in the city of Washington was taken up for consideration, and, after some discussion, was postponed for one week.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Schools, reported a bill to equalize the salaries of principals of male grammar schools, fixing them at $3,000 per annum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870; which was after some discussion defeated on the third reading. Subsequently Mr. Baker gave notice that he should move at the next meeting to reconsider the above vote.

The invitation of the Woman's Rights Association to attend the session of that association was accepted.

Mr. Moore submitted the petition of J. W. Bartlett to supply the Corporation with patent gas lighters. Referred.

Mr. Connolly, from the Committee on Finance, reported bills to pay judgments obtained against the corporation by George F. Gulick & Co. for $6,709.95. Passed.

Bill to pay John Donovan for additional labor performed in grading and gravelling certain streets was ordered to be printed and the further consideration postponed.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Railroads, reported joint resolution pledging the support of the corporation in extending railroad facilities. Passed.

Also, resolution directing the collector to collect taxes due by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad within thirty days; and if the same are not paid within that period, to proceed to collect the same as required by law.

Mr. Moore said the company were exempt from taxation, as provided by the charter.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Fire Department, reported bill authorizing the employment of a messenger to the Board of Fire Commissioners, at a salary of $85 per month; which was passed.

Mr. Emery, chairman of Committee on Claims, reported bill for the relief of James Fullalove, for services rendered as assistant harbor master. Pending the discussion of the bill the Board adjourned.

Board of Common Council.

The Board met the usual hour, the president, (Joseph Williams, esq.,) in the chair.

The president laid before the Board a communication from the collector in answer to resolution stating that there has been received from July 1st, 1869, to January 12th last: $753,675.92; $591,791.43 from general taxes, $65,130.61; from special taxes, $101,753.88.

Also, the following from the register:

CITY REGISTER'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1870.

Honorable Board of Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: In response to your resolution of the 13th instant, "that the city register be requested to furnish this Board with a statement of the amount expended by the Corporation since July 1, 1869," I have the honor to report that to the date of your inquiry there has been disbursed the following amounts as set forth in the following exhibit:

On account of the First ward fund, $61,344.60; Second ward fund, $30,334.30; Third ward fund, $50,172.32; Fourth ward fund, $43,197.68; Fifth ward fund, $29,139.62; Sixth ward fund, $21,364.84; Seventh ward fund, $22,287.92; general fund, $618,879.90; redemption fund, $19,854.32; school fund, $148,203.31; school-house fund, $41,444.79; surplus fund, (securing from tax sales,) $265.33; special tax fund, $56,620.45; water fund, $31,879.47; sinking fund, $21,935.48; Metropolitan Police fund, $36,872.87; gas fund, $20,847.64; ten-year bond fund, $24,350; amounting to the sum of $1,605,721.16, as taken from the books of the Corporation in the possession of the book-keeper.

This amount includes checks drawn January 7, 1870, for $35,000, with interest added, $6,440.85, amounting to the sum of $211,443.85, in favor of the First National Bank for amounts advanced upon resolutions of the City Councils anticipating the revenues of the corporation for the purpose of paying the school teachers and laborers. It also includes checks for the amount of $61,034.48 transferred from the general to the sinking fund to pay interest on the funded debt of this Corporation. This sum, with that paid to the First National Bank as above stated, which should be deducted from the amount set forth in the general exhibit of disbursements above given, *said amounts having been virtually twice checked out.*

Your communication calling for this information was received January 14, 1870. The usual duties pertaining to this office has prevented this report from being rendered more in detail.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. COOX,
City Register.

Also, estimates from the surveyor for grading and gravelling M street south, from Eighth street east to Third street west, $13,523; Eleventh street west, from N street to Boundary, $7,149.06.

Also, communication from the superintendent of sewers stating that the pavement on First street west, from C to D street south, conforms to the grade.

The bill (B. A.) making an additional appropriation to grade and gravel L street south, between Seventh street west and Second street east; and the bill (B. A.) to increase the efficiency of the office of the superintendent and inspector of sewers, carriageways, footpavements, &c., were referred.

The joint resolution (B. A.) concerning the appointment of commissioners for the government of the city of Washington was taken up.

Mr. Browne addressed the Board on the resolutions as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: These resolutions involve the consideration of the question, What form of government is best calculated to promote the happiness and prosperity of the people of the District of Columbia?

That the good of the whole nation requires that the seat of the Federal Government should be under the exclusive jurisdiction of that Government, I concede the truth of which will hardly be doubted; but it is a proposition not less true that both justice and expediency require that the management of affairs merely municipal and local should be left to the hands of the people most directly interested in them, under such restrictions as the legislative authority may deem necessary.

It is too late in the history of legislation to question the truth of the general proposition that there should be no taxation without representation. In our system these rules have been departed from only in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, where a small population are scattered over a large extent of territory as to be exercised only by the strong power of the central Government, and paid for out of the common Treasury of the whole country.

Both in the case of the District and the Territories Congress has hitherto exercised but little more than a negative authority over local affairs, leaving them to be managed by Territorial councils or Legislatures elected by the people, or by the three political corporations in the District, viz: Washington, Georgetown, and the "Levy Court," and so effectually deprive the people of this District of any voice in the management of its local affairs must originate in the selfish, aristocratical and bitter spirit of those who either sympathized with the rebellion, or who can see nothing good in politics or beautiful in the liberty of all men, or in the minds of selfish speculators and their allies or political demagogues, who for money, place and power would sell for a mess of pottage the dearest interests and privileges of the happiest and freest Government on earth.

The proposition to put the management of the affairs of the District into the hands of commissioners to be appointed by one man power, which may or may not be foreign to the people, or into the hands of any authority other than one elected or approved by the people of the District, with power of taxation and expenditure of revenue, is entirely subversive of all the theory of the Government of the United States, any, more, to all ideas of republican government everywhere, that I cannot believe that Congress will for a single moment seriously entertain it.

That all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship should be denied to that portion of the people who immediately surround the Capitol of the Republic is not simply monstrous and absurd—too absurd to be entertained by any except the classes to which we have referred who are still writhing in the bitterness of their great crime of rebellion, or those who have mercenary motives in view, jobs to accomplish or axes to grind. It may indeed be true that the non-progress given to the nation by the abolition of slavery, and the spirit of selfishness and hate in the nation; that the new impulse given to affairs in this locality by the recognition of the rights and dignity of labor, may require a rearrangement or modification of the present government of the District, including the establishment of a Legislature, elected by the people of the District, that may relieve Congress of a portion of the burden of legislating in the detail of the affairs of the District—perhaps this may be the order that will secure for us the same representation in Congress that is conceded to the Territories; the consolidation of the three political corporations of the District, or even some representation in the Electoral college, but to give the people of all votes in the management of our own affairs would be a retrograde movement, which, following on the great progress of the last ten years, would astonish the whole world with astonishment, and would be a denial of the right of self-government that this people cannot afford to make.

If there is justice or good policy in republican government, and I believe that there is, if there can be no better government for the people of the District of Columbia, than such government by themselves as is consistent with the idea of the supreme jurisdiction of the nation, I shall vote for the passage of the resolutions.

The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Boyd moved that the resolution and speech of Mr. Browne be printed in the Journal. Agreed to.

Mr. Taylor presented the petition of the vestry of St. John's church.

Also, bill for grading R street from Fourteenth street to New Hampshire avenue. Referred.

Mr. Fardon offered the following resolution; which was adopted—yeas 16, nays, 2—Messrs. Boyd and Holmes:

Resolved, &c., That the thanks of these Boards are due, and are hereby tendered to Hallet Kilbourn, esq., for his able and thorough defence of the interest of the people of this District in his speech at the Intercultural Industrial Exhibition meeting on Saturday evening last.

Mr. Thompson introduced a bill to define the duties of the offices of surveyor and superintendent of sewers. Referred.

Mr. Piper introduced a bill to license skating parks and base ball clubs, which provides that the above clubs giving and holding entertainments where an admission fee is charged, shall pay $10 per annum, &c. Referred.

Also, the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the surveyor be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to inform this Board, at its next meeting, of what would be the probable cost of laying out and straightening Boundary street from Eighth to V street.

Mr. Burgess submitted the following; which was agreed to:

Resolved by the Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, D. C., That the surveyor of said city be, and he is hereby, authorized and requested to furnish to this Board at its next session an estimate of the number of cubic yards of grading, the number of square yards of gravelling, and an approximate cost of the same required to put the following streets and avenues in the proper grade, viz: Rhode Island avenue, from Sixteenth street west to Connecticut avenue; Rhode Island avenue, from Fourteenth street west to Boundary street; New York avenue, from North Capitol street to Boundary street; R street north, from Seventh to Seventeenth street west; W street north, from Sixteenth street west eastward to Boundary street; also, the cost of trimming and regravelling North L street, from Sixth to Tenth street west.

Mr. Detrick introduced bill making additional appropriations for grading and gravelling Boundary street, between Rhode Island and New York avenues. Passed.

Mr. Beall introduced bill for sewers in Thirteenth street, from I to N streets; in N street, from Thirteenth to Eleventh street, and in Twelfth street, from M to N. Referred.

Also, from the special committee appointed under the resolution offered by Mr. Holmes two weeks ago, inquiring whether the corporation attorney was ever convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, and whether he did not prepare a list to be summoned as grand jurors for the purpose of procuring the indictment of Mr. J. H. Crane, asked further time.

Mr. Hatton introduced bill for footways and gutters on south side of Massachusetts avenue, between North Capitol street and New Jersey avenue. Referred.

Mr. Behrens introduced bill amending the license act in reference to dealers in rags and metals. Passed.

Also, presented petition of Nelson G. Reynolds. Referred.

Also, bill to grade and gravel I street north, from Seventh street west to Boundary street. Passed.

Mr. Venable introduced a bill to cause the erection of lamps and posts on Eleventh street east, from Pennsylvania avenue to O street south. Referred.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to grade and gravel M street south, from Eighth street west to Third street west. Referred.

Also, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sub-school board of the first school district be, and they are hereby, requested to inform this Board as early as practicable what disposition is being made of the school building at the corner of Fourteenth and G streets west; if rented, to whom; if so, what amount of revenue is being received, and what disposal is made of the same.

Mr. Boyd submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington, That our thanks as a body is eminently due to Hon. Charles Mason, late of the Patent Office, for his able, graphic and scientific address, delivered at the public meeting on Saturday evening last, at Lincoln hall, in the interest of the grand world's fair, to be held in this city in 1871, that gentleman having shown himself at once exceedingly friendly to the developments of science, as exemplified in the mechanic arts, and his unqualified interest in the welfare of this city, and how the surplus fund of the Patent Office might be