National Republican
MONDAY MORNING ..... JANUARY 24, 1870.

MURDER!

Killed by His Mistress.

JEALOUSY THE CAUSE.

ARREST OF THE MURDERESS.

Last night about 9 o'clock, a colored man, named Alexander Mouten, living on the corner of Virginia avenue and Third street, was stabbed to the heart with a shoemaker's knife, in the hands of a colored woman named Mary Harris, causing instant death. Mouten had been living with the woman, it is said, in criminal intercourse for some time, and becoming jealous on account of alleged intimacy with another woman, words ensued relative to the subject, when Mary seized the knife and plunged it into the breast of her victim, with the result above recorded.

The murderess was arrested by Officers Smoot and Collum shortly after the perpetration of the deed, and taken to the First precinct station-house, where she now remains. The coroner has been notified and will hold an inquest to-day. Mouten was a brickmaker by trade, and at the time of his death was employed in one of the brickyards on the island. A colored man named Philip Graham was also arrested, and is confined in the station-house as a witness against Mary Harris.

MURDER IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Chas. Horn, assistant fireman of the Washington Fire Company, was shot and killed last night by an unknown man. A negro was accidentally wounded by a shot from the same party.

INCENDIARISM.

Attempt to Burn a Dining Saloon.

About nine o'clock on Saturday night an alarm of fire was sounded, caused by the discovery of flames issuing from a building on Twelfth street, near F, known as the "National Dining Saloon." The firemen were prompt in attendance and succeeded in extinguishing the fire, after a loss of about $150. The circumstances surrounding the origin of the fire left no doubt but that it was the work of incendiarism, and the finger of suspicion pointing strongly toward Clinton S. Morris, a brother of the proprietor of the saloon, he was taken into custody by Sergeant Vernon and arraigned before Justice Harper at the central guard-house, when an examination was waived for a few days. The principal reason of directing suspicion toward the accused is the fact that the house was left in his charge by his brother, who is absent from the city, and that several of the halls and passages leading to the upper part of the house had been saturated with coal-oil. The doors were securely fastened, and the chambermaid was refused to enter the room of Clinton during the day for the purpose of cleaning the same. It also appears that the contents of the building are fully insured, and that the accused packed his trunks and had them forwarded to Elmira, New York, on Friday night, and that he was seen in the building some fifteen minutes before the alarm of fire was given. The facts will be fully ventilated at the examination, which will probably come off on Wednesday next.

THE AQUEDUCT INVESTIGATION.—At the last session of the Fortieth Congress certain parties, envious of the action of certain officers having charge of the Washington aqueduct, made charges to Congress that the work was not being properly conducted. General Michler, under whose authority the officers of the aqueduct act, was summoned before the committee and controverted all the charges made, and proved to the satisfaction of the then Committee on the District, of the House, that the charges were utterly groundless, and the committee dismissed them. The prosecutors, not content with this rebuff, went again to work and procured the passage by the House, on the 31st of March, of a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the present condition of the Washington aqueduct, and the cause of the imperfect condition of the same, and also the causes of the imperfect quantity and quality of water which it furnishes the District, and to examine into all contracts made for its completion. The matter has been referred by the general Committee on the District of Columbia to a sub-committee, who held sessions Thursday and Saturday, and heard the testimony of Michael Downey, Thomas Maloney, Jacob Hayes, John Tierney, John Halloran, Tobias Boudinot, John B. Newland, Wm. Laner, E. Z. Stever, Wm. O. Grady, and H. V. N. Boynton as to the manner of labor performed in the original construction of the aqueduct, and if, in their judgment, the work was properly performed. The evidence adduced from these witnesses has not been given publicly.

LECTURE ON NATURAL HISTORY.—Prof. B. W. Hawkins delivered a most amusing and instructive lecture on Friday evening at Lincoln Hall, on natural history, to a large, intelligent and enthusiastic audience, which shows unmistakably that this community appreciate the good things of science. The lecturer was introduced to the assemblage by Gen. O. O. Howard. After speaking of the distinguishing characteristics of reptiles, fish, birds and mammalia generally, Prof. Hawkins descanted more in detail upon the various species of apes and monkeys, closing particularly with the gorilla; giving a lucid analysis and contrast of the anatomy of these animals and man, in which he entirely and conclusively refuted the theory of some, that man originally sprang from the gorilla, taking issue with and overthrowing the claim or theory of Du Chaillu on this subject. Prof. Hawkins is an exquisite artist, as well as fluent and elegant lecturer, full of lively humor. His rapid drawings and delineations of his subject on the black-board were intensely amusing as well as instructive, and called out frequent and earnest applause.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY held its regular Sunday meeting last evening, in the rooms of the Board of Trade, Pennsylvania avenue, one door from Ninth street, and over Dodson's carpet store. A large audience was present. The addresses delivered by Major Wm. G. Flood, John Goldin, John H. Thompson, Martin Ahrens, Wm. E. Devine, Hon. W. E. Lovett, and Wm. P. Drew, were of the most interesting character, and productive of much good, as was shown from the large number of signatures to the constitution and pledge book of the society. It is the design of the organization in future, to present the pledge to the ladies of this community, and the society extends them a cordial invitation to visit their meetings at their new hall.

TOO MUCH SILVER.—It is well known that the country abounds in silver lodes, but we are informed that the director of the United States mint at Philadelphia has declined receiving any more nuggets of silver from the Brown Mining Company, of Georgetown, Colorado, from the fact that they are too large for the melting capacity of the mint. The company, therefore, has appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and after hearing the objection of the director of the Philadelphia mint, has decided that the director shall make such alterations of the machinery as will enable him to coin such nuggets of silver as may be received at the mint from the Colorado mines.

SONS OF LIBERTY—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the Grand Camp, Sons of Liberty, held on the 19th instant, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Navy Yard, the following named officers were elected to serve the present term: G. W. C., John W. Thompson, re-elected; D. G. C., John Guntrum, of Baltimore; G. Sec., Edward F. Cassey; G. T., John E. Herrell, re-elected; G. S. of A., Frederick Stromberger, re-elected; G. M., Wm. G. Parks; G. I. P., Benj. F. Palmer; G. O. P., Henry Stewart; G. Chap., Richard Emmons.

THE PAPACY DISCUSSION.—An audience of about two thousand persons was present last night at Carroll hall for the purpose of listening to a lecture delivered by Rev. Charles I. White, D. D., in answer to the recent arguments advanced by Rev. Dr. Sunderland and others. The reverend doctor spoke for exactly three hours, and during the entire time the attention of the auditory was riveted on the speaker, and he was frequently interrupted with continued applause.

THE SONS OF JONADAB.—The regular meeting of Pioneer Council No 1, Sons of Jonadab, on Saturday night, was a very interesting one, the occasion being a visit from the Grand Council for the purpose of exemplifying the working of the revised ritual. The attendance was large. The "iron-clads" are rapidly growing in numbers, and another council is about being organized.

See notice of meeting to-night of Woman's Christian Association.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE FOR THE DISTRICT.

The Interview Saturday Morning.

At 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning a committee consisting of Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Isabella Hooker, Madame Anneke, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Davis, and Josephine Griffing, supported by some twenty-five or thirty members of the late Woman's Suffrage Convention, had an interview, by appointment, with the Committees of the two Houses of Congress on the District of Columbia for the purpose of urging upon Congress legislation to secure female suffrage in the District.

Mrs. Stanton read a carefully prepared paper arguing that the war had left the country in an elementary condition, and in reorganizing it the law should be construed to the injustice of none. She further claimed that until the fourteenth amendment was adopted the word male did not occur in the Constitution. In addition to the general arguments advanced during the convention in favor of suffrage everywhere, she urged that the District, having been the ground for the experiment of emancipation and of negro suffrage, was, being directly under the eyes of Congress, peculiarly fitted for the experiment of woman suffrage.

Miss Anthony followed at some length upon the beauties of suffrage as developed in Kansas and Wyoming.

Isabella Hooker said a young man could not obey the commandment "Honor thy father and mother," and say to his mother, "Stand aside; I am safe to govern and you are not."

Madame Anneke, as the representative of the women of the whole world, made a passionate appeal for suffrage.

Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Gage, and others made some remarks rather of any explanatory nature.

Senator Patterson asked how it would be in case of a difference between the husband and wife, who would be umpire?

Mrs. Stanton. The laws of nature settle that. The strongest mind, whether it is the man's or the woman's, will control.

The ladies were asked what evidence they had that women wanted the ballot?

Mr. Stanton said they did not ask the colored men if they wanted the ballot when the franchise was bestowed upon them. She, however, claimed that women did want it.

Isabella Hooker thought that women had not openly expressed a desire for it, but there was a strong under-current favoring it.

Miss Anthony claimed that they were intimidated, and recited the ridicule and abuse that had been heaped upon her and her fellow-laborers.

A member of the committee asked if the women had ever protested against it.

Miss Anthony said one little company up in Senator Sumner's State had done so.

Senator Hamlin spoke of the laws of the District, made up as they were, in part from the old laws of Maryland, and the necessity there was for a radical change. He had met a committee of twenty-five gentlemen as intelligent as any in the city, and had said to them, if you will give us a bill that will give the people of the District the control of their own affairs, we will give them a law that will enable them to raise their own money and make their own laws, subject to our revision, of course, for we cannot give up the jurisdiction. In reply to an interrogation, he disclaimed any responsibility for the bill recently drawn up by the gentlemen, and virtually repudiated it.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, of the House committee, said it had been stated that the House committee were preparing a bill for the government of the District. It was a mistake. He explained the rules of the House, and said it was impossible to prepare a bill and pass it in the House, but was forced to admit to Miss Anthony that if they represented five millions of voters the House would find time to pass such a bill.

As the committee rose, the chairman, Senator Hamlin, told the ladies that the committee would take the subject into consideration.

THE RAILROAD NUISANCE.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Heavily Fined—The Obstructions Ordered to be Removed—A Writ of Error Taken.

In the Criminal Court on Saturday Judge Fisher, after announcing that he would give his opinion in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad nuisance case, and after stating the case, gave his judgment as follows:

Whereupon it is considered and adjudged by the court that the said defendants for their said offence pay to the United States of America a fine of $1,000; and that the said defendants, at their own proper costs, remove the nuisance set forth in the first count of the indictment from said I street north, from the west side of said Second street east to said Fifth street east; and that they also remove the nuisance set forth in the second count of the indictment from the said I street north, at the intersection of said I street north with said Second street east; and that they also remove the nuisance in the fifth count of the indictment from the said Seventh street east, between squares No. 857 and No. 888; and that they remove the nuisance set forth in the sixth count of the indictment from the said Delaware avenue, from the point where H street north intersects said avenue to and beyond a point where said avenue is intersected by E street north; and also that they remove the nuisance set forth in the seventh count of the indictment, to wit: the said depot and the railroad tracks, sidings, paths and iron rails connected therewith, and running and leading on and into and out of said square No. 632, and on and over said along said D street north and said North Capitol street on or before the first day of April, in the year of our Lord 1870. No. 6735—Whereupon it is considered and adjudged by the court that the said defendants, for the said offence, pay to the United States of America a fine of $1,000, and that the said defendants, at their own proper costs, remove the nuisance set forth in the first count of the indictment from First street east, from a certain street in said called North G street to a certain street of said city called North N street; and also, that they remove the nuisance set forth in the second count of the indictment from New York avenue, between a certain other street of said city called First street east and a street thereof called Boundary street; and also, that they remove the nuisance set forth in the third count of the indictment by filling up the excavation in the said count mentioned, on or before the 1st day of April, A. D. 1870; also, in the case of Robert Murray, convicted on a similar charge. Whereupon it is considered and adjudged by the Court that the said defendant for his said offence pay to the United States of America a fine of six cents, and that he remove the nuisance set forth in the first count of the indictment at his own proper costs; and also, that he remove, at his own proper costs, the nuisance set forth in the second count of said indictment, by filling up the excavation mentioned in said second count, on or before the 1st day of April, in the year of our Lord 1870.

A motion for a writ of error has been made by the counsel for the company.

IMPOSING FUNERAL.—Yesterday afternoon the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., Ridgely Encampment No. 2, Friendship Lodge No. 12, of Odd Fellows' officers and members of Washington Grove No. 1, U. A. O. D., Capitol Lodge, A. O. U. F., and Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, and Hiram Lodge of Masons, turned out in full to attend the funeral of their late deceased fellow-member, John L. Kelley. The cortege started from Odd Fellows' Hall, Seventh street, about 2:30 o'clock, accompanied by the marine band, in two sections, and proceeded to the late residence of deceased, on Sixth street east, near south A street, where the services of the dead were conducted by the Rev. P. H. Sweet, after which the remains were conveyed to the Congressional cemetery, where the imposing ceremonies of the several Orders to which deceased had been attached, took place. Mr. Kelley was aged about 45 years, and was a blacksmith by occupation, but for the past eight years has had charge of the horse shoeing department of the Government at Lincoln depot, and was universally beloved by all who knew him.

OUR RAILROAD INTERESTS—GOVERNOR BOWIE'S OPINION ON THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.—Messrs. Connolly and Elvans, the committee appointed by the City Railroad Association, had an interview with Governor Bowie at Annapolis on Friday. The meeting was quite a pleasant one, the Governor assuring the committee that the Baltimore and Potomac railroad would be in running order before January 1, 1871, that the application for the extension of the charter to 1875 was to provide against possible but not probable contingencies which might arise to temporarily delay; and because the Legislature met only biennially, a longer extension of time was asked than if the sessions were annual. He gave the committee assurance that the Legislature would pass a free railroad law at the present session.

THERE will be a special meeting of the First Ward Republican Impregnables Club at Stevens' Hall, Twenty-first street, between K and L streets, to-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

MUSIC.

THE CONCERT OF THE CHORAL SOCIETY

This organization gave its first concert on Saturday evening at Lincoln Hall. It was entirely a complimentary entertainment, and the magnificent hall was crowded to overflowing with the beauty, the fashion and the intellect of our city. Numbers of members of both houses of Congress, to whom invitations had been extended, were present, as were all our prominent and distinguished citizens, representing the army, navy and every profession, many of whom are inactive members of the society. The press also was very largely represented. The brilliant character of the assemblage was very noticeable, equaling, if not excelling, any similar gathering which we have ever seen here.

This society was originated by a few of our prominent male vocalists, who had observed the success which attended the efforts of the German male singing societies, and who believed that by a proper exertion an American association of the same nature as the Arion and Sangerbund clubs could be formed and made successful. The concert last night proved that their theory was a sound one, and showed conclusively that an *American* male voice club is *not*, as has sometimes been said, an impossibility; and the people of Washington may congratulate themselves that this city was the first to try the experiment which has resulted in such a triumphant success.

It has been said that the degree of culture to which a people have attained may be largely measured by the musical taste which they exhibit, and the number and character of its musical societies. No art has a more refining influence upon the mind than music, touching, as it does, the inmost soul, and portraying every sentiment of which the human heart is capable. As we progress in culture, we cease to be satisfied with the common ordinary ditties which are so pleasing to the untutored taste, and crave something more lofty, more advanced, more sublime. Hence, when the immortal works of the geniuses of music are rendered, it is always remarked that the audience is composed of those who have acquired the largest amount of information and knowledge, for it does not necessarily require that an individual should be an accomplished musician to appreciate classical music, but all who have improved their minds by patient and laborious study of human nature have made themselves familiar with the various passions and sentiments which sway the soul—are capable of enjoying those combinations of harmony which portray those passions and sentiments with such vivid and life-like semblance.

Now for the concert. The opening piece was the "Victory Song," by Abt, rendered by the entire society, numbering over fifty voices, and was given with most excellent effect, the *piano* and *forte* passages being distinctly marked, and the entire expression being perfectly correct and true. The piano solo, Mr. Hubner, which followed, was very well rendered, although the gentleman exhibited a nervousness in his manner which somewhat marred his performance. Mrs. Droop's rendition of Abt's beautiful song, "Sleep Well, Sweet Angel," was perfectly charming, her clear, ringing, sympathetic voice entranced the audience, who demanded her return, when she sang the exquisite Scotch ballad, "Within a Mile o' Edinboro' Town," in a most pleasing manner.

Mr. F. A. Chase's full, rich basso was heard to excellent advantage in the "Maid of Judah," and in response to an encore he executed an aria from the "Magic Flute" grandly. "The Modest Request," by Muller, was sung by the Choral Society without accompaniment, and was better calculated to test the high degree of excellence to which the members had attained than either of the other pieces rendered, on account of the fact that the major portion of this song was sung piano, where, if there had been any lack of harmony between the different parts or any individual voices of harsh and jarring tones, such would have been plainly distinguishable. The vigorous encore which followed proved conclusively that the audience detected no flaw, and the song "To the Bravest," which was then given, was very finely rendered. The piano solo, Thalberg's "Tarantella," by Mr. H. C. Sherman, fully vindicated the excellent reputation which this gentleman has long enjoyed as a superior pianist, and afforded such satisfaction as to elicit a hearty encore, when he executed Wallenhaupt's "March Militaire" with most brilliant effect. Reichardt's "Image of the Rose" was sung by eight members of the society, who are well known to our musical public and citizens generally, under the title of the Beethoven Octette Club, and was probably the gem of the evening, the tenor solo of Mr. W. H. Burnett being exquisitely rendered. As an encore the "Water Lily" was given in a most superior manner.

Mrs. C. Y. Kretschmar, who has been so long known to our citizens as a vocalist of rare ability, executed "La Ardita Waltz" excellently, and, considering the length of time this lady has been singing, it is really surprising that she retains her voice, which, though somewhat worn, is still very good. Her acknowledgment of the *encore* which followed was the charming song "Beware." The "National Prayer," by the Choral Society, concluded the entertainment, and the amount of practice and the degree of precision acquired was particularly noticeable in the final "Amen," which was given as if there had been but one voice.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. Henry C. Sherman, the musical director of the society, to whose *excellent* leadership the success of the concert is largely attributable. Although we understand that this was his first public appearance as a conductor, yet he certainly displayed qualities which will one day place him in the front rank as a leader and director.

Altogether the entertainment was one of which the members of the society and their friends may be justly proud, and we shall eagerly anticipate the next concert of the Choral Society.

GEORGETOWN NEWS.—On Saturday Justice Buckey committed to jail four colored men, named respectively, Wm. Allen, Ben Johnson, Thos. Williams and Enos Atkinson, charged with the larceny of tobacco and butter from the stores of Jno. Palter and Charles Upperman.

The total number of deaths during December was ten, six of which were males.

About 300 men are engaged in repairing the canal, from Georgetown to a point abou twenty miles.

At Drovers' Rest Friday, 500 head of cattle sold at $5 a $8 per 100 lbs. gross; 400 sheep, 5 a 7¼ cents per lb.; veal calves 7 a 9 cents., cows and calves, $30 a $65.

THE PRIZE MONEY CASES.—The suit to recover from the Government prize money for the vessels captured at New Orleans by the naval forces under the command of Admirals Farragut, Porter and Bailey is expected to come up for trial in the Supreme Court of this District this week.

General Mazzey, who was appointed by the United States commissioner to take testimony in the case, will be ready at that time to proceed with the trial, unless General Butler, who is one of the attorneys for the plaintiff, desires a still further postponement.

THE BURNS' SUPPER.—The annual supper of the Burns' Club, of Washington, will take place to-morrow night at Masonic Hall, on which occasion the wives, daughters, and sweethearts of the members and their friends will be present. Invitations have been extended to President Grant, General Sherman, Prince Arthur, Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, and other *distingues*. After the supper, the tables will be removed, and the floor cleared for the dance, when it is expected the genuine old "Scotch reel" will form a prominent feature in the terpsichorean exercises.

SEWING MACHINES.—The "Weed" was awarded the highest medal for family purposes, in an exciting contest with eighty-two others, and is the best-finished instrument of the kind in the whole exhibition. [Report Paris Exposition, *Galignani's Messenger*, (French,) June 27, 1867.] For sale on monthly installments at No. 319 Seventh street, between Pennsylvania avenue and D street.

THE Home Insurance Company, of New York, send us through their agents, Messrs. A. S. Pratt & Son, Young Men's Christian Association building, a beautiful illuminated calendar for each month during 1870. It is an ornament for the parlor or a necessity for the counting-room, and will no doubt induce many to secure their families by a policy. Call and get a copy.

JOHN T. MITCHELL, No. 312 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, offers for sale his large and attractive stock of dry goods at 15 per cent. off, preparatory to making extensive improvements in his popular establishment. Ladies and others seeking bargains in dry goods would do well to take a note of this.

THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL SOCIETY will hold a meeting to-night at No. 118 Bridge street, Georgetown.

SATAN AT LARGE!

ANOTHER HORRIBLE OUTRAGE!!

A LITTLE GIRL VIOLATED!!!

We have just had narrated to us one of the most diabolical acts that could be conceived of, and which makes humanity shudder in the mere contemplation. The facts, as detailed are, that a notorious colored man, known as Wm. Ross alias Del. Range, some days since induced a little daughter of John Shea, aged about six years, living on Maryland avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets, Island, to visit his shanty, and when there committed an outrage on her, infecting her with a loathsome disease. The mother of the child heard of it for the first time on Saturday afternoon, when she immediately went in search of the black fiend, but without success.

About dusk on Saturday evening Ross presented himself in front of the residence of Mrs. Shea, when she opened the door and discharged the contents of a horse-pistol full at his head. The charge, consisting of buckshot, struck the villian in the back part of the head, but did not penetrate the skull, it is supposed, and though badly wounded, he was able to make his escape, and, it is said, has left the city.

Dr. Morgan was called to attend the child, who pronounces her injuries as quite serious. The child being questioned, said that Ross, when he committed the outrage, told her that if she informed her mother she would receive a severe whipping, and through fear of chastisement, it was not until Saturday that she revealed the horrible facts.

The police have been notified of the occurrence, and a sharp lookout is now being had to discover the guilty wretch, and it is to be hoped that he will speedily be apprehended and that an investigation and more light may be thrown upon the horrible affair.

Ross or Del Range is reported as a dangerous negro, and about a year since he committed a murderous assault on Mr. Shea, cutting a deep gash in his forehead, from the effects of which he was confined for a long time to his bed, and to-day the scar on his forehead is plainly visible.

UNIVERSAL FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of the Universal Franchise Association on Saturday evening, at Union League Hall, was not as fully attended as some of the previous meetings of the association.

Mrs. Josephine Griffing presided, and after speaking of the success which had attended the late convention, she introduced Mrs. Rachel M. Townsend, of Philadelphia, who addressed the meeting at great length. In the course of her remarks she said some provision should be made to induce the large number of colored people in Washington to emigrate to some of the Southern or Western States. Her plan was for Congress to appropriate public lands for their benefit, and from the conversation she had with a number of colored people, she believed they would gladly accept such an offer.

While they remained here out of employment and no prospect of getting work, vice and crime must necessarily increase. Washington was an asylum for them during the war, many seeking refuge here from Maryland and Virginia.

Mrs. Griffing said, until women had the right to use the ballot, it would be in vain to appeal to a Christian community for assistance. The Government could confer the blessing asked upon the women of the District. Yet Congress was so busy that it could not attend to the claims of women. The Senators and Representatives this day called upon had not time to attend to their plea. Why did they not have time? Because women were of no service to them. When the women of the country convinced the nation's Representatives they were of importance, they would then have plenty of time to listen and grant woman's petition.

A number of speakers addressed the meeting, and near the close, Mr. Wm. J. Wilson, (colored) cashier of the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company, said in reply to the remarks of Mrs. Townsend, that he thought she had too highly colored her views of their idleness and destitution. As a colored citizen, he had been among them, and he could state from observation, that to the extent they were able, they were prosperous and industrious, and as a general thing they were prudent. As an officer of the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company, he knew that during the past four weeks there had been deposited, over all drafts, $104,000. That did not look like destitution. What was wanted was not their wholesale removal from this city or any other city, but that the obstacles impeding their progress should be removed. Give them the fairest chance and you will find they are willing to work and be useful members of society.

Secretary Needham wanted to know what all this had to do with the suffrage question.

Mr. Wilson replied that he wished to correct the impression the first speaker was under—to defend the colored people from the charge made against them.

Mr. Lockwood wanted to know if he had an opinion on the suffrage question.

Mr. Wilson replied he had, but at this hour in the evening he would not detain the audience with any further remarks. He merely wished to state that there were nearly $2,000,000 in the bank to the credit of the depositors, and during the few years it had been in existence over two thousand farms had been paid for.

John O'Donovan, the everlasting garrulous John, attempted to address the meeting, but receiving a cold reception threatened to withdraw from the association and deprive it of the weight of his influence.

Mrs. Griffing (sarcastically) regretted John should feel compelled to take such a course, but believed the cause and the association would survive it.

At 10 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

HE KNEW HIM WELL.—On Friday night, while a number of "knights of the board of green cloth" were discussing the merits of Shakspeare, an argument ensued on a popular quotation from Hamlet, Mr. Harry Turner proclaiming that the quotation was, "Alas, poor Yorick, I knew him, Horatio," while Joseph L. alias Yankee Brown declared that the reading was, "I knew him well, Horatio."

Turner was positive he was right, and offered to bet $500. This was promptly taken by Brown, who deposited his "half century" in the hands of Mr. James Westcott.

While Turner went out to get the amount of his wager, it is alleged a copy of Shakspeare was obtained and the word "well" pasted in the text. Turner having returned with his money, placed it in the hands of the stakeholder. The copy of Shakspeare was produced and—lo! there was the word "well." Turner endeavored to get the book in his hands, but this was denied him, and the $1,000 was handed over to Brown, who at once left the premises. Saturday morning Turner consulted a lawyer, who advised that proceedings at once be instituted. An affidavit setting forth the facts was made, and Justice Walter issued a warrant charging Isaac Thompson, T. W. Betts, Ed. Taylor, James Westcott, and Joseph L. Brown with conspiring to defraud Turner of his money. Betts, Thompson and Taylor were arrested by Detective McDevitt, and are held to bail in $300 each to answer before Justice Walter this afternoon. Westcott and Brown have not yet been arrested.

HABEAS CORPUS ON THE MILITARY.—About the 10th of January a fracas occurred at the Washington arsenal between two of the employees, in which one Geo. W. Doane was beaten by one John Carny. General Ramsey, the commandant at the arsenal, had Carny locked up and he has remained a prisoner ever since. On Saturday Mr. J. Bell Adams, counsel for Carny, filed a petition and Judge Fisher issued a writ of habeas corpus, commanding General Ramsey to produce the body of Carny before him this morning. Carny's petition sets forth that he is charged with having committed the alleged offence, and was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity; that no injury was inflicted or intended, nor had he any malicious intent; and has, for six months past, been subject to fits, and was at the time of the occurrence temporarily insane.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—The annual report of the secretary of the National Grange, of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, which has been in session in this city for some days past, shows the Order to be well established in seven States, and excellent success attending the movement in others. Good and responsible deputies to organize subordinate branches are much needed, and the principal work of the subordinate Grange here for the present will be in instructing suitable persons for this purpose and sending them into all parts of the United States.

Its growth is unprecedented in the history of secret orders. To-night the first meeting in some months past of a subordinate Grange will be held at Union League Hall.

MESSRS. P. & H. I. FEGAN have removed their place of business to No. 307 Pennsylvania avenue, south side, and offer for sale their unusual large stock of wines and liquors at popular prices.

RELIGIOUS.

Church Services Yesterday.

FOUNDRY CHURCH.

The services of this church yesterday consisted of the missionary services and exercises, and were of a very interesting character. In the morning, at 11 o'clock, a sermon was preached by the Rev. J. M. McClintock, D. D.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the anniversary meeting of the Sabbath school was held. On the platform was erected a handsome arch of evergreens, in the centre of which was a large cross of the same material, resting on a representation of the globe; along the front of the platform were a number of small staffs, on each of which was hung a gilt banner, with a letter in blue, the whole forming the words, "Jesus victorious." Addresses were delivered by Hon. J. W. Marshall and Hon. Samuel S. Fisher. The report of the secretary was read, showing the school to be in a very flourishing condition. The roll of the different classes was then called, and a member of each responded with the offering of his classmates to the cause.

After a few words of thanks from the pastor, the meeting was dismissed. In the evening at 7 o'clock a platform meeting was held, and addresses delivered by Rev. Dr. McCauley and Hon. O. C. Smith.

SERVICES AT THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

At the Jewish synagogue on Saturday morning an innovation was made on the usual custom of the ancient Jewish Church by the introduction of the singing of a quartette choir and the music of a sweet-toned organ, which has just been completed. A very large congregation was present and enjoyed the exercises heartily.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In the Congregational church Dr. Rankin preached in the morning from the text, "If a man die, shall he live again?" In his inimitable Elegy, Gray reminds us of "the longing, lingering look" which men cast behind them at death. Do they die without inward longings and aspirations that stretch off into the infinite? Just as there are echoes of the many-voiced sea in the shell, just as children, motherless from infancy, have haunting memories of a saintly face, angelic in purity, maternal in tenderness, so has man echoes and memories of his own immortality. Men erase words from a will, but a chemical process restores them. The Sicilian poet Empedocles, that his exit from the world might seem supernatural, cast himself into the mouth of Mount Etna, but the volcano threw up his sandal and revealed his humanity. Few infidels actually die without evincing their belief in immortality. No man can be easy when confronted by an uncertain eternity. Alaric Pascal, mathematician, author, philosopher, a man of precocious and most masculine intellect, found no comfort from his speculations on this subject, none from the speculations of other men. You are an infidel. You lose a friend, a child. Where are they? The delusion of spiritualism springs from an attempt to make a material revelation of the future life, to substitute sense for faith. Has God made no provision for the tendency of our nature to inquire into futurity? It is in the Bible, the only authentic revelation of what shall be hereafter.

In the evening Dr. Rankin preached on "The Sanctity of Marriage," taking the ground that it is a relation formed by God, and that only His legislation can really release from it; and that He has given only one legitimate ground of release.

SERMON TO YOUNG WOMEN.

REV. DR. Newman, before a large audience, preached last evening his second sermon to young women. His subject was "Rebecca." The text was taken from Genesis, 24:45, 46. Beginning with the simple scripture narrative, Dr. Newman recounted in detail, the successive events, the history that developed into the marriage of Rebecca and Isaac, then called his hearers attention to the lessons of her biography and character. The story was substantially this: Abraham calling his faithful servant, exacts an oath from him that he would not take of the daughters of Canaan a wife for her son Isaac, but sends him into Mesopotamia, in full faith that God will reveal to his servant the proper companion for her son. The servant obeys, and having started on his mission, prays God that the test he shall prescribe shall be the one recognised and blessed, and that the maiden who shall offer to give drink to him and his camels, shall be the chosen bride of Isaac. The prayer is granted. Rebecca fulfils all the conditions of the test.—on meeting him, the stranger, at the well, tenders water to him and his camels. The overjoyed servant then announces his mission; the father and mother, and Rebecca herself, all consulted, and as the chosen bride of Isaac, she journeys to the land of Canaan.

The first lesson of instruction was the intensely religious character of this transaction. A great underlying religious motive governed Abraham in the matter and was apparent throughout. What a rebuke to parents, who can contemplate the marriage of a daughter irrespective of religious results! What a stinging rebuke to those who so far forget moral culture and the religious sentiment of marriage, only to be dazzled by the gewgaws of this poor world. In eyes of some mothers, gold is the requisite, the *sine qua non*.

Another lesson is faith in an overruling Providence. All things strike us as providential in this transaction. Eleazer started out with a trust that Providence would direct him, and the coincidence of his meeting Rebecca at the well, was actually providential.

Again, all the parties concerned were consulted. It was simply honorable in Abram's agent to consult the mother and to ascertain the wishes of the brother, and this suggests a rule that should govern every young women. There is a respect due to parents, an obligation due the father and mother, and where there has not been this consultation, an act has been performed that demands pardon. True, some mothers are worldly, but not all; and national law, though he had the wisdom of Solomon, and the beauty of Absalom, and the strength of Samson, and the wealth of Crœsus, would please such a woman; and this might offer a great temptation to disregard this rule. But common sense could be brought to bear on this point, and would teach the one, from filial love, and respect to father and mother, to enter such a consultation. But the consultation was also with Rebecca herself. It was proper that she should be consulted. A forced marriage is only a marriage of mercy, though the motive be rank, position, or a luxurious home.

And the lesson from this subject is the politeness and goodness of heart displayed by Rebecca. A stranger approaches and asks for a drink of water, and with true genuine courtesy the wish is complied with. Those traits were politeness on the one hand and goodness of heart upon the other. In speaking of politeness, he did not mean that dispensation of courtesy which is merely popular flattery; he did not mean the artificial courtesy seen in official and fashionable life, but that nobler trait of mind rising from a due appreciation of the rights of all and respect due all; that politeness which comes from a refined intellect, from a noble soul which involves decorum and gentleness and elegance of manner. Perhaps the breach of politeness upon the part of woman is more flagrant in public conveyances than anywhere else. It is as a cordial to a man's soul when in the true dignity of his nature and the true appreciation of woman, he gives a woman a seat in railroad car, who, in true womanly expression, will return him thanks. But with Rebecca there was also goodness of heart. She not only gave him drink, but she watered the camels also.

And the lesson teaches the modesty of Rebecca. There was nothing rude in the transaction at the well. Modesty is the sweetest charm in female excellence, the brightest gem on a woman's diadem of honor; not that modesty that comes from diffidence, not that modesty that comes from mere bashfulness, not false modesty covering pride and ambition of heart, but the modesty which arises from a correct estimation of one's own character, and an equally correct estimation of the character and rights of others. Is it mean either by look or by word or act for a man to insult a woman? Is it not also unworthy of woman either by act or by deed to provoke an insult? Many a girl has found the grave of her ruin by her immodesty. Some foreign cities coming to this country assert that modesty is not necessarily a characteristic of American ladies, but those critics have not lived long enough in our country. But from the speaker's own point of observation an admonition was essential. Woman's protecting ægis which cannot be penetrated by the shafts of the poor libertine is modesty.

Dr. Newman then reviewed the biography of Rebecca, dwelling on the part she took in the deception of Isaac, when old and blind she procured the blessing and right of primogeniture for Jacob, her favorite son, instead of Esau, the favorite son of Isaac. We should consider the wickedness and folly of parental partiality. Both Isaac and Rebecca were at fault. It was a wickedness that led to sorrow and misery. It has been said in apology for Rebecca, that as the Almighty designed that Jacob should receive the blessing, she simply took the steps to secure it. But this is helping Providence. God is the executive of his own plans. Another apology is that she simply deceived into the right—the old story that the end sanctifies the means. A lie is never right; and where safety and deception come face to face, safety must be sacrificed, deception never practiced. It is true that Esau had not the beauty of Isaac. He was not a promising son, and in modern times because some children are not promising, therefore they are neglected. But take the history of the world and you will find this to be true, that some of the brightest luminaries in the firmament of art, and science, and government in their boyhood were dull. In proof of this, Dr. Newman referred to many striking instances in history.

In reply to presumptions that this deceit and falsehood of Rebecca militate against the bible he said that nowhere in the bible is Rebecca claimed to be a saint; and we should remember that the wickedness she practiced was reprehensible in the sight of God. Truthfulness should be inseparable from womanhood. Paley has said: "I have seldom met a person who has disregarded truth in trifles who is to be intrusted with matters of great importance," and it was to the trifles of life that the speaker would call their attention.

Lastly, Dr. Newman considered the retributive disasters brought out in this great transaction. God Almighty in his solemn majesty in the path of retributive justice marches through the world, and if the *lex talionis* is suspended on earth, it must be enforced in heaven. Perhaps he could not sustain the asseveration, but he thought that history and biography and observation would support him in this remark: "that every crime you commit against a fellow-man, some time in your life that crime will be committed against you."

A closing thought: How beautiful the beginning—how sad the end of Rebecca's life. God alone knows the future. Let young women be reminded that there is only one hope, and that hope is God; and let their faith repose in him who sticketh closer than a brother.

GRACE CHURCH.

Grace church, corner of Ninth and D streets, Island, was crowded to overflowing, and hundreds were compelled to turn away last night, it having been announced that the Right Rev. T. H. Atkinson, bishop of North Carolina, would administer the sacred rite of confirmation to a large number of candidates. The bishop preached from Second Corinthians, vii: 10: "For Godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation not to be repented of." The necessity for repentance had, he said, been the theme of those who preached the gospel for ages. The teachings of Christ, our Divine Master, were largely of repentance; John the Baptist and Paul had also preached it.

After showing the necessity of repentance, he proceeded to the inquiry: What is repentance? Neither sorrow for sin nor the fear of its consequences, although both were proper and both urged in the Bible, were repentance. The sorrow of the criminal who was about to receive the punishment for his crime, was not true repentance. He said the painful presumption was that death-bed repentance was of this class. Neither was remorse repentance. Remorse was a feeling of pain which we feel after commission of a wrong, but it does not lead us to abandon our evil course. We have reason to believe that remorse is one of the means of future punishment for the wicked.

Confession was not repentance. Of this we had a striking example in the case of Judas. He had remorse and he confessed himself to the chief priests and elders. There were those who believed because they have privately confessed under the highest seal of secrecy to a priest, that they have repented, but this man confessed openly before all these chief men, yet we know of him and of him only that he was lost; there was a possibility that every other man might have been saved. Something may have occurred behind the curtain which we cannot and should not strive to raise, but this man Paul had called the son of perdition, and Christ had said of him,