National Republican

SATURDAY MORNING ... FEBRUARY 12, 1870

SUNDAY READING.

(From the Congregationalist.)

THE HIGHER LIFE.

SUGGESTED BY GRANT'S PICTURE OF "THE LAND OF SHOLAH."

Past the shadow of the Valley
Where Apollyon's forces rally,
Far beyond the Giant's shouting,
From the gloomy Castle Doubting,
Pause, O weary and fainting Christian,
You have gained
Entrance to a land where never
Sun hath waned.
Day or night it never forsaketh
Aught its radiant gleam awaketh;
And, with never-ceasing singing,
Lo, the whole vast plain is ringing!
'Tis the glorious "Land of Beulah,"
As the Bridegroom is its ruler!
Bordering on the city golden;
See the white-winged seraphs holden
Here to join in holy converse
With the saints,
And to hear the sweet words of comfort,
Lest his faint
With the dark foreboding dreaded,
Ere the narrow stream is threaded
Then the distant, hoary portal
Opens to the young immortal.

Oh! the enchanting glimpses given
In this border land of Heaven!
Yonder, where the sunbeams quiver,
Flows the life-bestowing river;
And the rare foundations glisten
In the light
Till the eager eye is blinded
At the sight.
And the heart grows sick with longing
For the glorious joys belonging
To the beauteous home Elysian,
Never blessed by mortal vision.

Ah! sweet eyes, whose saint-like glances
Oft my very spirit entranced,
In this Beulah land you've tarried,
And to hearts without have carried
Strong assurance of the promised
Land of rest,
For your far-off look and rapture
Have confessed
All the glorious earnests given
To the soul just ripe for heaven—
Ripe in all the Christian graces,
And prepared for higher places.

Knowing this, how can I wonder
That sometimes you wish the sunder
Of clay bonds that clinging tightly
Hinder us from seeing rightly!
Yet, dear heart, I cannot, cannot
Give thee up!
Daily do I pray, "O, Father!
Take this cup,
Only this, as bitter measure
Surely as cannot be for pleasure,
Our sad earth doth need such beauty
To refresh its paths of duty."

Yet, unless my heart can duly
Trust his love, and utter truly,
"Not my will, but thine," forever,
Well I know that I can never
Feast with thee in happy fostetate
Of the joy
Waiting in the home where saineth
No annoy.
So I bow in meek submission,
Praying that the glorious vision,
And the joys of thy fair Beulah,
Mine may be, O, Gracious Ruler!
B. E. B.

THE EVENING STAR OF LIFE.—The evening of every man's life is coming on apace. The day of life will soon be spent. The sun, though it may now be up in mid heaven, will pass swiftly down the western sky, and disappear. What shall light up man's path when the sun of life has gone down? He must travel on to the next world, but what shall illumine his footsteps after the nightfall of death, amid the darkness of his journey? What questions most important, more practical, more solemn for each reader of our journey to ask for himself! That is a long journey to travel without light, without guide, and without a friend! Yet every man must perform it. The time is not far distant when all must begin the journey. There is an evening star in the natural world. Its radiance is bright and beautiful, and cheering to the benighted traveler. But life's evening star is found in a good hope of heaven. Its beauty and brilliancy are reflected from the Sun of Righteousness, whose bright rays light up the evening of life, and throw their cheering radiance quite across the darkness of the grave into Immanuel's land. It has illumined the footsteps of many a traveler to eternity. It is the light of life. It is of priceless value. A thousand worlds cannot purchase it, and yet it is offered, without money and without price, to him who will penitently and thankfully receive it.

SABBATH FIRST.—Here is the bit of entire suggestion from some anonymous source: "There is a mystery about this effect of the weather on piety. Sabbath heat seems hotter; Sabbath cold colder, and Sabbath rain wetter than that of any other day. For the week day will not keep him from his usual business. We need a Sabbath Almanac, calculated for our churches, that will show by its weather scale when it will be safe for a vigorous Christian to expose himself on the Sabbath by going to the house of God. Such an almanac would enable pastors and superintendents of Sabbath schools to know whom they could depend on in church, Sabbath school and prayer meeting. I have recently been examining microscopic views of the different snow flakes, a hundred or so of them. I would suggest to our curious savans an examination of Sabbath snow, to see if it has a peculiarly sharp and injurious crystal."

AVOID INTERRUPTIONS.—At a late Sabbath-school Institute in Boston, one of the answers given to the "question box" would fit many schools: "On no account allow any thing to interrupt the teacher during the hour devoted to study. That time is sacred to him. The short harvest and faithful teacher will be thwarted in his best endeavor to bring home the lesson to the hearts of his scholars, if their attention is continually attracted to other subjects. Better to keep no record of the school, important as that is and to have no library, if the secretary and the librarian must consult with teacher and scholars during the lesson. Let superintendents insist upon the enforcement of this plan, and see if a decided improvement does not ensue in the entire character of the school."

WITNESSES FOR AND AGAINST US.—What inextricable confusion must the world forever have been in, but for the variety which we find to obtain in the faces, the voices, and the handwriting of men! No security of person, no certainty of possession, no justice between man and man, no distinction between good and bad, father and child, husband and wife, male and female. All would have been exposed to malice, fraud, forgery and lust. But now every man's face can distinguish him in the light—his voice in the dark; and his handwriting can speak for him, though absent, and be his witness to all generations. Did this happen by chance, or is it not a manifest as well as an admirable indication of a Divine superintendence?

RICH WITHOUT MONEY.—Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in their pockets are rich. A man born with a good heart and good limbs, and a pretty good head-piece, is rich. Good bones are better than gold, tough muscles than silver, and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function, are better than houses and land. It is better than landed estate to have had the right kind of father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check the evil tendencies, or to develop good ones, but it is a good thing to inherit the right proportion of faculties to start with.

THE GIRLS.—Can we not bring up our girls more usefully, less showily, less dependent on luxury and wealth? Can we not teach them from childhood that to labor is a higher thing than merely to enjoy; that even enjoyment itself is never so sweet as when it is earned? Can we not put into our minds, whatever be their station, principles of truth, simplicity of taste, hopefulness, hatred of waste, and these being firmly rooted, trust to their blossoming up in whatever destiny the young maiden may be called.—*Miss Mulock.*

THERE ARE more asses than those with four legs. I am sorry to say they are found among working men as well as fine gentlemen. Fellows who have no estates but their labor, and no family arms except those they work with, will yet spend their little earnings in the beer-shop or in waste. No sooner are their wages paid than away they go to the "Spotted Dog," or the "Marquis of Granby," to contribute their share of fools' pence toward keeping up the landlord's red face and round corporation.—*Spurgeon.*

TIMES never were good to lazy prodigals; if they were good to them, they would be bad for all the world besides. Why men should be in such a hurry to make themselves beggars is a mystery; but now-a-days, what with betting at horse races, lotteries and speculating, there seems to be a regular four-horse coach running to Needham every day.—*Spurgeon.*

WHEN two conflicting truths are brought face to face, we must accept neither. We must tell ourselves that there is a third withheld among the secrets of God; which, when it is revealed, will reconcile them.

EVERY ONE must find out for himself the key to the riddle of life. It is of no use to have it told. Some do not hear, others misunderstand it.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT.

ACT TO REPEAL ITS CHARTER.

THE REPORT IN THE CASE.

We have heretofore announced the fact of the introduction in the United States Senate of a bill to repeal the charter of the Medical Society of the District. The bill in full is as follows:

A BILL to repeal the Charter of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to revive with amendments an act to incorporate the Medical Society of the District of Columbia," approved July seven, eighteen hundred and thirty eight, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Accompanying the bill was the following report submitted by Senator Sumner from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

The Committee on the District of Columbia to whom was referred the order of the Senate to consider the expediency of repealing the charter of the Medical Society of the District, and of such other legislation as may be necessary to secure for medical practitioners in the District equal rights and opportunities without distinction of color, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report.

The order of the Senate, under which the committee has proceeded, was adopted December 9, 1869, subsequently other papers were referred to the committee, being a memorial from medical practitioners styling themselves "The National Medical Society of the District of Columbia," and asking an act of incorporation, as "a new society which will give all rights, privileges, and immunities to all physicians, making only the presentation of a diploma from some college recognized by the American Medical Association, and good standing in the profession, the qualifications necessary for membership" also a petition from J. Brainerd, M. D., asking for a modification of the charter of the medical society to admit specified participants, also a petition signed by a large number of practitioners, members of the original society, stating that certain of their number were "authorized to represent their views in relation to the charter of the said society," which petition was followed by an "appeal to Congress" duly signed by the committee above mentioned, setting forth their reasons why the original society should not be disturbed in its charter.

Besides these formal papers were communications from three different colored practitioners, setting forth their individual experiences from the prescription they had been obliged to encounter.

The communications, protesting against the original society, and asking a new charter, were heard before the committee, as also were the three members appointed to represent the original society. Besides these hearings before the committee there have been informal hearings, so that neither side can complain of not being fully heard. The delay gave to the original society every possible opportunity for explanation and even for practical modification of the prescriptive policy it had adopted.

The case as developed before the committee will now be stated.

The Medical Society of the District of Columbia was revived by an act of Congress, approved July 7, 1838, where will be found the names of well known practitioners under whom the society flourished. It was a corporate existence, with power to hold property, which according to the tenor of the act, is to be applied "to such purposes as they may adjudge most conducive to the promoting and disseminating medical and surgical knowledge, and for no other purpose whatever," such was the declared object of the society. Its object was science, and no other purpose whatever.

By this act the members of the society are to hold two stated meetings every year, being on the first Monday in January and July. Then, among other provisions occurs the following:

"That it shall be lawful for this said medical society, or any member of them attending, not less than seven, to elect by ballot five persons, licentiates of the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to grant licenses to such medical and chirurgical gentlemen, as they may, upon a full examination, judge qualified to practice the medical and chirurgical arts, or may produce a diploma from some respectable medical college or society, each person so obtaining a certificate to pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be fixed or provided by the society."

Such are the principal provisions. It is declared that nothing herein contained shall authorize the corporation in anywise to regulate the practice of medical or chirurgical attendance, nor to establish a tariff of charges or fees, or to interfere in any way with charges or fees for medical attendance or advice, and further, that after the appointment of the medical board, no person not heretofore a practitioner of physic or surgery in the District of Columbia, shall be allowed to practice in the District in either of these branches, without having first obtained a license, or the production of a diploma from a respectable medical college or board of examiners established in this District, that every person who upon application shall be elected a member of the medical society, shall pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be ascertained by the society; and still further, the medical society, empowered "from time to time to make such bye-laws and regulations as shall seem requisite and expedient for the government of their corporate concerns, and for the regulation of their applicants and operation, be exclusively confined to said society as a society or body corporate, and not to its members individually when not acting in a corporate character."

Such are the principal terms of the charter of 1838, incorporating, giving to this society the sanction of Congress.

Besides this charter is what is entitled a "constitution," adopted by the society, where will be found further details, expressed in articles.

By one of these it is declared in substantial harmony with the charter, as follows:

"The object of this society shall be the general advancement of the provisions of the charter, and the consideration and promotion of all subjects connected with medicine, and the collateral branches of the science."

This again is the society dedicated to medical science, and constituted an educational institution.

By another article it is declared:

"Candidates for membership shall be duly proposed to the Medical Board, and be recommended by the board of examiners, and may be balloted for at the meeting next after their proposal, when it shall require the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present for their admission, and every member so elected shall have previously paid to the treasurer of the society an admission fee of ten dollars."

Subject to these articles the benefits of the society, which, among other things, are "the consideration and promotion of all subjects connected with medicine and the collateral branches of the science," are limited to those who, being proposed as recommended by the board of examiners, shall be chosen on a ballot by a vote of two thirds of the members present, and who shall pay membership dues, and such is the guard established by the society. Among the prequisites nothing is said of color.

On this statement it is clear that any test of medical qualifications, without regard to color, or without any mention in the charter or constitution of the society, in neither of which is there any limitation of "white" or "Caucasian." The application of such a test would be a native of abuse or tyranny, not forbidden in positive terms, but condemned by reason and humanity.

This pretension becomes more offensive as the character of the society is more clearly comprehended. By a supplementary process of metamorphosis, the "medical society" changes itself into what is called a "medical association," with the same officers, but subject to a "constitution and regulations" which when certain restrictions are established, plainly inconsistent with the charter, which is the origin at once of the society and of the association. By these "regulations" the members of the association are "members or honorary members of the medical society," who, "having produced satisfactory evidence of qualification," receive on ballots the vote of a majority of the members present, and who, on election, subscribe the "regulations" of the association.

Thus a membership of the association twice guarded: First, the candidate must be a member or licentiate of the "society" secondly, being such, he must besides be chosen by a majority of the "association."

Among the "regulations" of the "association" are two, deserving special attention from their inconsistency with the original charter. The first is the tariff of fees, when the charter expressly declares that "nothing herein contained shall authorize said corporation to anywise" "establish or fix a tariff of charges or fees, or to interfere in any way with charges or fees for medical attendance." The second is the notable article that "no member of this association shall consult with or meet in a professional way any resident practitioner of this District, who is not a member thereof, after said practitioner shall have resided six months in said District," and made in the face of the charter, which declares, first, that "nothing herein contained shall authorize said corporation in anywise to regulate the practice of medical or chirurgical attendance" and secondly, that "the bye-laws, rules and regulations shall be for their application and operation be exclusively confined to said society as a society or body corporate, and not to its members individually when not acting in a corporate character."

Obviously, on the face of the charter, these are inconsistent with the charter of the "society," out of which the "association" is derived. The attempt through this supplementary "association" to recompile what is forbidden to the "society" is a plain evasion, which is a characteristic cover for the unworthy incidents which have occurred.

By the act of Congress to which both society and association are traced there is no sanction for any exclusion on account of color, and all by-laws and regulations of fees or attendance are forbidden; but it appears that good men, practitioners in Washington, have been excluded on account of color, and that, in pursuance of a "regulation" of the association, these same practitioners have been denied the advantage of consultation with members thereof.

Of course, when the society was originally constituted there were no colored medical practitioners in the District of Columbia, as there were no colored lawyers, no colored surgeons, no colored magistrates, no colored functionaries of any kind, nor could colored persons ride in the public conveyances, or vote, but all this is now changed. There are colored practitioners here now, who, by professional knowledge, good conduct and correct deportment, vindicate equality with their white brethren. Among these is one who served as surgeon in the national army during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and was brevetted a lieutenant colonel. Nothing could be more natural than that these colored practitioners should seek the opportunities for improvement in medical science, which is the declared object of the society, and also that they should seek to bring themselves within the terms required by the association, so as to enjoy the advantage of professional consultation with practitioners more experienced than themselves. Accordingly three of their number took the proper steps.

These candidates, following the requirements of the charter, were examined by the proper board of the society, who unanimously reported them as "eligible under the charter," or, according to the words of the charter, "qualified to practice the medical and chirurgical arts." Their names were then submitted to ballot by the society at a full meeting, and they were rejected; the first candidate by a vote of twelve to sixty. This was in June last. Another candidate was rejected by a vote of twenty-five to thirty-five. There was no objection on any ground of personal character, or professional unfitness, but only that they were colored. This was "the head and front of their offending," nothing more.

The society was by no means unanimous in this discrimination against color, and some of the members attempted a rally to equal rights by a resolution introduced at the annual meeting, January 3, 1870, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That no physician, who is otherwise eligible, shall be excluded from membership in this society on account of race or color."

This resolution, which is only the repetition of a provision so often applied in other cases by Congress, was defeated. The medical society, by a vote of twenty-six to ten, refused to consider it; and then, as if to strangle in committee all chance for any colored practitioner of taking a recommendation from the board of examiners, as is required for a candidate, the whole board, who had reported in favor of these colored candidates, was superseded, and other members appointed in their place, including a doctor lately in the rebel service, were appointed instead. Thus did the society seek to expand its proscription into the future.

Beyond even the indignity which it offered this outrage has consequences of peculiar importance. The regulation prohibiting consultation with any resident practitioner not a member of the society, excludes from meeting, and these colored practitioners find themselves shut out from such opportunity. Here again is indignity, with positive damage in professional position. Facts communicated to the committee show the operation of this exclusion.

Dr. Augusta, formerly an army surgeon and brevet lieutenant colonel, stated that members of the society had refused to meet him in consult with him, alleging as a reason that the laws of the society prohibited them from doing so. He then relates that in June, 1869, while in attendance upon a patient, the family desired that Dr. Garnett should be summoned. The messenger who went for this purpose was told by the family that Dr. Garnett was attending. Another practitioner called for Dr. Augusta, who believed the latter was a good doctor, and he would have no objection to consult with him, but the rules of his society did not allow it. In this case Augusta properly retired.

Now you will see that all three of these gentlemen refused to consult with me, on the ground that I was not a member of their society, while at the same time, when I have taken steps to become a member, they with others, use extraordinary means to defeat my election and succeed in their object."

Dr. Purvis, one of the proscribed on account of color, relates an experience similar to that of Dr. Augusta. Being called to see a patient, when, owing to the fright from sudden illness, messengers were sent to Dr. Lessoy, Miller and Norris. "The patient," he says, "properly belonging to Dr. Lessoy, I ascertained that other physicians had been sent for. I waited to hold consultation with them. They stated to a bystander, to my surprise, excepting Dr. Norris, they would have nothing to do with me." And he then adds: "I leave my succinct experience of mine to have appropriate take my patients, they knowing I had not been dismissed, thus ruined my business." This testimony is in entire harmony with that of Dr. Augusta.

Dr. Walker, another of the proscribed on account of color, after detailing the refusal "to meet in consultation, three regular physicians of color of great distinction," proceeds to mention three instances where members of the society had declined to go into consultation with him, the reason being, that "it would be impossible to call in consultation, as the association would impose a fine upon him for so doing."

Such is the evidence before the committee, leaving no question of the hardships to these colored practitioners. But it must not be understood that all the members of the society follow the proscriptive rule. Some depart from the establishment, others openly. Some bravely challenge the injustice of the society, while they perform a simple professional duty.

There is a further loss of educational opportunities produced by this exclusion. Such opportunities are of value, if they are not entirely useless, then should they be extended generously to all practitioners who come within the condition of fitness. An examination of the course of study in a medical college or board of examiners establishes this fact. Is it not clear that every person who upon application shall be elected a member of the medical society, shall pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be ascertained by the society; and still further, the medical society, empowered "from time to time to make such bye-laws and regulations as shall seem requisite and expedient for the government of their corporate concerns, and for the regulation of their applicants and operation, be exclusively confined to said society as a society or body corporate, and not to its members individually when not acting in a corporate character."

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Obviously, on the face of the charter, these are inconsistent with the charter of the "society," out of which the "association" is derived. The attempt through this supplementary "association" to recompile what is forbidden to the "society" is a plain evasion, which is a characteristic cover for the unworthy incidents which have occurred.

By the act of Congress to which both society and association are traced there is no sanction for any exclusion on account of color, and all by-laws and regulations of fees or attendance are forbidden; but it appears that good men, practitioners in Washington, have been excluded on account of color, and that, in pursuance of a "regulation" of the association, these same practitioners have been denied the advantage of consultation with members thereof.

Of course, when the society was originally constituted there were no colored medical practitioners in the District of Columbia, as there were no colored lawyers, no colored surgeons, no colored magistrates, no colored functionaries of any kind, nor could colored persons ride in the public conveyances, or vote, but all this is now changed. There are colored practitioners here now, who, by professional knowledge, good conduct and correct deportment, vindicate equality with their white brethren. Among these is one who served as surgeon in the national army during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and was brevetted a lieutenant colonel. Nothing could be more natural than that these colored practitioners should seek the opportunities for improvement in medical science, which is the declared object of the society, and also that they should seek to bring themselves within the terms required by the association, so as to enjoy the advantage of professional consultation with practitioners

THE BOYS IN BLUE

Union League Hall Crowded

ALL TERRITORIALISTS

SPEECH BY HON. W. B. STOKES

THE BOYS IN BLUE GOING TO WORK

A special meeting of the Boys in Blue was held at Union League Hall last evening; Gen. A. Grant in the chair, and W. S. Fletcher, secretary. The attendance was very large, the hall being packed to its utmost capacity.

Col. G. H. Fisher, from the committee appointed for the purpose at the last meeting, presented the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

Whereas the rights of one hundred and seventy thousand people in this District are abridged in that they have no power to manage or control their own affairs, as guaranteed to all citizens by the Declaration of Independence, excepting only to a very limited extent in municipal affairs of Washington and Georgetown, leaving nearly sixty thousand people in the county of Washington without franchise or the shadow of political privileges; and

Whereas we fully believe that the time has come for a change and the initiation of a better form of government for this District, that it will improve and develop all material interests, attract capital from abroad, furnish employment, and tend to build up manufacturing and commercial industry, as well as simplify, economize, and consolidate our local government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Boys in Blue of the District of Columbia approve, and will cordially co-operate in efforts to establish a territorial form of government for this District, provided only that the right of suffrage be so wide-abridged, and that so far as may be, all territorial offices be elected by the people; such, for instance, as the governor, secretary, delegate in Congress, both branches of the legislature, treasurer, attorney general, surveyor general, register of deeds, register of wills, assessor and collector, commissioners of police, school commissioners, ward commissioners, water register, and justices of the peace—inasmuch as these are appointed by the governor, subject to the approval and confirmation of the upper house of the territorial legislature.

Resolved, That the Boys in Blue fully endorse President Andrew Johnson, and at a mass meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, creed, or color, held at Lincoln Hall, on the 22d inst., and that we instruct our auxiliary committee to cooperate with the general committee of one hundred in drafting the bill in accordance with the spirit of these resolutions, and to urge upon Congress that the same, with as little delay as possible, be enacted into a law.

Resolved, That the committee having application, additionally, one from each ward, two from Georgetown, and two from the county at large, at new members of the committee appointed at the last meeting, on a new organization for the ensuing year.

Signed by J. B. Cramer, C. B. Fisher, W. H. Greene, committee.

The G. H. Fisher being called for, addressed the meeting and supported the resolutions. He argued against continuing a form of government which had been found a mistake, simply because our fathers had established it. They were not liable to make mistakes which only experience could correct. He advocated the improvement and beautification of the national capital as a national duty, and it should be a national pride.

Hon. Wm. B. Stokes was next introduced by Gen. Grant as one who had been a "Boy in Blue" since 1861, and he was received with loud applause. Gen. Stokes said he was not as well prepared to speak as he could have desired upon the constitutionality of a territorial form of government for the District, but he had no doubt the people had not asked for a delegate in Congress. He believed they were entitled to one, and he would cheerfully vote for it.

He doubted whether all asked for in the resolutions would be obtained, but if they did not ask for something they would get nothing. Ask for all you want and take what Congress will give you. Mr. Stokes said he did not come here to prefer charges against any one. He had had no time to find out what the matter was, but he could plainly see that there was a screw loose somewhere. If there was a screw loose, the matter should be probed to the bottom, and dishonest officials, wherever found, should be turned out. He had been surprised at the large number of men out of employment who are seeking work from the Government. Build up manufacturing establishments, and you will not have thousands of men who are actually starving.

A few days since the question as to aiding the poor of the District was brought up in the House, and he was in favor of placing Congress could watch and hold responsible. Improve your city and the overhanging cloud about moving the capital will be stopped. He would not, under any consideration, agree to removing the capital. It had been announced at a late meeting that he would speak at this meeting denouncing somebody, but he did not come here to make war upon any one, or to engage in any broil. He urged upon the Republican party of this city not to let any dissensions arise, for without harmony they could not win, and the Democracy would elect their candidates.

After Gen. Stokes' speech he was tendered a vote of thanks; and, upon retiring, received a rising salute and cheers.

The chair then called upon those present, who chose, to address the meeting, whether members of the organization or not; speaking being limited to fifteen minutes.

Mr. J. H. Crossman, being called for, stated he had been a Democrat out of the Republican party by a small clique in Swampoodle, but he was willing to stand on his record. He proceeded to show why he was a Republican and not a Democrat.

Mr. W. A. Hughes, a member of the executive board, spoke in favor of the resolution. He stated he had been a Republican for forty years, and no one would dare to call him a Democrat. He did not blame those who had a corporation test to suck, in opposing any move which would cause them to lose their pap. The Republican party will not split in this city. We are going in to win under the banner of the Republican party, and no other. We will trust Congress, and submit to the question.

General C. B. Fisher stated that Mr. Lewis Clephane was present, and although not a member of the Boys in Blue, he was an earnest Republican.

Mr. Clephane stated that he had been a Republican all his lifetime, and intended to remain one. He would not now be taking such a prominent part in politics, were it not for the fact that a portion of our party were in slavery.

Charles Brown, of the Fifth ward, advised the audience to watch this territorial question. If it will better the condition of the poorer classes, let us have it; if not, let us oppose it and stay as we are.

Chaplain J. W. Green, spoke in favor of the resolutions, and stated that when the eyes of the colored voters become opened to the advantages of a new government they would advocate it. He proceeded to state how the District would be improved by the present change—by new enterprises—by the construction of mills and factories, thus giving work to thousands of our laboring men. He had no fear of the restriction of the rights of franchise.

Mr. J. H. Crane advocated the passage of the resolutions, and pitched into the municipal authorities.

Gen. A. Grant stated he had consulted several members of Congress, who had looked into the matter, and were confident that the change in our government could be made.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was submitted by Lieut. W. H. Brown, and adopted:

Resolved, That the division generals shall immediately issue orders for meetings in all the wards, to be held at least twice each month, and that the executive board shall furnish halls for such meetings.

The meeting then adjourned.

DR. FAXTON, well known in the principal cities of New England as the Dynamic physician, is now at the St. Cloud Hotel, where he will remain for a few weeks. The Doctor comes highly recommended for his successful treatment of sufferers from chronic diseases, which he cures without medicine. A gold medal presented to the Doctor by persons cured by him in Providence, R. I., can be seen at the Doctor's rooms.

RISING SUN LODGE, I. O. G. T.—The following-named officers have been installed for the present term: W. S. Clarke, W. C.; Miss Olive C. Langley, W. V. T.; W. W. Wilder, R. S.; E. F. Wilkins, F. S.; Mrs. Lincoln, T.; Mrs. E. B. Hartshorn, Chap.; Thomas Duffy, Mar.; Mrs. A. E. Wilder, J. G.; A. T. Langley, O. G.; H. D. Bartley, A. S.; Peter Smith, D. M.; Miss Laurena Pilsner, R. H. S., and Mrs. Carrie Clarke, L. H. S.

UNITED SONS OF LIBERTY.—John F. Thompson, grand chief, and other grand officers of the Order of Sons of Liberty, will on Tuesday proceed to Baltimore for the purpose of organizing two subordinate camps.

THE TEACHERS TO BE PAID.—Mayor Bowen has promised to make the hearts of the teachers glad to-day, by handing to the treasurer of public schools a check for $15,000, with which to pay a portion of the corporation's indebtedness to them.

THE AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND AND THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY FOR THE BLIND.—This is the name of an incorporated institution to be located in the District of Columbia, and which had its origin in an honest effort to supply "great and lamentable" deficiencies in the means of ameliorating to some extent the unfortunate condition of the blind, in the production of a good library in raised print, a systematic series of text-books, and suitable apparatus for a more thorough demonstration of the sciences, adapted to the sense of touch, and meeting the varied wants of the mental organism of this class of persons seeking intellectual culture. The necessity which called into exercise the energies of those interested in the establishment of this institution is apparent, and should enlist the sympathy of all the benevolent and humanely inclined, in an earnest endeavor, in some measure at least, to supply the physical infirmities of this unfortunate class in the loss of the use of their external organs, by a whole-some supply of mental light in the way of a good academic and collegiate education, thus raising them up upon the elevated plane of social advancement, and adding that mental culture so essential to their happiness and moral welfare. The expenses necessarily to be incurred in the education of this class of persons are such that the blind are unable to meet the requisite demands without the helping hand of the public. Co-operating boards have been organized in several States, and considerable funds raised on general account, and now a special appeal is made to the citizens of the District for contributions to the building fund, which may be made to Henry D. Cooke, banker, of this city. Twenty thousand dollars on this account, it is believed, will enable the projectors to organize and commence the institution, with good assurances of permanency and stability in their undertaking.

We are indebted for these facts to Mr. Dompsey B. Sherrod, general agent of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city, who has been industriously in promoting the success of the enterprise.

A REVOLUTIONARY CLAIM.—In 1828, nearly 42 years ago, Clement Sewell, of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, presented a memorial humbly showing that on the 4th day of March, 1777, he entered the military service of the country as a private in Capt. Ford's company, of the 1st Maryland regiment, and that, on the day after the battle of Brandywine he was promoted to be an ensign, that he fought and was severely wounded at the battle of Germantown. He further states that, through ignorance and the necessity of diligent application to his labors to support himself, he neglected to make application for the five years' full pay voted by Congress. He, therefore, asks special legislation giving him his claim, and that he may not be cut off by the limitation of the statute. He bases his claim on the justice of his demands and the services rendered. The statement of Enoch Sewell is sworn to before John Cox, a justice of the peace, and the accompanying papers bear the signatures of Richard Rech, Lewis Case, John Cox and Thomas Sewell, of the Clerk's office. The memorial, not known, was yesterday referred to Major George Hill, of Georgetown.

The schooner Neptune's Bride, laden with lumber for F. Mahon & Son, which left Calais, Me., November 1 for this port, arrived here yesterday, after a tedious passage. A colored man attempted to ride from this city to Baltimore the other day, and "beat" his way. He chose for his hiding place a position directly under the car. It is wonderful how he escaped without injury.

Elijah Williams, charged with stealing a quantity of provisions and chickens from the residence of Lieut. Edward Hoppy, was arrested by Officer McDermott, and Justice Wall sent the accused to jail for court.

Walter Stuard was fined $3