National Republican.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1856.

ART IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Prepared by Chas. F. C. Adams for the Bureau of National Education.

(SUBJECT.)

GREENOUGH'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

No. 10. The undraped colossal statue of Washington, sitting classically on a broad, low pedestal in the Green Park, east of the Capitol, is by Horatio Greenough, an American, and has been the subject of more ridicule and adverse criticism than any other work of art in the Capitol, perhaps in the world. The statue is in itself a contradiction; and the first question which naturally suggests itself to the stranger is as to what the artist intended to express through it. The history of this work of art is alike curious, interesting and instructive—instructive we say, for if dearly-bought experience had any weight with us, or did anything to shape our future relations with art, the lesson here written would be of great value to us. It would teach us that art has certain fixed rules which cannot be violated except at heavy cost in money and reputation. It will not be denied that Mr. Greenough was a man of genius, capable of doing something really good, but his mind ran to exaggeration, and his ruin was the result of a too liberal Government patronage, which permitted him to indulge his fancies rather than correct and improve his judgment. Greenough was a man of generous sympathies, but of an impulsive nature. An exciting critic himself, quick to point out the faults of others, ready always to instruct Congress in its duty to American artists, he was singularly unfortunate in what he did for the Government. He had a number of plans he was always ready to urge on Congress for decorating the Capitol, knew exactly what works of art should be executed, and where they should be placed. But none of his plans were practicable; and it is only generous to say that his execution was not equal to his conception. In short, we had in Horatio Greenough another terrible example of the fact that a very good critic may be an indifferent artist. And yet Mr. Greenough had given us several examples of artistic taste of a very high order, as well as a delicate appreciation of the beautiful.

In proceeding to design his "Washington" it is evident that Mr. Greenough departed from the ordinary rules of art and set out to indulge his fancy and to give the world a statue of Washington such as it had never seen before. In that he succeeded admirably. But his Washington was so different from the accepted ideal of the people and so at variance with what they conceived to be correct taste as to bring down upon it a very general condemnation. The effect of this was to retard rather than advance the interests of American art at the capital. It might be bold, striking—and undoubtedly it was original, the people said—but it was a Washington of the artist's fancy only. They preferred something approximating as near as possible to the original, as seen by their fathers.

It must be borne in mind, however, that so colossal a statue, and in such a posture, is seen to very great disadvantage on so low a pedestal. It should be elevated at least twenty-five feet from the ground. Then its lines would assume a more graceful and delicate outline, and the whole effect be more in harmony to the eye. Its defects are made too apparent to the eye where it stands. Elevated at the distance we have described, many of them would disappear. It had been the ambition of Mr. Greenough's life to receive from Congress an order for a statue of Washington, so that he could give freedom to some of his peculiar conceptions and embody them in marble. This desire was gratified by a clause introduced into the civil and diplomatic service bill, July 14, 1832, "to enable the President of the United States to contract with a skilful artist, an American, to execute, in marble, a pedestrian statue of George Washington, to be placed in the centre of the rotunda of the Capitol."

This led to the contract with Greenough for his Washington. Five thousand dollars was appropriated for carrying the contract into effect. It will be observed that the wording of this contract is, to-say the least, not very clear. It was even then a question as to what constituted a pedestrian statue, and various opinions were given. If the Government contracted for a pedestrian statue, the question arises as to what and how the changes were effected that found it accepting Washington in a sitting posture. There is no record evidence showing why this change was made; and it is to be regretted that the artist followed the lead of his own will and took a liberty not warranted by the contract. Certain it is that Mr. Greenough put the most liberal construction he could on the contract, and proceeded in excess of its limitations, as well in regard to the amount of money to be paid as the design of the work.

Five different appropriations for the payment of this work were made, as follows:

July 14, 1832, statue of Washington	$5,000
March 3, 1833, statue of Washington	5,000
June 27, 1834, statue of Washington	5,000
March 3, 1837, statue of Washington	5,000
Sept. 3, 1841, statue of Washington, in final settlement	3,000

The last amount of $6,000 was made through a joint resolution of Congress, authorizing "that the accounts of Horatio Greenough, for expenses incurred in the execution of the pedestrian statue of Washington, it will be seen that Congress still designated it a pedestrian statue,) authorized by a resolution of Congress, February 12, 1842, and the accounts and charges for freight of the same to the United States, be settled, under the direction of the Secretary of State, according to the rights of the claimants under their several contracts, likewise construed: Provided, That not more than $6,500 shall be allowed the said Greenough, in the event that the Secretary of State, under such construction as aforesaid, shall consider him entitled to charge the same; and not more than $6,000 for the freight aforesaid, and detention of the ship, and for an iron railing around the statue, including the sum of $1,500 assumed to be paid by the said Greenough, in addition to the original contract, as made by Commodore Hull; and the sum of $15,100, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes aforesaid."

Five thousand dollars was also appropriated for the purpose of removing the said statue from the navy yard at Washington. Eight years had passed since the making of the contract, and we were notified that the statue of Washington by Greenough, of which we had heard so much from travelers abroad, was ready. But it was in Florence, an unwieldy mass, weighing nearly twenty-one tons, and the next question was how we were to get it to this country.

Congress passed a resolution on the 27th of May, 1840, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to take immediate measures for the importation and erection of the statue of Washington by Greenough. A ship of war was sent to take it on board, but it was found that her hatches, more than ordinarily large, were not sufficient to admit it into her hold without the coamings being knocked away and her decks ripped up, an operation Commodore Hull was not willing she should be subjected to. A merchantman (the American ship Sea, Captain Delano) was at length chartered, her hatches enlarged, and the deck otherwise prepared to receive the unwieldy pedestrian statue. The danger in a ship with such a solid mass in her hold, in case of a gale, will very readily be appreciated by any one having the least knowledge of nautical affairs. We had paid for the statue; and now the great responsibility of getting it home safe, to say nothing of the expense, began to loom up in all its magnificent proportions. The statue, however, reached here in the spring of 1841; and here a new series of troubles began. The labor, expense, and time required to move so heavy a mass, pedestrian though it was, even for so short a distance, was very great, and the feeling of relief caused by its safe arrival at the Capitol is expressed in forcible language in an article in the columns of the *National Intelligencer* at the time.

The statue, when uncovered, instead of exciting admiration, created a feeling of very general disappointment. Then it was found that the doors at the east front of the Capitol were not large enough to admit it, and measures had to be taken to cut away the masonry and increase the space. This incurred another heavy expense. The statue was got into the rotunda at last, and here another serious difficulty arose. It was found that its great weight, nearly 20 tons, might seriously damage the floor of the rotunda, to avoid which an abutment of solid masonry was built between the first and second stories, incurring another heavy expense.

Nor was this all. It soon became apparent, even to the artist himself, that the centre of the rotunda of the Capitol was not a fit resting place for this unfortunate statue. Indeed, it soon became more of an incumbrance than an ornament, and afforded a ready subject for such ingenuous critics as were then barring their merciless satire at it. The artist saw that he had made a serious mistake, as well in regard to light as in not adapting his statue to the proportions of the rotunda; but to again set it in motion would involve another heavy expense, and perhaps seriously damage his reputation.

Convinced that the statue would not remain long where it was, Mr. Greenough wrote a letter to the committee of Congress asking its removal to a more suitable place, complaining that the light in the rotunda was defective, and that it in the statue could not be seen to advantage.

Congress, it seems, was glad to have an opportunity of voting it out of the Capitol, and proceeded to act on Mr. Greenough's suggestions, and grant his request.

On Wednesday, May 11, 1844, (see *Globe* reports, second session 28th Congress,) the subject of the removal of the statue to a more suitable place came up in the House, when an interesting but somewhat acrimonious debate followed. A short account of this debate cannot fail to interest the reader:

The next amendment reported from the Senate was, "for the removal of the statue of Washington, under the direction of the joint committee of both Houses of Congress, the account for which shall be audited and certified by said committee, a sum not exceeding $1,000."

Mr. Kelm, of Pennsylvania, "moved to amend this by an appropriation of $3,500 for the construction of a suitable pedestal to the statue, to be approved by the President and heads of departments."

Mr. Calhoun interrupted with a few remarks, which were inaudible to the reporters.

Mr. Kelm continued, and referred to a letter from the Secretary of the Navy (who, it seems, had previously entered into an oral agreement with another artist for a pedestal) in explanation of the propriety of the provision proposed. He (the Secretary of the Navy) said that were the question now whether we would order this statue or not, he should be among the first to vote in the negative; but Congress had already spent about $40,000 upon it, and it was here, and to have it standing on a rude structure of yellow pine boards would be a reflection on the character of the nation. He would advocate the appropriation for a durable pedestal of stone.

Mr. Fillmore asked Mr. Kelm if he was a member of the committee that had been appointed to superintend the removal of the statue. Mr. Kelm said he was not. So far as the committee was concerned, he added, they were willing that the statue, with its wooden pedestal, should remain as it was, much like a Hindoo idol, with a marble corpse on a funeral pile. He deprecated the idea of any party feeling entering into the discussion, saying the question was merely whether the statue of Washington should remain on a pedestal of yellow pine boards, coated over with coal-dust, or be removed to a more appropriate place, and have a suitable pedestal.

Mr. Fillmore thought there had been a tacit understanding between the committee and Mr. Greenough, that he, being the author of the statue, should have the direction of the form and construction of the statue.

Mr. Pendleton informed the House that he was a member of the committee, and that the wooden pedestal was only intended to be temporary. The committee had agreed that the location from the centre of the rotunda must be changed, and after various experiments, both as to position and elevation, they finally agreed on the spot where it now stands.

The statue, it must be remembered, had previously been removed from the rotunda, the space between the doors again being enlarged before its exit could be effected. Here it was for some time, boarded over, and remained an unsightly object.

Mr. Pendleton continued: "The committee could have no understanding with Mr. Greenough as to the material of the pedestal, as they had received no power on that subject, but they were unanimously of opinion that it would be but justice to him, as the sculptor of the statue, that he should be allowed to complete the whole design." He concluded by saying he could not for a moment imagine how the gentleman from Pennsylvania could assume it to be the intention of anybody that the present wooden support of the statue should stand as its permanent pedestal. In the supposition of a pedestal founded on a somewhat tart criticism on the committee.

Here several voices cried out, "Withdraw your amendment—that's a good fellow!"

Mr. Adams (J. Q.) was for giving the work on the pedestal to the artist who had made the statue, Mr. Greenough. He had heard that there was a plan on foot for employing another artist on the pedestal. The friends of Mr. Greenough were indignant at such a proposition, so much so that he believed they would prefer to see the statue share the fate which had fallen upon another statue of the same man (Washington) by an equally transcendent artist, [he evidently alluded to the statue by Canova, buried in the Capitol at Raleigh,] to having him exposed to an indignity so mortifying as that of calling in another artist to finish what he had begun. He hoped Mr. Greenough would be allowed to complete his own work, and that for his labor he would be properly and adequately compensated.

Mr. Adams had previously voted for the removal of the statue from the rotunda for the reason that water dripped down on it. The discussion, it will be seen, took a very wide range, but not one of the speakers seemed to comprehend the real question at issue or to have any very correct ideas concerning art matters. The science of the classical art, among artists, considered as things entirely separate. The one belongs to the genius of art, the other to its mechanism. An artist may furnish the design, and suggest the proportions and placing of a pedestal, but in his contract for a statue the pedestal does not form a part. And if the friends of Mr. Greenough had any such feeling as is here described by Mr. Adams, it was a mistaken one, and must have arisen from insufficient knowledge of the subject. Very few sculptors care about having anything to do with what they consider the mechanical part of the work.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. J. C. Ingersoll, Pendleton and Joseph R. Ingersoll. Referring to the action of the Secretary of the Navy the last speaker said: "He had accordingly caused it to be removed from the navy yard, where it was first landed, to the rotunda of the Capitol, an operation which had been performed with remarkable skill and care. The statue had been placed in the centre of the rotunda, in a spot which had been previously prepared to receive so great a weight, by the erection, in the story below, of a mass of solid mason-work, reaching up and supporting the floor. The Secretary of the Navy had also given directions, not fully executed, to the superintendent of the rotunda, to prepare a suitable design for the pedestal. These directions were preparatory merely, and not such as to interfere in any way with the rights of Mr. Greenough, if he had rights in the case." Mr. Ingersoll spoke at length on the subject, and closed with some complimentary remarks on the skill of Mr. Pettrick as a sculptor.

Mr. Henry A. Wise wished to inquire of the committee having the matter in charge whether the pedestal was not, in strictness, a part of the statue, and whether Mr. Greenough was not bound to complete it as such for the compensation already allowed him?

Mr. Pendleton replied that the committee had nothing to do with that question, their duty being merely to locate it.

Mr. Wise here began a speech in which he denounced the statue in the most caustic and bitter language. He hurled against it all the invectives at his command, commencing in the course of his speech he said it seemed to him like Jewing the Government to send them an incomplete thing, and then claim to do the residue for a new compensation. He denounced the statue as undit to be made, ridiculed its want of drapery, and criticised the Latin inscription, which he said was "bad Latin written in Italy."

This statue has cost the Government nearly $40,000, enough to have purchased at least four good and satisfactory statues, had the business been properly managed. It has been said, and with truth, we think, that the value of a statue is to be found in what it suggests, more than in the merits of its execution or design. The history of this unfortunate statue is a means illustrates the force of such an argument. Its effect on the people is clearly not such as the artist intended it should have. The four statues that might have, properly selected, been procured with this money, would have given satisfaction to the people, reflected credit on American art, and what was of more value to the artists of the country, encouraged them to go on encouraging American artists with its patronage. We were also in the habit of dealing very loosely with artists. And another and very important thing illustrated in the history of this statue of Washington is the bad and very expensive policy of making a contract with an artist for a specified work and allowing him to produce something entirely different. An artist has no more right to disregard his contract with the Government, and ask it to accept something very different in cost and design from what it bargained for, than any other person.

No. 11. On May 9, 1836, an appropriation of $500 was made to pay for a bust in marble of Chief Justice Marshall. The artist's name is not given. This bust is to be found in the hall now occupied by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Nos. 12 and 13. These are the two semi-colossal groups of statuary now on the blockings at the east front of the Capitol. That on the south blocking, representing Columbus explaining the mysteries of the globe to a naked and crouching Indian woman, is by Persico, who was our favorite Italian artist at that time. That on the north blocking, and known as "The Rescue," is by Greenough.

On the 4th of March, 1837, Congress passed a joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to contract for two "groups of statues" to adorn the two blockings on the east front of the Capitol, and appropriated $8,000 to carry it into effect.

Persico, the Italian, received the first order; it was urged by Mr. Greenough's friends that the other should be given to him, as a sort of counterbalance between American and foreign skill. It was also that in this way an excellent opportunity would be afforded to compare the relative merits of foreign and American skill in sculpture. The order was given to Mr. Greenough. Strange as it must seem, we have been unable to find copies of the original contracts. It must be remembered, however, that the order to execute this group was given to Mr. Greenough while he was at work in Florence on his Washington, and before he had had time to see whether it was a success or failure. Those who urged that the order should be given to Greenough seem to have backed up their arguments with what had been said of his Washington by those who had seen it in his studio. But this can be said in favor of either of these groups. Both have been severely criticised, as well for their design as execution. The execution of that by Persico is, perhaps, more elaborate, especially the figure of Columbus; but the crouching position of the female figure destroys the effect of the whole, and suggests a subject for ridicule rather than admiration. That by Greenough, "The Rescue," has been described as a huge Scotchman trying to break the back of a big Indian. The description is not without force. It is said that Mr. Greenough designed his group with a view to showing his power of invention as contrasted with the statue of Washington. He evidently intended to do something bold and strong—something that would catch the public eye and produce a lasting impression. But the very exaggeration of the design renders it weak and meaningless, while the execution is only commonplace. The group consists of five figures—a dog, a stalwart backwoodsman, a naked Indian, and a woman with a child in her arms.

For a long time the Indian held a prominent place in all our art developments in Washington; in short, he seemed to be a favorite model in the fancy of every artist the Government employed, and his highest efforts were directed to making his Indian as hideous as possible. We would suggest that when the east front of the Capitol is extended, so as to conform to the wings, these groups be removed to some of the squares about the city, and their places filled with works designed and executed more in harmony with the general outline of the building.

Twenty-four thousand dollars each was paid to the artists for these statues, advanced in installments of $4,000 each. But we find that both Persico and Greenough received additional compensation, making their whole cost to the Government nearly $56,000. Greenough finished his group in the summer of 1851, very nearly twelve years after he had received the order and first advance. It was claimed by his friends that he was four years "delayed in getting a suitable block of marble," and that he was occupied eight years in the work. On the other hand, it was shown that for a considerable portion of this time he was occupied in executing works to fill private orders.

A somewhat curious feature of the history of this statue of Washington is, that Mr. Greenough, after getting the $20,000 he agreed with Mr. Livingston, then Secretary of State, to make it for, rendered his account of expenses, charging the rent of his studio in Florence, salary of his servant, postage, and various other things of a similar character, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of $9,000. But what is more curious, he succeeded in getting it allowed.

The very general disappointment caused by these works (we include Persico's Columbus) had a very damaging effect on the interests of American art. Congress looked with distrust on all efforts to obtain orders, and for several years refused to patronize art. In the meantime an improved and more correct taste for art began to manifest itself among the people of Washington, several of whom began to extend a liberal patronage to our leading American artists.

No. 14. On March 3, 1837, a resolution was introduced into Congress to pay Mr. Auger $400 for a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Ellsworth.

EQUESTRIAN STATUES OF CLARK MILLS.

Nos. 15 and 16. These are the bronze horses of Mr. Clark Mills—one standing in Lafayette square, and rode by General Andrew Jackson; the other in the Circle, at the west end of Pennsylvania avenue, and rode by General George Washington. Some time in the year 1849, induced by the promise of genius on the part of Mr. Mills, and the exhibition by him of a miniature equestrian statue of General Jackson, in which the horse was made to stand rampant on his hinder feet, a number of prominent and public citizens, friends of Jackson, and officers of the general formed themselves into a body, called the "Jackson Monument Association." These gentlemen subscribed $12,000 to enable Mr. Mills to carry out his design; and to them we are indebted for the equestrian statue of Jackson in Lafayette square.

A little foundry and studio combined were erected just south of the Treasury, and there Mr. Mills worked with the ingenuity of the most primitive kind. His means were small, he certainly deserves praise for his perseverance, if for nothing else. Three different resolutions were introduced into Congress, appropriating cannon captured at various times, to supply him with metal. In one of these resolutions "the guns captured at Pensacola by General Andrew Jackson" were ordered to be delivered to Mr. Mills for his equestrian statue. The work was set up and improved and altered until considerable expense accrued, when the committee, in an address being made by Mr. Stephen A. Douglas—General Scott and several other officers being present in uniform—on the 8th of January, 1852. The raising of the horse on his hinder feet, for which a greater achievement in art was claimed at the time, was simply a question of mechanics. The Government voted $5,000 for a suitable pedestal; and in March, 1853, about $20,000 more for the purpose of completing the pedestal of the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, in Lafayette Square, and the erection of a suitable iron railing around the same.

Mr. Mills urged that he had been inadequately paid for his work, and the Jackson Monument Committee very generously proposed to relinquish all interest in the work to the Government, provided Congress made the artist an additional appropriation of $20,000. This Congress agreed to do, and by section 18 of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, passed March 3, 1853, the "President of the United States" was placed at his disposal "the sum of $20,000, to enable him to compensate Mr. Clark Mills for the execution of the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, recently placed upon the public square in the city of Washington north of the Executive Mansion, and to make the same the property of the United States and that the said sum be paid under the direction of the President out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, when a clear and satisfactory title to the said statue shall be vested in the United States, provided that the sum of $10,000 thereof be invested for the family of the said Mills, and after his death to be given to such children of the said Mills as may survive him."

On March 31, 1854, an appropriation of $500 was made for completing the pedestal for the statue of Andrew Jackson. The whole amount paid by the Government, inclusive of the metal, was $39,500. This statue weighs 15 tons, the hind parts of the horse being of solid metal. The Jackson Monument Committee have given a deed of the ground on which the statue stands, and which it is said they still hold.

Congress seemed to be well pleased with the effort of Mr. Mills, and in such great haste to do justice to what it considered genius of an extraordinary kind, that on the 25th day of January, 1855, it passed a joint resolution, setting forth "that the sum of $50,000 be and is hereby appropriated, to enable the President of the United States to employ Clark Mills, to erect in the city of Washington, a colossal equestrian statue of George Washington, at such place on the public grounds in said city as shall be designated by the President of the United States." In addition to this, Congress voted cannon for the metal.

Mr. Mills deserves great credit, for his perseverance will not be denied, but his contributions to art, as they are left by his management, are not such as will give him a high position among the sculptors of the country. The stranger in Washington looks for, and very naturally expects to find in the capital city of so great and wealthy a nation as ours, the very best examples of American art; and it may be questioned whether we have a right to confuse and perplex his mind by merely saying that our best artists are not represented here, and that their works are only to be found in the possession of private gentlemen.

The extension of the Capitol opened a new field, as well as a new history, in our art progress. From being over-cautious we suddenly ran to the extreme of extravagance, and the vagaries we committed in decorative art, referred to in the early part of this report, make us regret them if we cannot recall them. When our own inventive genius failed we called in mythology, and so confounded it with the things of ordinary life as to mystify the mind and confound the common understanding. We have been unable to get at the precise amount paid for decorative art on the north and south wings of the Capitol, the workmen, chiefly Italians, being employed and paid by the day. It is safe, however, to say that at least $300,000 were expended for decorative art alone, much of which is of a very poor quality, and can have no good effect.

(To be Continued.)

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—In Augustin Daly's great play "Under the Gaslight" Laura Courtland utters these beautiful sentiments:

"Let the woman you look upon be wise or vain, beautiful or homely, rich or poor, she has but one thing she can really give or refuse—her heart. Her beauty, her wit, her accomplishments, she may sell to you—but her love is the treasure without money and without price. She only asks in return that when you look upon her, your eyes shall speak a mute devotion; that when you address her, your voice shall be gentle, loving and kind. That you shall not despise her because she cannot understand all at once your vigorous thoughts and ambitious plans, for when misfortune and evil have defeated your greatest purposes—her love remains to console you. You look upon the trees for strength and grandeur; do not despise the flowers because their fragrance is all they have to give. Remember, love is all that a woman can give—but it is the only earthly thing which God permits us to carry beyond the grave."

THE FRUIT CROP OF VIRGINIA.—The Petersburg *Index* says: "The prospect for an abundant crop of fruit of all kinds this year, is exceedingly gratifying. It will be the best fruit year, in all respects, that we have had for a long time.

THE jaunty little breakfast caps, trimmed with gay ribbons and lace, are coming in fashion again.

MAINE will hold her Republican State Convention at Augusta on June 15, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

IT is stated that there are more Israelites in New York city than in the Holy Lands, or in all Syria.

THE list of fathers opposed to the definition dogma of infallibility now number quite one hundred.

MR. FRANKLIN, of Albany, fatally stabbed Mr. Jackson, of Troy, on Sunday. He was arrested.

THE Governor of New York has vetoed the Arcade railroad bill, for making a railroad under the surface of Broadway.

Brighter and Brighter.

EHERT and REFORM THE SUCCESSFUL CARDS

Meeting of Fourth Ward Workingmen.

What the Chronicle People Think of Reform Privately.

The Fourth Ward Workingmen's Club met last night at the hall, corner of H and Third streets, J. O. Wall (president) in the chair, and Henry Burton secretary.

The meeting was large and enthusiastic. Twenty-nine new members were added.

Jacob H. Crossman being introduced said that the Fourth Ward Reform Club had last night appointed a committee of ten to confer with a committee of like number from this club in regard to the time and manner of holding the primary election for ward officers, and suggested that these committees should meet on Saturday night.

The committee hereinbefore appointed to confer with the Clover club was discharged, and the following committee of ten chosen by the meeting to serve in its stead: John McNamara, Dennis Fitzgerald, Jeremiah Cooney, Dennis Looney, Frank Ward, Michael O'Connell, Timothy Costello, Samuel Bauer, Michael O'Brien, F. P. Carradine.

The Chair stated that the central committee on the ratification meeting had furnished free transparencies and one hundred and forty-five lanterns for cash ward, which would be furnished without expense to the ward clubs. The club decided to hire a band for the occasion. A committee of five, viz: Messrs. Shoff, Buchanan, Foley, Myers and Grill were appointed to procure a band.

Mr. P. H. Rheinhart said he had heard this central would be for reform or without acrimony, but it seemed to be the aim of the City Hall ring to abuse, scold and bespatter everybody opposed to them. He had been attacked in to-day's papers, although he was a relative by marriage to the proprietor of a certain morning paper. He knew every man who was now, and for the last three months had been, engaged on the Chronicle. He had been city editor of that paper, and he had heard every man of them curse Sayles J. Bowen as a dishonorable scoundrel and unfit for the office he holds.

The reporters frequently told him they could not make truthful reports of meetings as it would hurt Bowen. Is this chart? was a Republican when the men now around Bowen dared not come out; when it was unpopular. The brightest heel-ary around Bowen, William A. Cook, was in 1854 the great apostle of Know-Nothingism.

George Jurenmann said he understood Cook had been in the penitentiary.

Mr. Rheinhart said he could not speak positively about that, as he did not know and did not care, but the other facts he knew. We have a most insufferable foe in Cook, who will stop at nothing to carry out his nefarious schemes. He is a Republican from interest only. He (Rheinhart) spoke for Marlboro' D. Emery because he was an honest man, and if he was elected it would be a great blessing to the city.

George Jurenmann said he was pleased to see the harmony prevailing in their meeting. He stated them to see that all registered and voted. A great deal was said about the Know-Nothings. They had disappeared, he believed Congress would go down to an auction store, get a flag and put it on top of the Capitol, by the side of the Goddess of Liberty, and sell the whole thing out. (Great laughter and cheers.)

French H. Crossman said they had been charged with breaking up the party. He denied it. When a congregation was dissatisfied with its minister it was his duty to resign. Mr. Bowen knew there was great dissatisfaction with him in the party, and if he had been an honest man he would have resigned long ago. Bowen had no some other man be chosen as the standard-bearer. But instead of that, by prostituting official patronage he had forced his nomination and thus split the party.

Bowen has played the role of tyrant and assumed to dictate when the people should elect to office in any capacity. He was glad to see that distinction on account of color was to be abolished, and that all would vote according to the merits of every question, without regard to race or previous condition.

The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Matthew G. Emery.

Third Ward Reform Emery Republican Association.

The regular weekly meeting of this association was held last night at Wills' hall, Seventh street. The president (A. H. Kinzer, esq.) called the association to order, with Mr. Wm. H. Stewart as secretary. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and great enthusiasm was manifested for the cause of reform.

Some twenty persons were enrolled as members of the association; after which the several standing committees reported progress.

It was moved and seconded that a mass meeting of the citizens of the ward be held on Thursday evening next for the purpose of nominating a ward ticket.

The motion was not agreed to, and it was decided to hold a primary election.

Adjourned.

Meeting of Emery Ward Club Representatives.

Yesterday afternoon the president of the several Emery state associations at the headquarters, on the corner of Seventh and D streets, the object being to consult together in reference to the grand Emery mass meeting to come off on Tuesday evening next. The reports of the presidents were of the most encouraging character, and it was reported that the vast concourse of citizens on the above occasion will be the means of telling that he is esteemed in this city for peace, the brave patriotic, bankers, and tributes to be provided being of a nature that must enlist the greatest enthusiasm in behalf of Matthew G. Emery, the people's choice for the mayoralty.

LEGS DIMINISHED.—Benefit resulting from it, as exemplified in the case of Mr. Thos. Hyde, of Philadelphia. Mr. J. F. Ellis, Mr. E., we are told, took out a policy for $5,000 in the "Widows' and Orphans' Benefit" Life Insurance Company of New York, on the 25th April, 1845, and died on the 24 February, 1855. During this time (a period short of five years) he paid into the company premiums to the amount of $611.15, and received four dividends, amounting in the aggregate to $512.34; thus in fact paying to the company, in all this time, but $98.81. His widow has lately received, through the agent in this city, (W. N. P. Cassin, an old resident of Washington,) a check for the full amount of the policy, $5,000. The widow thus getting a thousand dollars for every hundred paid by her deceased husband. Think of this, heads of families! Is it not a duty, and one to them most near and dear to you—wife and children—and from whom you may be unexpectedly called away, to make provision for them now—it may be to place them beyond want in the future?

THE CONCERT by the choir of the Seventh-street Presbyterian church, assisted by prominent vocalists of the city, which took place last evening was well attended. Mr. Hall, the leader, in charge, acquitted himself with taste and skill. Most prominent among the selections rendered were the trio "Roderick Vich Alpine," by Mrs. Lizzie Pope, Miss Clara Hosmer, and Mr. Harmer; the "A, B, C" duet, by Mrs. McKeogh and W. G. Morgan; the chorus "O Rest in the Lord," from "Elijah;" the quartie "What Beams so Bright," and "Shells of Ocean," song by Miss Lizzie Hensing.

Mr. Robert Ball sang "Per Pietate" with fine artistic effect, and Mr. George Dalton's full, rich voice was heard to excellent advantage in Rossini's "Cujus." Among the most attractive, however, were duet, duet "I know a Bank," by Mrs. Lizzie Pope and Miss Jessie Pugh, and the exquisite solo "Consider the Lilies," song by Mrs. Pope in the most charming manner. Altogether, the concert was most pleasing, and will be considered a complete success.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—Henry Tabeje was committed to jail yesterday by Justice Weaver for the larceny of a carpet from Henrietta Newton.

Justice Pearson sent Parade Cook to jail for larceny.

On Tuesday James Parker, a colored, fell from a ladder while painting a house on Twelfth street, near O, and broke his right leg above the ankle, besides being severely bruised about the chest. He was promptly cared for.

Messrs. T. Lucas & Co., the contractors for the bridge over the canal at Sixth street, commenced work yesterday.

Edward Allen (colored) was fined $5 by Justice Scrivener for peddling goods without license.

GEORGETOWN ARRIVALS.—Sixty-two hundred bushels of wheat were sold on Change yesterday as follows: 300 bushels at $1.40; 5,500 bushels at $1.38.

Two runaways from Maryland were arrested here last evening by Officer Talkman, and are held at the station-house until the arrival of their friends, who have been notified.

On last Saturday an assault and robbery was committed on a colored man named Nelson Warren, near the Aqueduct bridge, by Wm. Cole and Henry Mason, both colored. They were arrested yesterday morning and sent to jail for court by Justice Huckley.

GRAND CHORUS.—Last night's rehearsal at Lincoln Hall was well attended and the music carefully practiced under the leadership of Dr. Gaddard. It is safe to assume that with another rehearsal and a full attendance these selections will be ready to perform in a creditable manner. The Marine Band will be present at the next rehearsal, and it is expected that many of our best singers, who were unable to attend last night, will then be present.

COMPLIMENTARY SOIREE.—Professor T. G. Martel will give a complimentary soiree to his pupils, their parents and friends, to all of whom he extends the most cordial invitation to attend at his academy, on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. This soiree is given at the solicitation of many families and friends of the pupils, who were unable to be present at the May ball on the 5th instant.

CHURCH FESTIVAL.—By an advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that the strawberry festival of the Central Congregational church, will continue at Masonic Temple to-day and to-morrow afternoon and evening. The berries are brought each day from Wilmington, N. C. The rooms were crowded last night.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from Messrs. George A. Whittaker & Co., corner Tenth and D streets, an assortment of McBrayer & Cameron's pens, which they call the "Waverly," "Olde," "Owl," and "Parkside." These pens possess the very embodiment of delicacy, smoothness, and grace, combining great strength with durability. Call at Whittaker's and examine them.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—Thomas C. Smith was arraigned before Justice Smith, charged by T. H. Regan with obtaining goods from him to the amount of $127 under false pretenses. The accused was held to bail for a hearing this morning.

A FINE BAY MARE, an excellent saddle horse, and a covered express wagon are offered for sale. Can be seen at the stable No. 171 G street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

THREE HOUSES, containing six rooms each, in a healthy locality, are offered for sale, on easy terms. Apply to Sharding Barbe, No. 402 Madison street, (Sixteenth,) between F and G.

THE DIRECTORS of the Washington skating park announce that there will be a grand ball race for a prize at the park on Monday afternoon, at 5 30 o'clock. Great sport may be expected.

BILLIARDS.—Messrs. Phelan and Dion, both famous in both continents as experts in handling the cue, will give an exhibition of their marvelous control of the ivories at Miller's hall, Theater building, this evening.

REGISTRATION IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—The registration in the Seventh ward was continued yesterday, with a total of 434; 379 of whom were white, and 55 colored.

EMORY HARVEY, No. 330 Pennsylvania avenue, has just received a large invoice of seasonable dry goods for ladies wear.

A GOOD journeyman barber is wanted. Apply at the St. James Hotel.

THE [illegible] of the Masonic Hall are expected to meet, for rehearsal, this afternoon at 4 30 o'clock.

Keep the resolutions as adopted by the presidents of the several Emery ward clubs.

BASE BALL.

THE GAME YESTERDAY—A SPLENDID CONTEST—ATHLETICS vs. OLYMPICS—WASHINGTON BOYS THE VICTORS—SCORE, 11 TO 14.

An immense concourse of ladies and gentlemen attended at the grounds of the Olympic Base Ball Club, corner of Sixteenth and R streets, to witness the second of a series of match games between the favorite Olympics and the famed Athletic Club, of Philadelphia. This club visited our city a few weeks ago to play the game, but were prevented by reason of the heavy rain storm. Yesterday the weather was all that could be desired, and the contest was witnessed by hundreds of our best citizens and their families.

The result of the game was a victory for the Washingtonians, much to the surprise of the crowd, who at least only dared hope for a few score for the Philadelphians. Both sides played well, but few errors appearing on either side. The following is our report of—

THE GAME.

Mr. J. J. Saunders being been chosen umpire, called game at 3 40 o'clock, the Olympics going to the field.

First Innings.—Beach first at the bat, and was given the base on three balls. McBride passed a foul one to Kelly, who threw it wild to first, letting Beach home. Malone captured on a fly by Fisher. Fisher was put out by the same style. Gemmerdorfer sent his compliments to Robinson on the fly and retired. McBride made a tally. Chas. Fisher, Jr., and Robinson gave a safe one to right field for two bases. Force out on a foul bound by Malone. Hunter brought Robinson home on a hard hit to left field. Lynch, Burroughs and Rickard first for Beach and Fisher. Hunter left.

Second Innings.—Wallace put on three bases, Rickard following the fly ball to Kelly. Rickard stopped at the first by Force's throw to Hunter. Round O.

Leach sent a fast fly to Rickard and Fisher. Kelly was similarly disposed of by Rickard and Fisher. Kelly, after making three strikes, made his first on a long throw by Malone. Holly put the ball out by sending a fly to Leach. Wallace was left.

Third Innings.—Pratt outfoxed on a fly captured by Robinson; Beach put on three safeties, Malone following suit. Fisher put on three safeties, Gemmerdorfer following suit. Hunter put on three safeties, Robinson following suit. Lynch put on a long hit to right field, brought Beach home, making the winning run. Gemmerdorfer and Hunter left home, Malone put on a foul by Malone; Force brought Gemmerdorfer home on a hard hit. Hunter changed places by a neat hit to right field, brought Beach home, making the winning run. Gemmerdorfer and Hunter left home. Rickard