National Republican.

WEDNESDAY MORNING ..... JUNE 8, 1870.

THE AMERICAN UNION ACADEMY OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

The policy of our Government has been heretofore characterized by a magnanimous and elevated disposition to foster and encourage all efforts for the advancement of science, learning and art. But the proceedings of the United States Senate of Saturday, the 28th of May last, must humble the pride of many a devotee and patron in those several branches of knowledge.

During last fall, on *full deliberation* and mature reflection, an association was formed, unknown having for its object the advancement of literature, science and art, on the basis or with the view, among other things, of *securing co-operation and concert of action* by means of branches and connections with institutions of learning in the several States and Territories, national in its features and character, and not exclusive, further than that "known proficiency in *some branch of knowledge*" and *an election by a* unanimous ballot were made essential to membership.

The fifth article of the constitution of the academy shows the scope and field of labor prescribed, as follows:

"To facilitate the business of the Academy the following departments, to which others may hereafter be added, shall be organized, viz:

1. A department of mathematics, engineering and mechanics.
2. Of physics and chemistry.
3. Of medical science and hygiene.
4. Of psychology, ethics and social science.
5. Of Ethnology and national history.
6. Of archæology, or geography and civil history.
7. Of philology and literature.
8. Of fine arts, architecture and music.
9. Of law and polity.
10. Of finance, statistics and political economy.

Each of these departments shall be under the supervision of a committee consisting of three members, who shall examine, review, and, if approved, report for publication, all papers in their several departments presented to the academy; and the members of these committees, together with the officers herein before provided for, shall constitute the council of the Academy."

Each member is required to belong to at least one Department, but not exceeding five.

And the 8th article shows its importance to the public interests, as follows:

ARTICLE VIII.—Questions Submitted.—Questions pertinent to the scope of the several Departments of the Academy, and of importance to the public interest, which may be officially submitted to the Academy, or its branches, by the officers of the General or State Governments, or by any Association, shall have exempt consideration, and shall be responded to in such mode as the Academy shall prescribe."

No one member proposes to give attention to the subjects of all the several departments, but each one proposes to devote some portion of the leisure time of his life, either to the general business of the advancement of the institution, or to the subjects of some one or more of the departments.

The persons who took part as the founders of this institution number about fifty, and their names appear attached to the constitution; and the persons elected, who have accepted and become members of the Academy since, exceed one hundred and forty in number. The members of the association have made no vain pretensions to superiority or exclusiveness, nor have they ever assumed to be the *embodiment* or representative of the men of science and learning in this country. But they have kindly invited co-operation and concert of action from all who are qualified and take an interest in the purposes of the institution, either as the friends and patrons of science and learning or as proficients in some one or more of the branches.

Without any vaunting pretensions, the members of the Academy commenced their labors with regularity and system. Quite a number of important and interesting papers have been read before the different departments, and reported to the Academy, a few of which have been already published. And the department of Physics and Chemistry have made a report, on an application of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on the subject of sachrometers and a standard of spirit meters, showing a thorough and successful scientific investigation, and which the officer at the head of internal revenue in the Treasury Department, has, in his communication to the Academy acknowledged to be of very great value to the government service.

In furtherance of the objects of the institution, *although not essential to its existence*, the Academy, through *a duly constituted committee*, made application to Congress for an act of incorporation. No appropriation of money or pecuniary aid was invoked, but simply *the franchise* to act as a legal person. Senator Hamlin, chairman of the committee to whom the application was referred, reported a bill to incorporate the association, and recommended its passage. When the bill was regularly reached in the Senate, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, objected to its consideration, which objection, by a single Senator, placed it so far down on the Calendar as to leave no hope of reaching it at the present session.

After this a member of the House, who is a member of the Academy, introduced the same bill into the House of Representatives, which, after due reference and a report of a committee, was passed by a unanimous vote. The bill, in due time, came up for action in the Senate, when Senator Sumner made his attack on the Academy on grounds very unsatisfactory to impartial minds. His first objection was *to the name* of the Academy! "It was too long"—"too high-sounding." The name of "American Union Academy" was adopted by the association—*first*, because the name of "National Academy" had been already appropriated by the close corporation of fifty; and, *second*, because co-operation and concert by means of branches and other connections in all the States and Territories were in contemplation.

Mr. Sumner's second objection was that this was an unbecoming imitation of the National Academy of France. In this the honorable Senator is under a mistake. The National Academy of France is a *close corporation* of a comparative few persons, and *strictly exclusive*. The "National Academy of Science" (which in fact is *national* in nothing but name) is a very humble attempt to imitate the institution in France. But this American institution is *just the reverse* of the French institution in the form of its organization, and invites co-operation and concert, and is popular in its character.

The Senator's third and remaining objection was that the founders and members of this academy are not fit representatives of the science and learning of the country, and not suitable persons to set on foot and start such an institution. Here the Senator again showed a want of information and a total misapprehension of the nature of the institution. This academy does not, in the nature of its organization, assume to be the embodiment or representative of the science and learning of the country.

It is *not a close or exclusive association* arrogating to itself the authority of the head and embodiment of the scientific men of the country. Its *doors are open to all*, having the requisite qualifications, and it proposes the accomplishment of its objects in the advancement and diffusion of knowledge by co-operation and concert from all quarters. It comprehends, in the form of its organization, rather the embodiment of the *constituency than the head* or *representative* of the men of science and learning of the country.

Who are the members of this Academy so much disparaged by Senator Sumner? They number at this time about two hundred. Six of them are presidents of colleges, to wit: Dr. John W. Draper, of the University of New York; Dr. J. G. Morris of the city of Baltimore; Dr. James C. Welling, of St. Johns College at Annapolis; Gen. O. O. Howard, of Howard University; and Dr. L. C. Loomis, of Philadelphia. Thirty-six of them are filling professorships in colleges, and nine have heretofore occupied such a position; fourteen are authors of works, some of very high reputation, which are before the world; seven are professional chemists; three professional geologists; six are artists, one of whom stands among the first in the country; ten are men of known proficiency in civil engineering; thirty-three are physicians, some of whom have attained very high distinction; ten are learned theologists.

The President of the United States, Gen. U. S. Grant, and his Secretary, Gen. Horace Porter, and also Admiral D. D. Porter, of the United States Navy, and the Secretary of War, Gen. Belknap, (who are members,) are men not unknown to the world of letters, and the practical application of whose proficiency in knowledge have very largely contributed to save the great interests and high destiny of this country. Thirty-one of the members are persons employed in the several Departments of the Government on account of their scientific attainments. And forty-nine of the members belong to the legal profession, some of whom have reached the highest honors, including the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and four of his Associate Justices.

One of the learned Senators, who, indeed, advocated the passage of the bill, thought it somewhat ridiculous for "old lawyers" to join a literary and science association, as *"they did not know the difference between a parallel of latitude and a parallel of longitude!"* If the honorable Senator will refer to the *National Medical Journal*, of April last, he will find a paper on the subject of meteorology, read before this Academy in March by Mr. Dille, one of the old lawyers to whom the allusion applied, which would have done honor to a member of the National Academy of France. It is true, that with some lawyers the law is simply *a trade*, but with others it is a *matter of science*, and that of the highest order.

In order to defeat the incorporation of this Academy, Senator Wilson has introduced a bill into the Senate to incorporate what he has termed "The National Academy of Letters and Art," naming something over one hundred of the prominent persons known to the literary and scientific world, a number of whom are living in Europe. This has been manifestly done without the knowledge and consent of the proposed corporators, without any previous understanding or organization, and without any request or application for a charter made by them.

The American Union Academy have no opposition to make to this or any other incorporation. If asked in good faith, let it be granted. If in the wide field of labor in the advancement and diffusion of knowledge new and additional institutions and auxiliaries can be brought in, the members of the American Union Academy will cordially welcome them, and never will be found disposed to oppose them by way of disparagement or detraction.

In a laudable effort for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge the usual magnanimous and generous recognition of the Government is all that is asked.

AMERICAN COMMERCE ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN—IMPORTANCE OF FIELD'S CABLE.

The vast importance of securing our commercial interests on the Pacific is not generally realized by the American people. They would be terrified at the bare thought of the annihilation of American commerce of the Atlantic, and in fact the subject of the dimunition of that commerce in consequence of the events of the late war is in the minds of all, and it is discussed in all commercial circles, and the best means are sought to rebuild it.

While this is commendable, and every means should be used to accomplish it, there is another field where the prospects are richer and the returns incalculable. A moment's reflection will show the necessity of the United States taking advantage of its central position between Europe and Asia at the earliest possible moment, and by making use of the natural advantages which it possesses securing that supremacy upon the Pacific to which it is entitled.

Comparatively trifling investments at the present time will prove the germ of future wealth and greatness, to an extent which cannot now be estimated.

Asia will soon begin, has already begun, to feel the quickening effects of steam and electricity, and a few years will lead to a development surpassing the advance of generations in the past. In our efforts to secure our just share of the benefits to be derived from this development the importance of cable communication between the two coasts is of the highest importance. In support of these views we publish the following able address, and invite for it a careful perusal:

REMARKS OF THE HON. JOHN E. WARD, LATE U. S. MINISTER TO CHINA, BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: By your kind permission, and at the request of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, whose friendship it has been my privilege for many years to enjoy, I appear before you to say something in behalf of that great work in which he is so deeply interested.

The revival of American navigation and commerce is now the most absorbing topic of the press, of the statesmen, and of the people of this country. For the accomplishment of that object we must look to the Pacific ocean. The Atlantic is now crowded with lines of steamers built and navigated at a cost with which no natural competition. Two Pacific, commanding the great trade of China, which has enriched every nation that has ever acquired or controlled it, is unoccupied. Thither we are invited by our geographical position. On one side this ocean is China, with its crowded population of four hundred millions—the finest agriculturalists in the world, yet sometimes starving for want of food; on the other are the United States, with a sea-coast line of 2,800 miles on this same ocean, and with two billion of acres of unoccupied land.

The natural channel for the great products of China is across this ocean, through the Golden Gate to San Francisco. The products of the two countries invite our closest relationship. By the report of the Hon. Joseph Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, it will be seen that in 1866 Europe exported to the East, in bullion, fifty-eight millions of dollars, making, with the thirteen years next previous, an aggregate of $611,000,000. This yield of our Pacific slope alone is sufficient to discharge this heavy balance of trade. "We are able," (as Mr. Wilson says), "by direct export from that source, to lay down silver in Eastern Asia at less than half the expense of sending it by London to be transmitted through Egypt and India, as hitherto; thus enabling us to pay the indebtedness of the entire West, and making our great commercial centres the clearing-houses of the world." Our political relations with China assure to us an advantage over all other nations. The Chinese Government and people thoroughly understand and fully appreciate what is, and ever has been, the policy of this country towards them—one not of conquest and acquisition, but of peace and commercial intercourse alone. One of the Governors of Canton, in a memorial to the Emperor, said, in speaking of the United States, "They are a brave people, but have not come to China to make war, but to trade."

The telegraph has now become an absolute necessity to trade and commerce. So rapid have become and are the fluctuations of prices, that the modern merchant will inevitably avoid every mart, no matter how advantageous in other respects, where he is deprived of its aid. If, by some decree, no wire could in future ever pass over the Island of Manhattan, the city of New York, with all its untold advantages, would undoubtedly cease to be the commercial metropolis of this continent. It is demanded in every branch of business. The broker on Stock Exchange cannot wait for his messenger to bring him the price of stocks bought and sold; but the wire must run to his room, that it may announce that he has gained or lost, at the very birth of the transaction. The Caucasian race in the East, through whom its great trade is conducted and controlled, must, and will have the aid of this great invention. Accustomed to its use at home, they will not forego the advantages they derive from it, because of their residence abroad.

Rapid transportation of their ventures is not as important to them as the immediate information of their arrival, the condition of the market, and the board of directors for the communicate their wishes to their correspondents. By no action of our Government will this great work be thwarted or delayed. Let us refuse to assume its control, and from British Columbia, instead of San Francisco, the cable will soon be laid by the government or people of Great Britain to her own colony at the mouth of the Canton river. Then, by an extension across the continent through her own territories, the wires will be around the world, and the United States have control of not one inch, but be made entirely dependent for their communications upon the will of a rival nation. This immortal discovery, due to the genius of one of our own people, its greatest development accomplished by the restless energy and patriotism of another, is thus disgracefully abandoned to our rivals.

The incorporators named in the bill, Cyrus W. Field, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Wilson G. Hunt, Samuel F. B. Morse, Dudley Field, William H. Webb and Darius Ogden Mills, are neither speculators nor adventurers, but are men known throughout the civilized world, and honored wherever commercial integrity is recognized as a virtue. They are asking no aids from Congress, but offer in exchange vastly more than they receive. They propose to accomplish a work which will require the expenditure of ten millions of dollars in gold. They assume all the hazard and risk of its successful completion. They ask nothing from the nation until success has been achieved. Then, they petition for no charity, but simply ask that this Government will guarantee to us their unrivaled means of communication to such an extent as will pay them $500,000 a year for the next twenty years—just five per cent. on the proposed investment—giving to it, its officers and agents, in the transmission of its messages, at all times a priority over all other nations, corporations, or private persons. All these messages are to be free of charge if not exceeding in the aggregate, at the regular tariff rates, five hundred thousand dollars in any one year.

Wholly to divest this enterprise of any appearance of speculation and present it, as it is, a great work prompted by patriotism, it is further provided that after the cable has been successfully laid at the risk of the incorporators, the United States may at any time take and appropriate it, its property and appurtenances, to the use of the Government, upon paying to the Company the actual cost, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the time the whole capital of the Company shall have been fully paid by the stockholders—deducting therefrom the full amount of moneys theretofore paid to and received by them for or on account of dividends, interest, or earnings of the Company. Or, "the United States may, at their ele tion, in like manner take and appropriate the said telegraph line, its property and appurtenances, upon the payment of the appraised value of the same in gold, that value to be ascertained by five appraisers, one of whom are to be selected by the President of the United States, two by the Directors of the Company, and a fifth to be chosen by those four, all of whom shall be duly sworn or affirmed to well and faithfully value and appraise the said telegraphline, its property and appurtenances, according to the true value thereof in gold."

The act of Congress which gives to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company $500,000 per annum for carrying the mails across the Pacific has commanded the entire approbation of every section of the country, and of all classes of citizens. This sum is more than 10 per cent. upon the value of the property of the company used in this service, and gives a communication once every month. For 5 per cent. upon the value of their property, the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company propose to furnish the Government with means of communication every hour in the day.

We are necessitated to keep in the China seas a naval force increasing with our commercial and maritime development. Admiral Porter, in his able letter to Mr. Field, has clearly illustrated the vast importance of this work to the department with which he is connected, and with the operations of which he is so familiar. No one for a moment will question that if the Admiral in command in those seas could be in constant communication with the department, and the officers of our Eastern ports, so that in any emergency the vessels under his command might be concentrated, or his squadron increased, four vessels would be as useful to him as six now are, and this difference alone would repay to the Government its expenditure.

In the present transition state of the East, our foreign relations in that quarter may at any moment become complicated, either with the Eastern Powers or with the representatives of the Western nations accredited there. What over-estimate of its value can there be placed upon the ability of our ministers at all times to have the means of communicating in their own language, by their own cable, direct with their own Government?

Mr. Chairman, in this great Eastern drama the part hitherto performed by the United States may justly kindle the pride of every citizen. That commerce which for centuries to monopolize—to secure which mercantile ingenuity, crafty diplomacy, and military power have been unscrupulously and vigorously employed—will, if this Government is but true to itself, be diverted from its artificial channel and made to flow over its natural bed. Already have we bridged the ocean with a fleet of magnificent palaces, and annihilated the distance which had separated our Pacific shores from the riches of the East. Through the triumphs of our arts and sciences the ponderous gates of the Rocky Mountains have been flung open that those treasures might find a pathway from ocean to ocean. A grand foundation has been laid and a noble superstructure erected. Leave not the work unfinished and incomplete. Crown its summit with this electric capstone, and "put a girdle round about earth in forty minutes."

THE RELEASE OF THE BALTIMORE PLUG UGLIES.

On Thursday last we received information that about forty plug uglies from the vicinity of Fells Point, Baltimore, were to leave that city, to be used in creating a disturbance in the Third and Fourth wards in this city on election day, and that they had expressed a determination to "go for" George W. Hatton. This information was communicated to the proper authorities, who conferred with the police authorities in Baltimore, and the departure of these cut-throats was duly telegraphed by the police of that city on Monday morning.

Lieutenant Kelley with a squad of twelve men was detailed to proceed to the depot, and if necessary make an attempt to jump the train at the Hanover head. Lieutenant Kelley sent one half his force to that point "along and behind the train" commencing on one side and the other, and he himself commenced on another attempt to get off the train at the Hanover depot between the two points.

The police succeeded in bagging fifteen of the gang, and upon taking their prisoners before Justice Chase they were found loaded down with pistols, brass-knuckles, billies and slung-shots. In fact they were perfect walking arsenals.

Justice Chase got rid of the officers by sending the culprits to jail, and subsequently had the criminals brought before him, when some twenty-five were sent to their destination in the Third and Fourth wards. Lieut. Kelly recognized them upon their arrival, and ordered the men to keep close to them wherever they went and stop any demonstration in the hall, and then sought finding their plan of operations exposed with all speed and left town.

In the action of these rowdies and the premeditated arrangements shown we have a confirmation of the information that these parties were hired to be the outsiders of the wards for bad purposes, and the act of Justice Chase in releasing these would-be murderers is in no wise creditable to that officer.

THE VOTE AND THE REGISTRATION.—We give below a table showing the vote in each ward, as compared with the registration:

Ward.	Registration.	Vote.	No. of Majority.
1	2,798	2,511	287
2	2,600	2,368	232
3	2,397	2,063	334
4	2,877	2,346	31
5	2,600	2,579	21
6	1,855	1,735	20
7	3,081	2,264	808

By this table it will be seen that the Fifth ward in the banner ward, having polled within fourteen votes of its entire registration. The Sixth comes next, only twenty-one staying away. It was to these two wards the threats of "spotting" the Democratic tickets, after their return from the corporation hand-bill (since defunct) seem to all suspected. The independence of the Government employees is shown in the votes cast. The aggregate of machinists employed in the number of votes cast in each of these wards, 1,776.

The heaviest falling off is in the wards registering the highest number of colored votes, which is readily accounted for by the fact that there were many colored men who feared to vote the Democratic ticket, and who was the Brown ticket. Had there been no attempt at coercion, and a plain, ballot used, as contemplated by the law, there would not have been a Brown candidate elected, and Mr. Emory's majority would have been over four thousand.

THE CHORAL SOCIETY.—The Choral Society met last evening at the residence of Mr. Samuel Young, on Eleventh street, between L and M, mainly for the purpose of a special rehearsal for the concert of the day in prospect to glide down the river on the steamer Lady of the Lake on their excursion, which will take place on Friday next. It is intended that this excursion shall be the most complete and brilliant affair of the season, and the committee of arrangements will spare no exertion which shall tend to that result.

The Lady of the Lake is one of the most commodious, and ample facilities will be afforded for dancing. Messrs. Harvey & Holden will cater for the party, and that fact is alone sufficient to insure the best of everything. The band of the "brass man" will be fully provided for. The rehearsal last night indicated that the concert will be a most complete success. After the rehearsal was over a select instrumental music was performed Mr. Harry C. Sherman and Professor Knoll, after which the members were most handsomely entertained by their generous host, and the pleasant gathering was protracted until nearly midnight.

THE FUNERAL OF JOHAR D. HOOVER.—The funeral services of the late Jonah D. Hoover took place at the Church of the Epiphany, on G street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, yesterday, Rev. Dr. Stearns officiating. The remains were encased in one of Weaver's patent cases, covered with black cloth and lined with rolled silk. The inscription on the silver plate was as follows: "Jonah D. Hoover. Born November 8, 1821; died June 5, 1870." Messrs. Harvey & Marr were the undertakers. The interment was made in Rock Hill Cemetery. The pall-bearers were W. W. Corcoran, George W. Riggs, James G. Hervey, Dr. J. R. Blake, James M. Carlisle, R. T. Merrick, Alexander Hunter, and Senator Stockton. Before the services Mr. Clark Mills took a plaster cast of Mr. Hoover's face for a marble bust to be executed by Fisk Mills for the family of deceased.

PAYMENT OF BONDS ON THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.—As the payment of bonds and interest on the election is now in order, it would be desirable to know when Contract or Morse will fulfill his promise of "crowing on his bells to Georgetown," in the event of R. C. Brown being defeated. Several politicians have invariably fulfilled the obligations they placed themselves under in case of defeat over "King their bids.

A notable case of this kind will occur if money or betting bonds are paid to Major Ben. Perley Poore wheeling a barrel of apples or potatoes a long distance some years ago. If Morse could be induced to hold good to his voluntary pledge, and then he would announce the day of the performance of it, the largest crowd of the season would gather to witness the snakelike exhibition. Let the Major name his day.

ELECTION IN BLADENSBURG.—An election for town commissioners of Bladensburg came off on Monday. There were two tickets in the field, the Citizen and the Radical Republican. The citizen ticket was voted as follows:

Citizens' Ticket.—Harrison Wallis, 83; Charles A. Wells, 82; Thomas O. Latimer, 81; George W. Coldstream, 81; Charles Parker, 45.

Republican Ticket.—E. F. Gorman, 36; Andrew Foulks, 36; G. M. Lawrence, 36; Andrew Lowe, 37; Wm. Beckett, 31.

O. WITMER, grocer, No. 1916 Pennsylvania avenue, between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, is selling his large and well-selected stock of goods at remarkably low prices. Read his advertisement.

ROBERT E. GRAHAM, corner of Ninth and D streets, has at his carriage emporium a large stock of first-class carriages, to which he invites the inspection of the public.

THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY known as Keerong is offered for sale or rent. For description see advertisement, and for particulars inquire of Samuel Davidson, No. 119 D street northwest.

A SPECIAL CONCLAVE of Columbia Commandery No. 2 will be held at the Asylum, corner of Tenth and F streets, this evening, at 8 27 o'clock.

TEXAS WILL BE a meeting of the Liquor Dealers' Association this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Trades' Union Hall.

A GOOD MECHANIC is wanted to purchase the tools and fixtures of a brass finishing and model shop. Inquire at No. 462 F street.

A LIGHT WAGON and a set of single harness are offered for sale cheap. Can be seen at the Government stables.

On Monday afternoon Lord Derby laid the corner stone of the new Stanley Hospital, to be erected in Liverpool. Appropriate speeches were made by Lord Derby and other celebrities. A large crowd of people witnessed the ceremonies.

BASE BALL.

SECOND MEETING OF THE FOREST CITY AND OLYMPIC.

THE FOREST CITY VICTORIOUS.

Score 8 to 7.

The second meeting of the Forest City Club, of Rockford, Illinois, and the Olympics, of this city, took place yesterday, in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators, among whom were many distinguished persons, and resulted in a close victory for the visiting club.

The Game.

WITNESS F. Williams, of the National Club, having been chosen umpire, and witness of the toss, the Olympics took the field.

First Inning.—Simmons (1) the bat, and passed out on a foul (1). Wolf (2) out. Barnes drove a beauty past third base for the first hit. Addy batted him out at second base, and made first; Barnes stole (1) to second, where he was left. Spalding set on foul tip to Ewell. Gilmey passed a short fly (1) caught fair for one base. Holly to first, on Addy's close fielding. Gilmey home on a pass ball. Force resulted his base on an overthrow by Addy to first. Hasley out at the first by Doyle. Hastings brought Force in, and went to second on a fine hit (1) centre field. Leech out at first, by Barnes and Doyle. Billings taken on the fly by Hastings—three runs.

Second Inning.—Hastings reached his base on a fly sniff by Robinson, and then to third on Beverly's wild throw to second. Doyle out on the fly by Robinson. Hastings scoring. Silvey taken on the fly by Gilmey. Foley out at first by Force—1 run.

Ewell stopped at the first by Foley and Doyle. Robinson went (1) first on three balls, and then to second on a pass ball by Gilmey. Gilmey reached home on the third and made second; Barnes brought home both in and was put out in attempting to make his third; Simmons made his base on a fly sniff by Leech. Barnes to first on Hasley's error; Addy sent him home and made his base to other; Spalding out at the first by Force and Holly. Four runs.

Force taken on a foul by Hastings; Hasley retired to the same manner; Force made his base on a fine hit (1) and made the third on a poor throw to second by Hastings; Leech closed the game by going out at the first by Addy and Doyle.

The game closed 4 to 0 o'clock. The following is the score:

FOREST CITY.	O.	R.	OLYMPIC.	O.	R.
Simmons, c. f.	2	1	Gilmey, c. f.	2	1
Barnes, 2 b.	2	1	Holly, 1 b.	4	1
Addy, s. s.	2	1	Force, s. s.	2	1
Spalding, p.	3	0	Hasley, 2 b.	3	0
Hastings, c.	2	2	Hastings, c. f.	4	1
Doyle, 1 b.	2	0	Leech, p.	3	0
Silvey, r. f.	3	0	Billings, 3 b.	3	0
Foley, 3 b.	2	1	Ewell, c.	3	0
Barnes, l. f.	2	1	Robinson, l. f.	3	0
Total	20	8	Total	27	7

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Forest City	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	0
Olympic	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0

Earned Outclubs—Hastings 1, Foley 3, Barnes 2, Spalding 1, Silvey 1—12. Hastings 5, Gilmey 2, Robinson 3, Ewell 1, Leech 1, Force 2—13.

Foul Bound Catches—Hastings 1, Ewell 2.

Base Play—Put out by Doyle 10, Barnes 2, Foley 1—13. Assisted by Barnes 4, Addy 3, Foley 2—11. Put out by Holly 7, Billings 1, Hasley 1—9. Assisted by Force 7, Billings 1—8.

Out on Fouls—Forest City, 6; Olympics, 6.

Double Plays—Barnes and Doyle.

Total Bases on Hits—Forest City, 10; Olympic, 14.

Left on Bases—Forest City, 5; Olympic, 9.

Called Balls—Spalding, 19; Leech, 21.

Passed Balls—Hastings, 4; Ewell, 2.

Time of Game—2 hours.

Umpire—Mr. Williams, National Club.

Scorers—Messrs. Cone and Miller.

To-day the Forest City will play the Nationals on the National's grounds, and as soon as the game is over the Jefferson and Forest City will have a meeting. The National's game will commence promptly at 3.30 p. m.

To-morrow the Haymakers of Lansingburg will play a lively game with the Olympic club on their grounds.

On Friday the Nationals and Haymakers play, when

On Saturday the Stars, of Brooklyn, meet the Nationals. As the Stars are the champion amateurs we may expect a fine display of skill.

When the game closed the members of the Olympic club were unanimously savage on account of the loss, proclaiming loudly that they were the losers by reason of errors of judgment given by the umpire in the ninth inning.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

Escape of the Supposed Murderer.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning John Hart, colored, being in an alley running from First to Second streets east, and D and E streets, was struck in the head with an axe by Henry Brown, also colored. The wound inflicted is reported as fatal, the forehead and skull being crushed by the blow. It appears that Hart has been intimate with the wife of Brown, and yesterday morning, going to his home, he found Mrs. Hart whipping his (Brown's) children. Brown then went into the yard and procured an axe, with which he returned and delivered a blow over the head. The wounded man was taken to Providence Hospital by Officers Fitzpatrick and Atchison, where Drs. Ford and Thompson examined the wound and pronounced it of a fatal nature.

After committing the deed Brown escaped, but the police were soon on the track. The last heard of him was that he had been seen near the Chain bridge, evidently on his way to Virginia.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

Ho! For Salt River—Passengers Take Notice.

On Monday morning next, 13th instant, the noted steamer "Dolphin" will leave the Seventh street, wharf, for Salt River. The officers of the vessel are competent, energetic, and perfectly reliable, and passengers need not fear shipwreck. The officers are—Sayles J. Bowen, commander; Wm. B. Morse, purser; Wm. A. Cook, pilot; Martin Cronin, chief engineer; Andrew Gleason, fireman, and Chas. James H. O'Haines, paymaster. Perry Carson will act as caterer on the occasion.

A Portion of the Long Bridge Destroyed.

The steamer Rattlesnake, laden with a thousand tons of coal, left the Consolidation Company's wharf, Georgetown, yesterday afternoon shortly after 5 o'clock for a Richmond port. As it neared the Long bridge the draw on the Virginia side was opened to allow it to pass through. For some reason the steamer, instead of keeping to her course, drifted (?) the eastward, striking the pier immediately east of the draw and destroying not less than one hundred and fifty feet of the bridge, all of which will have to be rebuilt. The steamer was wedged into the broken timbers, and considerably damaged about the bow and larboard side.

The Long Bridge has for some time past needed thorough repairs, and as travel over it will necessarily be suspended, owing to the above accident, it is to be hoped that the Member will have the work thoroughly and speedily done.

A United States Official Participating in Election Frauds.

The Democrats were desperate for several days, and on Monday morning imported 45 colored and 4 white men from Baltimore, for the purpose of voting for the Democratic candidate for Congress. One of them was marshaled by John L. Thomas, jr., Collector of the port of Baltimore. The police arrested the party, and found upon their persons a fraud on the ballot-box. In the afternoon the Baltimore roughs were taken to the depot, and John L. Thomas, it is said, furnished them with money and tickets to enable them to again reach Baltimore.

Will the Secretary of the Treasury please take notice of the fact that one of his officers was engaged in the mean business of trying to poll illegal voters in this District? Is such a man fit to hold office?

Local Brevities.

On Monday night a band of Democrats made an attack on the paint shop of Wm. Rutherford, on E street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, breaking 14 panes of glass and otherwise injuring the premises.

Henry Parker was arrested on Monday for assault and battery with intent to kill Wm. Johnson. He was held for a hearing by Justice Thompson.

Yesterday morning Tom Bowie was arrested by Lieut. Kelly for making threats toward John Lee. He was taken before Justice Walter, and becoming very impudent the Justice sent him to jail for 48 hours for contempt.

LAW COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The annual commencement of the law department of Columbian College will take place at the Congressional Church, corner of Tenth and G sts. n.w., this evening, at 8 o'clock. The Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter, one of the most brilliant orators in the Senate, will deliver the anniversary address, and the degrees will be conferred by Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., president of Columbian College. The Marine Band of Washington will be in attendance on the occasion, and the exercises will all be of the most interesting character. The names of the young gentlemen who will graduate to night have already been published.

OAK HILL CEMETERY.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Oak Hill Cemetery Company was held on Monday, and the following named gentlemen unanimously re-elected directors to serve during the year: W. W. Corcoran, Henry D. Cooke, Philip T. Berry, and M. W. Galt. The report of the board of directors for the past year was submitted and adopted. The report shows that during the year Mr. Corcoran has contributed upwards of one thousand dollars to the cemetery.

THE BEST YET.—Yesterday morning the subject of the election on Monday was the all absorbing topic in the vicinity of the City Hall, pervading even the court-room, and rating as far on the dignified bench. In the course of conversation with a distinguished judge and a well known citizen, the Judge remarked: "That he was glad to know that the citizens of Washington were tired of eating hash, and had changed their diet."

THE NOTORIOUS TOM BOWIE AGAIN.—Yesterday morning Tom Bowie created some excitement near the City Hall by threatening to kill a colored man named John Lee. For this Tom was arrested and taken before Justice Walter, where he behaved in a contemptuous manner. The Justice committed Bowie to jail on the charge of assault, and ordered him to be imprisoned twenty-four hours for contempt.

A SERIOUS THING LIFTS ITS HEAD.—R. H. Graham, carriage manufacturer, corner of Ninth and D streets, tell us that after the election of Monday was known, and before 5 o'clock p. m., he sold five carriages—more than had been purchased at his establishment for a week previous.

GEORGETOWN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—At the annual election of the stockholders of this company the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: R. R. Dodge, W. F. Sayman, A. H. Pickrell, George Waters, Richards Fettis, Wm. Buckner and H. W. Cropley. The board met last evening and re-elected the officers of the past year.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Dubant & Long real estate brokers, No. 475 E street, have sold for W. M. Seplin frame house and lot No. 633 south A street, between Sixth and Seventh streets east, Capitol Hill, for $1,0 0. Also, for J. W. Pickrell, lot 12, in square No. 25, Twenty-fifth street south Pennsylvania avenue, for 22 cents per foot.

(OFFICIAL.)

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Forty-First Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 15.]

AN ACT to admit the State of Mississippi to representation in the Congress of the United States.

Whereas the people of Mississippi have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican; and whereas the Legislature of Mississippi elected under said constitution has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas the performance of these several acts in good faith is a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said State of Mississippi is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States: *Provided*, That before any member of the Legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take the oath and subscribe, and file in the office of the secretary of State of Mississippi, for permanent preservation, an oath or affirmation in the form following: "I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, so help me God;" or under the pains and penalties of perjury, (as the case may be;) or such person shall in like manner take, subscribe and file the following oath or affirmation: "I, ——, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have, by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so help me God;" or under the pains and penalties of perjury, (as the case may be;) which oaths, or affirmations, shall be taken before and certified by any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths. And any person who shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely in taking either of such oaths or affirmations shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year, and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars. And in all trials for any violation of this act, the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths or affirmations, with proof of the signature of the party accused, shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath or affirmation was regularly and lawfully administered by competent authority: *And provided further*, That every such person who shall neglect for the period of thirty days next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe, and file such oath or affirmation as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken, to all intents and purposes, to have vacated his office: *And provided further*, That the State of Mississippi is admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions: First. That the constitution of Mississippi shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: *Provided*, That any alteration of said constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. Second. That it shall never be lawful for the said State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of the said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such as are required of all other citizens. Third. That the constitution of Mississippi shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

Approved, February 23, 1870.

[PUBLIC—No. 16.]

AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes, viz:

For the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, one million five hundred thousand dollars; and the following amounts of unexpended balances are hereby covered into the treasury, viz: Of the unexpended balance standing to the credit of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, one million four hundred thousand dollars; of the balance to the credit of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, three hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars; of the balance to the credit of the Bureau of Navigation, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and of the balance to the credit of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, nine hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars.

And these sums shall be covered in