National Republican.

SATURDAY MORNING JUNE 11, 1870.

SUNDAY READING.

The following earnest thoughts were written by Mrs. General Eastman, of this city, on the erection of a graceful Cross of St. John on the spire of the Episcopal Church of St. Mary, situate on Twenty-third street, between G and H streets, of which the Rev. Mr. McKee is pastor.

Mrs. Eastman is the authoress of several poetic and prose works which have attained to considerable eminence in the literary circles of Europe as well as our own country. Apart from their local interest these lines possess a poetic merit which render them attractive to the cultivated reader at large. They are entitled

OUR CROSS.

O Cross! O holy Cross! We see
With joy th[illegible] radiance divine.
St. Mary's too! thy Cross shall be
Our banner, beacon light, and sign.
O Son of God! once crucified!
Thy Cross our glory is, our pride.

Drawn by thy light we oft shall come,
O Holy Cross, to worship here;
Where thou art shining in our home,
What place so sacred and so dear?
O Holy Spirit! spread thy grace,
And bless and consecrate this place!

Thou blessed Cross! our shield and lower!
Thou art our Rock of Refuge, too.
The sorrows of life's darkest hour
Through thee our faith and love renew.
Our sins oft fill us with distress,
But Jesus is our righteousness.

O Saviour! on Thy words we lean;
We know Thine every word is true—
"And I, if I be lifted up,
Will draw all men unto me, too."
Draw us and guide us through life's road,
O Crucified! to Heaven! to God!

O Cross! St. Mary's Cross! we see
With joy th[illegible] radiance divine.
St. Mary's too! thy Cross shall be
Our banner, beacon light and sign.
O Three in One and One in Three!
Beneath this Cross we worship Thee.

WASHINGTON, D. C. MARY H. EASTMAN.
WEDNESDAY, June 4, 1870.

If the world did of itself follow the commands of God, religion would be unnecessary. If religion is subject to the world, then it is useless.

Own deeds are like children who are born to us; they live and act apart from our own will. Nay, children may be strangled, but deeds never; they have an indestructible life both in and out of our consciousness.—*George Eliot.*

MISBEHAVIOR in the house of worship shows a want of common respect and decency; hardens the heart, sears the conscience, moots the frowns of the Almighty. It is a disgrace to parents, and shows how greatly and shamefully they have neglected parental discipline.

HAPPY the heart whose meditations go up from the sweet objects scattered on every side of [illegible] to the sweeter objects mental eye is [illegible] permitted to see, but which will be revealed in [illegible] good time to all, whose faith looks up to him, who [illegible] died to reopen Paradise to the transgressor.

HE THAT KNOWS the heart, can recognize the unsyllabled thanksgiving and the penitence that expresses itself neither by sigh nor by tear. There are moods of the soul in which we prefer silence. But ordinarily, expression, utterance is most natural. Even when none but God is near, it helps us to assume a reverent attitude, and give audible expression to the feelings of our hearts.

WE HEAR of a church which has appointed a meeting to pray for those church members who can but who do not attend the church prayer meetings. This may in some places and circumstances be well; but, as the best way to draw flies is to expose honey, possibly the best way to get church members to the prayer meeting is to make the meeting so attractive that they will not be willing to stay away.

BLOT out Christianity, and you might as well blot out the sun. Heathen nations have not changed except as they have come in contact with those which have the gospel. Our material achievements, railroads and the like, rest upon the intelligence and security which the Christianity that we have has produced. The events of the past few years and the records of our daily journals tell us that every wolfish or carnal passion that ever existed in the human heart is still retained.

IF LOVE be the fulfilling of the law, yet duty like the air is everywhere made to press upon men from all sides. We may pour water into a vessel until it excludes the air, and water alone flows out; but the pressure of the air does not for a moment cease. If the water gets low, the air immediately fills the space. So in a renewed heart, love may spring up and prove the source of every emotion and act, overcoming the mere pressure of duty, but never casting off the fear of God.

AMONG the old Romans there prevailed the touching custom of holding the face of every new-born infant toward the heavens, signifying, by thus presenting its forehead to the stars, that it was to look above the world into celestial glories. It was a vague superstition; but Christianity dispels the fable, and gives us a clear realization of that pagan yearning, in the deep solicitude which all its disciples cherish for the spiritual welfare of the young. The design of the Sunday-school organization is to turn the faces of little children toward heaven, and prepare their spirits for immortal glory.—*Interior.*

REMEMBER WHOSE CREATURES THEY ARE. —It would prevent a great deal of cruelty and neglect of the dumb creatures, if we kept in mind that they are God's. They are God's horses, which men beat so unmercifully. They are God's oxen and cows which cruel people sometimes starve in their winter fodder, and beat so. They are God's sheep and lambs, which are often forgotten to be housed from the storm; and God's dogs and cats, which are so often kicked and abused by both grown-up people and children. They are the work of his hands and the creatures of his care; and they are as curiously and wonderfully formed as we are; and though they are dumb, and cannot plead for themselves, God will not forget our ill-treatment of them in the great day of account. "He shall have judgment without mercy, who hath showed no mercy."

AUGUSTUS TOPLADY.—When lying in the very vestibule of glory, to a friend's inquiry Toplady answered, with sparkling eye, "Oh, my dear sir, I cannot tell the comforts I feel in my soul; they are past expression. The consolations of God are so abundant that he leaves me nothing to pray for. My prayers are all converted into praise. I enjoy a heaven already in my soul." Within an hour of dying he added, "No mortal can live after the glories which God has manifested to my soul!" So died the writer of the beautiful hymn,

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me."

A FRIEND of mine has long been in a dark and troubled state of soul. He has been for some twenty or thirty years, trying to believe—in what, think you? In his own faith! Yes, he is trying to believe in his own faith, instead of believing in Jesus. Alas! what will this do for him? Does our faith contain our peace? Was faith crucified for us?

PRAYER.—The pastor of a church in Illinois said to a meeting in New York: "I asked for your prayers for my church, about two years ago, for the regenerating and prayer granting spirit of God that my labors might be blessed. They were answered in giving me seven praying souls, for which I am very thankful. But the rest of our little church is sleeping in indifference. Please pray for us again, that the merciful Lord may awaken them and convince the unconverted of the great need of their souls."

LATE HOURS.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached April 24 on "Late Hours" and the "Unfruitful Works of Darkness," and in the course of his sermon said: "If you want to make the ruin of a child sure give him liberty after dark. You cannot do anything nearer to insure damnation than to leave him at liberty to go where he will without restraint. After dark he will be sure to get into communication with people that will undermine all his good qualities. I do not like to speak to parents about their children, but there are thousands who think their child cannot do wrong. Their child will not lie, when his tongue is like a bended bow; he will not drink, when there is not a saloon within a mile of his father's house where he is not as well known as one of its own decanters; he never does iniquitous things, when he is rocking in bliss. Nineteen out of every twenty allowed perfect freedom at night will be wounded by it.

"There is nothing more important than for a child to be at home at night; or, if he is abroad, you should be with him. If he is to see any sights or take any pleasure, there is nothing that he should see that you should not see with him. It is not merely that the child should be broken down, but that there are thoughts that never ought to find a passage into a man's brain. As an eel, if he wriggles across a carpet will leave his slime, which no brushing can ever efface, so there are thoughts that can never be got rid of, once permitted to enter; and books and pictures under the lappels of their coats that will leave ideas in the mind of your child that can never be effaced. There are men who have heard a salacious song, and they never can forget it. They will regret having learned it to the end of their lives. I do not believe in a child's sowing life, as it is called, with its damnable lust and wickedness, to have all its imagination set on fire with the flames of hell. Nobody goes through this fire but they are burned, burned, burned; and they can never get rid of the scars."

GETTYSBURG.

THE BIRTH PLACE OF GREAT EVENTS.

Confirmation of the Reported Discovery of the Solvent of Calculus in the Waters of the

GETTYSBURG SPRING.

A Specific for our National Diseases.

[From correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]

Gettysburg, but a few years since, was a place hardly known beyond the limits of the State in which it lies; an obscure home of primitive people, without any especial claim to the world's notice. The channels and avenues of trade and travel in these days of steam ignore those ancient necessities that depend upon the configuration of the earth's surface. Railroads and electric telegraphs pass in straight lines under mountains, or over them, regarding only the shortest way to their destiny; and from this fact the little burg of the fertile Pennsylvania basin had been left out of the great trade maps.

But there came a day when steam was laid aside,—when war went back on our modern civilization, as the philosophical slang phrase has it—and when commerce and everything else depended on the movement of men carried forward on their own legs or by the feet of horses. Then it happened that two armies, striking from Virginia for the heart of Pennsylvania, found that their lines of March came together at Gettysburg. At Gettysburg, therefore, they met in three days of terrible armed violence, and from that day the quiet, picturesque village became a famous place in our history.

* * * * * * *

But there is another reason likely to give it interest—the discovery there of a medicinal spring of rare virtue. The chemical constituents of these waters and the already observed effects of their use promise to give to the Gettysburg spring a reputation greater than that of any other in this country, and not second to that held by such famous sources in Europe as Marienberg, Kissengen, and Vichy. It is not to be doubted that we have on this continent medicinal springs of as great value as any known elsewhere. The difference is that in such anciently inhabited countries as those of Europe, the curative qualities of the waters of every spring have become known through long observation of their effects. With us all this observation, or much of it, has yet to be made, and the discovery of the Gettysburg spring is a valuable contribution to that kind of knowledge most desirable for those afflicted with chronic diseases of the digestive organs or of the bones that had their origin in the blood of gouty parents.

Magnesia, lime, lithia and soda in combination with carbonic acid are the main bodies by weight of this water, but of these lithia is the most important substance. This in all probability gives the water its peculiar virtue; for this is the body whose presence enables the system to throw out certain poisons that it is otherwise impossible to eliminate. Certain inorganic substances taken in with the food make combinations in the system that are insoluble, and these combinations are deposited by the blood in the various tissues. So-called chalk stones found in the joints, and the stones that are so often present in the bladder are familiar instances of these. These concretions (calculus) cannot be gotten rid of because of the difficulty of breaking up the combinations between their acid and its base, but lithia is the body with which medical chemistry has most success in this process. The acid in these concretions has a greater affinity for lithia than for the alkalis with which they usually combine. Thus the presence in quantities of this alkali favors the efforts of the natural powers greatly in all attempts to get rid of these causes of indescribable trouble, and there is no other way in which this body can be so effectively and satisfactorily kept present as by means of such a mineral water prepared in the great laboratory of nature. A writer in the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter* details some cases illustrating the effects of this water.

THE SOLUTION OF CALCULUS.

He says: "The patient's own account of his case presents some features both of a pathological and therapeutical interest to the medical inquirer. He had suffered, he tells us, more or less from rheumatism for thirty years past, and during more than a third of that time from diabetes in its most aggravated form. During ten years past 'hard lumps' had formed above and around his knee joints. 'The diabetes was so severe for many years that he did not get an hour's sleep at any one time, and it was only kept under by rigid dieting.'"

This invalid was relieved of his rheumatic gout, of his lumps and of his diabetes by this water, and in a few weeks threw away his crutches and resumed his buckle and buckskin early years. In reference to the effect of this water upon the shakiness of rheumatism or gout the same writer says:

"This case is truly extraordinary. The nodes or hard tumors on the joints were of very unusual size. As regards their hardness and composition, we are forced to believe that these matters in bulk consisted of inorganic matter—chalk, (carbonate of lime,) true chalk-stone, or urate of soda, commonly but erroneously called by the same name. Both of these deposits are met with on the joints in rheumatism, as well as (though not so frequently) in gout. Were we to suppose these swellings to be ligamentous or cartilaginous, with bony matter deposited, our surprise at their disappearance would be none the less. Recourse to all known therapeutical agents and modes of treatment is ineffectual beyond, sometimes, a reduction of the size of the nodes of a gouty or rheumatic nature by absorption of a part of the outer and investing structure. But the entire removal of the morganic body without surgical intervention has not, we believe, hitherto been brought about by either internal remedies or external applications, or by both united. In the case now under notice we cannot believe that the absorbents would be equal to the task of sucking up, as it were, the deposited inorganic matter, unless this deposit had been subjected to the solvent action of the blood brought to the part by the delicate capillaries. Whence comes this solvent property?"

Another cure was of dyspepsia. It is thus stated:

"As illustrating the benign effects of the Gettysburg water in dyspepsia, the case of a lady living near the town may be cited. She had been afflicted with 'stomach disease or dyspepsia in one of its most terrible forms for twenty years.' Such was the state of her stomach for many years that she was unable to drink tea or coffee or any other liquid, even common water itself, without vomiting, and could barely take nutriment of any kind in quantity enough to sustain life. She was gradually reduced to a state of extreme emaciation, and was so weak as to be unable to sit up in a chair. Her malady was aggravated still farther by pains and great depression of spirits. Recourse was ultimately had to the Gettysburg water, of which she drank for some months, and found, among other discoveries, that it was the only thing that would sit on her stomach. Under this course the lady regained entirely her health. We can well appreciate her joy when she says, in the exuberance of her feelings, 'It has proved to me a veritable water of life.'"

A CURE OF OUR NATIONAL DISEASE.

His remarks in relation to the curse of this class of diseases cannot but prove deeply interesting to a nation of dyspeptics. He says:

"The manifest sanitary influence exerted by the Gettysburg water over dyspepsia naturally prompts to some remarks on the protoform character of this disease. Imperfect and disordered digestion, which is called dyspepsia, is attended by a host of symptoms, but the smaller number of which are directly referred to the state of the stomach and bowels. The dyspeptic often suffers from one or more of the following secondary disorders, viz: Headache, vertigo, neuralgia, cough, stricture and pain of the chest, asthmatic oppression, palpitations and hypochondriasis, and, if the invalid be female, hysteria and derangements of health depending on her peculiar organization. The digestive apparatus failing to do its duty, the food cannot be manufactured into chyle and blood of such a quality and in such quantity as to meet the wants of the other organs. The brain and nerves and muscles suffer in consequence, and perform their respective offices of thought, sensation and locomotion feebly, and with effort.

"The heart suffers from palpitation and irregular contraction of its muscular walls, and the blood-vessels transmit an impoverished vital fluid to the organs through which they are distributed, and in which they deposit the nutritive matter required by each of them for its growth and the performance of its particular duty. The skin is pale when not sallow or jaundiced, and is cold and rough to the touch. From this imperfect nutrition, aided by impure air and damp and dark lodgings, there ensue scrofula, with its many guises, and chronic affections of the skin. The kidneys, which are in such close sympathy with the digestive organs, soon evince responsive disease. Many of these remote symptoms are treated as if they were separate and independent disorders, and of course empirically, in place of their being regarded as effects of a common cause, viz., 'imperfect and disordered digestion.' If, then, we have a remedy at once simple and efficacious for this central and primary disease in the Gettysburg water, we have the means, at the same time, of preventing and curing a long catalogue of outlying and secondary derangements, which, if they do not destroy life, make it miserable and too often useless."

This spring supplies one of the few medical waters which may be removed from its source, and preserved without loss of virtue for months and even years. All the great cures effected have been with that carried away from the spring and used by persons without medical advice, without the change of habits, of scenery and society incident to a sojourn at a watering place, which are known to contribute so essentially to the cures effected at other springs.

SILK SACKS COATS—Brown, Olive, and Black, at A. SAKS & Co.'s, No. 316 Seventh street.

ALFRED HUNTER vs. THE WASHINGTON GASLIGHT COMPANY.

The following is the opinion of Justice Walter in the case:

The material facts of this case are briefly as follows. The plaintiff is a bookseller, occupying two stores in this city, which were lighted with gas. The defendant is a corporation chartered by Congress "to manufacture, make and sell gas," "to be used for the purpose of lighting the city of Washington, or the streets thereof, and any buildings, manufactories, or houses therein contained and situate." For the gas furnished by the company at one of the defendant's stores he, for reasons not necessary to be stated here, refused to pay. For that supplied at the other store his payments were regularly and promptly made. The company, as it had a lawful right to do, stopped the supply of gas at the store wherein payment was refused.

But the company went further than this. In pursuance of one of the regulations it refused to furnish gas at the plaintiff's store, where his payments therefor had been promptly made, by reason of his indebtedness at the other. For this refusal the plaintiff brings his action, laying damages at one hundred dollars. The question is: Has the company lawful power and authority to make and enforce this regulation in question? I am unable to find any such authority in its charter. It is true, perhaps, that the company, as an incident to its charter, is empowered with power to make such needful rules and regulations for its own, and the convenience and security of the public, as are lawful, reasonable and proper. But the charter, as we have shown in its cases, that "these rules and regulations must be reasonable, just, lawful, not capricious, arbitrary, oppressive or unreasonable." Its charter, in fact, is in all respects consistent with the object for which the corporation was created, and its relations and obligations to the community. The company, it is not assumed to be the sole judge of the propriety of its rules and regulations. That is a question for the judicial courts.

The Washington Gaslight Company was not incorporated by Congress for the exclusive benefit of the stockholders, but for the benefit of the public. As well "Odious," says a distinguished American authority, "are were monopolies to the common law, they are still more odious to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and are only to be tolerated on the occasion of great public convenience or necessity; and they always have been considered as the grants of a sovereign power, to most the convenience or necessity which tolerates their existence." Every citizen is entitled to be supplied with gas by the company, on payment of the price, complying with such lawful, reasonable and just rules and regulations as it may prescribe. It was with this view, and for this object, that the peculiar privilege was granted upon the company were granted by Congress. The fact that a citizen has refused, whether justly or unjustly, to pay for gas furnished at one premises does not entitle the company to refuse to supply him with gas at another where he does pay. It is manifest that such would be a monstrous exercise of arbitrary power. The remedy of the company in such case is by action against the debtor in the courts.

Viewed in the light of these principles, which are sustained by both reason and authority, the regulation in question is manifestly unlawful, unreasonable, unjust, arbitrary and oppressive, and cannot be enforced.

If gas was an article of commerce, and if a gas company was analogous to an ordinary manufacturing or trading corporation, the rule would be otherwise. But such is not the case. The Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, in *Shepard vs. The Milwaukee Gaslight Company*, (8 Wisconsin Reports, 520,) a case that was elaborately argued at the bar, and fully and ably considered by the court, disposed of this question in the following clear and emphatic language:

"We think it is a matter of public notoriety of us all, and hence, within the judicial knowledge of the court, that the manufacture and supply of inflammable gas for the purpose of lighting the streets and dwellings is not a domestic or family manufacture. It is carried on either by public or associated capital, and is dependent for its profit on public patronage. Corporations of this kind are not like trading or manufacturing corporations, the purview of whose operations is as extensive as commerce itself, and whose productions may be transported from market to market throughout the world. Their product is designed for the consumption of the immediate community in which the manufacture is wrought.

"It is not a trading corporation, for its product does not pass in commerce from one jurisdiction to another. It is not an article of merchandise, and could be bottled or packed up and imported or exported like soap, candles or tea, to be distributed by the ordinary channels of commerce, there might possibly be claimed for it the character of merchandise or manufactures partaking of that character. But its utility and the benefit of its manufacture depends upon the consumption of the immediate neighborhood for its profits and success, and upon no other place. It is local, and not a subject of commercial. It is consumed upon the spot of its manufacture, and hence can have no affinity with articles of trade. Its success necessarily depends upon its general use in the vicinity of its manufacture, and seriously affects the public policy and individual convenience of the inhabitants of the community.

"The gas is not sold to whomsoever will buy, but is offered for be, and is furnished to whomsoever is prepared to pay, and will take and use it. It is not an article of trade, because it is not bought, measured and delivered in quantity, but is furnished, used and to be paid for by the month, quarter or year, as the consumer may prefer. From the nature of the article, the objects of the company, their relations to the community, and from all the considerations before adverted to, it is not to be apparent that the company is not all analogous to an ordinary manufacturing or trading corporation."

The proof in this case shows that the plaintiff has, for the refusal of the defendant to furnish him with gas at his store, where the bills have been regularly paid, sustained the damages alleged in his action. I therefore render judgment for the plaintiff for one hundred dollars damages and one dollar costs.

CHAS. WALTER, J. P.

The Grounds.

We have received the following communication:

MESSRS. EDITORS NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: As the depredations upon our grounds have ceased, we thought we could greatly facilitate their work and benefit the citizens at large if we would, through your valuable paper, call attention to the fact, so that the heads of each family can conveniently prepare a statement of the numbers of their family, &c., and those who have much assistance and desire, for a short time, to employ extra help, or be required information at the house, and are compelled to be absent in many visits, while a little trouble was taken by the head of the household all would be saved.

Below will be found the questions to be answered, all of which apply to each of the inmates of the house, including servants and all children living in the house on June 1:

All persons eating at one table are taken as of one family, although among them may be servants, &c.

Permanent boarders at hotels and boarding-houses are taken as of the family of the proprietor. Persons away from home are included as belonging to the family with their family. The following is a list of the most important questions, viz:

Full name of each person. Age at last birthday. Sex and color; and if mulatto, say so. Occupation, profession, or trade. Value of all real estate. Value of all personal property. Where born, State or country. Has father been born in this country? Has father been alive since 1860? Attended school within the year. Can read. Can write. Deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic. Male citizen of the United States.

If you could find room in your columns to call attention to the subject, and request the citizens to have the information required, you will do them a great favor, facilitate and insure correctness of work, and receive the sincere thanks of THE DEPUTY MARSHALS.

Local Brevities.

Matthew G. Eaton, charged by Judge Hood, of New York, with obtaining $3,000 by false pretences, had a hearing before Justice Smith, yesterday, which resulted in his dismissal.

The distribution of medals to the pupils of the Georgetown public schools will take place on Thursday, June 16.

Mr. John J. Peabody was fortunate enough to save a fellow creature from being killed, by finding an intoxicated individual lying across a railroad track yesterday.

A two-story frame house and lot on Maryland avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, southwest, has been sold by Messrs. Green & Williams to Richard Simmons, for the sum of $800.

The Capitol Hill Building Association, No. 3, has been organized in the eastern section of the city. The first payment is to be made in July.

Pelham, one of the street railroad commissioners, was sued yesterday for two dollars, balance of bill due for white silk sashes for one of the many Rowan demonstrations. Judgment for the plaintiff, Mr. L. Karpeles.

Silver from the Helmick Tunnel, Georgetown, Colorado.

We have just been shown a lump of silver sent by the contractor who is driving the tunnel for the Helmick Silver Mining Company from ore taken out of the shaft of the famous Dunderberg lode.

The Helmick Company is intending to strike this lode, some 230 feet from the surface, and have driven their tunnel 170 feet into the mountain, and the tunnel is within 70 feet of it.

This silver bullion of 7½ ounces having been taken from 50 pounds of ore makes the coin value over $400 to the ton. Such richness, which will be reached in less than 60 days, must soon repay in large dividends the enterprising gentlemen who have entered into this means of industry.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The higher classes in the school taught by Mrs. Condon and Miss Smith were examined yesterday by the teachers, who examined the different subjects studied by the classes embraced the past about to close. No text-books were used in the examination, except in arithmetic, by either teachers or pupils, then only in connection with the working of examples. The thoroughness, accuracy, and promptness of the pupils in answering all the questions was gratifying. Mr. and Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Lipscomb, who have daughters in the school, and Dr. Parker and Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, were present, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the exercises of the school, as shown in the examination.

HEAVY SALES OF REAL ESTATE—THE GOOD RESULTS OF SHERIFF'S ELECTION.—The recent election of Mr. Emery seems to have inspired a feeling of confidence in the minds of capitalists, who are now investing largely in real estate within a few days past. Messrs. Philip Wagner and Thomas Parker, on Friday last, purchased 720, fronting 20 feet on First street east, between East Capitol and North A streets, with a depth of 120 feet, improved by three substantial brick residences, to Cyrus W. Field, esq., of New York city, for $12,000 cash; also, lots 15, 17, 19, 21, and the west half of lot 9, in square 726, fronting 100 feet on Capitol and First streets east, and containing 10,000 square feet, to Hon. N. G. Ordway, Hon. Thomas Fitch, and Clinton Lloyd, esq., for $18,500 cash.

THE CITY'S INDEBTEDNESS.—The bank account of the city is now overdrawn $121,120.77, besides which there is now due the police force $3,000, the firemen $16,000, school orders, $22,136.08; the members of Aldermen, Councils, and other officers of the corporation, $30,000; bills, $15,000. In addition there are about $40,000 worth of stocks not paid. In the above the amount due the corporation laborers, which must be nearly $100,000, is not included. Some of the daily besieged by the creditors of the corporation, some of whom are clamor in their demands for payment, it is suggested that the upper House of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council on Monday next an auditing committee be appointed to ascertain the status of the city financially. This will probably be done.

PROPERTY RECOVERED.—On the night of the 16th of May a burglarious entrance was effected in the residence of Capt. Thomas, corner of Fifteenth and G streets. A valuable gold watch was among the articles stolen, and the facts being made known to Detectives McDevitt and Boteler, they at once took the matter in hand, and yesterday succeeded in finding the watch in Baltimore. Mr. McDevitt expects to recover the balance of the property, as also to arrest the guilty parties. The watch was returned to the owner yesterday, the indefatigable detective receiving the thanks of Mr. Barrett.

BOYD'S OFFICE DIRECTORY for June has been out since the 1st instant, and is one of the most convenient cards to have up in an office, and is a perfect directory to every public place in the city; gives the time of arrival and departure of each train, steamboat and other conveyance to and from Washington; post office regulations, &c. Every business office should have one of those sheets put up in the office for reference.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY AND PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.—We notice that in addition to the subscriptions heretofore reported the following donations to the building fund of this institution have been made: Dr. C. H. Nichols, $250; Daniel Smith, $200. Chief Justice Casey also promises to donate a lot of land for the building, valued at $500.

BLUE FLANNEL SUITS—
Best quality, thoroughly shrunk. All sizes and styles, at A. SAKS & Co.'s, No. 316 Seventh street.

FOR GENTLEMEN—
A great variety of economical Suits, ranging from $12 to $20.
Handsome Cassimere Pantaloons, from $4.50 to $6.
One price only.
GEO. C. HENSING, No. 410 Seventh street, N. W.

A. SAKS & Co., No. 316 Seventh Street.
We are offering
Blue Linen Check Suits at $5.
Remember the suit—
Coat, Pants and Vest.

I HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS to get samples of new styles every day from New York, by express. I would be glad to have my customers call. JOHN E. PRIGG,
Prigg's Dollar Jewelry Store, No. 457 Pennsylvania, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.

ALL LINEN COATS AT $1.25.
All Linen Coats at $1.25.
At A. SAKS & Co.'s, No. 316 Seventh street.

THE LATE ELECTION.

ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The General Republican Committee has issued the following address:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1870.

To the Republicans and Citizens of Washington:

Matthew G. Emery is elected Mayor of this city in 1869 by a doubtful majority of 27 votes, and his successor Sayles J. Bowen was elected Mayor of this city in 1869 by a doubtful majority of 27 votes, and his successor Matthew G. Emery is elected in 1870 by a certain majority of 3,519.

The former elected as a Republican divided and dishonored his party; the latter also elected as a candidate upon the most emphatic and solid Republican platform can unite and save the great party of Freedom, Progress and Reform.

We can but hope that he will be more true and faithful to his principles and pledges than the former was to his party, and that his path may be consequently smoother, and his administration more honorable and satisfactory.

Pledged to make no distinction in the government of race, color, religion or birthplace, he can but be impartial as a public officer.

It should be remembered that he has had bequeathed to him the baleful legacy of a bankrupt treasury and funded and floating claims against the corporation of nearly half a million.

The waning credit of the city must be restored, but no confidence is said to be a plant of slow growth, thus the speedy and wisdom of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council will be required to attain so desirable an end. While the finances of the corporation will not justify a positive and immediate improvement of streets, especially on remote streets, alleys and gutters much as recently prevailed to a disgusting degree for partisan purposes, the wisdom and economy of the majority of the city will open the way for labor, thrift and enterprise, which must give commensurate employment to the sons of toil, who will not be compelled to receive orders and checks at a great discount for their pay.

Finally, Republicans and fellow citizens, let us aid and encourage our new Mayor in the discharge of his arduous duties, and let us trust that his administration will be in harmony with the great principles of the party that honored him with the nomination and secured his election with as large and unprecedented a majority.

HENRY C. BRESELIN, Chairman pro tem.
G. KUHN, Secretary pro tem.
GEO. H. BOSTON,
D. M. KELSEY,
F. M. SPRINGFIELD,
Sub-Committee of the General Republican Com.

BASE BALL.

Stars vs. Olympic—A Game that was Not a Game—Queer Conduct of the Olympics.

Yesterday the Stars and Haymakers proceeded to the grounds of the Olympic and National clubs to play their respective stars. The National grounds being unfit to play on, the Haymakers, by invitation, proceeded to the Olympic grounds to witness the game between the latter and the Stars. Considerable time was spent in the selection of an umpire. Mr. McDonald, of the Haymakers, finally consented to act.

AT 3 P. M. play was called, with the Stars at the bat. The game proceeded in the usual manner, when a decision of the umpire caused some demurring on the part of the Olympic. Mr. Chase, of the Stars, first at bat, a fair ball was pitched, and the striker, thinking the player did not intend to strike at it, called "one strike," and almost simultaneously the Olympic hit the ball, and it was caught in the air by Hawke at the second base. The umpire decided "not out," thinking he could not put a man out on a called strike.

Some considerable time was lost, but the game proceeded to the fourth inning, when the Stars had recorded their half of the inning with thirteen runs in their score, against the score of the Olympic, a goose now Leech's time to strike when Mr. Charles Coon stepped forward and said that the directors of the Olympic club declined to allow their club to proceed with the game unless the umpire was changed. Mr. Fox, the captain of the Olympics, very much to his credit, promptly refused to change the umpire, whereupon the Olympic nine withdrew from the field.

The captain of the Stars, after consultation with the Haymakers, announced that they would play a friendly game together for the benefit of the latter. This did not come off, however, as the Olympics were desirous also of playing the Haymakers. After considerable talk, the Stars proceeded to their coach and the Haymakers to theirs, and each club returned to their home. Thus terminated one of the most disgraceful scenes we have ever witnessed on a ball field.

If the Olympics had objected to the decision in the second inning, that was the proper time to act, and not wait until two innings had been played, and defeat stared them in the face. The conduct of the club mentioned and referred to has caused bitter denunciation in all quarters last night.

An amusing incident of the affair was the spontaneous performance of the band which had been engaged for the occasion. While the squabbling was in progress the band played "Sam Fly," and a funeral dirge was artistically rendered as the Olympics left the field of battle.

The game of ball between the Stars of Brooklyn, and the Nationals, will come off this afternoon at 3 P. M. on the Olympic's grounds, which have been fitted for the Nationals, their grounds being unfit to play on. As the Stars are a strong team, a game worth seeing, and a quiet and interesting game may be witnessed by all who attend. We hope our citizens will attend in force, as the Stars are gentlemen well deserving the plaudits of our base-ball lovers.

The Excursion of the Choral Society.

After nearly two weeks of almost unchanging disagreeable weather, the morning of the Choral Society yesterday was greeted by clear, beautiful sunshine, a rainbow and a night of blue sky and moonlight. The excursionists assembled early in the morning, and started from her wharf freighted with three hundred ladies and gentlemen, comprising the beauty and elite of the city; and as the boat left her moorings a shower closed that had threatened heavy showers all day parted and the declining sun threw a blaze of glory over the scene, while a bow of promise appeared amid the departing vapors.

Amidst these auspicious surroundings, and with music enlivening the air with sweet strains, the boat steamed down the placid river, the foliage on the banks more vividly green with the sunlight glinting through the leaves. The water was rippled by a breeze just sufficient to make it interesting, and the boat glided along with scarcely an inclination from the first that this excursion must shatter a member of the world.

Dancing, music, and promenading was fairly under way, and Professor Dunett's Quadrille Band sustained their usual reputation, the notice of the boat being so generally taken by the dancers, that the music, performing fairly gracefully, "tripped the light fantastic toe" upon the lower deck, the more seriously inclined were grouped above, with cards and conversation, for which latter the picturesque banks of the Potomac might well form a prominent subject.

At about six o'clock the doors of the supper-room were opened, and one of the most agreeable features of this most charming excursion was the abundance and elegance of the eatables furnished. The supper-room was filled without being unpleasantly crowded at any time, Mr. George Harvey being not a whit behind the usual reputation he has attained in catering to the inner man, sharpened by the fresh air from the water. When it is said that each and all left the tables with a sweet unsatisfied we have given an idea of the comfort and plenty that prevailed at this most important of excursion satisfactions.

After supper the Choral Society furnished the guests with some of their choicest music, at first in the saloon and afterward on deck, where the moonlight and the cool breeze seemed to invite the lovers of the Choral Society to the enjoyment of the sweet music of the choir. There has seldom been an excursion which there was such entire and universal sociability. There were never ladies and gentlemen more pleasurable entertainment, for the Choral's arrangements were so perfect there was not a dull interval in the gay hours that claimed this party as their votaries.

Especial commendation is due to Captain Dentz, of the Lady of the Lake, for his unctuous attention to the comfort of the excursionists, and the gentlemanly demeanor of the society efficiently performed the duties assigned them is proved by the perfect success of the excursion.

AN ADROIT FEMALE IMPOSTER, giving her name as Jones, a sharper, representing herself as a member of Dr. Bailey's church, here, is going from door to door of that church forging notes of introduction and telling most pitiable tales of a paralyzed husband and two and five needy children, most decidedly getting into the hearts and purses of this people. There is no such member in Dr. B.'s church, and the community is warned against this adroit, cultivated, veiled swindler. She should be arrested.

BUTTER IS DOWN.—The price of fine New York State Butter at the Northern Produce Company's store, 1307 Pennsylvania avenue, has been reduced ten (10) cents per lb. Families can now buy the best New York Butter in small pails of 10 lbs. each. The better will keep sweet longer than any other, and this manner of obtaining a supply is found by many to be decidedly the cheapest and very convenient. Give them a call.

HEREAFTER the steamships E. C. Knight, John Gibson and Valley City will make their regular trips between Alexandria and Georgetown, leaving Georgetown every Friday at 7 o'clock in the morning, and Alexandria the same day at 10 m. For particulars apply to R. P. A. Dodson, agent of the line, at the wharf foot of High street, or on the corner of Seventeenth street and New York avenue.

DISTRICT PROPERTY SOLD.—A day or two ago Thos. Dowling sold the paved and lined known as "Hatcher's Chance," near Tennallytown, belonging to the late Hilleary M. Smith, containing 65 acres, to C. H. Parker, for $62.50 per acre. Also, a tract of land, the property of Dennis Burns, in the same vicinity, known as "Brown's Course," containing 65 acres, to Dr. J. H. Ritchie, for $55 per acre.

AS WILL BE NOTICED by an advertisement, the races have again been postponed, until Monday and Tuesday next week, owing to the inclement weather. Some good horses have been entered, and no doubt an afternoon of good sport will be enjoyed. The late rains have been unfavorable to making this trotting heavy, and the postponements have been unavoidable.

JUST RECEIVED—21 packages fine New York State and Western Butter, and 25 tubs Kettle-rendered Lard. Very convenient for grocers' use. For sale at reduced rates by the Northern Produce Company, 1307 Pennsylvania avenue.

CHANGE OF RAILROAD TIME.—To-morrow a change will be made in the time table of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Parties interested will do well to make a notice of this fact and inform themselves accordingly.

THOSE OF OUR READERS in search of summer board would do well to consult the advertisement in another column of the Rapidan House, Leesburg, Va., which has been newly furnished for the special accommodation of summer boarders.

REV. J. G. BUTLER announces a practical discourse in St. Paul's church, to-morrow morning, upon "Sabbath Observance." He preaches regularly Sabbath nights in the Memorial Chapel, on Fourteenth street.

R. BUCHLY has taken the spacious warehouse, No. 426 Tenth street, one door north of Pennsylvania avenue, is prepared to sell his stock of new and second-hand furniture at popular prices.

JOSHUA WHITNEY & Co., No. 720, Seventh street, between G and H streets, has money to loan in quantities to suit, on good real estate security.

A SPECIAL ORDER OF Washington Commandery No. 1, K. T., will be held at the Asylum this evening at half past seven o'clock, to make the final arrangements for the excursion to Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

A GOOD MIDDLE-AGED COLORED WOMAN is wanted to go to New York. Application to be made at No. 614 D street, between Sixth and Seventh street, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a. m.

AMONG the applicants for Commissioner of the Sixth ward, we learn that C. W. White will accept the position if tendered him by the present Mayor.

J. H. RUSSELL, next door to the Franklin House, on Eighth street, would be happy to have horse fanciers call and see a fine lot of horses just received.

A STORE ROOM, with good cellar, suitable for a wholesale butter and cheese trade. Address J. C., REPUBLICAN office.

THE PICNIC of Grace Church Sunday School is again postponed, on account of the inclemency of the weather, until Wednesday next.

THE SIXTH monthly meeting of the Pioneer Horticultural Association will be held at the Board of Trade rooms on next Tuesday evening.

GEORGETOWN MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—There were 3,300 bushels of red wheat sold yesterday at $1.41 per bushel.

VERY HANDSOME BLUE SUITS,
Jacket and Pants for Boys.
Just received at A. SAKS & Co.'s, No. 316 Seventh street.

[Communicated.]

The Grand Army of the Republic and Colored Patriots.

MR. EDITOR: I am sensitive, and chafe under the realization that I and the individuals constituting the class with whom I am specially allied, are not conceded according to our merit. The extent of my demand is to merit to be respected only to the extent of the cause. There is no colored man, whatever merit in true of life, who feels that in the estimation