LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH HOUSES

A New Four-Million Loan Bill—Proposition to Have the Work of Improvement Go On—Extra Appropriation Asked for the District Government—Transaction of General Business—The Comptroller to Furnish Detailed Statements of the Cost of Necessary Work—Passage of the Bequest Tax Bill.

THE COUNCIL.

The Council met on Saturday at 5 o'clock; Mr. Wm. Stickney (president) in the chair. Prayer by Rev. G. A. Hall.

The Chair laid before the Council a communication from Comptroller Baker, making additional estimates of appropriations for the service of the District government, viz: To Frank Wilson, for clerical services, $344; F. W. Hayden, do., $346; J. L. Clubb, do., $290; E. W. W. Griffin, do., $346; Wm. Griffin, do., $290. Total, $1,600. For deficiency for board and clothing for inmates of the Government Hospital for Insane for the year ending June 30, 1873, $1,000.84—suggesting the appropriation by the Legislature of $7,600 to pay the bills of the institution for the board of this class of patients quarterly. The amount suggested is based upon the probability that there will be in the hospital, chargeable to the District, during the next fiscal year, an average of 95 patients, and that the annual cost of each, including clothing, will be $200. Should there be a less number than 95 patients a balance of the appropriation would be left in the treasury of the District. Deficiency for the burial of deceased poor, $420.15; for work done and to be done for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1874, for the same purpose, $500. Total, $920.15. For hay scales at Uniontown, $250; do. at Brightwood, $200. Total, $500. The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Thompson reported back from the Committee on Finance Council bill No. 27, providing for the disbursement of funds for the public schools of Washington and Georgetown, and for other purposes, with a substitute, which was agreed to, and the bill read a third time and passed.

House bill No. 23, to prevent the careless use of fire-arms and other weapons, was read a first time.

At 5:45 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Thompson, the Council adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House was called to order at 3 p. m., and opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. J. E. Rankin.

But seven members answered to their names, viz: Messrs. Clagett, Dyer, Hunt, Long, Trimble, Uriell and the Speaker. Messrs. Vermilion, Walters, McKnight, Shepherd and Brewer came, thirteen in all, making a quorum, when the reading of the Journal was ordered.

Mr. Cassin introduced a bill to authorize the Board of Public Works to open an alley in square 56. Referred to the Committee on Public Works and Property.

Mr. Trimble introduced a bill appropriating $1,000 for the relief of Daniel Doran for the use of a building by the Metropolitan police force. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Brewer offered the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, That before any appropriations are made by the Legislative Assembly for improvements under the Board of Public Works, they shall furnish to the Legislative Assembly an estimate in detail of the work, the estimate of locality and cost of each contemplated improvement.

Adopted.

Mr. McKnight offered the following:

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to inform the House upon what streets and avenues the estimates were based for the appropriation of $910,000 for paving, under the approved March 2, 1871, to complete improvements of streets and avenues now in progress opposite and around Government property, and the character of such estimated improvements.

Adopted.

Mr. McKnight introduced a bill to provide an additional four-million loan, the question to be submitted to the people at the next general election.

The bill is as follows:

That whereas by an act of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, approved August 11, A. D. 1871, authorizing said District to create a debt of four million dollars to be issued in bonds bearing interest and payable twenty years after the approval thereof, for the purpose of carrying on and completing certain improvements in the District of Columbia; and whereas the people of the District of Columbia demand a continuation of the improvements already begun, and that the whole section of said District may be alike benefited; and whereas to do this it becomes necessary that the contemplated years of public improvements be prosecuted by the Board of Public Works be extended from boundary to boundary; therefore

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, That the Governor of said District be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, for and in behalf of said District, to cause to be issued, as here-after directed, registered or coupon bonds to the amount of four million dollars in denominations of five hundred dollars each, payable thereof, to be payable in thirty-eight years from the date of their issue, and to bear interest at the rate of six per centum annually, payable in lawful money of the United states of America.

Sec. 2. That a special tax is hereby levied on the taxable property of the District of Columbia for the period of thirty-eight years to an amount sufficient to pay the interest which may accrue on said bonds during said period, which tax shall be collected in sums of two hundred and forty thousand dollars during each of said years, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Congress of the United States entitled "An act to provide for a government for the District of Columbia," approved February 21, 1871, and said sinking fund, and to be applied and used exclusively for the payment of the interest annually accruing on said bonds.

Sec. 3. That the Governor shall, in connection with the Secretary and Comptroller, prepare and issue said bonds for sale and use, which said bonds shall be denominated "Special Improvement bonds" and shall be signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Secretary and Comptroller, and have affixed thereto the seal of the District.

Sec. 4. That the bonds which may be prepared for issue and sale as aforesaid, until required for said purposes, shall be deposited with the Comptroller of said District, and he shall not permit any one or more of them to go out of his possession, except for the purposes of this act; and he shall give such security for their safe keeping as may be required by the Governor. And he shall keep a register or account of all bonds issued, and of those sold and issued under this act, and make a full report, from time to time, to the Legislative Assembly of the Council of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act to provide for a government for the District of Columbia," approved February 21, 1871, and to the Board of Public Works of said District shall be collected, and be applied and used exclusively for the payment of the interest annually accruing on said bonds.

Sec. 5. That the Governor shall, in connection with the Secretary and Comptroller, prepare and issue bonds for sale and use, which said bonds shall be denominated "Special Improvement bonds" and shall be signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Secretary and Comptroller, and have affixed thereto the seal of the District.

Sec. 6. That the bonds which may be prepared for issue and sale as aforesaid, until required for said purposes, shall be deposited with the Comptroller of said District, and he shall not permit any one or more of them to go out of his possession, except for the purposes of this act; and he shall give such security for their safe keeping as may be required by the Governor. And he shall keep a register or account of all bonds issued, and of those sold and issued under this act, and make a full report, from time to time, to the Legislative Assembly of the Council of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act to provide for a government for the District of Columbia," approved February 21, 1871, and to the Board of Public Works of said District shall be collected, and be applied and used exclusively for the payment of the interest annually accruing on said bonds.

Sec. 7. That the Governor shall, in connection with the Secretary and Comptroller, prepare and issue bonds for sale and use, which said bonds shall be denominated "Special Improvement bonds" and shall be signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Secretary and Comptroller, and have affixed thereto the seal of the District.

Sec. 8. That the bonds which may be prepared for issue and sale as aforesaid, until required for said purposes, shall be deposited with the Comptroller of said District, and he shall not permit any one or more of them to go out of his possession, except for the purposes of this act; and he shall give such security for their safe keeping as may be required by the Governor. And he shall keep a register or account of all bonds issued, and of those sold and issued under this act, and make a full report, from time to time, to the Legislative Assembly of the Council of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act to provide for a government for the District of Columbia," approved February 21, 1871, and to the Board of Public Works of said District shall be collected, and be applied and used exclusively for the payment of the interest annually accruing on said bonds.

Sec. 9. That the Governor shall, in connection with the Secretary and Comptroller, prepare and issue bonds for sale and use, which said bonds shall be denominated "Special Improvement bonds" and shall be signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Secretary and Comptroller, and have affixed thereto the seal of the District.

Sec. 10. That this act shall be submitted to the people or electors of said District at the first general election which may be held after its passage, together with the question of the issuing of the four millions of bonds aforesaid, and the provisions of this act, which shall be submitted to the people in the manner following, to wit: First, upon the approval of this act it shall be published in the three daily papers having the largest circulation in said District, for a period of thirty days prior to said election. Second, The ballots used at said election shall be printed, and those in favor of said act, and of the issuing of said bonds, or of the contraction of said debt, shall be in accordance with the provisions of the ninth section of an act authorizing the District of Columbia to create a debt for special improvements and repairs to said District by the issue of $4,000,000 of bonds, and levying a tax for the payment of interest as it shall annually accrue thereon, and submitting the act, with the question of issuing $4,000,000 of improvement bonds, to a vote of the people at a general election in said District.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from George T. Cook, superintendent of colored schools, inviting the members to visit the schools during the approaching examinations. The invitation was accepted.

Mr. Brewer, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill appropriating $34 to pay a balance due F. H. Rinehardt, late chief clerk of the House of Delegates. Read a second time, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Also, a bill refunding $300 to E. R. Donnahoe for an excess paid for license. Read a second time, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table.

The resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Hunt, asking the District Attorney to furnish certain information relative to the occupation of the Sixth-street wharves by the Potomac Ferry Company, was taken up and passed.

The bill providing for the collection of delinquent taxes was next taken up, and the amendments reported by the committee agreed to.

Mr. Clagett offered the following as a substitute for the eighth section, which was adopted:

That the provisions of this act are hereby declared to be applicable to all taxes due and unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1874, and on the 1st day of July in each and every year thereafter, which may have been assessed, by any assessor, by any proper authority, at any time hereafter, or levied, or to be levied in the District of Columbia, including those wherefor the taxed property may have been or may be bid in by or sold to any officer for said District, but not including those of the class known as special assessments to be made by the Board of Public Works.

The bill was passed—Yeas 14, nays none.

Mr. Berry introduced the following, which was adopted:

Who is the report of the Comptroller of the District shows a balance of $41,306.46 to the credit of the fund appropriated by an act of the Legislature Assembly, approved October 19, 1871, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to inform this House whether said balance has been paid to the Chicago Relief Committee, in pursuance of section 1 of said act, and if not, the reasons therefor.

Adopted.

Mr. Uriell introduced a bill regulating the location of cemeteries. Referred to the Committee on Police.

The House then, at 6:10 p. m., adjourned.

AQUATIC.

The Coming Four-Oared Race—A Card from Mr. R. J. Clarke, of the Analostans.

There is considerable excitement and speculation in regard to the boat race which is to be decided next Wednesday, the 4th inst., on the Potomac, between the Chesapeakes, of Norfolk, Va., and the Analostans, of the District, as it will be the first race ever rowed by a foreign club on these waters. The Chesapeakes come to us with a good record, and the proficiency displayed by them since they have been practicing here has had a tendency to make them favorites. They are a fine body of "gentlemen amateur oarsmen," and look as though they might pull a hard race. Since their arrival on Wednesday last they have been on the river three times a day for practice, and having a very fast boat and a good trainer are liable to make the Analostans work harder than ever to escape defeat.

John Biglin, the trainer of the Analostans, was compelled to leave them two weeks ago to go in training for his own race with Ellis Ward, which takes place next month. Notwithstanding this drawback the boys are carrying out his instructions to the letter and feel confident of success, and their friends are ready to back them. The course to be rowed is four-and-a-half miles, a few three miles, starting from the foot of G street one mile and a half down the river and return. The crews are as follows:

"Chesapeake"—F. Hardy, stroke, weight 146 lbs.; J. C. Baker, No. 2, weight 142 lbs.; L. M. Tazewell, No. 3, weight 144 lbs.; W. C. Dickson, bow, weight 154 lbs.; average weight of crew, 146 lbs.

Analostans—H. M. Gurley, stroke, weight 139 pounds; O. L. Prescott, No. 2, weight 141 pounds; R. J. Clarke, No. 3, weight 142 pounds; Charles A. Brown, bow, weight 136 pounds; average weight of crew, 147 pounds.

A very exciting and hotly-contested race is anticipated.

CARD FROM MR. CLARKE.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: The question was asked yesterday, in the columns of the Sunday *Herald*, by Mr. J. Clarke, of the Analostans, because the champion single scull of the District, which was followed by the interesting piece of information, "Modesty is a virtue."

In reply to the above I will state that I think I have as much of that virtue as the writer of that article, and beg leave to inform him that I have never claimed anything beyond that which virtually belongs to me, viz: "the single-scull championship of the Analostan Boat Club," but would be very happy to compete for the title which he claims I assume, as the following will show:

I hereby openly challenge any recognized amateur oarsman of the District of Columbia to row me a three-mile single-scull race on the Potomac, for the "championship of the District" and a suitable prize, this challenge to remain open until the 1st day of September.

RICHARD J. CLARKE,
416 Ninth street northwest.

POUND MAN SHOT.

Probable Loss of an Arm—Escape of the Shooter.

Yesterday morning Poundmaster Einstein, in company with his men, started out at three o'clock for the purpose of making a night raid in search of animals running at large, and their efforts were crowned with success. At about six o'clock a horse was seen on a lot on F, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, running at large, when one of the pound men named W. H. Hawkins took the animal into custody and started away. Noticing this, a man named E. Lynch came to the door of his house and said if the horse was taken he would shoot Hawkins, as it was his horse. Hawkins paid no attention to this threat, as he felt he was obeying the law, and proceeded with his capture, but had gone but a short distance when Lynch fired a double-barreled shotgun at him, the load of buck shot taking effect in his side, arm, and hand.

He was removed to the office of Dr. Bushnell, when Dr. Cox was sent for and removed what shot could be found; after which Hawkins was removed to his house. The poundmen then continued to the pound, where the horse was placed. The police authorities were notified and went to Lynch's residence, when they found he had left in company with his brother-in-law, who carried him in a wagon to Virginia. A telegram was accordingly sent to the authorities in Virginia to keep a lookout for him. From a investigation it was ascertained that the horse did not belong to Lynch, and that the shot was fired out of mere spitefulness. The horse was called for at the pound, but the poundmaster refused to give him up. The physicians are of the opinion that the arm of Hawkins will have to be amputated.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

A Man Assaults and Probably Kills His Mistress.

Fighting alley, located between Four-and-a-half and Sixth and E and F streets, South Washington, is a den of iniquity and the scene of constant brutals, fights and disturbances. A person unacquainted with the ways of the element can have his appetite appeased on the shortest and slightest provocation by visiting this delectable locality and inviting an affray. On Saturday night this place was the scene of another fight, with the usual accompaniments of the parties that participated in it. It appears that James Potter, a colored fisherman, returned home and found Eliza Carter, a woman with whom he had been living for some time past, locked in the arms of another. This so enraged him that, from a war of words, in which he gained no satisfaction, he rushed at her with a razor and cut her severely in two places, making a deep and ghastly wound in the lower part of her head, just behind the ear, and the other an ugly wound on the left wrist. She then rushed from the house and by her cries attracted Officers Shay and Markwood, who took her to the First precinct station, where a physician was summoned. The doctor dressed the wounds, and just one half the amount of blood one in the head would prove mortal. She was afterward conveyed to her home. Potter was arrested and taken to the station to await a hearing before Judge Snell to-day.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.

A Reel Upset and One of the Men Severely Injured.

Yesterday about 1 o'clock an alarm of fire was turned in from box 92, caused by the burning of a small frame house, on Montgomery, between Beall and West streets, Georgetown, owned and occupied by George Briscoe, colored. After the arrival of the fire department the flames were subdued. The fire originated from a defective chimney, and the loss is estimated at $1,000, with an insurance of $250. The run was the cause of a serious accident to one of the firemen of Henry Addison company No. 5. It appears that when the hose carriage of the company was turning the corner of Green and Bridge streets on the way to the fire, the driver turned too short, upset the apparatus and threw John Walker and James Kuhn violently to the ground. The former in the fall had his right leg broken and was otherwise injured, and the latter received severe contusions about the head. Walker was at once removed to his home, No. 1 Bridge street, where the limb was attended to by Drs. Ritchie, Shekell and Peters. The hose carriage was considerably broken by the upset.

THE BUCHANAN HOMICIDE.

Inquest and Verdict—Accidental Shooting.

Coroner D. C. Patterson held an inquest on Saturday afternoon over the remains of Mrs. Anna Buchanan, who was accidentally shot by her husband in Desmond's alley, on Friday night last. The following jury was impanneled: Peter Hogan, Richard Smith, Edward May, William B. Brown, William H. Barnes, Robert C. Cassell, William Wird, Jeremiah Ridwell, John Lewis, J. M. Kelley, George Knott, and J. Baker.

After hearing the evidence in the case the following verdict was rendered: "That the said Anna Buchanan came to her death about 6 o'clock a. m. on the 31st day of May, 1873, by reason of a pistol-shot wound inflicted by her husband, William H. Buchanan, and they further find that the shooting was accidental."

The jury was then discharged.

The prisoner was arrested night before last and rearrested by Officer Kenner, charged with an assault and battery on Daniel Davis, and reconducted to the station-house, there to remain until Judge Snell's reception takes place this morning.

NEW POLICE STATIONS.

Visit and Inspection of the Old Ones by the Legislative Committees.

On Saturday, in company with Major Richards, the Committees on Police of the Legislative Assembly, Messrs. Browne and Hall, of the Council, and Messrs. Hunt, Long, Wall, Taliferro and Cox, of the House of Delegates, paid an official visit to the several station-houses of the Metropolitan police for the purpose of inspecting not only the buildings, but the furniture and accommodations. After a thorough tour and full examination they came to the unanimous conclusion that the buildings in the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh precincts were totally unfitted for the purpose, being too small, ill ventilated and generally objectionable. A talk on the subject of remedying the evil resulted in a proposition to recommend the sale of the Central guard-house and the Fifth precinct property at the corner of Ninth and K streets, for both of which at least $60,000 can be obtained, a sum sufficient, it is thought, to purchase eligible sites and erect needed houses. A bill for this purpose will probably be introduced in the Legislature at an early day.

National University Alumni.

The graduates of the National University law school, classes of 1872 and 1873, held a meeting on last Thursday evening, and formed an alumni association by electing the following officers: B. F. Bingham, president; Warren Brown, vice president; Jos. H. Hubbard, secretary; and E. S. Fletcher, treasurer.

A committee of five was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, and report at the next meeting.

To make arrangements to secure some one learned in the law to deliver a course of lectures and conduct other exercises of a practical nature at the meetings of the association during the winter of 1873-'74, it was resolved to appoint a committee of five, and such committee to make a report to the association at its first meeting in September next, the president to be a member thereof, and to have time to select the other members.

An entertainment, proffered by Prof. Wedgewood, was partaken of, after which the association returned thanks for his generous hospitality, and a similar vote to Mr. Richard Harrington for his excellent address delivered on commencement evening.

Auction Sale of Books.

The sale of books by Messrs. Latimer & Cleary will be resumed at 7:30 o'clock this (Monday) evening. Among the books yet unsold are copies of "Dobson's Guide to Rare and Valuable Editions of the Classics," "Prostitution Dans la Ville de Paris," "Savoisne's Universal Atlas," "Finley's American Atlas," "Alcedo's Geographical and Historical Dictionary of North America," "Marchiavelli's Florentine Historie, 1595," "Harris' Collection of Voyages," a large lot of agricultural books, about one hundred volumes of French books, and many standard miscellaneous works.

A MARINE BAND REFRAIN.

MUSIC AT THE PRESIDENT'S GROUNDS.

Things Seen and Heard—Bartlett's at the Gate—The Rich on the Other Side—The Old Man and the Little Girl—The Aspasias—The Dyspeptic Claim Agent—The Widows—The Beautiful Old Ladies.

Like hundreds and hundreds of others, our reportorial way was wended to the President's grounds last Saturday evening to hear Fries, the leader of the Marine Band, play Verdi's and Schumann's music; to hear "Devil's Call," by Schacht; to hear Strauss' waltzes, and have "Good Night," and many other pretty conceits of composers. Those who love music went to hear the music. They went with their ears open. Some other people went with their eyes open. Things were seen and heard. Bristed thinks there is nothing in this world but words. Heaven and rich uncles gave him a fortune, and he can find time to study words. Less fortunate brothers, who have to erect themselves to get sixty cents to buy a dinner with, have a much higher appreciation of a juicy steak than of a worm-eaten extract from Homer. If they know anything, they know that Homer and Virgil, Torquato-Tasso and Dante, Spencer and Milton loved wine. Wine and music are things. The dew of Hymettus, the old Falernian in cellars, the "expressed veins" of the vineferous hills of Italy and the flagons of rich old ale, combined with the reed, cymbal, harp and guitar, would have never been known, however, had it not been for the starch in potatoes, and the muscle permeating a twenty-pound roast. To-day it costs as much a pound to buy beef, and so much a half peck for vegetables. Yesterday, so to speak, the old Greeks and Romans, and the splendid Italian and English warriors of the crusades, went to market and planked down their silver for green peas, pheasants and asparagus. There is no use talking—it took money to go to market ten thousand years ago, and it takes money to-day. Our experience in this world has been limited, but we have lived long enough to know that even Charles Astor Bristed does not get his ham and eggs by ruminating on the force and beauty of *to prepare* and *to bake*, but by and only through an actual, nay a modern and democratic, expenditure of filthy greenbacks, greenbacks which possibly and probably a "horny hand of toil" has handled before they passed into the possession of the white and aristocratic hands. Maybe the soiled ten-dollar bill he handed over to a market-master yesterday was first earned by a bronzed Italian from Georgetown, who, beside his hoe, had a silver of earth, and that it had really once led a hard working wife and six fat and dirty calico-dressed children. Alas, and black! Who practical times are such that the poor Italian can not even enjoy the dainties of the season—strawberries and cream—for a man who in two hours would utterly perish off the face of the earth if he really had to sweat for bread.

But what has all this do with the music at the President's grounds? Nothing, of course, and we are still outside of the gate—still stopping in front of the southern wing of the Treasury Department and looking with longing eyes at the sweet growing flowers. Who is this? Surely not old blind Bartimeus, but a modern beggar, sitting on a flag-stone, ragged, and crippled and asking alms. He is the image of poverty. By him rolls a splendid carriage, with its body steel, upholstered in Russia leather and plated brass, the *grandes dames* of our city life, and by him walk to the music grounds the husbands of Senators' daughters, the well-dressed bachelors and the silken-robed belle. Bartimeus holds out his hat in vain. The rich pass by on the other side. They did it centuries ago, even when Christ's lovely examples were set before them. Why should they not do it now? Human nature is just the same as it always was. A beggar in rags is not a "king of men" in a palace, and he has no influence, hence no patronage. He has to go to the night-house provided by our for those who help him. Heaven may be pleased to hear his prayers, but the thoughtless world hardly ever stop to note such possibilities. Now we are within the gate, and we take the long-drawn avenue that leads from the green lawn and prominent in the landscape we place the children. Washington is a great place for children. A woman here who is not a mother has no excuse for her barrenness, for certainly children are the healthiest climate and the man are all ambitious to become far-sers. They love to see the little things around in white dresses, pink shoes, blue sashes and French caps. They are spectators to the little ones as they romp and play, and when, to crown their fatherly instincts, they see the babies crowing beneath the canopy of a miniature carriage they are ready to die of too much gratified paternity. Said a white, curly-haired, blue-eyed, rosy-cheeked, beautiful old lady of seventy, as we passed on into the grounds, "There is no such place as this for babies; I feel like adding a pair of twins to the population myself."

But stationed on higher ground and not far from a French-capped girl of three years is an old man. There is no river between them and yet in an instant we see "from shore to shore." Two oceans lie between them. One of the old man braved its depths and shallows and is ready to step upon the golden sands of the Promised Land; the other has simply wet its feet in a river full and roaring with its mighty roar. Will they pass safely over? Will she have, passing through, the guiding, affectionate hand of parents, or will she be left to buffet the waves alone, at eighteen or twenty, like the Aspasias who are round in the same park, looked at and admired? And who are they? One is in a rich pearl silk and light green favors, a very Grecian in her look, and without said to be a writer of fine verse, and the other is in cherry silk, with a black lace shawl, very beautiful in form and feature, as handsome for a woman as Stokes is for a man. Is she thought much of by her male companions? He fired a pistol at Fisk; Fisk died and Stokes found himself behind the iron grates of a cell. And now he is a condemned murderer. This one at the music stand, and just one half the age of the gorgeous customer. We say she kills wives. What is the killing of a wife? There are more ways of doing it than by cutting her throat from ear to ear. Take a married man, for instance, who only earns enough to keep his family of five per month—and there are a plenty of married men in this city who have to live within that margin—and look over his book of absolute and actual expenditures, and how does the account stand? Thirty-five dollars for rent. A wife and two children and one servant and himself—marketing for the family, sixty dollars; a bill for gas, eight dollars. Where are we now? We have spent ninety-two dollars and the items of "fuss, for schools and school books, for doctors' and druggists' bills, for amusements, for carfare, for delicacies and all the minor purposes and uses of life." Twenty-six dollars! "It shall be sacred," says the family needs," says the owner. While this pious resolution is being made the pearl and cherry silks again sweep by. Human nature is weak and will yield, and now John Smith's wife will go to the opera off to Aspasia's house, and just as Pompey lost battles for the sake of an hour with Cleopatra, and just as David, the harpist of Israel, and Julius Caesar and Augustus Cæsar, and Saladin, who opposed the Crusaders, and Godfrey de Bouillon, and just as Bonaparte, Wellington and the hero of Trafalgar, and just as Shakspeare and Byron and Keats, Southey and Bulwer, and just as Washington Irving and Longfellow and Bryant and Poe, and just as Willis and Halleck and Poe, and just as all great and decent men love women, so human men love them to-day, and this is the reason why the twenty-two dollars was not taken home—that very remarkable Christian-faced woman on the outside of the crowd can put hundreds of dollars into that pearl silk; and it also revealed the reason why the virtuous woman inside the crowd was wondering where the following jury was impanneled: Peter Hogan, to get her baby a new pair of white-stringed, brass-heeled and pink leathered shoes? It's all very curious, isn't it? If we really wanted to be happy we would go to the theatre and see serious and homely truths to wives, but we are only up in the President's grounds to hear the music and see the sights, and not to trouble ourself with domestic philosophy.

At breakfast we read of a dyspeptic, in a long-bearded, gray-haired dyspeptic. He is a claim agent. He'll order an egg and toast for his breakfast. He just gives the order "egg and toast." Dyspepsia generally gives a man a fever and brings him back an overdone egg, and toast with highly-flavored butter on it. It would do a self-searching mule good to hear him swear. He turns white with rage, gives up his breakfast in despair, and goes to his miserable boarding-house to seek consolation by playing some Spanish waltz on his guitar. That man is not happy, and yet he nudges our reportorial shoulder, and wants to know why we are so happy as we tread the ground. Well, the beauty of it is we had already asked that question to ourself. Generally speaking, what's the use of going into black over a husband, any how? He might have been a handsome man, with a half-bald head, a long, freckled face and red hair, while the world is full of men six feet high, swarthy complexions, long beards, open-necked shirts and turn-down collars, and just one half the age of the dyspeptic claim agent. We don't get any better year visit our city, see the magnificent attractions with which it abounds, and then return to rejoice the hearts of loved ones with what they have seen! How few spots there are in this world resembling Heaven, and praise God for having prepared such a dwelling-place for worms of the dust! We should praise God, because it has a tendency to awaken similar feelings in the hearts of the unconverted. A hymn, a word spoken in season, could the calculation be made, would be found to have converted as many souls as preaching. Lastly, we should do so for the glory of God. It was an acknowledgment of his love, as well as of his power, when we do so.

The constitution of this church, which is the oldest institution of the same denomination in the District, took place on the 3d of June, 1810. The names of the five constituent members were Bartleson Fox, Clement Boswell, Harvey Bestor, Joseph Bestor and Mary Bestor. Services at first were held in McLeod's schoolhouse, near the navy yard proper, but measures were soon provided for a house of worship, which resulted in the erection of a small frame building near the corner of G and Fourth streets, a short distance north of the present location. The church was first occupied in September, 1810, the opening sermon being preached by Elder Moore. In 1811 Elder Moore, of Tenn., preached once a month on Sunday. In September this entry was made upon the record: "Lord's Supper administered by Elder Tober to twenty-three communicants, with visiting friends."

In 1814, Spencer H. Cone, then a clerk in the Treasury Department, preached his first sermon and acquired great notoriety as an eloquent preacher, and one year afterwards he was elected chaplain to Congress.

Such are some of the leading events of the old church, which has been the mother of many others in the District of Columbia. The membership at present is about 1,200, including 200 teachers, 30 scholars, 125. But one of the original members is alive, Mrs. Sarah Davis, who has been a member for the long period of fifty years.

SERMON AT FOUNDRY (M. E.) CHURCH.

An able and interesting sermon was preached at the Foundry (M. E.) church by Rev. Dr. Cleveland, last evening, to a large congregation. His text was taken from St. John, xiv:17: "I will dwell in you."

He said the day of pentacost was remembered by all Christians throughout the world who believed in the Trinity. All former dispensations had their end, but the day of Pentecost was that of the spirit. The dispensation of the Spirit is power—power with God, power with man. It is impossible for a man to succeed in religion without the Spirit of God, in the same manner as it is impossible to succeed in secular affairs without a certain amount of vim or enthusiasm. Morality never gave this enthusiasm to man or quickened his imagination. It is a cold and precise life, lacking all that is noble and inspiring. Religion was beauty, enthusiasm, love, power—in short, it was all of morality and that unspeakable something which is the gift of God.

A moral life may convince, but it has no power to convert and to kindle inspiration; it is too idealistic to touch the great throbbing heart of humanity in its ceaseless pinings for something it was not of till the spirit of God shines into it.

The great want of the Church in these latter days was spiritual power. He believed that all now lacking to conquer and batter down the bulwarks of the evil one was the power of the Holy Ghost to dwell in the hearts of men until he gives us the victory. The machinery, the firearms of Christianity were already in good condition; the powder alone was wanting to be touched with fire.

He concluded then with an eloquent appeal to all present, both men and women, to strive to obtain this power. "Be not faithless but believing, and at the last day you will be with us in the singing of the choir at this church is excellent, and during the past week a soprano of rare power has been added.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Meetings Yesterday.

The beautiful weather of yesterday attracted large numbers of people to the public squares, and amongst them some of the apostles of temperance, who organized meetings and made addresses, which were listened to by the people with much interest. One gathering on Capitol Hill heard speeches from Messrs. Reed and Drew, while another in South Washington was entertained by J. L. Reed and several speakers whose names we did not learn.

In the evening the Dashaways met at Temperance Hall. Mr. White related a most thrilling experience of several years of mentorey, including descriptions of life in the almshouses and prisons in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, all the result of rum drinking and the vagrancy so frequently occasioned thereby. He also told how martyrs are made, and how they are kept in the barracks at the navy yard, describing the "canteen call," and what it costs. It appears that those marines who patronize the canteen most are surest of shore duty.

Mr. Savage and Judge Moore paid their respects to that portion of the press which defends rum-drinking and rum-selling on Scriptural grounds, and denounced such a course as most disreputable on the part of editors and managers, as well as damaging to public morals. They urged the friends of temperance to greater vigilance and energy in the cause to make it popular, and thus gain the press all over on their side.

Alleys to be Cleaned.

On Saturday morning Messrs. Cox, Marbury and Bliss, of the Board of Health, had a conference with the Board of Public Works as to the best means to be used by both boards toward keeping the alleys of the city in a proper sanitary condition, and thereby prevent the spread of infectious diseases during the coming hot season. After a general interchange of views, the Board of Public Works decided to give their superintendents special orders in relation to the cleaning up, by the contractors, of alleys where they have been improved. During the consultation Vice President Shepherd took occasion to state that the Board of Public Works had expended a large sum of the four million loan in cleaning up the alleys where garbage and refuse matter had been thrown.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

M. M. Parker, of the War Department, has retired from the army to accept a civil appointment in that Department.

In accordance with the recent order of the Board of Police, Lieut. Noonan yesterday took charge of the second precinct, Lieut. Sears of the sanitary corps and Lieut. Johnson reported for duty at headquarters.

On last Friday a thief cut the glass in the large show window of I. Becker's clothing store on Pennsylvania avenue, near Four-and-a-half street, and managed to walk off with about $100 worth of clothing without detection.

We invite the attention of all Virginia Republicans to the circular of the Virginia Republican Association, in another column, convening the first semi-annual meeting for the election of officers and preparing for an active campaign this fall.

To-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, in front of the City Hall, there will be a drill parade, inspection and review of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, and Pythagoras Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar. The day will be spent picnicing at Le Droit Park.

The contract for the stone work up to and including the water table of the new St. Patrick's church edifice has been awarded to Mr. Ochmpert, of this city, and he has commenced operations. The work will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock a young child of Mrs. Lawson Jones, residing at the corner of Sixth and E streets southwest, was smothered in bed by being laid on by its mother. The coroner was notified, but deemed the holding of an inquest unnecessary.

A strawberry festival will be held at the Globe house, corner of Seventh and P streets, commencing tonight and terminating on Wednesday evening. It is for the benefit of Christian Church Sunday school, and the object being laudable is well deserving of encouragement.

Social club No. 1 give their first excursion to Glymont on the 5th of June. They have always received immense patronage from their numerous friends, and on this occasion they promise to proffer all the pleasures that can be secured. Their excursions have always been characterized by good order and the prevailing of good feeling.

The following cases of smallpox were reported to the health office yesterday: One case on Myrtle, between First and Fourth Capitol and 11 streets northeast; one at the corner of Ninth and 11 streets southwest; one in Sixteen Foot-and-a-half and Sixth and B streets southwest.

The ladies of the Metropolitan M. E. church will spare no pains to render their festival, Tuesday and Wednesday, a perfect success. Delicious strawberries and cream will be in place as usual at the Franklin school building. There were about fifty candidates in all, and of this number about four-fifths are residents of the District of Columbia, and graduates of our public schools. There are now about 300 applicants for teacherships in the Primary, and twenty for positions in the Secondary and Intermediate schools. Last year there were about sixty candidates in all. Of the persons examined all were females save one.

RELIGIOUS.

Church Services Yesterday—Sermons at the Virginia-avenue Baptist Church—Some Interesting Reminiscences of the Congregation.

The churches of the Navy Yard, of all denominations, owing to their somewhat isolated position, but seldom come under the notice of the local press. But pious hearts and willing hands are as busy there as in the heart of the capital. A yesterday morning was spent in the cemetery in interest at the Virginia-avenue church, corner of Fourth street and Virginia avenue. Quite a revival was been in progress for some time, and the pastor, at a late hour, announced that the sacred flame yesterday. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Burrell, preached at 11 o'clock, and chose as the basis of his remarks, Psalms, xvi:66: "Come and hear all ye that fear God, and I will declare what the Lord hath done for my soul."

He began his remarks by referring to the fact that we had just passed through the ceremony of decorating the graves of those who fell in the defence of their country, in which a people who had experienced their sense of gratitude for their services and sufferings. He said the transition from what man has done for man to what God has done for him would be his theme for the morning. He then referred to the Psalmist David, the author of the text. He had excelled in music, he was a mighty warrior, yet he did not say, "Come and hear what I have done, but what God has done for my soul." He then told the story of his life, and what God had done for him. He then spoke of the marriage ceremony, could not and should not be divulged. It may be that a stern parent, who would not listen to the voice of love, had been outwitted, and who was sleeping in unconscious security, when the marriage bell may be that, strangers from some near locality, they had started off and arrived at that late hour, not knowing whither to turn; it may be that it was pure romance; but certain it is that they were divorced in the ceremony, and that, too, the object for which they came. The bridal tour was a quiet drive along the smooth Avenue, beneath one of the most glorious of starlight nights—a night which invited to the pleasure of the bridal hotels, where they bade farewell to the kind hackman and took up quarters.

May Ceremonies at Trinity (Catholic) Church.

The closing exercises of the May devotions at Trinity church occurred last Sunday afternoon. At 4 o'clock the children, to the number of 250, assembled in the rear of the church building, and formed a procession in the following order:

Cross-bearer and acolytes; bannerets, bearing inscriptions from the Litany of the Blessed Virgin; Mary Magdalen, with her wonted flowers, borne by Miss Bella McNally, who was attended by several little girls; a cross of flowers, emblematic of Faith, borne by Miss Annie May; an anchor of flowers, representing Hope, in charge of Miss Annie O'Conner; a number of little girls, adorned with angels' wings; a handsome banner, borne by Miss Susie Hazel, supported by Misses Rose Antic and Henrietta Wetzel; bannerets, with appropriate inscriptions, borne, carried by Miss Mary McDaniel, supported by Annie Reilly and Katie McDaniel; hearts made of flowers, representing Charity, borne by Misses Nellie Clements and Mary E. Walsh; a fire of flowers, carried by Miss Lizzie Blessel, Mary Sullivan, Ada St. John, and Estelle Devine; a beautiful miniature "house of God," supported by Misses Laura Conner, Mary O'Brien, Mary Connery, and Mary Sargent; angel bannerets, Mary May, Frances Rodier, and Ida May; Sodality banner, by Miss Sallie Baxter, supported by Misses Jennie Reilly and Katie Wetzel; a "golden heart," containing the petitions of the children to the Immaculate Heart of Mary, by Miss Annie Thian, attended by twelve little girls, representing angels; another cross of flowers, (Faith,) by Miss Katie Sullivan, and a second anchor of roses, (Hope,) by Miss Maggie Collins; the "ark of the covenant," carried by Misses Mary Manogue, Julia May, Mary Hunter, and Maggie Kirkland, the ark being canopied with a magnificent collection of flowers, borne by four little misses; the queen of May, Miss Mary Gallagher, her court of eight young misses; a beautiful Sunday school banner, by Misses Bessie Kirkland, Helen Reilly and Mary Scrivener.

Then followed the