THE BLACK MAN'S PARTY.

A BREEZE IN OUR LOCAL POLITICS.

The Secret Colored Organizations—Consternation Among the Conspirators—The Talk Around Legislative Hall—Taliafero's Talk—Explanations of Thomas, Hatton and Herbert.

At the Legislative Hall yesterday there were quite a number of delegates present, and the engrossing subject of conversation was the "Equal Rights League." Sidney W. Herbert, of the Twenty-first district, declared that there was no truth in the statement contained in the REPUBLICAN of Monday, regarding the organization, whatever. He had no occasion to use any secret associations to carry his points with his constituents. What they did, they would do openly and above board. But it seemed to those who witnessed the movements of the representative from the Twenty-first district that he was slightly nervous and the victim of unpleasant agitation, such as is usually occasioned by a sudden and unwelcome surprise.

His frank and manly letter, however, printed elsewhere, must be entirely satisfactory on this subject, not only to his constituents, but to all the more intelligent and right-minded of his own race throughout the District. It is said that Mr. Herbert was advised by his fellow-members to have nothing whatever to do with any organization having race for its basis, as the very existence of such an association as that would be provocative of retaliatory organizations by the whites; that this mode of operation was plainly indicated in Mr. Sumner's last letter to the advocates of mixed schools might be very true, and would only be following out his advice to its logical conclusions. It was, nevertheless, contended that the Senator from Massachusetts was always more theoretical than practical in his suggestions, and those who followed them out might find, like Mr. Greeley, that they lead only to disappointment and defeat.

This kind of talk set Herbert to thinking and scratching his head, the result of which was that he immediately connected a *Chronicle* reporter, with whom he held a serious confab of considerable length.

About this time Mr. Taliaferro, of the Seventeenth district, entered the arena chafing somewhat after the fashion of a caged lion. He sympathized rather deeply with the REPUBLICAN, which, he said, was going straight to ruin on account of its going back on the colored race generally for the sake of favoring a few men like Henry Johnson and John R. Brooks, who he averred had "put up this thing" on the Greener-Carson crowd. He evidently thought it very bad policy for the REPUBLICAN to expose and make light of the matter, even if it were true. No such course as this could frighten him and his friend Carson from pursuing the even tenor of their way in opposition to *F. A. Boswell*, whom he intended to do his level best to beat for the nomination anyhow, "red-hot" or not.

Messrs. Trimble, Carroll, Vermillion and the Speaker did not think the league would exert any untoward influence upon their prospects, but still were anxious to know about how far the ramifications of the organization proposed to permeate. They determined to keep an eye on the thing if they could trace its devious and winding paths, for there could be no knowing how useful or dangerous even it might become in a close fight. But in a general view they all deprecated the formation of any such league, and hoped it would be disbanded before it had produced any evil results to the party.

Messrs. Wall, Chase, Brown, Haine and Murray failed to put in any appearance or to express any opinions on the subject of this new political element.

WHAT LAWYER THOMAS THINKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1873.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: Please permit me space in your columns to deny the unjust and malicious aspersions contained in a communication of yesterday's issue of your paper, entitled "A Black Man's Party," in which I am spoken of as seeking nomination for the House of Delegates under the auspices of the "Civil Rights League." This statement is entirely false, and I think the motive of the writer is exhibited in his attempt to ridicule me professionally by the use of an interrogation mark after the word "lawyer."

I am not a member of any league, nor have I ever been, although I cannot conceive that it is in any way improper for colored men to organize for the purpose of securing their civil rights under the law; and since gentlemen connected with the organization referred to inform me that its object is not the one imputed to it, but to secure only their civil rights, it has my approval, although I am not a member.

I think you will agree with me that inasmuch as I have fairly earned the appellation of lawyer by pursuing the prescribed curriculum of legal study—beside acquiring the advantages of three years' practice in the courts through the assistance of a gentleman whom everybody in the District knows as a leading member of the bar—that it is unkind, unjust and ungentlemanly for any man to attempt to belittle me in that respect before a community upon which I am depending for support and patronage.

I do not think that color, either white or black, should be a qualification in the Republican party for any office; but the people ought to be permitted to select such men as they think will represent them and their interests best.

Very respectfully, CHAS. N. THOMAS,
Attorney-at-law, 459 Louisiana avenue.

A DISCLAIMER FROM MR. HATTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1873.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: I see in your paper this morning, under the caption of "Black Man's Party" an article in which I am represented as a member of a league or secret society for the promotion of a "Black Man's Party" in this District.

Permit me to say that I am not a member of any such society, nor could I, under the rules of my church, be a member of such or any other secret society. Furthermore, that I have no knowledge of the existence of any such league, and that, for one, I am well satisfied to remain a member of the Republican party in the District as at present organized, and will not, under any circumstances, become one of a clique to advance the interests of sore-heads or malcontents.

Very respectfully, ROBT. HATTON.

THE HON. SIDNEY W. HERBERT ON THE STAND.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1873.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

In reference to the article in your paper of the 25th of August, 1873, I see my name under the heading of a "Black Man's Party." I will answer for myself, as I always do, that I am not connected with any organization of that kind, neither do I believe there is any such organization in existence in the District of Columbia. I was invited by the Hon. Thomas W. Chase to attend a meeting of colored citizens, as I understood, for entirely different purposes. I did not attend the meeting, nor do I know what transpired there. The gentlemen who belong to the organization that I have referred to are better able to speak of their judgment than I am, or proper so to do. I want it to be generally understood that I was elected by a large majority of citizens, regardless of color or party, and I propose to respect them accordingly to my ability on that platform. SIDNEY W. HERBERT.

THE COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-TWO

Discussion of the Black Man's Party—The Primary Elections.

A meeting of the committee of twenty-two, appointed at the last meeting of the Republican Central Committee to arrange a plan for the nomination of delegates to the Legislative Assembly, was called for 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Legislative Hall, but owing to the want of a quorum no meeting was held, notwithstanding a expression of opinion regarding the Cook resolution were indulged in, and the majority of those present expressed themselves as being strongly opposed to primary elections, expressing strong favor in mass meetings, and "stuter" became much excited over the idea of adopting means to prevent him from packing ballot-boxes, &c., and with an oath exclaimed that he, for one, intended, if a majority of the committee reported to the Central Committee in favor of primary elections, to make a speech at the committee's meeting in which he would let the cat out of the bag and make some people who are members of the Central Committee feel very sore.

The conversation then turned on the article which appeared in the REPUBLICAN of yesterday, headed "The Black Man's Party." Much indignation was expressed, and the charge was made that there was a wolf in sheep's clothing in their midst. The truth of the statement was not denied, and a suggestion was made that at the next meeting every man be put on his oath in order that the black cat may be found, when he is to suffer the severest penalties that can be inflicted by the lodge. Some of the members who were not as earnest as the others in their favored writing letters denying that they were present, and hinted that there was no use in attempting to keep anything from the press, approposed that the secret meetings close and the they fall back on the plan. This was met with strong opposition by the bolder members of the lodge present, and no hesitancy was made in the use of the words traitor and disgrace to the colored race. After a war of words the party separated, seemingly disgusted with all mankind.

THE WASHINGTON SCHUETZEN.

Their Reception in Baltimore.

Yesterday morning about fifty members of the Washington Schuetzen Verein met at Mr. Wm. Helmus' saloon, on Seventh street, and, preceded by the Marine band, under the marshalship of Mr. George C. Walker, proceeded to the Baltimore depot and embarked for Baltimore, where they arrived at 9 o'clock, and were met by the Baltimore Schuetzens, with Winter's band. The Marine band, of Washington, was seated in a car drawn by four horses, and was followed by twenty-six carriages, containing the reception committee and the guests. A mounted guard came next. Captain Winter's band and a number of the members of the Baltimore Schuetzen Society formed the rear.

The procession marched from the depot to Eutaw, to Baltimore, to Gay street, to Belair avenue, and thence to the Park.

The headquarters of the Washingtonians during their stay was in a secluded retreat in the grounds, in the rear of the Mansion house.

After reaching the park, the Washingtonians were received by the Baltimoreans, and a good time was had until the time for departure, and all seemed much pleased with the trip.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Letter from Clifton—News and Gossip of a Virginia Village.

CLIFTON, FAIRFAX COUNTY, August 22, 1873.

While the general begins from the large cities fills the popular watering places with butterflies and glow-worms, so intimately blended with Germans and gaslight as scarcely to have a separate identity, the "lesser lights" this summer have sought the rural shades of mountain retreats, and the "Happy Valley" of Clifton has been one of the favorite resorts. With the sweet breath of the mountains filling the air, and the restless "chir-r" of insect life singing a continual anthem; with the flora of the early autumn decking the woods and dells, and brooks and creeks dancing merrily with the quickened fullness of recent rains, no sweeter spot could be chosen for a quiet summer season of rustic pleasures than this little Virginia village. Washingtonians are beginning to appreciate its peculiar benefits, its proximity to the railroad, its excellent boarding and lodging, and the exquisite climate that recommends itself particularly to invalids.

But it is not of Clifton I meant to write to-day, but of one occasion, which will be of interest to Washington people, as being the work of Washington intellect and Washington beauty.

Upon the topmost height of one of Clifton's "seven hills" stands a beautiful rustic church, built of the stone peculiar to this country, the entire material the gift of an affectionate people, who desired the means of grace as the strongest foundation of a growing village. The edifice is not entirely completed, but is a condition for holding services; and although the residents here have been very generous, there are not enough to furnish the entire fund. So the visionary conceived the happy idea of having an exhibition for the benefit of the church. The American charity runs naturally to indirect taxation. Many a hand closed entirely to a direct appeal will yield to the open sesame that promises a return, even intangible, for the almighty dollar. This was not altogether the motive of the exhibition, for it promised a happy evening of display for the feminine mind, and a corresponding spring of admiring pleasure to the masculine heart, and each and every anticipation was realized.

Precisely at 8 o'clock, on Friday night, the curtain in the lecture-room of Clifton chapel rose upon an appreciative audience, composed of the residents of the surrounding country, and those sojourners at the hotel who were not patriotic enough to patronize the exhibition. Among the lookers-on was an old lady who has lived in the vicinity twenty-five years, and was never before in Clifton or upon a railroad car. This is not unusual among the domestic country people. Many of them living within sound of the fierce steam-whistle have still the terror of its danger created by the first locomotive, and their homely character and quiet habits seldom call them from their quiet homes.

The exhibition consisted of tableaux, vivants and Mrs. Jarley's wax works, the latter under the special superintendence of a resident of Clifton, who was the representative of the occasion, dressing and acting entirely up to Dickens' delineation of Mrs. Jarley. In her dress might be found the "bonnet trembling with bows," the family reticule, the flowered silk gown fitting so snugly her portly figure. Beside her stood little Nell, sad and sweet, the contrasting pathos of her presence giving an added charm to Mrs. Jarley's glib descriptions. George and John Peter, upon whom devolves the labor of lifting and placing the living statues, were ably personated on this occasion by Capt. E. H. Lull and R. J. Murray, esq.

The tableaux represented Henry VIII. discovered in his love making with Jane Seymour, by Anne Boleyn, the dressing of this tableau was superb, and the unfortunate Queen, Miss Emma B. Adams, and her rival more fortunate rival, Miss Blackburn, lost all personal identity in the character, winning from the audience enthusiastic admiration.

A chamber of historical celebrities next claimed attention, comprising Queen Elizabeth accepting the cloak of Walter Raleigh, two personages most ably represented by the wife of a prominent pharmacist and by the pharmacist himself; Cleopatra, embodied in Miss Hall, and a charming personation of Antony's amorous fate; Edward III. and Countess of Salisbury, showing the scene of the institution of the Order of the Garter; Rembrandt, weeping and in chains, and the Mother of Gracchi exhibiting her human jewels to the frivolous Roman friend.

A tableau followed, entitled "Courtship," which each reader may picture for himself. It differed in nowise from the same scene so dear to black country people, who may scan this, and we pass on to the next wax works, exhibiting the chamber of beauty. Here were grouped the Maid of Athens; Lord Byron's Childe Harold; a prima donna, Miss Minnie Adams, who so charmingly sustained the part; Sweet William, Will Nodine, a sailor lad, and his Black Eyed Susan, on this occasion a sparkling brunette lassie, Miss Emma Savage, and Maud Muller and her Barbara, a pretty little folk, Arthur Nodine and Bessie Lull. Next appeared another tableau, "Reading the Love Letter," which will also be left to the imagination, though no cuyer maiden that turned tearful face to her confidant, but this delighted girl turned her face to an admiring audience.

The "Chamber of Horrors" was the last of imitable Mrs. Jarley's original wax works. This contained a beautiful girl pursued by an Indian, Mr. Lo being only represented by Mr. Ions; a maid of honor; a ruffian disarmed by a smile, in which connection it must not be accepted as a doubtful compliment when we say Mr. H. Newman was true to life, and deserved no credit for being intimidated by so sunshiny a smile; Mrs. Day, pursued by a tiger, a very ferocious tiger of little boy under a blanket, and Blue Beard, with his headless wives.

These completed the exhibition, which in every detail was far beyond the average of such entertainments, and reflect much credit upon the taste and energy of the participants.

Not the least agreeable feature of the evening was the music. The piano used on the occasion was a fine Chickering, kindly loaned by a lady of the hotel, and among the *repertoire* we noted a fine piano solo by Mr. Newman, a bird song by Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Clarke, and "Gently Sighs the Breeze," by two other ladies.

Mrs. Jarley proposes to repeat the exhibition of her "Only Original Wax Works" during this week, when the handsome sum already realized it is hoped will be doubled. It is a grand object, and as we write the sweet-toned bell, the gift of the deceased wife of the resident minister, is ringing out its welcome to the crowd who appreciate the blessings of a house of worship.

J. M. A.

ROCK ENON SPRINGS.

The Washingtonians There—A Grand Tournament and Ball.

[Correspondence of the Republican.]

ROCK ENON SPRINGS, VA., August 24, 1873.

What can the sweltering thousands that are perfectly able to pass the summer here be thinking of not to come? The mountain breezes, pure and invigorating, we have nearly all the time, while at night blankets are necessary to comfort, and we sleep the sleep of the just! The utter freedom that prevails is truly charming. Twere not to be desired that the world at large should turn hitherward; but for that large class of citizens and their families who long for escape from heat and choking air, Rock Enon is almost an earthly paradise.

The company this season is composed mostly of Washingtonians, who come to enjoy the mountains, drink the waters, breathe the pure atmosphere and gain health and strength. Among the guests registered on the hotel books since the last letter are the following, viz: Messrs. Frank H. Smith, Col. A. S. Larned, U. S. A.; George Jessup and wife, T. T. Crittenden and family, James R. Wilkins, S. W. Robinson and wife, W. H. Smith, James F. Willett and wife, G. W. Summins, Octavius Knight and family, General G. D. Ramsey, U. S. A., Miss Laura Reed, John B. Dawson, Samuel V. Noyes and children, Henry A. Bradley, James Patterson, General Wm. H. Browne, John Stewart and family, Charles E. Stewart and wife, Miss Susan Riley and J. E. Eastman and wife.

Several of the above names will be recognized as those of members of the St. John's Masonic choir, whose well-trained voices and choice airs contributed largely to the pleasures of the place. They seemed to enjoy their visit hugely, amusements and ways of spending the time agreeably and profitably are not wanting, the guests having among themselves the ability and judgment to get up and present highly acceptable musical concerts, tableaux and balls—the most popular of the latter being those of a pantomime character.

Yesterday afternoon a brilliant tournament took place, to the great satisfaction and pleasure of the vast concourse of Washingtonians and others who witnessed it. The hotel and grounds were appropriately decorated, and the acting of the twelve contestants was exceedingly creditable to them. The Knight of Rosedale, Mr. J. W. Baker, was the victor, and his brother, Mr. T. B. Baker, Knight of Pythias, was next successful; the Knight of Ocean Wave, Mr. Wm. Hinker, followed, and the Knight of Rock Enon, Mr. J. Lockhart, was the fourth victorious rider and ringer.

The tournament ball came off last night in the commodious music hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity. The first act was the coronation of Miss Clarinda A. Coppinger, the selected "Queen of Beauty"—Mrs. Harry Smith having arranged the throne and Mrs. Thomas M. Shepherd preparing the crown of flowers. Both ladies evinced rare good taste on the occasion. The address and the charge, in the afternoon, to the Six Knights were delivered by John R. Carter, esq., who acquitted himself handsomely. The maids of honor were, respectively: 1, Miss Lucy Crittenden; 2, Miss Annie Pratt; 3, Miss Julia Pingley. The ball followed and proved a signal success, the participants and the lookers-on all uniting in pronouncing it the gem of the season at Rock Enon Springs. C.

The Wawaset Disaster.

The following communication has been received in regard to the Wawaset disaster, and is another proof of the fact that the certificate suspended on the hulk showed on its face that she was permitted by the inspector to carry one hundred and fifty passengers on a regular trip:

SHAW & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 15 UNION STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 23, 1873.

Captain Samuel Sidbury, Superintendent Potomac Ferry Company, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have observed in the official report of the testimony of witnesses relative to the Wawaset disaster, as published in the REPUBLICAN, that there is some discrepancy as to the number of passengers the steamer was permitted to carry. I do not know that my testimony upon this point is of any consequence at this time, as I learn the investigation has been closed; but I deem it my duty to make the following statement, which you are at liberty to make such use of as may seem proper.

I was a passenger on the steamer Wawaset, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 25, 26 and 27, having left the city on the 25th, and returned on the 27th ultimo. During the trip to Carrollburg, in walking about the lower deck, I noticed the inspector's certificate hanging in the saloon, immediately aft of the shaft, and, I think, on the port side. I stopped, and, from mere curiosity, read it, and I have no hesitation in saying that the number of passengers permitted to be carried under that certificate was one hundred and fifty, (150.)

I noticed in a Washington paper, a few days prior to the investigation, a paragraph stating that only fifty (50) passengers were allowed by the inspectors, and remarked to my book-keeper that it was an error, as I had read the certificate, and one hundred and fifty (150) were allowed, we being divided into cabin and deck passengers.

Had I known there was any dispute as to the matter I would have communicated the information to you at an earlier date.

Yours, very truly, GEO. R. SHAW.

CAMP-MEETING.

CLOSING SERVICES AT GAITHERSBURG.

Sermons of the Rev. Richard Norris, Rev. G. W. Hedges, Rev. H. A. Cleveland and Others—Experience and Children's Meetings—Immense Crowds in Attendance—Preparations for the Return of Passengers and Freight.

(Special Correspondence of the Republican.)

WASHINGTON CAMP-GROVE ASSOCIATION, GAITHERSBURG, MD., August 25, 1873.

Before the first blushes of the Aurora were visible on the face of the new-born day a sentinel whippowill took his station in one of the noble oaks in the centre of the "Plaza," and piped his name, in shrill notes, until he had left scarce a sleeper undisturbed, then winged his way to the quiet of his home in the forests. A glorious summer day welcomed us as we welcomed it, and together went forth to spend our farewell day in the tented grove.

Last night, after our report closed, Rev. Richard Norris, of Waugh chapel, preached an earnest and thoughtful sermon from John viii:31-32, dwelling mainly on the conditions on which Christ will give the knowledge of sins forgiven, and urging the compliance with these conditions by the unconverted to-night. In response to the invitations extended by Mr. Norris and Mr. Hedges, of Annapolis, who exhorted, over a score of souls presented themselves at the altar of prayer. Many of these were happily converted during the exercises of the night.

The seekers of religion here now are mainly members of Washington families of prominence and refinement.

SERMON OF REV. H. A. CLEVELAND.

In the course of the sermon yesterday evening Rev. H. A. Cleveland paid the following eloquent and touching tribute to Christianity and Methodism. We omitted it yesterday, owing to the quantity of Saturday and Sabbath matter sent you: Other religions are limited, local and temporary. Under them particular tribes and nations are developed to a fixed point of progress and then further development is unequal. Christianity has shown itself adequate to all the circumstances of our human development—a religion of helpfulness in every conceivable state and actual condition. It is the only system that makes public duty a religious obligation and puts enthusiasm into men's hearts for the highest welfare of their fellows in remotest regions and unfriendliest nations. It is formed for quiet humanity, patience and quietude. Its scheme for the redemption and improvement of mankind is unique, complete and incapable of repetition. That it is fraught with the fate of hygene superstitions, stricken with palsy and mentally debased, is a mistake. It is a slander and lie born of wicked hatred and rebellion.

It was never more vigorous or aggressive than it is to-day. We can no more outgrow our need of it than of the sun in the heaven. We are emboldened by its excessive shining; the same glorious sun that bathed the head of Abraham and guided the feet of Paul. It has passed its critical period, was its grandest victories, and hastens to universal conquest. It is taking the world. It is the youngest religion, and shall be forever. To day Christian Protestantism is in the van of human culture and progress, while the sect of the Christian Church to which argument skepticism cannot answer. The world will surely be conquered for Christ. The signs of the times prophesy it; the immutable word of God assures us of it. Is it to be done? Shall we do our part? Shall we as Methodists? Our fathers did their work and did it well. They have left us a rich inheritance of blessing, of opportunity, and of implement. And Christian Methodism is the most adequate soul-saving soul-saving power that it used to be. Her golden gates lie onward, she is improving in that; she is adapting herself to the elevated spirit and changing conditions of the times. She never proved so high or stood so strong and beautiful as to-day, the wonder of the thoughtful and admiration of the devout. The olden fires still burn on her altars, the same power broods over her camp-meeting assemblies, speaks through her pulpits and press, and gives efficiency to all her varied ministrations.

The divine fire still kindles at her grand old bonfire—the camp-meeting. And this has lighted darkness of her penitents as of old it shined along the eyelids of Saul and dissipated the mists of paganism. Her philanthropies continue unparalleled in the history of modern churches, her spirit missionary and her organization adapted to the difficulties of the times and the needs of extremest society. We want only a larger baptism of power on her ministry and laity—then will her prophecy of her latter days, her glory, arise! Unfurl her banners and sound the bugle note along the whole line. We will go forward fully able to possess the land. He "took hold of him and lifted him up." We see of what sort our work is in that sort of spirit. To be sorry "What," said Mr. Wesley, "do we require of those who seek to become members of these societies? This one thing only—a desire to save their souls and flee the wrath to come. We will work, then, is to kindle this desire and help men into this salvation—into the eternal temple of truth, of beauty and of God.

Our work as Christians and as Methodists is not one of contention and strife, the preaching of cold creeds and colder theologies, and the laying down of hard and exacting mental conditions, but the saying, in love and faith and prayer, all men everywhere, lost and wandered and sunken, "in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk." Our true and evertasting mission is to take hold of prostrate humanity, and lift it from the dust and degradation all sin. I think Peter must have been a Methodist. He makes this miracle of healing a grand and illustrative text, from which he argues the divinity of Christianity and the mission of Christ. But he soon forgets his argument and leaves his historic recitals, and in his zeal to save souls falls to earnest exhorting. "Repent ye, therefore, and be converted that your sins may be blotted out, that there may come seasons of refreshing come." He must have been fond of camp-meetings and a grand camp-meeting preacher. "Many of them which heard the word believed, and the number of the men was about five thousand." O for such preaching power and such revivals to-day. Brother, man, lying outside the temple gate prostrate, broken, helpless, beggared, and your heavenly father comes to you to-day, and says there is room for you and you are wanted in the temple. Beautiful; rise up; come in. O may we ever have the faith and strength to reach out to the fallen the hand of a divine and efficient humanity.

EXPERIENCE MEETINGS.

Religious exercises, consisting of prayer and experience meetings, were held this morning, and were affecting in the references made to the salvation which must take place to-morrow morning.

At 10:30 a. m. Rev. G. W. Hedges, of Annapolis, Md., preached from Genesis xxviii:15: "And behold I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest, and will bring thee again into this land, for I will not leave thee until I have done that which I have spoken to thee of."

Rev. G. A. Hall, of the Y. M. C. A., returned this morning, and immediately after dinner conducted one of the social meetings which the association has inaugurated here. It was largely attended until 3 p. m., when it was closed because of the

DEDICATORY SERVICES,

which were held at the stand at the hour named, and which consisted of, 1, an opening hymn; 2, prayer, by Rev. Mr. Newman; 3, selection; 4, reading of Old Testament Scriptures, by Rev. B. Peyton Brown; 5, reading of New Testament Scriptures, by Rev. G. G. Baker; 6, singing of dedication hymn, composed by James Nicholson, announced by Rev. H. A. Cleveland; 7, offertory prayer, by Rev. Basil Barry, of Rockville.

After these services were concluded, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, as is the usage of camp meetings on the afternoon of the last day. About forty ministers of the Gospel together partook of this Sacrament, also several hundred church members.

CHILDREN'S MEETING.

At 2 o'clock a meeting for the interest and benefit of children was held. Frank Wilson conducted the singing, and Rev. Mr. Munson. Fort also addressed the children, and the children were highly gratified and instructed.

RETURN OF PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT.

Rev. R. Peyton Brown announced that trains would leave the ground on Tuesday (to-morrow) for Washington at 7:25 and 8:12 a. m., and 2 and 5 p. m. Freight luggage from camp-meeting will be at the depot on Wednesday a. m., where it can be secured by owners. If the weather is fair, it will be unloaded at the H-street switch.

THE CROWD.

This morning's train brought five car-loads of human beings to swell our now apparently limited numbers, which seem smaller in their striking contrast with the multitudes who visited us yesterday. Additions were also made to the second morning train from the city, and hundreds of vehicles have already brought their loads of persons from the country around. Over fifteen hundred people are now here, and vehicles still arriving. Large numbers are looked for to-night, when the religious exercises, in accordance with camp-meeting custom, will be continued all night.

At the afternoon service over two thousand persons were assembled. Many of these left after the sacramental services, but their places were in part filled by the arrivals from Washington by the evening trains.

CLOSING SERVICES.

To-night the peculiarly interesting ceremonies connected with the close of camp-meeting will occur. They are full of sadness to many who form acquaintances and friendships during their stay in the woods.

A sketch of them will be prepared for you as they occur.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Orders for Improvements.

The Board of Public Works issued the following orders for improvements yesterday: The superintendent of gas-lamps has been directed to have a gas-main laid in F street, between First and Second streets northwest, and the water registrar directed to have a 4-inch water-main laid in both sides of the same street, between the points named; a 12-inch pipe sewer ordered on Eleventh street, between M and N streets, between the points stated, with the necessary manholes and traps, to connect with the First-street sewer. Orders have been given for the paving of the carriageway of Columbia street, from O to Q street northwest, with concrete, and to do what sewerage and curb-setting may be necessary; also, for paving the carriageway of Water street, from Fifth to Thirteenth street west, with concrete, and to do what sewerage and curb-setting may be found necessary, and put in water services; the roadway to be 32 feet wide, and the work to be completed in sixty days. A connecting sewer has been ordered to receive the water coming down the Bladensburg road at H and Boundary streets. The paving of the carriageway of D street, from Four-and-a-half to Seventh street southwest, with blue rock, has been ordered.

The Board of Public Works have made arrangements for the sweeping and cleaning the streets, avenues and alleys in the cities of Washington and Georgetown; also, cleaning out of the sewer traps; all sweeping and cleanings to be the property of the parties doing the work, to be deposited at such points as the superintendent of streets may direct. Also, for the repairing and cleaning of sewers, manholes and drops in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and for building such manholes, traps and drops as may be directed by the superintendent of sewers; all at the usual board rates.

A 19-inch pipe sewer has been ordered under the sidewalk on the west side of Seventh street, from the cellar of the new District buildings, to connect with the B street sewer. Wooden railings have been ordered on K street, from Eighteenth street to the Circle, northwest, around the parks. A two-ring brick barrel sewer, three feet in diameter, has been ordered in Sixth street, from south side of Virginia avenue to M street, southeast, with the necessary manholes and traps. The grading of Twenty-fourth street, from M to N street northwest, has been ordered. The setting of old curb and laying old sidewalk on south side of Boundary street, from Fourteenth to Sixteenth street north, has been ordered, said sidewalk to be eight feet wide, and parking to slope next to curb; also the setting of curb and putting down of gravel footwalk eight feet wide on north side of said street, from Ninth to Sixteenth street, with cobble and flag gutters, the roadway to be thirty-two feet wide.

The board has called the attention of Major Richards to the fact that the young trees recently planted are frequently injured, and in some instances completely destroyed by evil disposed persons, (four of the finest young lindens on Eighteenth street, between F street and New York avenue, were destroyed a few nights since, and also some on the corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue,) and ask that he be instruct his officers to promptly arrest all persons detected in offending in this manner; also, to urge them to exercise extra vigilance so far as the protection of the trees and shrubbery are concerned.

The roadway of G street, from Four-and-a-half to Eleventh street southwest, is to be laid with Paterson pavement, in strict conformity to the specifications of that patent, the roadway to be seven inches thick compressed, and to be in all respects equal to that in front of the Arlington hotel.

The District Justices.

The attendance at Legislative Hall upon the Long committee yesterday was numerous at times, and related chiefly to routine business and arranging for the citation of witnesses for future examination. The publication of the names of the officials and their sureties, together with the date of filing their last official bond and the schedule of fees and costs legally chargeable by them, in yesterday's REPUBLICAN created quite a sensation in magisterial circles. There is but one opinion outside of such circles in regard to the fees allowed in cases of warrants of attachment or writs of replevin, which is, that said legal fee fs seventy-five cents, and fifty cents for serving the same.

The article in the *Sunday Herald* attracted the attention of the committee, and it was remarked, in reply to the allegation, that the Legislative Assembly had no power under the organic act to remove justices or constables; that neither had the House of Representatives of the United States any power to remove United States judges, but it has the power to send a committee to inquire into the culpability of a United States judge, preparatory to consideration of his impeachment.

This inquiry is of a similar nature. The Legislature, having the power to modify the jurisdiction of justices and determine their number, must certainly have the right to make such inquiries as will enable them to decide upon what number is necessary, and whether the incumbents are worthy of their office.

Knights of Pythias Excursion.

Webster and Reliance Lodges, Knights of Pythias, gave their first annual excursion Saturday, on the steamer Lady of the Lake, to Point Lookout. The party started at 11:30 o'clock p. m., accompanied by the Marine band, and reached the point at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, when they disembarked to enjoy a sunrise bath. The party returned homewards, much pleased with the trip and the efforts made by the committee of arrangements—Messrs. Weisel, Eberly, Haislup, Barry, Evans, Betts, Kronheimer, Hopkins, Crump and Wroble—who were untiring in their efforts to afford enjoyment.

A Beautiful Gift.

The Kirkwood house was yesterday afternoon the scene of a presentation. Mr. Chas. Sivalls, an efficient contracting agent of the Great Eastern Menagerie and Circus, presented Mr. W. W. Durand, the general agent of that company, with a complete set of gold stud, sleeve and collar buttons, as a mark of esteem. On each button and stud is a handsome laurel wreath, showing to advantage the two different kinds of solid gold. The set is manufactured by James Nicholson, of this city, and cost $80. It would be difficult to tell which was the happier, the surprised receiver of the beautiful present, or the generous giver, excellent Charlie Sivalls.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

—Messrs. Latimer & Cleary will sell to-day unimproved property on Capitol Hill.

Seven hundred bushels of wheat and 300 bushels of white corn were received yesterday in Georgetown, the latter selling at 65 cents per bushel.

An application of F. Folkier for a divorce from Mary Ann Folkier was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. Desertion is set forth as the ground for the application.

The Georgetown Beneficial Society gave a pleasant entertainment at Analostan Island last evening for the benefit of the widows and orphans' fund of the society.

Officer Haney yesterday found a white male infant in a pile of ashes in the rear of the Fourth precinct station, on K street, between Twelfth and Twenty-first streets. Louis Greer had it buried.

This afternoon and evening the Hibernian Society, No. 2, will entertain their numerous friends at a picnic to be given at Boyer's Seventh-street park. If the weather be propitious it will undoubtedly be an enjoyable affair.

To-morrow afternoon the Atlantic club, of Brooklyn, and our Washington nine will play their third championship match on the Olympic grounds. As the former contests between these clubs have shown them to be well matched, another close and exciting game may be expected.

Detectives Sargent and McEntresh, last night, about 11 o'clock, arrested a man named George Washington, on the charge of robbing the Odd Fellows at the navy yard out of a certain sum of money. He was taken to the police headquarters and held for a hearing before the Police Court this morning.

Most of the secular clergy of the several Catholic churches of this District have gone to Baltimore to attend the annual spiritual retreat which commences to-day at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in that city, and will continue until Tuesday next. In the meantime the churches here will be attended by some of the clergy connected with the religious orders.

NOTICES OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Three hundred men and ten two-horse teams are wanted.

St. Matthew's Institute will re-open Monday, September 1.

There will be a meeting of Anacostia Lodge, No. 20, this evening.

Stephenson & Co. have fresh cargoes of red ash and Lykens Valley coal.

The corporators of the Continental Hotel Company meet to-morrow.

The Republicans of the Twenty-second district will meet to-morrow evening.

The exercises of the Eclectic Institute will be resumed Monday, September 15.

Robert H. Graham has on hand a large stock of new and second-hand carriages.

A gentleman and family desire a parlor, three chambers and a bath-room in a house.

A game of base-ball will be played to-morrow afternoon, between the Atlantic and Washington clubs.

Wm. L. Wall & Co. will sell, on Wednesday, August 27, at 10 o'clock a. m., an extensive stock of furniture.

Take Care of Your Valuables.

Call and examine the fire and burglar-proof vaults of the Safe Deposit Company, corner New York avenue and Fifteenth street, for the keeping of securities, jewels, silver-ware, or other valuables. Rents, from ten to sixty dollars per annum, according to size. No business man can afford to do without them.

Take warning from the Chicago and Boston fire.

J. H. Squier & Co.,

Bankers, No. 1416 Pennsylvania avenue, pay 5 per cent on all deposit.

National Savings Bank,

corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street pays 6 per cent. per annum on deposits for each calendar month. Banking hours 9 to 4; Saturdays, 9 to 4 and 6 to 8.

PREVENTIVE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Go to Savage's and buy a muzzle "11 your dog.

The Washington City Savings Bank,

corner of Seventh street and Louisiana avenue pays 6 per cent. interest on all deposits. Deposits can be made and drawn at will.

Mocking Bird Cages.

The subscriber has now a fresh supply of cages just received from the manufacturer.

JOS. L. SAYADE,
Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street.

THE COURTS.

In Chambers—Mr. Justice Olin.

Mr. Justice Olin announces that during the absence of the other judges from the city, he will hold chambers for legal business at the City Hall, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week.

Police Court—Judge Dawson.

Joseph P. Kelley, maintaining a nuisance, fined $5; appeal. Sarah Smith, assault on Mary Rodgers, $5. George Adams, assault on Frederick Pannell, $20. Daniel Gant and Richard Berry, affray on Eleventh street, between M and N streets, $5 each. Ellen Murphy, threats to Mary Carroll, continued. Thomas Green, assault on his wife, $10. Richard Rideout, stealing a galvanized watch, fined $10. Wm. Stevens, assault on John Cook, $5. Wm. Spotswood, assault on Tatnan Lee, $3 and costs. Nathaniel Hall, assault on Patrick McCarthy, $10 and costs. Johnny Mack, assault on Elizabeth Chinn, continued. R. H. Young, assault on Rose McMullen; continued. Michael Shea, threats to Mary Connor; bonds to keep the peace. Michael Noonan, profanity, $5. Rose McMullen, profanity, $5. Rosanne Brown, loud and boisterous, $5. Maggie Murray, disorderly; forfeited collateral. Isaac Shiner, profanity, $5. Charles H. Wilson, forfeited collateral for profanity. Hiram Brown, loud and boisterous, $5. Geneva Bryan, disorderly, $5. Thomas McDonahue, profanity, $5. George Collins forfeited collateral for profanity. Charles H. Wilson, disorderly, forfeited $5 collateral. J. H. Wright, driving on footwalks, forfeited collateral. George Collins, indecent exposure, forfeited collateral. Perry Knight forfeited collateral for cursing. John Higgins, forfeited collateral for profanity. Jenny Peck, disorderly conduct, $5. Mary Rogers, loud and boisterous, $5. E. Burgdorf, driving through a funeral procession, forfeited $5 collateral. Wm. McCutchen forfeited $5 for profanity. Charles Tyler, profanity, $5. Benjamin August, profanity, $5. John Scott, driving on footwalk, $3. James Dangerfield forfeited $5 for disorderly conduct. Ellen Barnes, boisterous, $5.

THE THIRD TERM.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

being "Commander-in-chief" of the armies, must really command them in his closet. And another tradition equally as absurd and destructive—that the military power must ever be in subjection to the civil.

Who does not recall those dark days of peril, and alarm, and suspicion, and fatal suspense? Who does not remember the thrill of frantic joy with which the whole nation shouted out its "To triumph!" when Gen. Grant's first victory proved to the country that a soldier had at last come to the front, combining in his leadership the genius of a Napoleon, the caution of a Fabius and the will and force of a Cæsar?

Henceforth the Union armies had both heap and will. "Tea party councils" dissolved like the lump of sugar which disappears in the depths of that mild beverage which inspires table talk, giving place to that indomitable persistency of purpose (one of the rarest marks of genius) which sees the end from the beginning, and never fails of it. D.

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