THE LATE THOS. CARBERY.

THE RECORD OF A BUSY AND WELL-SPENT LIFE.

AN INTERESTING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH—VALUABLE SCRAPS OF WASHINGTON HISTORY—CAPT. CARBERY AS A MILITARY AND CIVIL OFFICER—HIS ADMINISTRATION OF THE MAYORALTY—WHAT HE ACCOMPLISHED.

At the meeting of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, held Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Nicholas Callan, a member of the association, read before the body a well-prepared biographical sketch of the late Captain Thomas Carbery, a well-known citizen of this city, and one who was closely identified with its past history. The following is the text of

MR. CALLAN'S PAPER:

One of the most beneficial results connected with the institution, of which you and I have the honor to belong, is received from the periodical presentation of papers and reading of essays, whereby whatever is important to remember in the transactions of the past is preserved from oblivion, and we are again placed, as it were, face to face with those cherished spirits who have preceded us to "that bourne from which no traveler returns." Other and more pretentious institutions may add to the intellectual status of the age by facilitating the promulgation of scientific discourses, by diffusing throughout society a passionate yearning after book knowledge and a general inclination to converse on literary topics, but it is the peculiar privilege of our association to impart to its members that mysterious joy incomprehensible if man were not immortal, which accompanies the recital of the virtues and characteristics of those they had loved and respected in days and years gone by, whose noble examples for rectitude of conduct and perseveing industry, their successors of this and the forthcoming generations are called upon to imitate. In a country like ours, where the occurrences of one day are forgotten in the excitement of the morrow, and where the most startling events fail to produce an abiding or lasting impression, the usefulness of this association, in sticking together, as it were, the mutilated record of the previous past, in making its members share in the offering duly paid of honor and love to the memory of the departed one can never be duly appreciated.

As I look calmly through the lights retrospective, it becomes more and more evident to my mind that the objects and purposes of our association are beginning to develop and unfold themselves, so that we are on the eve of realizing what was proposed in its organization, by bringing to light many of the almost-forgotten events of the past, and holding up to public admiration the true character of our citizens. My object in the remarks I am about to submit is to pay a passing homage to the memory of one of our

OLDEST AND MOST USEFUL CITIZENS,

who, if living, would be among us to-day and his honored name be enrolled on our records as one of our most esteemed members. But he departed this life before our association was organized, after having resided among us for more than half a century. He witnessed the rise and growth of our city from its infancy to nearly its manhood. I refer to the late Captain Thomas Carbery, a native of Maryland, (of St. Mary's county,) and whose ancestors emigrated from Ireland before the American Revolution, and as an evidence of the great respectability of the Carbery family in that country, there are places of note there bearing that name at this hour.

Mr. Carbery was educated at the best schools in his native county, and when still under age, in his minority, when the declaration of war by the United States against England was proclaimed in 1812, his bosom was fired by patriotism, and remembering, no doubt, the cruel wrongs inflicted upon our country during the war of the Revolution, and the trials and privations to which it was subjected during our struggles for national independence, he determined to offer his services to his country, and, anxious to fill any place, occupy any position in which he could subserve its interests and contribute to its welfare. Acting under the inspiration of this sentiment, he applied to the President of the United States for a commission in the army. The President at first refused to appoint him on account of his youth, but, undismayed by this disappointment to his most cherished hopes, and adhering to his determination to put himself in a position where he could achieve distinction in that dark, gloomy hour, he again applied for a captaincy, to which he was appointed by Mr. President Madison, and in a remarkably short period of time he enlisted a full company, which was mustered into the service of the United States and stationed in this city.

MR. CARBERY AS A SOLDIER.

In consequence of the military skill exhibited by Captain Carbery and the superiority of his men, his company was generally regarded as the best-disciplined company in his regiment. The regiment to which he was attached performed military duty in the lower counties in Maryland, in Baltimore and in this District, and was present at the hardest of the fight at North Point and at the disastrous affair near the borders of our city. While his regiment was on duty in Baltimore (after the battle of North Point) a mutiny broke out in the army stationed in that city. The guilty ones were arrested and tried by a military court, and one man was condemned to suffer the penalty of death. Captain Carbery's company was detached to carry out the sentence. Although reluctant to perform such a painful duty, he was nevertheless obliged to obey his superior officers. Accordingly his command was drawn up in line, the condemned one sitting on his coffin listening to the soothing exhortations of a minister of religion. Every eye was fixed with the deepest anxiety on the doomed soldier. The brave man who was about to be hurled into eternity had nobly discharged his duty on the field of battle and in the hour of danger. The words "All ready! Present!" went forth, when a cry was heard in the distance which made the hearts of all stand still and cease to beat. The soldier was pardoned and returned to his company. Captain Carbery remarked this circumstance in later years, and remarked that that moment was the happiest of his whole life.

HIS RETURN TO CIVIL LIFE.

Soon after the restoration of peace Captain Carbery returned to private life, and took up his residence in this city with his brothers, Lewis Carbery, James Carbery and Joseph Carbery. Lewis was for many years surveyor of Georgetown and for the county of Washington and president of the Levy Court. James was inspector and measurer stationed at our navy yard, and represented his ward in the Councils of this city, and for a period presided over the Board of Common Council. Joseph studied theology, and was ordained a Roman Catholic priest. A large number of our old citizens will, I am sure, remember his generous hospitality on the occasions of their visits to Saint Inigoes when Father Joseph was resident pastor of that ancient mission.

Capt. Carbery was largely engaged in the wood and lumber trade, his place of business being located near his own dwelling, south of the Executive Mansion on the banks of the old canal. Part of this business our deceased friend realized a handsome fortune and retired. President Madison appointed him a justice of the peace, which office he retained through all the changes and mutations of public men and political parties until Mr. Polk's term, when he declined to be reappointed.

In the year 1820 Mr. Carbery was elected to a seat in the Board of Common Council from the First ward, and such were the impressions produced by his fine business habits and his unfailing devotion to the interests of his constituents, that in the year 1822 he was nominated and elected mayor of this city, after a most bitter contest with General Roger C. Weightman, who is still living among us, and is a member of our association. Through some informality in that election some weeks elapsed before he was inaugurated and sworn into the office. He had hardly became warm in his seat as mayor when a writ of mandamus nisi was obtained by his late opponent against him and the gentlemen who had served as commissioners of election, commanding Mr. Carbery to desist from performing the duties of mayor, and the commissioners to make a return in favor of Mr. Weightman for that office. This cause came before our Circuit Court for trial. Eminent counsel were engaged on both sides—General Walter Jones and Francis S. Key for Mr. Weightman, and Thomas Swann and Henry Ashton for Mr. Carbery. During the progress of the trial the court intimated that the returns from the Fifth ward were informal, and that that informality rendered the whole election for mayor void. The jury who tried the cause thought differently, and brought in a verdict for Mr. Carbery. Mr. Weightman immediately filed a new suit in the nature of a *quo warranto*, but that writ was never prosecuted, and was finally withdrawn, and Mr. Carbery allowed to enjoy the office and serve his term without further molestation.

ATTEMPT TO ABRIDGE THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

The charter of this city, approved 1820, was construed by Captain Carbery, and by respectable and learned counsel, to guarantee to every white male citizen of lawful age, and who were assessed, the right of suffrage. During Captain Carbery's administration the councils passed an ordinance forbidding the assessors to enrol as voters any citizen who did not own real estate, or at least $100 of personal property. Mr. Carbery vetoed this ordinance, on the ground that it was against the letter and the spirit of the charter, and that he would never be instrumental in depriving a fellow-citizen of his right to vote at our municipal elections. The councils failed to pass the bill over the veto.

At the election in 1824, Capt. Carbery and General Weightman were again candidates for the office of mayor, when Gen. Weightman, after a warmly contested election, was elected by a small majority. Capt. Carbery, although defeated, never lost the confidence of his friends, which he retained to the last hour of his life. Soon after this warmly contested election, Congress created the office of deputy

COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF GEORGETOWN,

the recipient of the office to reside in the city of Washington. Although the salary was small, there were quite a number of applications for that place, among them Captain Carbery and Colonel Cassy Selden, a well-known and highly respectable citizen. The law required the nomination for that office to be made by the collector and confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Thomas Turner, the collector, being an old friend of Mr. Carbery, voluntarily tendered him the office. Colonel Selden, the rival of Mr. Carbery, presented his claims to the office with a host of commendations and letters from his fellow-citizens, Senators and Representatives in Congress, and among the rest an autograph letter from John Quincy Adams, then the President of the United States, asking Mr. Turner to bestow the office on his friend, Colonel Selden. The collector promptly replied, expressing his inability to comply with the President's request, as he had already, after due consideration, named his life-long friend, Mr. Carbery, for the office, and that his name was then before the Secretary of the Treasury for his action thereon, and that he could not consistently with his sense of duty disturb it. Mr. Adams warmly commended the firmness of the collector, and became his warm friend ever after. Strong efforts were made by the friends of Mr. Selden to influence Mr. Rush, who was then Secretary of the Treasury, to reject the nomination. The Secretary knew Mr. Carbery's capacity to fill the office, and without delay or hesitation confirmed the nomination. Mr. Carbery held the office until the advent of the administration of Mr. Tyler, when another citizen was selected to fill that post.

DURING THE MAYORALTY OF MR. CARBERY

a new order of things was introduced into our city, much to the gratification of those who had been hoping for improvement and reform. New streets and new avenues were opened and graded, footways laid down in every direction, street lamps introduced and a portion of the city supplied with water from a newly-discovered spring on Thirteenth street, between I and K streets. Until the introduction of Potomac water, the Executive Mansion and all the adjoining public buildings were supplied with wholesome water flowing from this spring; and many more improvements would no doubt have been made if the limited means of the city would have justified it. Among the changes which took place during Mr. Carbery's term of office none gave more satisfaction to the better class of our people than the suppression and

BREAKING UP OF GAMBLING HELLS,

as they were then called; houses of ill-fame and the unlicensed dealers and traffickers in strong drinks were made to feel the rigor of the law, and punished to its fullest extent.

Rowdies and vagabonds were summarily dealt with by the police, being committed to the workhouse, or made to leave the city. Mr. Carbery first introduced the practice now revived by our District Commissioners to require the inmates of the workhouse to labor on the public streets; and, above all, the poor of our city were adequately provided for and their wants supplied. A remarkably short time after the installation of Mr. Carbery the streets and places of public resort became quiet and orderly, disturbances of the public peace seldom occurred, and the name of Mayor Carbery was everywhere the theme of praise and commendation. At that period of our municipal history the city council was composed of our best citizens, such as Charles W. Goldsborough, Wilbur W. Seaton, James Hoban, George Watterson, Daniel Carroll, and other gentlemen of similar stamp; men who would have cast honor on any station they had been called on to fill.

RAISING MONEY BY LOTTERY.

Congress having granted the city a permit to raise by lottery means to build a city hall, school-houses and a penitentiary, managers were appointed, and agents employed to dispose of the tickets in the lottery. Soon after Captain C. had assumed the duties of Mayor he discovered that the whole affair had been conducted loosely and against law. The managers, although highly respectable citizens, had entered into the discharge of their duties without giving bonds, as the law required, for the faithful discharge of their duties. The agents were put in possession of the tickets, and sold them without making a report of their doing to the proper authorities, or giving security for the payment of the prizes. Mr. Carbery, in a message to the Council, called their attention to these facts. In consequence of the high character of the gentlemen who were members of the board of managers, their unsullied reputation, their integrity, the form of the law had been dispensed with. The agents became unfaithful to their trusts, and our city met a pecuniary loss of more than $100,000, which certainly would not have happened if the advice of Mr. Carbery had been regarded.

PLACES HELD BY MR. CARBERY.

Mr. Carbery held successfully several prominent positions: One of the committee appointed to superintend the erection of the City Hall, member of the Washington city canal board, director of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, manager of the board of the Washington monument, president and director Bank of the Metropolis, inspector of the United States penitentiary, corporator of the St. Vincent and St. Joseph Orphan Asylum. It was under his direction and superintendence that the handsome building, the home of the orphan, was erected on the corner of Tenth and G streets, and where thousands of destitute children have been provided for and gratuitously educated by the good Sisters of Charity.

He was, for a long series of years, the foreman of the grand inquest of this county; associated in that capacity by our best citizens; selected for their integrity, their capacity and their high standing in this District.

PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. Carbery was for forty years a director and the fifth president of the Bank of the Metropolis, of this city, which office he held as the hour of his death. So well did he discharge the duties of that highly responsible position that he was repeatedly re-elected to that place, succeeding his friends J. P. Van Ness and J. W. Maury. Mr. Carberry was succeeded in the office of president of the bank by a gentleman well known to us all, whose great character, private worth, and unsullied reputation as a gentleman, a citizen and a companion has long been an object of admiration to the whole community; a gentleman whose good name is not confined to the limits of our little District, but which is known and appreciated all over our country for good deeds and honorable impulses. It is our privilege, gentlemen, to see this high-toned member of our society present at all our meetings and social gatherings, greeting and recognizing all of us as old friends; and, as he once told us, that he had now passed the term of man's allotted time on earth, and his end was not at a very great distance; that he had filled and enjoyed a number of offices, and was happy to add that he was unconscious of ever having injured or done injustice to any one; that he felt more pride in presiding over this society than occupying any of the several offices he was called upon from time to time to fill. During the time of Captain Carbery's term of office as president of the Metropolis bank, that institution dealt liberally with our fellow-citizens, and rarely ever lost a dollar in their transactions. Captain Carbery was

A GENIAL AND SOCIABLE GENTLEMAN,

kind to all, liberal to the poor, and especially to our orphan asylums, of which he was a prominent director, and in his last days on earth he bestowed on these charitable institutions a large part of his fortune. Captain Carbery was particularly fond of reciting anecdotes of public men and distinguished citizens, and events of the war of 1812 and of reminiscences of the past. He was a Democrat of the olden school, and lived on terms of great intimacy with Mr. Madison, Monroe, and Gen. Jackson, and was for half a century the bosom friend of his pastor, the late Very Reverend Father Matthews, the pastor of St. Patrick's church, in this city, who was one of the executors of his last will and testament.

The good Captain died in this city on the 23d of May, 1853, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, having survived all his brothers. His death was lamented by the whole community, to which he had become endeared by the virtues which clustered around his character. I lived for years with the greatest friendship with our deceased friend, and for a long time prior to his death he was nearly every day at my place of business, or I was seated by his side at my venerated *alma mater*, the Bank of the Metropolis. I was one of his pall bearers, and assisted in depositing his remains in the city of the departed ones. On that occasion I was in the funeral procession with P. R. Fendall, Lewis Johnson and Wm. B. Todd, all of whom have followed Mr. Carbery to the grave.

I could add very many rich gems to the memory of our departed fellow citizen which time will not allow at this meeting. I conclude by saying that Mr. Carbery's dealings and transactions with his fellow citizens were so just, so honorable, so fair, that he never made an enemy or lost a friend.

Now, although our friend Carbery is dead and we will see him no more on earth, his virtues and good acts survive him and linger around us like twilight hues after the bright sun is set. I am done.

A BOOTBLACK'S REVENGE.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday relates the following: "One of the clerks in an up-town hotel did something to inspire the hatred of the porter who blacks boots for the guests. Thursday morning the clerk went down stairs as usual to have his boots polished. This done, he proceeded to take his customary stroll on Broadway, and noticed that people looked at his feet in a peculiar manner. At length he glanced down with some curiosity to see what attracted the eyes of the passers, and was horror stricken to observe a peculiar bluish shine upon the leather. The clerk did not return to the hotel by the way of Broadway, but sneaked along a side street and entered by the back door. The porter protested his innocence, but the unhappy clerk persists in the belief that his boots were blackened with stove polish."

BREAKING AN OLD WAR SHIP.

A force of workmen have been engaged for the past two days breaking up the old United States steamer Nipsic, now lying at the navy yard. Her masts are all out, the bulwarks are nearly all cut away, and her quarter-deck is removed. What it took days to put together is now torn away in a few hours. When the workmen have removed everything that can be taken out while the vessel is in the water, she will be placed on the marine railway, and there the work of demolition will be finished. The greater portion of the timbers taken out of the vessel are rotten, and they show plainly that she could not stand the wind and waves much longer.

SAVED FROM A LIFE OF SHAME.

A FATHER'S INDIFFERENCE TO HIS CHILD—THE BROTHER'S NOBLE PROFFER OF A HOME TO HIS WAYWARD SISTER.

An account was published in THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of yesterday of the rescuing from a house of ill-fame, by Detectives McElfresh and Sargent, of a young girl named Alice Hannon. Although claiming to be nineteen years of age, neither her style of dress nor personal appearance would confirm the assertion, and many would regard her as about sixteen years old. She is of fair complexion, prepossessing in appearance, and to an observer exhibits traits of manner the reverse of those generally noticeable in females following a lewd and abandoned life. At headquarters, on Thursday night, she seemed in a morose, taciturn disposition, and reluctant to enter into conversation, but when a reply was given, although it might be abrupt, still it would be to the point. On the same night her father, who is employed in Richmond, Va., was telegraphed what the detectives had done, but up to a late hour last night they failed to receive any response regarding the disposition he wished made of his daughter. It was discovered, however, that she had a brother residing in the country not far distant from the city, and he was made acquainted with the facts in the case, and promised to visit headquarters, converse with her and see if they could not come to an understanding. This he did, but previous to his coming she had another visitor.

About 1 o'clock a man—he might have been young, but dissipation and debauchery had made such heavy inroads upon his physical appearance as to make him prematurely old—came into the Central office and inquired for the girl, representing himself as her cousin. His clothes were well worn and seedy, the fumes of liquor came strong from his breath, and he was evidently in a state of partial intoxication. His manner was coarse and uncouth, and he endeavored to persuade the girl to go with him, and he would see her safely returned to her parents. She declined his offer, as from the beginning she had all overtures that looked towards her going to Richmond. Still persisting in his proffers of aid, neither heeding her refusals nor the directions of the detectives to cease worrying her, he was promptly taken by the arm by Chief Clarvoe, conducted to the front door, and ordered to depart, otherwise, if determined to tarry, he would be provided with accommodations in one of the cells, where he could stay to his heart's content. This information had the desired effect, and the man immediately not only sought the pavement, but the middle of the street, where probably he thought he had more room to circulate.

He was accompanied in and out of the office by a man of about the same calibre as himself, and bearing about as many marks of respectability. After he was gone the girl revealed the fact that he was no cousin, and that his name was Wm. Clifford, formerly a street car conductor in this city, and was a party to her ruin. The heartless wretch, while importuning to assist her, had no such intention in his mind, but coward and dastard as he was, intended to secure her release and then conduct her back to the sink from which the detectives had rescued her.

Shortly after the above had transpired her brother came in. They had not met for some years, and the scene was a very affecting one. Up to this time the girl had mastered her feelings, but now the better nature rose within, and as tears rolled from her eyes she related to him her sorrows and their origin. Her cold, hard and obstinate heart had melted, and the outpourings to the brother did not belong to a stranger's ear, and the officers departed from the room, leaving him to hear the sad recital alone.

At its termination he unfolded to the detectives a few incidents connected with their life history which went far to prove that the girl was more sinned against than sinning. He said that their father had his fourth wife, and the stepmother and children could not agree, her statement being always accepted in preference to theirs, and finally both he and his sister were driven from home; he some months in advance of her. It was not strange that she had fallen by the wayside, but now he had found her, and she had consented to go to his home, where she would receive kind treatment and be induced to follow a better life.

Finding her willing to accept her brother's invitation, and thinking this the best course to pursue under the circumstances, the father's indifference being apparent, the detectives placed her in charge of her brother, and both departed from the office and city.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY AND THE BOARD SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES SATISFACTORILY.

The Board of Health met at their rooms last evening, Prof. John M. Langston, president *pro tem.*, in the chair.

Mr. Wm. Maack, clerk to the health office, was granted a leave of absence for twenty-nine days.

The following applications were made for the positions of physicians to the poor: J. F. Appleby, J. L. Elliott, H. A. Duncason, E. A. Adams, J. Totten, W. L. Nailor, M. Buckheimer, L. D. Dunbear, Charles Allen and J. P. Brackett.

Messrs. Charles Becker and J. B. Moore made application to furnish medicines to the poor. The latter named a certain circuit in the city within which he would furnish medical attendance and medicines for the sum of $900 per month.

The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the rendering of tallow and other fatty substances, as now done by William Hughes at the corner of Twenty-fifth and N streets northwest, is, by reason of the offensive odor and noxious vapors emanating therefrom, hereby declared a nuisance injurious to the health, and the health officer be directed to abate the same, according to law and the ordinances of this board.

The frame building No. 412 N street northwest, being in a dilapidated and filthy condition, no sewerage, dangerous floors and leaky roof, and the frame shanty No. 1420, situated in Sampson street northwest, having no sewerage, bad floors, no water supply or fire protection, were declared nuisances, and the health officer ordered to abate them.

A communication was received from the Commissioners, stating that they had decided to place the furnishing of medicines to the poor under the supervision of the Board of Health until otherwise ordered, and that the amount of money expended monthly for this purpose must not exceed $555.55.

A communication was received from Johnson Elliott, M. D., chairman of the committee appointed by the Medical Society to consult with the Board of Health on the subject of the registering of physicians, inclosing the following resolutions, in response to the action of the board at a previous meeting, and which have been published in THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN:

Resolved, That the chairman of the committee be instructed to inform the Board of Health that the committee accept the modification of the regulations, as set forth in their communication of the 21st ultimo, as satisfactory; but they would, but to respectfully call the attention of the board to the fact that the modification in regard to the registering of physicians does not, in express terms, confine the register to such as may possess the requisite qualifications.

2. That it was understood by this committee that the names of the parents of illegitimate children, and of children born prematurely, would not be required.

3. That residents was to be defined to mean Washington, Georgetown, or the county of Washington, as the case might be.

4. That the chairman be instructed to convey to the board the thanks of the committee for their courteous reception, and their gratification at the evident desire of the board to conform their regulations to the wishes of the Medical Society.

The committee on ordinance considered the subject, and prepared the following reply, which was indorsed by the board and forwarded through the secretary, and thus establishes harmony between the Medical Society and the Board of Health on the subject of vital statistics:

Dr. Johnson Eliot, Chairman Committee Medical Association of the District of Columbia:

SIR: I am directed by the Board of Health to express to you and your associates of your committee their sincere thanks for your kindly communication of the 2d instant, and to state that it is the purpose of the board to require or permit those only to register who possess the requisite qualifications of doctors of medicine, subject to the modifications named in former communications; that the Board of Health will not insist upon the report from physicians of confidential or sick-bed communications, the names of parents of illegitimate children and of children born prematurely, are required under our third regulation. The Board of Health is not insensible of the inconvenience connected with this subject under the law as it now exists, and will join cheerfully with the Medical Association of the District in an effort to secure a modification of the same at the earliest practicable moment. As to the place of birth of child, the requirements of the board are sufficiently met when return thereof is made as "Washington, Georgetown or County of Washington."

Trusting that this communication will prove altogether satisfactory to your committee and the association, I beg to express to you and your associates the kindly sentiments of the members of the Board of Health.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

D. W. BURR, M. D., Secretary.

The board then adjourned.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

By Latimer & Cleary:

At 10 o'clock, thirty benches or settees, suitable for schools or public halls.

At 12 o'clock, a lot of custom-made gentlemen's clothing.

At 10 o'clock, large sale of household goods.

By Wm. L. Wall & Co.:

At 10 o'clock, drove horses from Indiana, West Virginia and Ohio; carriages, top and no-top buggies.

By J. T. Ford:

At 10 o'clock, new and second-hand furniture, carpets, oilcloth and matting; also, a lot of new chromos, engravings and looking-glasses, crockery, &c.

THE CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION.

A full and spirited meeting of the Contractors' Association was held yesterday at their rooms, the president, Joseph Williams, in the chair, and Henry Himber, secretary.

After a talk over the matter the following gentlemen were appointed as a committee to consider the proposition of the First National bank of New York in regard to the purchase of securities, viz: Messrs. Finley, Nesdall, Barnes, Wm. Fletcher, Shinn and Williams.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

OPENING OF BIDS—MEDICINES FOR THE POOR.

Yesterday afternoon the rooms of the Commissioners presented a most animated appearance, the occasion being the opening of bids for constructing all the lateral sewers, whether of pipe or brick, and the house connections for the same, which may be needed for the ensuing twelve months. As the work will be one of considerable magnitude the contractors who had bids felt anxious to know the result.

The bids were opened in the private room of the Commission by Lieut. Hoxie, in the presence General Ketchum and Messrs. F. H. Finley, O. O'Hare and S. Gleason of the contractors. While this was being done the balance of the contractors sat on the anxious bench in the main room. The bids were fourteen in number, but as there were many different items they will have to be carefully scheduled before the lucky ones can be ascertained. The following were the bidders: Frank McGhan, James Kennedy, Brennan & Hutton, Henderson & Co., F. H. Finley, Joseph Williams, J. V. W. Vandenburg, Thomas Lucas & Co., Patrick Corcoran, Fletcher, Himber, Murray & Co., O. O'Hare, P. Brennan, John Barry and Albert and Sylvester Gleason.

The payment of laborers still continues, and, it is thought, will be completed early next week.

The clerks in the engineer's office are working hard on the contracts preparatory to their continuance.

As was stated a few days ago, the Board of Health submitted to the Commissioners a proposition to attend the sick poor of the District. The statement shows the amount required for medical aid and purchase of medicines for the sick poor of the District to be $8,000, and which they pledge themselves not to exceed. This sum is predicated upon facts and figures furnished by the late physicians to the poor. The board says the average number of prescriptions given by these physicians was ten daily. By reducing the number of physicians to one half, the number of prescriptions would be at the rate of about twenty daily. It is believed that the board can devise and adopt a system of rigid supervision which, while it prevents misapplication of this charity, will largely reduce the amount formerly expended. After fully considering this and other plans proposed, the Commissioners have issued an order charging the Board of Health with the performance of this service from month to month, until otherwise ordered, the expense of the same not to exceed $666 per month.

Another plan was submitted by the medical board of the Children's hospital and indorsed by the boards of other institutions.

It suggests the establishment of dispensaries for the relief of the poor of the District at the Georgetown general hospital, Columbia hospital, National Medical College, Central dispensary, Children's hospital, Freedmen's hospital, and Providence hospital. All of these institutions being already furnished with necessary accommodations for the inspection of the sick and dispensing of medicine, the system can go into immediate operation as soon as adopted. The District government will incur no expense for rent, for the payment of the attending physicians or apothecaries. Out-door or visiting physicians to be attached to each dispensary, with annual salaries of $150 to $300, whose duty shall be to visit at their homes such indigent sick persons as may apply for medical relief, the prescriptions ordered by such physicians to be dispensed at the dispensaries to which they may be attached. Books to be furnished by the District government to each dispensary, in which shall be recorded the name, age, sex, color, nature of disease, history of case of each patient who may apply for relief. The medicines to be purchased by the District government in bulk, and furnished on requisition at stated times of the year to each dispensary.

Prof. J. W. Chickering, jr., having declined the appointment of trustee of schools for the county, as his absence prevented him from making the necessary preparations for the opening of the schools on the 7th instant, the Commissioners yesterday appointed J. Sullivan Brown, a member of the old school board of the county, to the vacancy thus made.

THE GERMAN RESTAURANT KEEPERS—A LARGE MEETING YESTERDAY.

A meeting of the German restaurant keepers was held yesterday afternoon at the Sengerbund hall, corner of E and Eighth streets, for the purpose of taking action relative to Board of Police Commissioners of their decisions in granting licenses.

Mr. C. Worch called the meeting to order, and stated the objects; after which he said it would be necessary to elect permanent officers, and announced that he was ready to receive nominations.

After several nominations were made, and a ballot taken, the following were elected: President, M. Pfeiffer; secretary, F. Muhaeius; treasurer, George Juenemann.

After the election was held Mr. Juenemann made a few remarks, in which he said a committee should be appointed to prepare a petition to the District Commissioners setting forth the grievances of the restaurant-keepers, and that the petition should not be confined to the German restaurant men, but include Americans, especially the property holders. The petition, after gaining a sufficient number of signatures, should be presented to the Commissioners, and by that body to Congress.

Mr. Abner was of the same opinion, and thought the friendship of the Americans should be sought, in order that a remedy could be gained over the tyrannical board of police.

Mr. Pabst said, in his opinion, it was unnecessary to go to Congress, but fight the matter before the United States courts. The law guarantees that all citizens can be engaged in any business that suits him or herself.

Mr. Juenemann reiterated what he said before, and claimed that the police commissioners had violated the laws of the United States in depriving any restaurant-keeper from a license. He, as one, would not beg for a license.

Mr. Schade followed in the same strain, after which Mr. Paterson moved that a committee be appointed to collect money, and combine with American citizens to go further in attaining the object sought after. Adopted.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as the committee: R. Paterson, Jacob Horner, H. Schwarzenberg, E. Abner, A. Bachus, Chr. Jaekeler, Chr. Worch, Wm. Rudhardt, L. Bielfus, H. Fox and W. Kerfurth.

The meeting then adjourned, and the committee went in session and elected Rudolf Paterson as chairman, Gallus Thomas secretary, and Henry Schwarzenberg treasurer, after which they adjourned.

Among those present were Messrs. Beck, Peterson, Voigt, Ruthart, Abner, Pfeifer, Fuchs, Schwarzenberg, Schlotterbeck, Robb, Horner, Kuhn, Friedmann, Bielfuss, Muhaelus, Benkert, Chas. Diesmar, Vort, and Eckstein.

PICNIC OF THE CLAN-NA-GAEL CLUB.

The first picnic of this organization, held at the Seventh-street park, was largely attended by the friends and members of the club, and everything passed off in a quiet and orderly manner, owing no doubt to the fact that all present came with the intention of enjoying themselves, and contributing to the pleasure of others. The floor of the pavilion was under the management of Mr. Maurice Dougherty. The committee of arrangements were directed by their chairman, Mr. Thos. McFadden, and the police, under Mr. James Collins. These gentlemen were distributed over the grounds to see that order was preserved, and they performed their duty in a creditable manner. Mr. Charles McCarthy, the president of the club, was here, there and everywhere, seeing to the wants of his guests. It is to be hoped that the Clan-Na-Gaels will soon give their friends an opportunity to attend one of their well-conducted levees.

THE COUPON TICKET BUSINESS.

It was mentioned some days ago that the exchange of coupons for through travel between Washington and New York, so far as the rival lines between Baltimore and Washington are concerned, had stopped on account of the circular order of the Baltimore and Potomac road announcing the determination not to receive any more coupons of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad according to previous arrangement. This order has been somewhat modified in the interest of through travel from New York, but not from Washington. Coupons on tickets from the North are recognized on either road between Baltimore and Washington, but the Baltimore and Potomac Company still decline the mutual acceptance of coupons of tickets bought by parties starting from Washington. Thus the inconvenience to the traveling public coming north from Washington is still imposed.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A MAN RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, an old soldier living at the Soldiers' Home was run over at the intersection of the Seventh-street and Soldiers'-Home roads and instantly killed. The horses were attached to a carriage belonging to Mr. John Clagett, and driven by Wm. Beck, colored. Later in the evening Lieut. Noonan and Officer Rains proceeded to the farm of Mr. Clagett and arrested the man Beck and brought him in to the Second precinct, where he is held to await the result of the coroner's inquest this morning. The name of the unfortunate man could not be ascertained, or whether his death resulted from carelessness on the part of the driver.

THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury yesterday adjourned its session until Tuesday, the 15th instant. Before adjourning they found true bills in the following cases: W. H. Fisher, assault with intent to kill; Frank Delphy and Frank Cronin, larceny. The jury recommended the discharge of the following prisoners: W. E. and J. P. Somers, charged with larceny; Ida Butler, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences.

CRIMINAL COURT — MR. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS.

This court was engaged as follows yesterday:

Francis P. Burke. Appeal on conviction of keeping a bar-room without license. The accused was acquitted.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of John C. Bard, charged with assault with intent to commit rape. Adjourned.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Over the Middle States stationary barometer, east and south winds, partly cloudy weather and possibly light rain.

A. J. Joyce, jr., has returned from a flying trip to New York.

Metropolitan hall will re-open as usual tonight, Mr. Sam Collyer having taken charge.

Mr. John R. Kidd has been appointed apothecary at the navy yard, vice Mr. William S. Dulin, resigned.

"Geology" will be the subject of Dr. Brainard's next lecture on the east Capitol steps, to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

Mr. E. Weser, of corner Twelfth and E streets, has begun receiving fine oysters from Britton's bay, and has already about twenty men employed as shuckers.

In the game of base ball, on Thursday, between the Arlingtons and Waxenders, the former were victorious by a score of 9 to 6, and not the latter, as was stated yesterday.

The name of the artist of the famous picture, "The Family of Satyrs," in the Corcoran gallery of art, noticed in THE REPUBLICAN of Thursday is Louis Prion, of Paris, and pupil of the celebrated Cabanel.

The services of the Reformed Episcopal church will be conducted as usual, on Sunday evening, in the audience-room at Lincoln hall, at 7:30 o'clock, by Rev. Wm. McGuire, who will deliver an appropriate discourse.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Enos Ray, living on the Shepherd road, in the county, heard a noise in his barn-yard, and looking out discovered a colored man in the act of gobbling his chickens. When the thief saw he was discovered he dropped the bag and made off, a shot from Mr. Ray's pistol accelerating his movements.

From the Syracuse papers is gleaned the fact that a handsome reception awaits Company D, First regiment National Guard, on their visit next week. To use their language: "Let them come, and we will show them that their reception will be equal to that given our boys when they visited Washington," which guarantees that the members of Company will have a good time.

The canal-boats Wheeler and Barron arrived yesterday with 1,600 bushels of corn and 500 bushels of wheat for H. M. Talbot, and 1,000 bushels of wheat and 700 bushels of corn for Hartley & Bro.; and the boat Seneca with 700 bushels of corn and 150 barrels of flour for Thos. C. Wheeler. The only sale reported was 500 bushels of wheat at $1.30 to $1.35.

By reference to the advertising columns, it will be seen that a fine game of base ball may be expected this afternoon on the Olympic grounds, at 4 o'clock, between the Eagles and Rosedales, the crack junior nines of the city—the Eagles standing first, having won nine games and lost one, and the Rosedales second, having won seven and lost one. The Eagles appear in their new uniforms. Encourage the boys.

Inspector Deener reports his inspections for the month of August at 6,534 barrels family; 1,042 barrels extra; 825 barrels super; 32 barrels fine, and 15 barrels middlings—total, 8,141; and Inspector McLann reports his at 3,697 barrels family; 6,220 barrels extra, 18 barrels super; 40 barrels fine; 56 barrels middlings, and 11 barrels rye—total, 10,072, making the total inspections for the month 18,213 barrels of flour.

The Murray Universalist Society of this city will resume religious services on Sunday morning next, and, by invitation of the Unitarian Society, will unite with them in holding the services in in their church, corner of Sixth and D streets northwest, on the first and second Sundays of this month. The pastor of the Universalist Society, Rev. C. H. Fay, will preach, as Rev. Mr. Hinckley has not yet returned to the city.

The following additions were yesterday made to the Washington monument fund: From Metropolis Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., Annapolis, Md., $5; the Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y., $25; Trinity Lodge, No. 79, A. F. and A. M., Atlantic City, N. J., $20; Stephenson Lodge, No. 125, A. F. and A. M., Lapidum, Md., $50; Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, A. F. and A. M., of this city, $100.

A walking match for $25, between two gentlemen whose initials are B. T. and C. W., took place last night from Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue to High street, Georgetown. B. T. won the race by making the point in twenty-three minutes. J. L. D. acted as judge, and followed the walkists in a buggy. B. T. weighs 147 pounds, and C. W. weighs 140 pounds. The starting of the race was witnessed by a large number of persons, many of whom followed the parties to Georgetown.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIG. MUZIO.

Sig. Muzio, who has returned to New York, says that "Italy has now the best prospects for a revival of her golden age of art. There are many new composers of merit, notably Marchetti, Gomes and Gobatti, whose works have attained a high popularity. Signor Muzio speaks enthusiastically of his visit to his old friend and master, Verdi, and he predicts a grand success for the Manzoni Messi Requiem. The blind obstinacy of the French Government in encouraging no lyric works unless of a native growth is likely to exercise a baleful influence on art in Paris. The conditions imposed upon M. Bajier, the *impresario* of Italian opera in that city for the next season, are, in many respects, ridiculous. Opening the grand opera in January with such a work as Thomas' 'Hamlet' is, in Signor Muzio's opinion, to say the least of it, a mistake."

THE THEATRE COMIQUE.

This afternoon and evening close the excellent programme of the week at the Theatre Comique. Little Lotta's songs, particularly her sentimental ones, remind the listener of "the positive hypochondria in her father and grandfather, and in certain moods of reaction the world becomes black to her, and she sees very disparingly." In such moods she sings "Good Bye, Sweet Heart Good Bye" as though every song came from a "wave of despair." "The Beecher-Tilton Scandal" will be withdrawn after to-night, the committee having decided that Tilton is guilty.

ENGLISH OPERA.

There is so much of confusion in the minds of Mi