GENERAL NEWS OF THE CITY

DISTRICT AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

SUIT AGAINST THE B. AND O. RAILROAD

MOVEMENT FOR A NEW GOVERNMENT.

RESPECT TO THE LATE LIEUTENANT ESSEX

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURTS.

What it Costs to Live—Arrests by the Detectives—An Elopement and What Came of it—General Paragraphs.

In the Middle States and lower lake region, winds gradually shifting to southerly or easterly, clear or partly cloudy weather, and followed by falling barometer, with slightly lower temperature in the former and slight changes in the latter.

The following was the range of the thermometer at Hempler's yesterday: 8 a. m., 43°; 10 a. m., 46°; 12 m., 50°; 2 p. m., 48°; 4 p. m., 49°; 6 p. m., 51°; 8 p. m., 43°.

Use Patterson & Jones' Trophy tomatoes.

Choice fruits—Malaga Fruit Co., 408 9th st.

The street-sweeping machines resumed operations yesterday.

Captain F. N. Carver, of company D, First regiment National Guard, has resigned.

The beautiful weather yesterday made the promenade on the Avenue very lively.

The Metropolis Savings Bank pays 5 per cent. on deposits.

Dr. Loomis has removed his dental office from Pennsylvania avenue to his private residence on N street, corner of Thirteenth.

Pickles remarkably cheap at stands Nos. 310, 311 and 312, Centre market, B-street wing, north side.

Fresh lot of oranges and lemons received at stands Nos. 310, 311 and 312, Centre market, B-street wing, north side.

The good old steamer Columbia, which has run between Washington and Baltimore for the past forty-six years, has been taken off the line.

There was not the usual number of lounners at the reading rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday.

Until February 1 D. M. Davis, corner of F and Twelfth streets, will sell boots and shoes at 10 per cent. off for cash, in order to reduce stock to make room for spring goods.

The silver medal contested for by five different quartettes in Baltimore, including the Arcadian club of this city, has been awarded to the Active Assembly, of Baltimore.

The apartments of the hotel in which Representative Wells, of Missouri, and wife occupy are entered yesterday morning, and robbed the watches of Mr. and Mrs. Wells were taken.

One of the deputies of Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway yesterday removed from the jail the furniture in the room recently occupied by Richard B. Irwin, the Pacific Mail witness.

A colored woman left a child Thursday night at the house of Annie Noell, No. 12 Goat alley, since which time the woman has not been heard of. The child is about seven weeks old.

At the meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, No. 1, held Thursday night, the action of President Grant and General Sheridan in enforcing the law in Louisiana was indorsed.

The Malaga Fruit Company, 408 Ninth street, have a large supply of California and Malaga fruit, and are prepared to fill orders for the season as fast as they ripen.

One thousand pounds fresh cream bon-bons, cream chocolates, &c., to arrive to-day from Whitman's celebrated Philadelphia manufactory, at the Malaga Fruit Company's, 408 Ninth street.

Miss Eva Mills, the accomplished vocalist of St. Aloysius church, is on a short trip through the Western states, and it is understood will sing at the dedication of the new Baptist church at St. Louis.

Another lot of those fine oranges from Pilatka, Florida, just received by the Malaga Fruit Company, 408 Ninth street. Try them—they are delicious. They expect to-day a fresh lot of large, handsome Aspinwall bananas.

Officer Breen, of the Fifth precinct, last night arrested Henry Fontroy, on suspicion of having stolen a steel-steel shot-pouch and powder-flask that he had in his possession. He was taken to the Central guard-house.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Winter, wife of Thomas Winter, and mother of Mrs. John M. Keating, F. B. Winter, and Dr. John T. and Frank B. Winter, of this city, was stricken at her home in Petersville, Frederick county, Md., with paralysis, and died on Tuesday afternoon last.

The regular services of the Reformed Episcopal Church will be conducted in Lincoln Hall tomorrow at 11 a. m. and in the evening at 7:30. Before the sermon in the evening a brief statement will be made by the pastor, Rev. Wm. McGuire, in regard to the progress of the Reformed cause in the United States and in Canada.

The regular semi-annual convocation of the Grand Circle of the Brotherhood of the Union took place on Wednesday night at the hall of Potomac Circle, No. 2. Committees were appointed to make arrangements with subordinate circles for the purpose of receiving the Supreme Circle, which holds its annual convocation in this city this year.

The Right Rev. Dr. Helmuth, Lord Bishop of Huron, London, C. W., is sojourning in our city for a few days, and stopping at the Arlington. We understand he is to preach in St. John's church, Georgetown, Sunday morning. Bishop Helmuth is spoken of as an able divine and a man of decided culture.

Among the charming pictures at Markriter's, 439 Seventh street, are the following exquisite pastel paintings by Brewerton, which are being offered astonishingly cheap: "Autumn on the Hudson," "Early Morning in the Tropics," "From the Cliffs," "From the Rocks;" the two last being scenes near Sporting Cave, Newport, R. I. Don't fail to see them.

B. H. Warner, real estate broker and auctioneer, sold at auction yesterday afternoon, for Woodbury Wheeler, trustee, the west 25 feet front on K street of lot 3, square 568, by a depth of 71 feet 11 inches, improved by a two-story brick dwelling, subject to two years' general taxes and the special improvements on K street, to Augustus Gerndell, at $2,850.

Officers Taylor and Gorman on Thursday night, about 9 o'clock, were informed by Mrs. Lizzie Boone that a girl named Emma Forrest, aged 15½ years, had been taken from her house by a man named Le Barter, one of her boarders, and placed her on the New York train then about to leave. The officers took the girl from the train and to Police headquarters, where her guardian took charge of her.

Hundreds of strangers who happen to daily pass the corner of Ninth and F streets are curious to know who that enterprising young man is who keeps a store on the corner. Brad. Adams has to come out of the door every few minutes in order to satisfy the curiosity of the multitude that gather around the windows. If you don't believe this go and see for yourself.

A private masquerade party was given at the residence of Mrs. Cunningham, 66 High street, Georgetown. The following ladies and gentlemen were present: Nellie Woodward as "Martha Washington," Bettie Walker as "Gipsy Girl," Helen Evans as "Queen of Night," Maggie Kirkland as "Witch of Endor," Ella Godey, Mollie Godey, Ida Cunningham, Lydia Steele as "Nymphs of the Rhine," Emma Crawford as "Red Ridinghood," Frank Evans as "Indian," Will Schumaker as "Black Bear," Walter Fa- as "Mother's Pet," Joe Porter as "Long Knife."

Death From Paralysis.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Winter, wife of Thomas Winter and mother of Mrs. John M. Keating, F. B. Winter, and Dr. J. T. Winter, of this city, was stricken last Sunday morning at her home in Petersville, Frederick county, Maryland, with paralysis and died on Tuesday afternoon, January 19th inst.

Impertinence.

A married lady of this city, who had occasion to visit the Capitol building a few days ago and make several trips to the Senate reception room, was somewhat surprised and annoyed by the receipt of a note handed her by one of the pages which read as follows:

JANUARY 20, 1875.

Would like to make your acquaintance. Will assure you I am a gentlemen. Address,

T. CLARENCE,
Washington City.

The note is an evidence of his gentility, but it is probable that if the youth who wrote had been found half an hour after he would have deservedly been kicked out of the building.

CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION.

The New Government for the District.

The Contractors' Association held a meeting yesterday, Mr. Henry Himber in the chair, to take action regarding the new form of government proposed for this District. Speeches were made advocating the Sargent bill, while Perry Carson and others indorsed the Wright bill. Finally a committee, consisting of Andrew Gleason, Sidney Herbert and John Herrell, was appointed to confer with the committee of citizens appointed at the Lincoln hall meeting a few nights since, to see if they cannot harmonize on the Sargent bill; also, with any other conflicting and organized elements.

Vote of Thanks.

Mr. J. F. Cake, proprietor of Willard's hotel, was the recipient of the following testimonial yesterday as an appreciation of the handsome manner in which he entertained the alumni of Princeton college Thursday night at his hotel:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 22, 1875.

J. F. Cake, esq., Willard's Hotel:

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the Alumni association of Princeton college I desire to return you our sincere thanks for the beautiful entertainment furnished us last evening at our annual meeting. The arrangements of the table, the excellence of the viands and wines, the prompt and skillful attendance and everything that contributes to an elegant and tasteful banquet were abundantly supplied. All of your guests were enthusiastic in your praise. Most truly yours,

H. LINDSLY,
President Association.

National University Moot Court.

At the last meeting of the senior class, the regular moot court exercises took place. The first case called was that of John Brown vs. the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company, and was argued before Judge T. E. O'Connor. The argument for the plaintiff was made by Mr. Jas. E. Shepherd, of counsel for Mr. Brown, and was a clear, logical and well-delivered effort, revealing the fact that gentleman was at home among legal principles and practice. Mr. H. H. Fray followed in a sound and terse argument for the railroad company, presenting his case in an able manner, and eliciting many favorable remarks. Much credit is due to this young gentleman, who combated this case single-handed. The case was closed by Mr. Crypti Palmond for Brown, who delivered a careful and well-prepared logical legal argument, in his usual effective and pleasing manner.

On motions made by Messrs. Finch, A. H. Shattuck and T. J. Shea, the various cases in which they are interested were postponed for one week, after which the crier adjourned the court.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.

Introduction of and Action on Important Measures.

The following bills relating to the District of Columbia were reported from the District Committee in the Senate yesterday:

By Mr. Lewis: A bill entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to revive, with amendments, an act to incorporate the Medical Society of the District of Columbia,' approved July 7, 1838." This is the same bill that passed the House on the 18th, and amends the act referred to by striking out the word "gentlemen," and inserting instead thereof "persons."

By Mr. Hamilton: With no amendment, the bill to incorporate the trustees of the Louise Home, and for other purposes; also, without amendment, Senate bill 1,031 to incorporate the Mutual Protection Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia. The bill names as corporators Wm. Stickney, Wm. Ballantyne, John T. Given, N. W. Burchell, John C. Harkness, Clinton Lloyd, Jas. V. A. Shields, John Wilson, Augustus E. Perry, John H. Semmes, John A. Stewart, Robert C. Fox and B. H. Warner. Mr. Hamilton also reported, without amendment, Senate bill 1,066, to incorporate the Georgetown and Tenallytown Railroad Company of the District of Columbia.

INTEREST ON THE 3-65 BONDS.

In the House General Garfield introduced a bill appropriating the sum of $182,000 in coin for the payment of the interest on the bonds of the District of Columbia known as the 3-65 bonds, provided this sum shall be considered and adjusted as a part of the proper proportional sum to be paid by the United States toward the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia and toward the payment of the interest on the funded debt of the District. The title of the bill is: "For the payment of interest on 3-65 bonds, so-called, of the District of Columbia."

SCHOOL APPROPRIATIONS.

In the expectation that there would be a meeting of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia yesterday there was quite a large attendance of persons interested in legislation which is before that committee. Among these were Mr. Chipman, District Delegate in Congress; Mr. W. W. Curtis, president of the Board of School Trustees, and Messrs. John H. Brooks and Henry Johnson, representing the colored schools, who were present to have a conference with the committee relative to House bill 4,418, which passed the House on the 18th instant, appropriating $50,865, for the purpose of paying for the erection and furnishing of the new school building in Georgetown, and for putting the grounds in order. The subject was discussed by these gentlemen informally, Messrs. Brooks and Johnson insisting with much earnestness that the bill should be amended before its introduction in the Senate, so that the colored schools would get their proportion of money in accordance with existing laws.

They represented that the education of colored children is contingent upon the support of white schools; that while a magnificent new building is being erected in Georgetown, their own school building is little better than a barn, and that the passage of the bill by the Senate in its present shape might deprive them of the funds for an indefinite period; and that by an act of Congress approved July 23, 1866, it is distinctly specified that the colored schools are to have their proportion of all expenditures for white schools.

Mr. Curtis explained that he had originally recommended $50,000 for the Georgetown school building and $36,000 for colored schools, but that the House District Committee struck out the clause in the bill, which would have failed had it been insisted upon. He wanted the colored schools to have their just proportion of money, but feared if they insisted upon amendments the House bill it would fail, and no money would be appropriated for either the white or colored schools.

At the request of Messrs. Brooks and Johnson, Gen. Chipman drew up an amendment to the House bill, to be submitted to the committee, which provides that the further sum of $20,346 be appropriated upon like conditions in support of the colored schools of Georgetown, in accordance with the act of Congress relative to funds for colored schools, approved July 23, 1866.

MEETING OF THE POLICE FORCE.

A Tribute to the Late Lieutenant Essex.

A called meeting of the members of the police force was held last evening at police headquarters, to take suitable action on the death of their late fellow-officer, Lieutenant John T. Essex.

Lieutenant W. T. Hurley was chosen chairman, and Sergeant J. E. Boteler secretary.

On motion of Lieutenant Charles M. Skippon, Sergeant Charles R. Vernon and Private Frederick Pearson were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of condolence on the death of their late comrade.

The committee retired, and during their absence Major Richards, superintendent of the force, addressed the meeting, paying a high tribute to the life and character of the deceased.

The committee returned and presented the following:

The members of the Metropolitan police force, assembled this day at headquarters, humbly confessing their dependence upon Almighty God, the Ruler of all things done for human good, and desiring to express the emotions with which they are filled by the death of their comrade and friend, Lieutenant John T. Essex, unanimously resolve—

1. That we recognize in the life of Lieutenant John T. Essex a faithful officer, a worthy citizen, and a devoted friend.

2. That we extend to the family and relatives of the deceased our sincere condolence and sympathy in this hour of sorrow and affliction.

3. That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

4. That a copy of these resolutions, duly certified, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Eulogistic remarks were made by Captain W. G. Brock, Lieutenant Cornelius Noonan, Lieutenant Hurley, Sergeant Clements, and others, after which the resolutions were adopted.

On motion, the following committee—one from each precinct—were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral: Lieutenant Gessford, Sergeants Johnson, Pierce, Swindles, Rogers, Densmore, Redway and Gorman, and Private Cornell, of the sanitary force.

WONDERFUL COMMA.

A Remarkable Fact Shown by a Professor—Commenting on "Little Things"—Read and Reflect.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: Whatever we look at with its bearing upon surrounding circumstances, reason fails to satisfy, but rather calls forth surprise and sometimes astonishment; as the merest trifles in life, passed over in their apparent insignificance, suddenly assume great importance and show the magnitude of their influence—their reality closely seen forth experience, teaching the importance of "little things."

Could imagination's wildest flight have equaled the remarkable fact that a simple comma caused a loss of about half a million dollars? Yet, a Congressional comma—just the dot of a pen—between fruit and trees on the tariff list, made fruit free of duty last year, and exerted an influence which extended throughout the country independent of the heavy loss to the Government.

Look at the results in this city. The Malaga Fruit Company opened and large importations of fruit followed. Increased facilities in placing fruit on this market at a less cost to the consumer, with the stirring competition awakened, brought about what might be termed a new era in the fruit business here. Our market was supplied with all kinds of fruit in larger quantities and at prices of so great a difference as to occasion much comment. When comparing the prices of the past year with those before existing, memory jumps with bounds at the differences so evident as to ignore reference to the diaries of events noted.

In coming to a solution of the questions raised as to the direct causes of such existing facts, I must say that it is the effect of the Malaga Fruit Company having started with such increased facilities as to force the very low prices which have prevailed.

Having noticed how carefully they try to satisfy the demands of the market, both in quality of fruit and reasonable prices at their business continues to increase, and they gradually absorb the fruit business of this city. I feel interested so that I ask the privilege of the insertion of these few lines on the development of "little things."

Very respectfully, PROFESSOR.

PAY OF LABORERS.

The Congressional Appropriation Exhausted.

By the act of Congress the sum of $75,000 was appropriated to pay the wages then due the laborers of certain contractors. Yesterday the last payment under the law was made to the laborers of Mr. James W. Walsh, and the appropriation is exhausted. The following is a list of the contractors whose laborers have been paid, with the aggregate amounts in each case: Bartlett & Williams, $6,708.70; Finnegan & Nendall, $4,016.50; Brennon & Hutton, $1,412.83; Hamilton & Whitemore, $1,150.40; do., $161.25; George H. Boston, $1,080; J. V. N. Vanderburg, $6,343.23; Frank Finley, $899.83; S. Barber, $4,671.90; Barker & Maxwell, $540.06; Isaiah Washington, $3,228.86; Dennis Nally, $276.50; Neuchatel Rock Paving Company, $2,835.04; Z. Jones, $400; Thomas Betts, $1,586.32; M. J. Laughlin, $11,386.77; James A. Nelson, $252.50; Albert McIntosh, $4,032.50; Jos. H. Fletcher, $24.50; Martin F. Reese, $389.75; E. E. Barnes, $2,030.90; M. Shiner, $2,528.50; George W. Gocsall, $1,157.62; Wm. B. Sumny, $187; J. E. Gregg, $1,839.75; David Kepple, $214.09; R. S. Hulse, $130; Dillard & Moulton, $242; Wholly & Brainard, $256.42; John Barry, $1,767; R. W. Waters, $519.98; W. H. Collier, $236.09; Samuel Strong, $1,125.40; William H. Adams, $2,322.46; Tompkins & Ruckel, $78.50; Newman & Middleton, $439.71; J. F. Acker, $123; J. W. Walsh, $253.71, making a total of $75,000.

THE RECHABITES.

Annual Celebration Last Night.

Phœnix Tent, No. 12, I. O. O. R., celebrated its eighth anniversary last night at Ryland chapel, corner of Tenth and D streets southwest. The members of the tent and delegations of others were in attendance in strong numbers.

Mr. Kidwell called the meeting to order, after which the choir of the church rendered some singing.

Mr. J. T. Lighter was introduced, and submitted the annual report, showing that the tent was organized January 15, 1869. There has been 240 initiations, 5 rejections, 85 expulsions, and 4 suspensions. Amount of money received, $2,992.37; expended, $1,913.62 for half rents, &c., and $1,082.75 for relief, leaving in the treasury $84.50. He made some brief remarks in connection with the cause of temperance, and stated that there were in the United States 140,000 saloons, 123,000 schools, 54,000 churches, 500,000 vendors of liquor, 5,000,000 daily customers at bar-rooms, and 100,000 imprisonments for crime caused by liquor, the expense of imprisonment being $20,000,000.

Another hymn was sung, and Captain McLane and Rev. Mr. Baker and others made short addresses, after which the meeting adjourned.

A THIEF OF TIME.

Arrested while Pawning the Watch.

Last evening Officer Daly arrested in Hedenheimer's pawnbroker establishment, corner of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, a colored man named Wm. Jackson, for stealing a handsome gold hunting-case watch valued at $175, which he was offering to pawn for $10. The proprietor of the place, suspecting that it was stolen property, sent for an officer and had the man taken into custody. The time-piece was afterward claimed by Mr. David Blair, residing at No. 1415 S street, and the man recognized as the person found in the house yesterday morning. On being discovered he ran, taking with him an overcoat, which he dropped when the pursuers got close upon him, and was thus enabled to escape them. Mr. Blair wonders that he did not capture some Government bonds that were lying beside the watch. The thief will be taken into the Police Court to-day.

Y. M. C. A.

The New Reading-Room Card.

JANUARY 22, 1875.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

The criticism in your local columns of this morning of a card recently placed in the Young Men's Christian Association reading rooms, stating that while rooms are chiefly for the use of members of the association and subscribers to the library, visitors will receive permission to consult the books and papers by applying at the desk and registering their names, perhaps requires a statement of the circumstances under which the managers directed the notice to be given.

The advertisement of the library and reading-room as free to all, which has heretofore been given without qualification, in its natural results brought to the rooms, not only the deserving class to which your criticism refers, but a large number of others less deserving. Police detectives on several occasions have pointed out well-known burglars and thieves enjoying the invited hospitality, and the loss by employees and others of a considerable number of articles of wearing apparel, as well as of valuable books and periodicals from the library has raised a suspicion as to the purity of motive of such persons in coming to the rooms.

Another class of persons have been in the habit of regarding the rooms simply as a loafing place to such an extent as to become a serious and much annoyance to members and deserving visitors, and when remonstrated with as abusing their privilege as guests of the association, have asserted their right to be there, and declined to interfere with. Still another class have visited the rooms quietly from day to day and year to year, occupying the stands for daily papers for hours at a time to the exclusion of members and visitors who cannot afford to spend an hour in waiting.

From these causes the reading-rooms have during the past year ceased to be occupied less and less by those for whose benefit they were chiefly designed, and the complaints became so frequent as to require attention at the hands of the managers. The rooms remain as absolutely free and the invitation and welcome as broad and cordial as it is possible to give to all visitors desiring to frequent the rooms for legitimate purposes, the only restriction being that they as theguests of the association shall make themselves known; and while it is to be regretted that the persons to whom your article refers, who desire to enjoy the hospitality of the association, but are too sensitive to allow their names to go on the register, should be deterred from such enjoyment, it is difficult to see just how the objection is to be overcome without greater injustice to others at least equally deserving.

F. H. SMITH,
President Y. M. C. A.

A FALSE LOVER.

A Lady Enticed from this City, Robbed and Deserted.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 21st, says: "At 5 o'clock Tuesday evening a well-dressed lady, apparently twenty-three or twenty-four years old, made her appearance at the Second Police station and politely inquired for the officer in charge. Capt. Disney came forward, and at her request accorded her an interview in his private office. After some hesitation she stated that she left Washington city that morning with one William C. Parker, whom she had known for about eighteen months, and who had persuaded her to run away with him and be joined in wedlock at the house of his sister, Mrs. Ferguson. He told her she should arrive in this city. In her haste to depart she had only gathered her jewelry and placed a few articles of clothing in her valise. Before they got as far as Quantico he persuaded her to place in his care a valuable gold watch and chain and $14 in money, 'for fear some rascal might steal them from one so unaccustomed to the ways of the world.' Though at first she hesitated, because the watch was a present from her now deceased father, she did give them to him for safe keeping as soon as she remembered he was to be her husband in a few hours.

"The loving couple arrived in this city in due time, and her heart began to beat rapidly as she thought of her mother left alone in Washington, and the near approach of the wedding moment. They stepped upon the platform, and Parker said, 'Wait a moment, please, while I get a carriage.' She did wait with increasing anxiety for four hours, when, sick with fear and hunger, she bought a snack with the last money she possessed, (twenty-five cents,) and inquired for a police station. Fortunately, she was directed aright, and met with Captain Disney, as above stated, and begged his aid in returning to her mother. Satisfied from her modest demeanor and her lady-like bearing that the young lady was not an imposter, the Captain gave up his office to her, and caused a pallet to be spread and a good supper provided for her. Yesterday he conferred with a benevolent gentleman, who bought a ticket to Quantico and presented it to her; and Captain Disney having made her story known to the butchers of the Second market, they generously contributed enough to pay her fare to Washington and to supply her with meals on the trip. She left on the train this yesterday afternoon. Diligent but unsuccessful search was made in all parts of the city for the rascal Parker during yesterday and the preceding night."

THE KENNEBEC ICE COMPANY.

Their Works in Georgetown.

The severe cold weather of the past few days has been productive of a rich harvest to butchers, hotel-keepers, ice companies, and even private families, in the accumulating and storing of ice for use during the coming summer. Every available space that could be secured has been utilized in housing the crystal blocks, that they may be enjoyed when the heat is oppressive and hot weather almost unendurable. Not the last and slowest to avail themselves of the golden opportunity to secure their stock has been the Kennebec Ice Company, which Mr. J. S. Barker is the head, and who have their office at the corner of Twelfth and E streets northwest. On Water street, Georgetown, between High and Potomac streets, they own and rent together three large warehouses, which have been altered and fitted up for their purposes, and into these they are rapidly putting cakes of ice 21 inches square and 8 inches in thickness. The work of cutting and collecting resembles a busy and very interesting sight. The ice-field lies directly off from their wharves on the Potomac. Here they plough out a space, into blocks of the above dimensions, by means of machinery and horse-power, and then with steam-power and manual labor it is drawn over wooden slides into the buildings, where men stow it away. They have already gathered about three thousand tons, nearly filling the building, and intend continuing to collect so long as the weather will permit, and place the surplus under temporary sheds, which supply can be first exhausted during the summer before that in the main building is reached. As the ice in the Potomac is more porous, consequently less firm, than that obtained from the Kennebec river, but will answer equally as well the purpose for which it is used by butchers and confectioners; they will keep the stock secured here for supplying that trade, and use the Northern ice in custom sales. This, necessarily, requires the housing of ice on the Eastern river, which is now being done, and when finished they expect to have gathered a stock of 50,000 tons for the year's consumption. The ice they are getting from the Kennebec is eighteen inches thick, free from snow, and clear as crystal. This will be brought here and to Baltimore and other points where they have demands for it by means of rail-craft. Two years ago this company, in its infancy, ran only two wagons in this city, but by devotion to business, uprightness in their dealings, they have secured a large and valuable, and which is constantly on the increase. In its management marked efficiency is exhibited, and the elements of success is apparent.

AMUSEMENTS.

The National Theatre—Emily Soldene

The popular opera of "Genevieve De Brabant" attracted a crowded and fashionable audience to the National theatre last night. The *role* of the brave and noble-hearted Drogan was sustained by Miss Emily Soldene, with all that ease and grace as an actress for which she is noted. Her voice was better, its strength and culture more clearly defined, and natural sympathy with the part was strongly developed. There is nothing strained or artificial in Miss Soldene's appearance. In fact an old stager would say she is wanting in dramatic training, but this is more than made up by a happy faculty of doing just the appropriate thing under the inspiration of the moment. Her rendering of the Dream song affords the key to her conception of the character of Drogan. She plays it in downright earnest, not in mere fun.

The opera serves as an introduction for the whole company. Miss Clara Vesey as Oswald was exceedingly tasteful and pretty. Miss Lizzie Robson, as Genevieve, was *encored* in the kiss duet. The Soldene edition or translation sinks unpleasant references, indelicate allusions and *double entendres* in a remarkable degree, and preserves all the airs and choruses, which are given with care. We would remind our English cousins, however, that they have no occasion to refer to "Murder Bay" to make the "unthinking laugh." This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, "The Archduchess" will be sung, and in the evening the season will close with the production of "Chilperic," one of Herve's best compositions. It has never been sung in Washington.

Ford's Opera House—The Sea of Ice.

This afternoon at the vespertine, and in the evening, the "Sea of Ice" will be played for the last times this season, at Ford's opera house. The acting in this favorite spectacular drama is very fine, and Miss De Forrest, as Ogarita, is constantly adding to a most excellent reputation as an actress. The admirable style of Mr. Levick affords a real dramatic treat to all theatre-goers.

Washington Normal School.

The second quarterly examination of this school took place yesterday in the Franklin School building. The following subjects were considered: Teaching, grammar, penmanship, arithmetic, zoology, music, drawing and map drawing. The examination gave evidence of a high degree of intelligence upon the part of the pupils, as well as the ability of their teacher, Gen. Hovey, of the Third district, was the principal examiner, and sustained his well established reputation as an educator. His questions upon the method of teaching drew out responses pointed and comprehensive; equally so on grammar and psychology. Mr. Hart, of the First district, took up the subject of music, and in this attractive branch of education the results very favorable. The drawings, as illustrated by original examples on the black-board, showed a marked degree of proficiency, by the pupils. Gen. Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, assisted in the examination, and at the close made a brief address, expressing his satisfaction with the progress of the school, and feeling assured that a better day was dawning upon the American people, and one of the clearest evidences being the valuation set upon the preparation of teachers, which in times past had been so much neglected. Miss Lucilla E. Smith, the teacher of the Normal school, was warmly congratulated upon the success of the examination. Mrs. Fuller, the teacher of drawing, and Prof. Daniels, director of music, were not overlooked by an appreciative audience, among whom we noticed Superintendent J. O. Wilson, Mr. Paul, consul of Bolivia, Miss Martin, principal of Female Grammar school, Goodwin V. Allen and Joseph M. Wilson, ex-trustees, and Messrs. French, Champlin and Smith. A hope was generally expressed that Congress would set apart Corcoran square for the benefit of the public schools of Washington.

Save Your Money.

Persons who have special improvement taxes to pay will consult their interest by calling on Messrs. J. C. Lay & Co., No. 223 Four-and-a-Half street, who allow a liberal discount, and do business intelligently and promptly. They deal extensively in all kinds of District securities, and pay the highest rates for certificates of the Board of Audit.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

THURSDAY, January 22, 1875.

No. 148. The National Bank of Commerce of Boston, Massachusetts, plaintiff in error, vs. The Merchants' National Bank of Memphis, Tennessee. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. W. G. Russel, of counsel for the defendent in error, and concluded by Mr. Henry W. Paine, for the plaintiff in error.

No. 154, (assigned.) John Phelps Putnam et al., appellants, vs. Ezekiel R. Day. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. S. Burke, of counsel for the appellants, and continued by Mr. M. C. Kerr, for the appellee.

Adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

General Term—Supreme Court.

All the justices sat *in banc* yesterday, and were engaged as follows:

Henry R. Selden, of New York, was admitted to practice at the bar of this court.

Pugh vs. Davis. The argument in this case was continued, but not concluded.

Pickrell vs. Zell et al. Ordered to be placed upon the calendar.

A RAILROAD CASE.

Hetzel vs. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

This suit was brought April 24, 1873, to recover damages laid at $10,000 done since January, 1870, to the plaintiff's lot No. 1, square 670, in this city, at the northwest corner of D street north and North Capitol street.

The damage is alleged to have occurred by reason of the defendant's unlawful use and obstruction of D street, between North Capitol street and New Jersey avenue, by a track upon which stone have been constantly standing for loading and unloading; also by their maintaining tracks along the North Capitol street front of the lot, at a point below the grade, so preventing the grade of that street. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and after the rejoinder of issue the case was by an order dated May 11, 1874, referred to General Mussey for award. He was directed "to state all questions of law made before me, and the grounds of my award so that the same may be excepted to or reviewed by the court on any such question of law."

In accordance with this reference he reported the following findings of facts:

1. The plaintiff is the owner of lot No. 1, in square 670, this city, and has been its sole owner since January, 1872, a period until the filing of the declaration of one year and four months nearly.

2. This lot is situated at the northwest corner of D street north and North Capitol street, having a frontage of 160 feet on D street and 202 feet 10½ inches on North Capitol street, and contains about 32,331 square feet.

3. The lot is about 4 feet below the present grade of North Capitol street, and still more below the proposed grade; and until the Tiber was arched over by the Board of Public Works was liable to be injured by water flowing thereon.

4. Some five tracks of the defendant pass the North Capitol side of this lot on their way to the depot in square 632, and there is a track of defendant diverging from North Capitol street around the southeast corner of the lot into D street, and to within forty-four feet of New Jersey avenue. This D street track within from eight to twenty feet of the D street building line of the lot, and was first laid in 1861. This D street track is not used as a means of transit, but as a "siding" for the loading and unloading of freight cars. So that the portion of D street, on which it is laid is practically made a freight yard. Almost every hour of the day this track is occupied by stationary cars. The tracks and occupation constitute a barrier against access to the plaintiff's lot from D street, almost as effectual as if a wall, the heights and width of freight cars, were erected in front of it at a distance of eight to twenty feet from its front line.

5. The value of the lot is at present about sixty-seven cents a foot. It sold for that at auction—long ago—since. Its value is sensibly lessened by its "surroundings," and various attempts to sell it have been unsuccessful, owing to those surroundings. No use of it can be made by the owner at present, but as a coal yard, or wood yard, or for the erection of warehouses. The testimony is not so full upon the question, "What would be its value if the obstruction afforded by the D street track were away, and the North Capitol street tracks and the depot remainded"—but from the best data before me I estimate it at $1 a foot, and his damages were reported as $843.86.

The referee reported on questions of law that the North Capitol street track was laid in 1861 and the D street track unlawful, and thereupon the railroad company excepted to his decision as to D street, and Mr. Hetzel excepted to his decision as to North Capitol street. On these exceptions the case is argued. Mr. Hackett presented the case for his side in a luminous argument, and Mr. Cox replied ably for the railroad company. Further argument will be heard before the case is decided.

The plaintiff is represented by Messrs. Henry R. Selden, of New York; Wm. E. Chandler and F. W. Hackett, and the defendants by Messrs. J. A. Buchanan and W. S. Cox.

Adjourned.

Police Court—Judge Snell.

In this court John Gavin was charged with driving a wagon without a license, fined $5. Samuel Johnson, carrying concealed weapons, $20. Adam Runner and Samuel Johnson, profanity, $3 each. John Dunnington, disturbing the peace of Georgetown, $3. Samuel Lee and John Noonan, loud and boisterous, $5 each. Newhouse & Freeman, charged with keeping a drinking house without license, fined $105; appealed. Warner Miles and Richard Smith, stealing three bags of flour, valued at $1.50, and two bags of meal, worth fifty cents, from Mr. Flicker. Miles was discharged and Smith fined $20, and in default thirty days in jail. Eliza Sadler, stealing coal and coal-hod, $5, or in default ten days in jail. Robert Williams, vagrant, sent to Reform school. Judge remarked, not because he appeared to be a bad boy, but because he had no home or friends or employment. George Jones, stealin g a box of cigars from National hotel cigar stand, $20, and in default sixty days. Jas. Simms, alias Wm. Green, stealing coal from Justh's, fined $20, and in default sixty days. Chas. Jackson, assault and battery on Ernest Cary with bricks and stones, Reform school. John W. Johnson, stealing one cedar post, $5. Annie Pine, threats of violence against Sarah Tango. The parties appeared to have engaged in a general quarrel; bonds in $100 each to keep the peace. Abram Dyson, assault and battery upon Oceana Dyson, his wife, by striking her in the mouth and threatening to beat her with a clothes line, bonds to keep the peace. Charles Nugent, assault and robbing of gold watch from Charles Phillips and assaulting an officer, waived examination; sent to grand jury.

RECEPTIONS.

By Mrs. Attorney General Williams.

The reception given last night at the residence of the Attorney General by Mrs. Williams was a magnificent affair. It was attended, notably, by persons in official life, by members of the diplomatic corps, and by people of condition who give tone to fashionable society. Mrs. Williams was superbly costumed, and she received all her guests with her charming ease and grace for which she is so noted.

BY MRS. S. P. BROWN.

A very large party of ladies and gentlemen, representing the highest circles of society, graced the occasion of Mrs. S. P. Brown's reception last night at Mount Pleasant, the elegant suburban home, renowned for its hospitality, and the *bienseance* with which every guest is received, was never more lovely than when last evening its lawns were adorned with hundreds of beautiful women and distinguished men. The refinement of the hosters, her generosity in every good work, justly make her name among all friends and acquaintances the test of praise.

TILTON-BEECHER.

The Term of the Court Extended by Act of Legislature—Cross-Examination of Moulton Continued—His Recollections of "The Woodhull" and her Lecture—The Bowen-Tilton Settlement—the "Tripartite" Agreement, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The interest in the Tilton-Beecher suit still continues, and a large crowd filled the court-room again this morning. Beecher and wife, Mrs. Tilton, Theodore and Moulton were all on hand. Moulton resumed the stand, and cross-examination continued. Witness deposed: I had not been furnished with Mrs. Woodhull's speech in Steinway hall; I did not see it in Mr. Tilton's possession; I do not remember that Tilton and myself took Woodhull into Beecher's presence, and asked him to preside at the Steinway hall meeting; I cannot remember the subject-matter of Woodhull's lecture, but think it was something about men and women; I do not know that it was on the marriage relations; my friendly relations continued with Mrs. Woodhull after this, but I do not remember whether she was at my house after this or not.

Moulton then testified as to the settlement of Tilton's affairs with Bowen, under which Tilton was awarded $7,000. [Witness was shown a printed paper.] I cannot swear that I saw this paper before; I do not know where the original article came from which is attached to the tripartite agreement; I do not know of two different articles being printed in the *Golden Age* office embodying the letter of January 1; I delivered the *Golden Age* article to Beecher at my house; I think Mr. Claflin showed it to Mr. Bowen; I do not know if Wilkeson saw it; I think it was after Beecher's return from the West that the article was shown to him and given to Claflin.

Counsel then offered the tripartite agreement in evidence, and it was read by Mr. Evarts. Counsel also read the "Personal Statement" attached to the agreement, which was the article published in the *Golden Age*.

After signing this contract I remember either once or twice seeing Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton together, they were together on one occasion at my house.

Mr. Evarts then desired to put in evidence the *Golden Age* publication of the life of Victoria Woodhull, but it was ruled out by the Court. Mr. Evarts argued that the publication should be admitted. This life of Victoria Woodhull was the direct evidence of Tilton's lost reputation, and was the cause of the composing of Tilton's poem of "Sir Lermaduke's Musings." In this view the *Age* offered it in evidence.

The Court stated it still regarded the tract as the life of Mrs. Woodhull written by her husband and revised by him, and therefore ruled it out.

Witness then resumed: I remember what is known as the Woodhull scandal, but I do not remember the date of its publication; after the Woodhull publication I saw Beecher and advised silence.

Counsel asked ex-Judge Morris for the copy of the publication, which he said he had not got.

Mr. Evarts replied that the other side had brought in evidence with regard to the publication of an article by Mrs. Woodhull, and had promised to put the copy of the article in evidence on the next day.

Mr. Beach contended that they were not responsible for the production of the paper.

Judge Neilson ruled that the paper would be considered before the court, and couns