GENERAL NEWS OF THE CITY

ANOTHER MOVE AGAINST OTTMAN.

PETITION FOR THE SALE OF HIS PROPERTY.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE POLICE COURT.

A MAN FINED BEFORE HE IS ARRESTED.

Permits to Build—A Burglar—In the Chain Gang—The Probate Court Marriage Licenses—Politicain Alexandria—Memorial Services at Gorsuch Chapel—Miscellaneous Paragraphs of Local Interest, &c.

Weather probabilities estimated at 1 a. m. For New England and the Middle States clearing and cool weather, with northerly winds, veering to easterly and southerly, and high but slowly falling barometer.

Thermometric readings taken August 24th, 1875, at the Signal Office: At 7 a. m., 62° ; 7:35 a. m., 62° ; 12 m., 61° ; 2 p. m., 62° ; 4:35 p. m., 63° ; 9 p. m., 62° ; 11 p. m., 62° ; maximum 63° ; minimum 61°.

Try the B.C.' cigars. They are the best of all.

Sherman & Grant, bankers—Highest price paid for 3-65 bonds and auditor's certificates.

Six per cent. paid on deposits, payable on demand. Special rates on time deposits. J. H. Squire & Co., bankers.

H. D. Cooke, jr., & Co., F street, near the Treasury, do a general banking business, and buy and sell District securities, etc.

The largest Sunday school in the Southern Presbyterian Church is that of the First Church of Nashville, Tennessee. It has 715 scholars and 87 teachers.

The Schooner Sallie C. Smith has arrived at the Navy Yard with coal for the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

The Steamer Jane Moseley touched at the Navy Yard yesterday, and took on board a new steam launch intended for use at the Norfolk Yard.

A large concourse of colored people were collected at John Wesley church, on Connecticut avenue last night, the occasion being the celebration of the feast of the Wilderness. The chapel and the tent raised in the rear were filled with fruits and flowers. A brass band discoursed music during the evening, and the feast will last through the week.

"Sentimental reconstruction" is apparently the new creed in Boston, and a pretty good creed too. And the party that stands on it might win if the people could cast aside their prejudices and as readily see the philosophers and philanthropists; but there is more ballast in the people.

The centenary of the Second Church at Berlin, Conn., is to be celebrated on the 25th instant. The Rev. W. W. Woodworth, of Iowa, will preach the sermon. The Rev. Samuel Goodrich, the father of "Peter Parley," was pastor of the church twenty-three years.

The corner-stone of the Wesley Monumental Church was laid at Savannah, Ga., on the 15th instant, by the venerable Dr. Levick Pierce. Eloquent addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Myers, of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Axson, of the Independent Presbyterian Church.

MORE TROUBLE.

A Man Fined Without Being Arrested—He Won't Stand It.

On Saturday last the following item appeared in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN:

"A farmer named James W. Barnes went into Scott's restaurant on Ninth street, opposite the Centre market, last evening, and ordered dinner. He wasn't used to Washington hostelrie, and when a plate of that meat was put before him he insinuated that it was not cooked enough. It was smoothed over for a time, and the farmer chewed away on his beefsteak, but still held that it was not well done. When he started to leave he asserted again his opinion that the beef was rare, and Mr. Wm. Scott called him a liar, and hit him over the head with a stool, which fairly grew fierce, but fortunately was soon terminated by the appearance of Officers Breen and Hoy, who captured the farmer, Scott succeeding in making his escape."

The Wm. Scott named is the brother of the proprietor, John Scott, and on Saturday afternoon the latter gentleman felt it his duty to publish a card in the Star in which he abused the reporters of the several papers for making the publication. As stated in the item Wm. Scott was not arrested, nor has he been arrested since, as he has not yet put in an appearance. Now comes the sequel to the story.

On being taken to the Central Guard House the man Barnes left $20 collateral for his appearance to pay the fine out of the collateral, which was the charge of "affray." At the appointed time in the morning he was at the Court, as was Mr. John Scott, and while the proper officer was making out the information against Barnes he had an interview with Scott, in which he told him that he was in great trouble; that the twenty dollars he had deposited as collateral belonged to the man in Virginia he worked for, and if he was fined they would deduct the fine from that sum, which was all he had, and in that event he would certainly be discharged when he returned with the sum short. Mr. Scott, for reasons best known to himself, did not care to have the man get in trouble, and to provide against it, handed him twenty dollars, agreeing to pay the fine out of the collateral, and take the remainder in payment for the twenty dollars. The case was called and Barnes fined five dollars which the marshal as usual deducted from the collateral in his possession. Since he had received the balance of fifteen dollars, Mr. Scott and a party crossed the street to take a drink, and while they were absent, at the suggestion of some busybody, an information charging him with an affray, was filed by the assistant attorney against William Scott, who had not been arrested. The case was called, and he failing to answer a fine of five dollars was chalked up against him and that in turn was deducted from the money in the Marshal's hands belonging to his brother, John Scott. The remaining ten dollars was then handed to special officer Young to be given to Mr. Scott.

That gentleman, however, is not satisfied with the legality of the transaction and refuses to accept the ten dollars, declaring that he will, if necessary, spend five hundred dollars to regain the five. The case is a little mixed and it is probable that the Police Court records will be changed and Mr. Scott's five dollars refunded him without further trouble. If not he will fight for it and the reporters will be on hand to see the fight.

INTERESTING CHURCH SERVICE.

In Memoriam—The Late Joseph H. Kerlen.

Last Sabbath there was quite a large congregation in Gorsuch Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Four-and-a-half and L streets southwest, gathered together to pay a respect to the memory of one of the members, Mr. Joseph A. Kerlen, who died so suddenly at his home in Media, Pa., August 11th. The service having been previously announced by the Pastor, J. Dusy Moore. Quite a number of strangers were present. Among them were the members of Mt. Vernon Lodge of Mechabites, of which the deceased was a consistant and active member. At 11 o'clock, the hymn beginning:

"Servant of God, well done,
Thy glorious warfare's past,"

was sung by the entire congregation. The pastor then preached a most touching and eloquent sermon from Psalms 37; chapter 37; verse, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." The speaker introduced his discourse by saying that there is nothing we value more than a good character. After showing the importance of a good character, he established two facts. First, that the highest order of character has been secured through a religious life. Second, that the high order of character spoken of in the text, can be alone attained through a consecrated life. He then paid a beautiful tribute to the good deeds of deceased during life, and added:

"But as might have been anticipated, 'His end was peace.' The speaker said that from the time he was seriously ill until death, he experienced most positive victory over death. Friends, sacred song, religion and Heaven were the subjects, that not only attracted his undivided attention, but gave him unspeakable delight. When his memory failed him, rendering it impossible to call up some of the old hymns he used to sing when well, he had his friends to read the lines as he would sing them. A short time before his departure from Washington, D. C., (he was taken sick at the house of Rev. J. D. Moore, and remained there until the day before his death) he requested a friend to read the hymn, beginning "Forever with the Lord, amen so let it be," line by line as he sang it. The last thing he did was to sing a little song so often sung by him in Sabbath School when he conducted the singing, "Nearer my God to Thee," and then to exclaim with triumphant victory over the last foe, *we more work!* Thus ended the last religious service in connection with the memory of a young man truly loved.

ROBBERY AT THE POST OFFICE.

Papers Stolen and Sold to a Junk Man.

Yesterday morning five colored men went with a wagon into the interior court of the Post Office building, and as they left the wagon standing a long while, the suspicion of the watchman was excited. He started to investigate the matter, and the colored men took way. The wagon was then examined and found to be partially filled with old official papers, which had been abstracted from the building.

About noon a colored man named Harrison came to the building to look after the wagon. Harrison was arrested in the afternoon and identified as one of the gang. It appears from Harrison's admissions that this is not the first time the gang have taken papers from the building as they have taken five or six loads before this, which they have disposed of as old paper to a man named Green, who keeps a rag shop on Eleventh street, near Q northwest.

UNREQUITED LOVE.

How it Affected Ben Robinson.

At about eight o'clock last night Benjamin Robinson called upon Miss Laura Jackson, living at 1115 Sixteenth street, to make a friendly visit. His friendship cropped out too forcibly for the girl to undue marks of attention and affection, and instead of returning them she repeatedly shoved him away. He did not relish seeing his sweetness lost on a desert air, and, taking out a razor, attempted to cut her. She made her escape, and swore out a warrant against him. Officer Hess arrested and took him to the Fourth Precinct, where he was looked up for a hearing before Judge Mills this morning.

Runaway and Accident.

About ten o'clock last night as George Lake and S. O. Bremmer were driving in a buggy towards Suitland, near Good Hope hill, the horse took fright and ran away. Bremmer jumped out and escaped injury, but Lake who was driving, was thrown out and in falling, received severe cuts on the head, besides being severely injured about the ankle, which was bruised and cut. Lake was conveyed by Officer Anderson to Gritchett's drug store, where Dr. Little dressed his injuries, and afterwards he was taken to Providence hospital.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

Views of an Outside Paper upon its Superintendent.

The *Philadelphia Bulletin* of last Saturday has the following comments upon the letter of Dr. C. H. Nichols to the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, explaining his action in the recent disease of the now resident indigent insane:

"The Government Hospital for the Insane near Washington, D. C., is one of the best ordered institutions of the kind in the United States, and its Superintendent, Dr. Nichols, ranks among the most experienced, intelligent, able and faithful of hospital superintendents. Being such, he has of course been, more than once, made the target for violent abuse, sometimes in furtherance of ingenious schemes for getting possession of his office, and sometimes on the general principle, so popular in the present day, that all men in office are either incompetent brutes and blockheads, or else very accomplished and clever thieves and rascals.

"Of late a great clamor has been raised, principally in Washington and Baltimore, against Dr. Nichols upon certain wild charges of extraordinary inhumanity in his treatment of certain patients who were alleged to have been set adrift in a helpless and destitute condition in order to relieve the hospital of the burden of their support. As the Government Hospital is under the direction of the Department of the Interior, it is somewhat remarkable that, as yet, no open letters have been written about it, and no demands made upon the President for Mr. Delano's removal on the score of inhuman treatment of the public insane. But these may come in time."

Meanwhile, having some general knowledge of the common nature of this class of outcries, and some particular knowledge of the excellent gentleman thus assailed, we have taken the trouble to go to headquarters for the facts of the case, and our readers will find in another column the full and interesting report of Dr. Nichols, made by him to the Interior Department, which completely sets at rest the sensational stories that have been so industriously set afloat. Long as this report is, it is well worth a careful perusal, not only for its precise statement of the facts of this particular case, but because it is an admirable exposition of the principles upon which our best hospitals for the insane are conducted, a subject upon which the public generally much need instruction.

Incidentally, this report of Dr. Nicols is interesting, as casting some light upon a governmental habit which the people are seriously taught to believe does not exist, especially in the Interior Department. We mean the habit of investigating charges of mal administration. The Government Hospital is under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, and that Department, as is shown by Dr. Nichols' exhaustive report, at once instituted a searching inquiry into these alleged abuses, resulting, as such allegations so frequently do, in a clear vindication of the accused officials from the charges of misconduct hastily or maliciously brought against them.

Capital Seminary.

Mrs. Deane is a lady of great executive ability. She has an experience of thirty years in teaching. For twenty years she was principal of a large boarding school on the Mount Holyoke system in Borsier Parish, La. She lost every thing by the war and came to Washington a refugee in 1864. For the last eleven years she has held many positions of trust in works of charity in this city. During the last year she has established her school on a firm basis. All who attended her commencement in June last will testify that the minds under her tuition are thoroughly cultivated and fully embued with practical, useful, every day needed knowledge.

She educates the head, the hands, the heart, the mind, the soul and takes good care of the body. She has the happy faculty of adapting herself to each mind in such a way as to draw forth and expand its ability to its fullest extent. The location of her school is one of the most beautiful in the city. Situated on the highest point of Capitol Hill, the surroundings are of the most lovely nature. From the upper stories of the Seminary, looking towards the Eastern, Western, and main branches of the Potomac are visible, also a fine view of the hills and surrounding country in Maryland and Virginia. The building faces North and South. A large yard affords open air exercise.

During the summer a fine breeze blows at all hours, and in winter the southern energy sunshine makes the whole building glad. One great feature in Mrs. Deane's instruction is the domestic knowledge imparted to young ladies which qualifies them to make good tea, coffee, puddings, pies, bread, conserves, and other articles for table use, that will add greatly to the comfort, good health and happiness of man. It is quite as great a blessing to men, that women should procure useful knowledge in the home spheres, as that she should execute well on the piano or read fluently Homer, Virgil, Shakespeare, or Telemachus. Professor Mirick is a teacher of long experience and great ability. Professor Weidmayer, Miss Abell and Miss Lacy, are all teachers of education and long experience and well qualified to fill the positions they occupy.

A BURGLAR IN THE CHAIN GANG.

Judge Mills Dealing with Suspicious Characters.

A few days ago Mrs. Trumbull, residing on F, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets northwest, reported to Lieutenant Greer that her house had been robbed of kitchen utensils, etc. The Lieutenant gave instructions to the officer on that beat to keep an eye to the premises, and Monday night Officer Collins found a man secreted in the area of the house, who, upon being arrested, was recognized as Robert Goodman, a notorious thief, who had just been released from the prison, where he had served out a term of imprisonment for robbing the houses of Mr. Baker on Twenty-sixth street, and Mr. Gangewer, K street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets northwest, in April, 1872. As no robbery could be proven, he was sent to the chain gang as a vagrant.

SMITHSONIAN GROUNDS.

Music by the Marine Band.

The following programme of music will be rendered by the Marine Band this afternoon in the Smithsonian grounds, weather permitting:

1. National Air.
2. March, Erinnerungan Paris—Kuhns.
3. Overture, St. J'etais Roi—Adam.
4. Mazourka, Sombretta—Corradi.
5. Selections from Traviata—Verdi.
6. Waltz, Rosignole—Fuller.
7. Potpourri—Rind of Ieben.
8. Quadrille, Le Vieur Mettle—L. Schneider.
9. Galop, Werner Leben—Uberschaers.
10. National Air.

Auction Sales To-Day.

By George W. Stickney.

At six o'clock, valuable improved property on the south-east corner of South Carolina Avenue, and Tenth street, east, Capitol Hill.

By E. J. Sweet.

At six o'clock, a three story frame dwelling, No. 620 M street.

By Wash. B. Williams.

At six o'clock, unimproved property fronting on North Carolina Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, east.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opening of Talmadge hall.
Miss Jones' English and French school.
Meeting of Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.
Government sale of old material.
Second-hand clothing wanted.
2,000 plants for sale by Thos. Dowling.
Opening of Fall goods at T. N. Naudains.
Capital Seminary.
Mountain resort at Yatton.
Base-ball match to day.
New brick houses for sale by George R. Milburn.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Allen Pearson and Jennie Varnell, of Georgetown.
Albert Thomas and Louisa Young.
Archie Grandison and Virginia F. Woodson.

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

Miscegenation in the British Aristocracy.

The Omaha *Herald* is responsible for the following:

The information of a most romantic marriage was brought to us at a late hour last evening, and the circumstances surrounding it were so peculiar, as they are related to us, that we feel warranted in making somewhat lengthened mention of the same this morning.

The bridegroom is Colonel J. C. Robb, M. D., of the Cheyenne agency, D. T., and the bride has just enough African blood in her veins to class her among "ladies of color." The bridegroom has flowing through his veins what is known in England as "blue blood." His father, who is a half-pay colonel in the English army, is married to a lady of title, and is himself in the direct succession to a ducal coronet.

This gentleman who allied himself in matrimony with a woman of color was educated at the Blue Coat School in London, and after finishing his course there was send to Oxford, where he subsequently graduated with honors. His parents then determined that he should follow the medical profession, and entered him in the Middlesex Hospital, and after, "walking" that institution for the prescribed time he passed the necessary examinations and was subsequently given the degree of F. R. C. S. Becoming tired of the medical profession he desired to join the British army, and owing to the influence of his mother probably more than his father he obtained a commission in the First Life Guards.

In this regiment he served through the Crimean war with credit, and subsequently took part in the war for the overturning of the Sepoy rebellion in India under Havelock. Here he committed an offense against the rules of the British service, and after being condemned to death was sentenced to fifteen years' banishment from the British empire or its provinces. Under this sentence he came to this country and shortly after entered the Union service, conducting himself with much prowess and attaining the rank of colonel. Since the close of the war he has at different times followed the profession of civil engineer, and at others she practice of medicine, but for several months past he has been at the Cheyenne agency, where, we are informed, he has a large interest in the post trader's store.

Some idea of the rank of his father may be found in the fact that when the Princess Louise was married to the Marquis of Lorne the newly-married couple spent their bridal night at one of his parent's country seats. The family of which the bridegroom of the dusky maiden belongs is in full succession from the Plantagenets. Some few years ago, when the dissipation of the Prince of Wales made him unpopular throughout Great Britain, a movement was set on foot to establish the Plantagenet family on the throne, and had this movement succeeded the Colonel-doctor would have been in the regular succession. His marriage to this colored lady will cause more surprise among the nobility of England than even in this section of the country where he is so widely known.

An Iowa girl has a chest containing two feather beds, a dozen cotton sheets, two dozen pillow cases, six bed quilts and comforters, three dozen towels, and six table cloths, and her father has given her two cows and ten sheep. And yet the young Patroons around there hesitate about marrying her, because she is cross-eyed, and they cannot tell which she means when she smiles at the crowd in church.

Some years since, it will be recollected, a favorite method of committing suicide in Paris was to throw oneself from the top of the Vendome column. After the Communists pulled the column down the suicides were compelled to give up that mode of destruction; but now that it has once more been set up the unfortunates have begun to precipitate themselves from it to the pavement below. The column should have an iron grating placed on the top.

THE SILK ROBBERY.

A CULLING FROM THE STATEMENTS.

JUST HOW THE MATTER NOW STANDS.

NOTHING YET HEARD FROM SNYDER.

CARD FROM WILLIAM M. EVANS.

His Connection with the Case as Attorney—He Denied all Knowledge of Either the Genuine or Assumed David Edes—What Clerk Leighton Says of Him—How He was Imposed Upon.

Snyder, the burglar, and his release on straw bail or, at least, on a fraudulent bond is still much talked of in police circles. From the several statements made by the officials connected with the case it would appear that the release was secured by a bold and daring personation of a well-known citizen, the result of a well laid job, certainly put up by parties well acquainted with the city and who took big chances to secure the release of their "pal."

The facts as derived from the statements are as follows: After his arrest Snyder was sent to jail to await an examination, and there he was held without it until the day of his release. In the meantime Assistant District Attorney Fisher decided to give him a hearing before the Police Court, and directed that the witnesses should be *subpenaed*, but, at the suggestion of Detective McDevitt that he was not prepared, the hearing was postponed. Subsequently, without the preliminary hearing with Snyder in jail, the witnesses were taken before the Grand Jury and testified, and that body presented the accused for grand larceny. This presentment, Mr. Fisher states, was found on the last day of the session of the Grand Jury, and consequently

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was not and could not be drawn in time for their official approval, but was duly prepared and is held ready for action of the new Grand Jury.

Mr. William M. Evans who has been counsel for Snyder since his arrest, about ten days or two weeks ago at the suggestion of Mrs. Snyder, wife of the accused, called upon Mr. Fisher and asked what amount of bail would be required, and after looking over the papers in the case, he replied, three thousand dollars. This information was at once imparted to Mrs. Snyder, and she informed Mr. Evans that she could furnish it. On Friday last, the day of the release, she called upon Mr. Evans and told him that she had a gentleman who would go on the bond. He then called upon Mr. Fisher, obtained the note from him to Mr. Leighton, not knowing, or mentioning the name of the proposed bondsman. Subsequently he met the gentleman at his office, and walked with him to the Police Court, where he turned him over to the clerk with the remark; "This gentleman wants to go bail for Edward v. Snyder," and while the clerk was going through the usual forms, he (Evans) conversed with acting Judge Mills.

THE SHAM EDES.

Both Mr. Evans and Mr. Leighton say to all appearance a gentleman, being intelligent and well dressed, that in his connection with the case, he acted in the most matter of fact manner. Mr. Mr. Leighton says that when he took the oath and was asked his name, he answered readily and without hesitation, "David Edes." "Residence?" "Georgetown." When asked whether he was the owner of any unincumbered real estate, he said, "yes." "Where is it located?" "Mostly in Georgetown." "What is the value of it?" "From $12,000 to $15,000," and he went so far as to give the exact location of some of the alleged property. This is the form ordinarily observed, and as the clerk of there being anything wrong did not enter his head for a moment, Mr. Leighton made out the necessary papers, and the gentleman bade him good-bye and departed. Mr. Leighton says, "and I have not seen him since, but I would like to." In this feeling he is joined by quite a number of the citizens of this District.

The following card of Mr. Evans is published with pleasure:

CARD OF WM. M. EVANS.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR:—As my name has been used in connection with the release of Edward W. Snyder, the alleged "silk robber," you will do me a favor by inserting the following statement, in order that my friends and the public may understand my connection with what seems to be a questionable transaction: I have been the attorney for Snyder since he was arrested in the July term of Police Court. Mrs. Amelia Snyder, the wife of the defendant, called at my office and stated that she had found a gentleman who would go on the bail bond of her husband; that she had known the gentleman my a long time; that he had a large amount of property in this city; and that he would either come to my office during the day or go to the court. I then went to the district attorney's office and got a note to the clerk of the Police Court, fixing the amount of the bail. I then sent a note to the deputy warden of the jail, Mr. Ross, and asked him to send me a copy of the commitment under which Snyder was held. The copy was sent to me, and showed that the defendant had been in jail since June awaiting a hearing in the Police Court.

LOOKING FOR EDES.

I went to the Police Court and made inquiry as to whether any one had been there asking for me, and who wanted to go bail for Edward W. Snyder. I was answered in the negative. When I returned to my office I found Mrs. Snyder and a gentleman, whom she introduced to me as Mr. Eads, and said he was the gentleman who was going bail for her husband. I told him that he would have to go to the Police Court, which he did immediately in my company. When we arrived there I said to the clerk, "This gentleman wants to go bail for Edward W. Snyder." The clerk, Mr. Leighton, then asked him his name and administered the usual oath, and he was accepted. The man gave Mr. Leighton the name of David Eads, and this was the first time that I had ever heard the name of David Eads, never having known or heard of a man by that name to the best of my knowledge or belief. I did not introduce the man to any one as Eads, or David Eads, or as any one else; and I did not know any one by the name of Eads, and only knew this man from the introduction given by Snyder's wife.

I consider that I simply did my duty towards my client in a fair, straightforward manner, as I have always done. Very respectfully,

W. M. EVANS.

WASHINGTON, 24th August, 1875.

A WORD ABOUT MR. EVANS.

Mr. William M. Evans, the young gentleman who appears in this case, is well known in this community, and his reputation for honesty and uprightness is fully ample to insure for his statement general belief, and when he says that he simply did his duty to his client, no one who knows him will for a moment doubt the assertion. That he did not make an explanation earlier is owing to the fact of sickness in his family of a serious nature, which kept him at home since Saturday.

Mr. Evans has been for some time in public life and his entire previous record is certainly of such a character as to render him worthy of truth. He was the assistant clerk of the police court during the famous investigation which resulted in the disgrace of Marshal Thomas and other officials, and so apparent was his honesty and so ready the assistance he rendered the committee that his official report was submitted it contained a paragraph doing justice to his truth and honesty as evidenced to the committee. After graduating at law he entered the office of the United States District Attorney, and during

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of the charges, trials and investigations of that office, not even a hint of a suspicion of dishonesty was breathed against him. On the appointment of Mr. Charles G. Fisher, Mr. Evans resigned from the office and has since been practicing law and maintaining in his intercourse with his fellow men and in the practice of his profession the enviable reputation he won while in official position. If he did wrong it will surprise all who know him, but until it is clearly proven that he has done so their confidence in him will remain unabated.

THE FORTY-SEVEN THOUSAND.

The Ottman Attachment Case—Petition for the Sale of the Attached Goods.

The counsel for the United States, in the Treasury robbery case, Judge Fisher and Hon. Jere Wilson, filed the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court of this District, on the law side, at a late hour yesterday afternoon, a petition for the sale of the goods of William H. Ottman, seized under attachment in the civil suit of the United States against him.

The petition sets forth that the goods taken under the attachment were of such nature that the expense of keeping them was very great, and that a watchman at $2.50 per day had to be employed to watch, and that $2.00 per day was required to keep the houses taken, and one hundred dollars per month to pay for the rent of the house, so that the entire expense of keeping the goods amounted to two hundred and twenty dollars per month. We therefore urge that the interests of all parties require a sale, and ask that an order be made for selling the goods.

Notice of his petition was served on Mr. Elliot, Ottman's counsel, and the case will be heard next Saturday.

It is understood that Ottman's counsel will oppose the sale, as not authorized by law and beyond the power of the court, and will ask that the property be turned over to Mrs. Ottman upon the filing of a bond equal to the appraisers value of the goods.

Miss Jones' Kindergarten.

Among the most noticeable improvements on Capitol Hill is the house recently built for Miss Jones' School and Kindergarten, on Maryland avenue east, near East Capitol Park. It is of fair dimensions, being twenty-two in width by forty-five feet in depth and four stories in height, including basement.

The principal school-room is on the first floor and looks toward the South. Our readers have sharper eyes than we claim to possess, if they can discover any flaw in the arrangements for heating and ventilation. They seem to us simply perfect. The house is beautifully finished throughout—none but skilled workmen having been employed in its construction.

PROBATE COURT.

Register Webster.

In this court yesterday, the last will of Charles Hunt, heretofore reported, was admitted to probate and record, and his executors qualified and gave bonds.

A considerable amount of routine business was transacted, and the Court adjourned until Saturday next.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Permits to Build.

The following permits to build were issued yesterday, from the office of Inspector Plowman: George F. Gulick, eighteen two-story frame dwellings, 16 by 50 feet, north side Park street, between 11th and 12th streets northeast; $10,800. Thomas Moore, a frame stable south side I, between North Capitol and 1st streets east; $150.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Methodists in Italy have lately bought a valuable piece of ground in Rome, near the Church Geoffreri, for the erection of a chapel, and it is said that the new building is to touch the wall of the old church.

Bishop Vail, of Kansas, says that church architects need to think more than they generally do of the wants and tastes of the American people, and that he is sure that comfortable edifices, with full opportunity for the congregation to see and hear the preacher, and join intelligently in the service, are vastly superior to pedantic imitations of the mediæval Gothic, with all its angles and spires. The Bishop of Kansas might give a lecture on this subject to his eastern friends.

The Jewish *Messenger* thinks that "American Judaism ought to celebrate the centennial in a becoming way, so that there will be a living record of our sense of happiness and gratification that the first hundred years of our republic have witnessed the emancipation of Israel everywhere—the abandonment of the Ghetto—the deliverance from Roumanian bondage—freedom in Russia—in Persia—in Africa. Then to raise these brethren freed from political slavery, and enable them to enjoy the privileges and meet the responsibilities of freedom without passing through the friendless struggle of a generation."

A correspondent of the *Boston Advertiser*, after listening to two of London's noted preachers, draws this comparison between them: "No two men could be more utterly unlike each other in person, character and manner than Dean Stanley and Spurgeon. The dean small, thin, refined in aspect; cold, unimpassioned in delivery, the exponent in thought of highest intellectual culture. Spurgeon burly, almost gross, intense, magnetic, and apostle of the people to the people. The one almost inaudibly reading, in a church conceived and slowly fashioned by polished art; the other holding enormously forth in a plain temple, built up as it were in a day for real use. The unheard dean carrying, through the force of reputation, the impression of mental power; Spurgeon, through the senses, that of truth and earnestness; the one a doctor of law, the other an apostle of Christ."

The *Christian Register* directs attention to the fact that the great religions of the world have taken their form and name from persons and not from abstract principles, and thus meets the argument of certain free religionists who maintain that Christianity is transient because it rests upon a person rather than upon principle, and that every person must be limited and fallible. Thus, Judaism, Buddhism, Islam and Christianity all rest upon personal agents, whilst Brahmanism, the Egyptian, the Greek, and the Roman religions were not identified with any such personal influence. The forms of Christian organization might be reviewed in the light of this fact, and conclusions might be drawn as to the bearing of the prominence of personal leaders over abstract doctrines in the Christian denominations. Certainly Luther and Wesley hold a great place in their religious fellowships, and are powers of history, whilst the sects that put forward only a theological tenet are not so dominant. Even Rome, that claims to have an unerring catechism, builds upon St. Peter, and the Pope claims infallibility through St. Peter's chair. Perhaps the free religionists may mean to affirm the limited influences and worth of all personality, and to deny this attribute to the Supreme Being in their frequent pantheism.

The statue of Richard Baxter that was unveiled on July 28, by the Bishop of Worcester, is a cheering memorial of the better and more improving state of theological feeling in England. Churchmen and dissenters together contributed the cost of the monument, and Dean Stanley made one of his thoughtful and solemnly beautiful dresses. Baxter was born in Rowton, Shropshire, November 12, 1615, and died in London, December 3, 1691. He was a Puritan, and at the same time a royalist and advocate of an established church. Charles II. offered him a bishopric in recognition of his fidelity to his father, but Baxter declined the honor and the emolument, and suffered much, even to fine and imprisonment, on account of his non-episcopal opinions. He held some peculiar convictions and stood on middle ground between the Puritans and the Established Church. His "Saints' Rest," and his "Call to the Unconverted" have had great circulation and influence, and were once to be found in most of the reading religious families of New England. It should be remembered now, when the old controversies are over, that he always urged practical rectitude above dogmatic opinion and exalted Christian charity beyond external creeds. Now that Bunyan and Baxter are held up to honor by the dominant religion of England, we may hope that the age of bigotry is gone and that Christian people are ready to accept and honor Christian men of mark and power.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Theatre Comique.

This popular place of amusement was packed to suffocation last night. The programme opened with a female minstrel scene, in which "Ring the Bell Softly" was sung with pleasant and natural expression by Kitty Allyne, and the song of "Kiss the Little Ones for Me" by Mollie Wilson. Budd and Spencer as the old men provoked continuous laughter. "The Active Girl," by La Pauline, and the "Demon Galop" by Zoerner and Kurtzried followed; then came the Waite Sisters in their sketch of "Black Eyed Susan," like all their performances, well done. They are deserving of elaborate reference. The "Excelsior Jig" by Annie Hughes filled the bill of "great expectations" regarding her ability. That exceedingly graceful dancer Antoinette Kurtz followed with La Madrilene, and then came the comic sketch of the "Two Roses," the favorite comedy actress, Lily Howard, bearing a conspicuous role. The dance of the "Storm Signal," by Christie, "The Irish Servants," by the Hughes, and the double Sailors' Hornpipe by the Star sisters, left the balance of the pleasant evening for the burlesque of Lion.

The Avenue Theatre.

Miss Lou Edwards and M'dile Albertazzi sung the principal songs in the grand parlor entertainment at the Avenue Theatre, which was well filled last night. Albertazzi's voice is one of strength, purity and culture. As a singer she is one of the very best known to the variety stage, and she honestly earns the applause and praise seldom given to one in her line of business. Charlie Howard is evidently putting his best foot forward this week. He produces during the week "Ebb's dream of home," a fine and realistic sketch of Southern life, in which he appears to excellent advantage. Mr. Johnny Kernell, in his Irish dances and songs, was well received. The trapeze and ring work of the Leonards will be a prominent feature of the programme during the week. Johnny Reese was welcomed home very cordially. The entertainment at the Avenue this week is of decided merit.

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