GENERAL NEWS OF THE CITY

TWO TRAGEDIES IN ONE DAY

MURDER OF RICHARD LEWIS

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING OF LEMUEL DAY

WOUNDING OF WILLIAM GRANT

MEETING OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS

Miscellaneous Paragraphs of Interest

Behrend's Patent Catarrh Cigar Surcoure.

Left-off clothing, watches, pistols, &c., bought at Herzog's, 917 D street. Orders attended to.

R. B. Ferguson, pharmacist, corner Second street and Pennsylvania avenue, Capitol Hill.

All kinds of trunks made to order, repaired and covered at McIlurrays' 893 Pennsylvania avenue Market Space.

William C. McGill, of this District, has been granted a patent for improvement in fare-registers and recorders.

A fine orchestrion will perform every afternoon and evening at Henry Schwarzenberg's Orchestrion Saloon, 405 Eleventh street.

The German American Saving bank, corner of Seventh and F streets, pays interest on deposits. Safe deposit boxes for rent in fire and burglar-proof vault.

Detectives Coomes and Miller last night arrested George Ashton, who is wanted in Maryland for shooting and pounding a colored man named Jones at Seabrook last Tuesday.

J. H. Squier & Co., bankers, 1416 Pennsylvania avenue, pay 6 per cent. interest on deposits, payable on demand. Special rates on time deposits. Interest paid January and July, or credited.

Those who favor the election of Tilden and Hendricks are invited to participate in the torch-light procession on Thursday, the 6th inst., which will form at the headquarters, at 7:30 o'clock.

George Askton, who shot Mr. Jones and another man at Seabrook on the Fourth, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Miller and Coomes, and is now held for the Maryland authorities.

Catarrh discharges from the head and all chronic diseases cured. Dr. Hartley demands no fee until the best evidence of success has been realized from his treatment. Office, 809 Ninth street northwest.

About 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a man named James Cooley was sunstruck at the corner of Seventh and G streets northwest. He was taken to his house, No. 711 Seventh street, by Officer Ryan, and was doing well last evening.

There were but forty-two arrests made by the police in the District for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The Fifth precinct officers made fourteen arrests and the Eighth precinct returned a blank report. There were nineteen drunks.

Yesterday evening about 1 o'clock an accidental fire occurred at the residence of Mr. Albe Griggs, on Fourth street, between G and Virginia avenue southeast, occasioned by children playing with matches, which was extinguished without turning in an alarm.

The executive committee of the Democratic ratification meeting was busy yesterday in fitting up the platform for use tonight. Several prominent gentlemen are expected to speak, and doubtless there will be much self-glorifying. There is to be a procession and salute precede the speaking.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday: Isaac W. Jardine and Josephine Rabbitt, John Jackson and Sarah Thomas, Robert Dade and Emma Brown, James W. Garnett and Mary A. Ladan, James L. Green and Kate Daly, John Hart and Alice Lemon, Joseph S. Rider and Emma S. Dyer, James P. Gheen and Ella E. Jones.

The alarm of fire last night about 9:30 o'clock, sounded from box 126, was occasioned by the burning of a lace curtain at Sebastian Aman's, 316 Ninth street northwest. The fire was extinguished without the department going into service. As the Bowen engine was coming to the fire, the pole broke on Seventh street, near G street, throwing the driver to the ground, though not seriously injuring him. The engine ran into and smashed one of the market-house doors. No other damage was done.

Deserted.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last Tuesday morning a colored man named Edward Washington took to the Fifth precinct station a new born child which he found in the lower part of the White lot. The child appeared to be in good health, although nearly naked and starved. The officers gave it temporarily to a colored woman named Catharine Wright, near Seventh street, until other provisions can be made for it. On each hand of the child there are five fingers and a thumb, the extra finger being on the side of the little finger.

"Odds and Ends."

Boys' and youths' vests, your choice at 75 cents. They cost us from $1 to $2.50.

A. SAKS & CO., 316 Seventh street.

OF BROKEN SUITS, Coats, Pants and Vests, at less than half their value. EISEMAN BROS., Corner of Seventh and E streets.

Raided.

Officers Jeffries and Breen, of the Fifth precinct, early yesterday morning raided a notorious house of ill-fame on Thirteen-and-a half street, kept by an old colored woman named Lizzie Herbert, and Ignatius Duffy into custody. Lizzie Herbert being charged with keeping a disorderly house, the others with vagrancy. Lizzie was fined in the court about one week ago on a charge of keeping a bawdy house, and paid a fine of $100. This time she was fined $40 for disorderly conduct and cautioned.

FORTY Striped Alpaca Coats $1.50, former price $3 50. EISEMAN BROS., Corner of Seventh and E streets.

Auction Sales To-day.

By P. A. Bateman.

At 6 o'clock, valuable improved property on the north side of O street, between Seventh and Eighth streets northwest, and a brick slaughter house and stable on lot 14, in subdivision of Prospect Hill, in the country.

By B. H. Warner:

At 6 o'clock, the whole of square 599, between New Jersey avenue and Q, N and Fifth streets.

By Edwin J. Sweet:

At 6 o'clock desirable improved property, consisting of two brick dwellings, with back buildings, on the northwest corner of First and I streets northwest.

By Duncanson Bros.:

At 10 o'clock, one silver watch and one note for $175, drawn by Geo. James.

By Alvord & Stickney:

At 12 o'clock, valuable property in Prince George's county, Md.

FIFTEEN youths' all-wool Coats, of broken suits, at half value. EISEMAN BROS., Corner of Seventh and E streets.

Fire Commissioners.

Last evening the regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held in their room, in the Morgan building. Present, Messrs. Morgan, presiding, Collins, Brown, Thomas and Reed. Chief Cronin reported that there were seven alarms of fire, which involved an estimated loss of $1,460, covered by insurance, No. 4 engine, which has been recently rebuilt, was thoroughly tested on the 26th inst., and gave entire satisfaction; also No. 2 engine has been sent to the shop to be rebuilt. The foremen of the several companies report the conduct of the men under their charge good.

A letter was received from Timothy Lubey, water registrar, requesting that, except in cases of fire, the waste of water in the department be prohibited.

Commissioner Reed stated that the Emperor Dom Pedro fund had been distributed as directed to the several companies.

Applications were received for positions under the board from the following: Messrs. A. Hall, Henry S. Conner, W. F. Burns, E. Z. Ennis and George C. Harris. The applications were placed on file.

On motion of President Morgan the board inspected the working of Eureka patent fire-alarm recorder. A test was sent over the wires and recorded on it at 9:32. Box 45 was struck two rounds, which was reported to the satisfaction of the board. The matter of adopting it was referred for final action to the committee on fire-alarms, Messrs. Tait and Collins.

"Odds and Ends"

from our tailoring department at fifty cents on the dollar of what they were made for.

A. SAKS & CO., 316 Seventh street.

ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN GONE.

Death of a Prominent Physician.

The citizens of Georgetown were pained to hear, last Monday night, of the death of Dr. Louis Mackall, sr., who departed this life that evening. The deceased was born in the city where he died January 7, 1801, and studied under Dr. Carnahan and afterwards under Dr. Charles Worthington, and in 1824 graduated from the University of Maryland, and for many years was actively engaged practicing his profession in Prince George's county, Md. In 1840 he returned to Georgetown and devoted himself to the study of the sciences, especially of physiology and philosophy, on both of which subjects he has written many treatises. He was a bold and original thinker, and being convinced that the received teachings of the physiologists with reference to the law of muscular action were erroneous, combated them with great pertinacity, and lived to the assurance that his theories would be accepted by coming generations. His whole life was characterized by great industry, energy and freedom from vice, marking well the character of a good citizen. His last illness began three weeks since, and though he suffered much he submitted in patience, seeking to glorify Him whom he ever recognized as the "Great Fountain Head in whom we live, move and have our being." His writings were: "An Essay on Physical Force;" "An Essay on the Law of Muscular Action," 1843, 1844, 1869, 1875; "Outlines of a New System in Physiology," 1845; "Notes on Carpenter's Human Physiology;" "An Essay on the Life in Nature," 1855; "Brief Comments on Comte's Positive Physiology," 1856; "Philosophy of Astronomy;" "The Science of Mind or Metaphysics;" "American Science," 1870; "Critique on Prof. Tyndall's Lectures on Light," 1872; "Analogy of Science to Religion," 1876. The Doctor leaves a son, widely known for his professional eminence, a widow of a recent marriage with a daughter and four sons.

MURDER.

Killed in a Quarrel—Stabbed with a Dirk Knife.

During the festivities Tuesday a murder was committed in broad daylight, and near the busiest part of the city. About 11 o'clock in the morning a number of colored men congregated in a disreputable neighborhood, on Thirteen-and-a-half street, between C and D streets northwest. The men had been drinking, and had frequent brawls. Two of the number—Richard Lewis and Nimrod Norris—became engaged in a trivial dispute. Before Lewis could have been aware what Norris' intentions were, he raised a long dirk, and stabbed Lewis just below the left ear, making a very ugly wound, and severing the jugular. Lewis staggered, and caught the knife from his neck. He made a blind attempt to stab at Norris, but was so weak that he fell back. The life-blood gushed in a torrent from the wound, and in few minutes he died on the spot where he fell.

NORRIS' FLIGHT AND ARREST.

Norris, when he saw what he had done, fled precipitately from the spot. The men who were about him as soon as they could collect their senses started in the chase, and the fugitive was caught on D street, near Thirteenth, by two colored men and Sergeant Dinsmore. He was taken to the Fifth precinct station by the sergeant, followed by large number of people. The body was removed to the station in a wagon by Officers Heinline and Hinkel.

THE INQUEST.

Owing to the great press of business Tuesday Coroner Patterson did not hold the inquest until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. A jury was selected with Hugh Coyle as foreman and the body was reviewed.

George Roane, colored, was the first witness sworn. He testified that that morning Fred Harris, Richard Lewis, Nimrod Norris, Nelson and Taylor were coming down Thirteen-and-a-half street, Taylor or Nelson was waving his cane and struck Nelson with it playfully. Then Nelson and Taylor went on down the street in the same way, and Norris said to Dick Lewis that he—(meaning Taylor) had struck him (Norris) with the stick, too. Lewis said that Taylor struck him with the stick accidentally, and cautioned him not to raise any fuss. Norris replied to Lewis, "You black—of a—, what have you got to do with it?" Lewis told Norris not to curse him that way, and Norris again called him the same thing. Then Dick Weeden came between them and pushed them away from each other. Norris pushed Lewis down. When Lewis started to get up Norris took the knife and stuck it in his neck. [The knife, a dirk knife, about nine inches long, was shown to witness, and he identified it.]

By a juror: Norris pushed Lewis down; Fred Harris gave Norris the knife; witness saw Harris give it to him.

By the coroner: Was not with these men; was on the opposite side of the street when they came along; when they started to quarrel witness crossed over; saw Fred Harris; was with him and crossed over with him; witness did not see the knife till Harris gave it to Norris; Harris handed the knife to Norris before Norris pushed Lewis; Norris struck Lewis with the knife twice; witness had not been in the company of the men at all; was in the house where Norris was; Lewis did not strike any one with a stick; Lewis had taken the knife away from Norris before the officers got there; Samuel Blue came across the street and took the knife from Lewis' hand.

By jurors: Richard Lewis is the man that was killed; saw the knife up and took the knife away from Norris; Weeden, after he parted them, went back in his house, in front of which the fuss occurred; Lewis did not strike any one; Weeden took a small stick he had away from him. (Lewis.)

Catharine King, colored, sworn: She testified to being present at the quarrel, and corroborated Roane's story with the additional fact, that a girl named Mary Ward came out of Frances Evans', and handed the knife to Fred Harris, who handed it to Norris.

Sarah Peppers, a little white girl twelve years of age, an eye witness to the tragedy, corroborated the story of the other witnesses about the stabbing. She testified from her that Lewis had a stick, but did not use it, as it was taken from him before he had a chance to strike any one; that Harris, when he gave the knife to Morris, told him to use it if any one said anything to him.

Samuel Blue testified to being alarmed by the cries and rushing out from his house and taking the knife from Lewis.

Drs. Hartigan and Leach, who made the *post mortem* examination, were sworn, and testified to the character of the wound. The dirk entered the left side of the neck, severed the jugular vein and penetrated into the cavity of the chest.

The testimony was then closed, and the jury soon returned a

VERDICT

that "Lewis came to his death from a punctured wound in the neck, inflicted with a knife by the hands of Nimrod Norris." They further found Frederick Harris and Mary Ward accessory thereto.

Harris was arrested by Officer Jeffries immediately after the cutting, and as soon as it was found out what part she had played in the tragedy, the colored girl, Mary Ward, who gave the knife to Harris, was also arrested. The arrangements were made out for Norris, Harris and Mary Ward. Norris is a young man, only nineteen years of age. His victim was about five years older. Lewis' body was buried at the expense of the District.

KILLED INSTANTLY.

Accidental Shooting of Lemuel Day.

A very sad accident, by which a man named Lemuel Day was instantly killed by a pistol in the hands of William Garvey, occurred in the county, near Fort Slocum, early Tuesday morning. Garvey is a boy about seventeen years of age, residing with his mother on the Blair road. On Tuesday morning the boy was preparing to fire a salute with a navy revolver near his mother's house, and Day approached him and remarked, jokingly, "Shoot me." Garvey pointed the pistol toward him and fired. Day fell dead, the ball having struck him between the eyes and passed over to the back of his head. Garvey was arrested soon after the occurrence by Officer Fifield.

☞ GARVEY'S STATEMENT.

Garvey, who is a very intelligent boy, stated that Day and he were very friendly indeed, and that for the past month, during which time Day has been working on his mother's place, they have been almost constant companions. A number of young men from the neighborhood had been over to Day's, on the Bladensburg road, to a dance, and he returned with Day and others. When they reached the house, after some wood had been cut to get breakfast, Day proposed to him to get his pistol, and he replied that it wasn't loaded, and went up and brought it down. He supposed the pistol was not loaded, but when he came out he pointed the pistol toward a barn-door, when Day, who was standing about six feet away, stepped quickly in front and playfully said, "Shoot me." At this same instant the load was discharged, the ball passing entirely through Day's head, and he fell dead instantly.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Patterson held an inquest, and the following verdict was found: That the said Lemuel Day came to his death by reason of a wound inflicted with a pistol, in the hands of Wm. Garvey, and the jury further find that the shooting was accidental, and without criminal intent. Garvey was thereupon discharged from custody.

The Shooting Affray Tuesday Morning.

The young man named Will Grant, who was shot in the stomach about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning, is lying at Providence hospital, suffering from the dangerous wound he received. Will O'Brien, who received the pistol from a companion named Nicholson, escaped. Nicholson was arrested and locked up. About three hours later O'Brien was arrested in Georgetown, where he resides. In the Police Court Justice Mills committed O'Brien to jail, and held Nicholson as a witness. Robert Cornell, a witness in the case, was yesterday ordered to be put under bonds. Grant, who has a good reputation, was employed in the foundry of Petit & Drips. The facts, as they have been developed, show that the party of whom Grant and O'Brien made part had been drinking. O'Brien became quarrelsome and unmanageable. Nicholson handed him a pistol, which he at once discharged. The ball took effect in Grant's stomach, just above the navel.

Here is an Item.

Among our "odds and ends" there are:

85 cassimere coats at.....$3
85 cassimere coats at.....$3
85 cassimere coats at.....$3
85 cassimere coats at.....$3

A. SAKS & CO., 316 Seventh street.

TWENTY-FIVE boys' Alpaca Jackets at $1.

EISEMAN BROS., Corner of Seventh and E streets.

The Latest Improvement.

Nothing in the way of useful ornamentation shows the march of improvement more than chandeliers. It would be as sensible in a lady to purchase a last year's bonnet as an old pattern of chandelier for her parlor. An exhibition of two hundred different patterns, all made during the present year, may be seen up stairs at Smith, Birge & Co.'s, 1014 Pennsylvania avenue. Gas brackets, fifty cents each.

COATS, Pants and Vests, of picked-over suits, at half value. EISEMAN BROS., Corner of Seventh and E streets.

A Hint as to Fire Insurance.

Numerous families in our midst are preparing to close up house during the heated term to seek "cool breezes and pastures green." We would remind those parties not to leave their property uninsured. There is no denying there are many who indulge in this false practice of economy, judging by those who have regretted their carelessness when too late to do otherwise. It is a noticeable fact that the "fire fiend" seems to have a particular relish for the uninsured, or for those whose policies had just expired a few days previously. Remember, we have first-class companies in this city, who insure at equitable rates, and are prompt in paying losses. So don't delay. As one of the most successful and reliable home institutions in this city that of the Arlington Fire Insurance Company for the District of Columbia is entitled to mention. They occupy their own building at No. 1505 Pennsylvania avenue, north of the United States Treasury, possess a paid-up capital of $200,000, and is, to say the least, one of the best-managed companies in this country.

"Odds and Ends."

Boys' jackets, less than half price. Boys' pants, less than half value. A. SAKS & CO., 316 Seventh street.

Ten Practical Reasons

why Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters are the best:

1. Because they contain Capcine and are the only plasters that do contain it. 2. Because Capcine is admitted by physicians and chemists everywhere to be the best remedy known for the ailments in which a porous plaster has been used. 3. Because Capcine is superior to electricity. 4. Because Capcine causes the plaster to relieve pain at once, and to cure quicker than any known plaster, liniment or compound. 5. Because they are free from dangerous metallic or mineral poisons. 6. Because they are prepared by careful and skilled chemists. 7. Because they cure where other plasters simply relieve. 9. Because they do not blister. 10. Because they will positively cure rheumatism, neuralgia, lame and weak back, spinal and kidney affections, sciatica, lumbago, shooting pains in the back and sides, sprains, bruises, or great soreness in any part of the body. Price 25 cents. For sale by all druggists.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Pharmaceutical Chemists, N. Y.

FINE WHITE DUCK coats, worth $8, selling at $3. A. SAKS & CO., 316 Seventh street.

DAY OF DAYS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

never grow dim, or the bell lose its tone." Over the main entrance were the letters "1876," and the motto, "Though a century has passed, we forget not the patriots of 1776," with "July 4th" and "Union" in gas jets over the door. On the right of the building was a picture of Washington and family, and on the left a picture of the surrender of Cornwallis. A large portrait of Washington was conspicuously displayed in the center. Brilliancy was given to the whole by a profusion of gas jets and two lines of Chinese lanterns from the roof to the tree-boxes.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN BUILDING

presented a grand appearance as it came from the hands of the decorator, Mr. J. C. Hogan, and was the subject of admiration, both by day and moonlight. Mr. Hogan performed wonders in the short time he was laboring, and evidently knows well how to set his work off to the best advantage. Bannerets were suspended from the windows bearing the coat-of-arms of each State, and over and above them in graceful folds were festooned the American colors and those of other nations. Streamers, secure in the beak of the eagle that perched aloft above the building, floating on the windows doning the front of the structure, and found a resting place on the first floor. Shields and other devices were placed between the windows and helped to cover the bare walls. Like the other houses this suffered from the visit of the evening showers.

M. W. GALT, BRO. AND CO.,

with their massive iron front covered with flags, large and small, and extending in double lines to the apex of the flag-staff, made a fine showing, and the display was greatly admired. On each end of the balcony on the second floor was a stand of French colors that gave additional beauty to the scene, and revived pleasant recollections with many at seeing the colors of the two great countries commingling.

THE TASTEFULLY-DECORATED SQUARE

was the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. It bore the appearance of a combination among the merchants to screen the houses from view by decorations, while above the store doors and extending along the curb were lines of variegated colored lanterns that made the square doubly attractive during the illumination at night.

Among the business places so extensively and finely dressed were those of Drew & Gibbs, W. N. Dalton, Willett & Ruoff, M. William, B. Robinson & Co., Solomons & Chapman, W. M. Shuster & Bro., Wm. Wall, Alexander Gardner, John W. Boteler & Bro., W. G. Metzerott & Co., John T. Mitchell, Ellis & Co., Choate's bookstore.

AMONG THE OTHER HOUSES

on which a display was made and which cannot be described in detail, we notice the following: Anthony Buckley's, *Chronicle* office, *Star* building, *Critic* building, Washington *Journal*, H. J. Behrend's, Carl Heesch, R. Goldschmidt, J. H. Major, C. J. T. Meding, F. Gremmelin, Bernard Brothers, J. Beol, Mrs. Rosenbaum, Detrick's, L. Blount, E. Voigt's restaurant, Behrend Brothers, J. A. Stein, Geo. Melling, jr., L. M. Witherow, F. Stimming, A. Lange, H. Bergdoll, P. Cohen, R. Berens, J. T. Matthews, M. Rupert, H. Bonitz, J. Hatzfild's, M. C. Mitchell, New York Tea Company, R. Coppes, United States tea store, R. C. Lewis, Christ. Xander's, Louis Schmidt's, Beresford's, Eiseman Brothers', E. F. Buckley, J. L. Voigh, K. Kneessi, B. Gusdorf, Wm. Dennis, Geo. Beitbarth, Reed's restaurant, A. Saks, R. Silverberg, C. C. Davis, W. R. Riley & Bro., W. R. Johnson & Co., J. W. Colley, Robert McSurray, Johnson's photograph gallery, Perry Brothers, Sebastian Aman's, Duncanson Brothers, Robert Ross, Mrs. M. J. Lamworth, Geo. T. Keen, Robert Boyd, E. Abner, Gray's restaurant, Louis Betz, Ned Vallentine's, I. G. Coombs, Behrend Brothers, Reed Brothers, Deitz's saloon, Imperial hotel, railroad ticket offices, R. Henzie, Roy & Clark, St. James hotel, Jos. Platz, Lutaw house, Moyer hotel, Dubant's saloon, H. T. Gregory, Baler's hotel, Germania hotel, Mades' hotel, A. Kuhn, Eli Cobb, Analostan and Potomac boat houses, I. Saks.

The Oldest Inhabitants.

In accordance with the custom of many years, the Oldest Inhabitants' Association assembled at noon at Ford's Opera House, to hear an oration from one of their own members and to quietly celebrate the great anniversary. The opera house was filled with a very good audience. The old men belonging to the association occupied the portion of the hall nearest the stage. In the audience were many of the oldest and most respected citizens of the District. Hon. John B. Blake, Horatio N. Easby, J. H. Semmes, Nicholas Callan, F. B. Lord, G. A. Bohrer and others occupied the stage. Dr. Blake, president of the association, called the assembly to order, and, after appropriate music by the band, the Declaration of Independence was read by Horatio N. Easby, esq.

ORATION.

L. A. Gobright, esq., delivered an eloquent oration, during which he said:

Time was when some of us when on the Fourth of July revolutionary soldiers adorned the platform and were objects of curiosity, but they have all passed away, leaving their work as our inheritance. At first they fought for their rights as British subjects, but these being denied, the Continental Congress in 1776 meditated a separation from British rule, and on the 7th of June Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That these united Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

The orator followed the history of the discussion over the resolution, and the adoption and signing of the resolution. "We must be unanimous," said Hancock; "there must be no pulling different ways—we must all hang together." "Yes," replied Franklin," we must indeed all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all hang separately."

He sketched the causes that led to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and the general rejoicing that followed. Speaking of

THE AMERICAN EAGLE,

he said:

The eagle, no matter what may be said of his predatory habits, and of the Scriptural exposition that where the carcass is there will the eagles be gathered together," triumphs. He is seen on the buttons of our warriors, on our coin, and the seal of the United States, the last-named designed by a committee consisting of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson. Wilson, the American, ornithologist, says of the bird, "For the majestic, soaring, the fearless, the cold, feeding equally on the produce of the sea and of the land, possessing powers of flight capable of outstripping even the tempests themselves, and of supporting but man, and from the highest heights from which he can survey looking abroad at one glance on an immeasurable expanse of forests, fields, lakes, and ocean deep below him, he appears indifferent to the localities of climate and season, as at intervals, minutes he can pass from summer to winter, from the lower to the higher regions of the atmosphere, and thence descend at will to the arctic, the abode of eternal cold, or to the torrid regions of the earth."

Gentlemen, our Government has such veneration for the proud bird that it has three fine live specimens in our Zoological Garden in a cage, for public admiration. The eagle is one of our institutions, and therefore has our enforced respect.

The orator spoke of the adoption of the original American flag and the alterations in the design. "It would be a mistake," he said, "to suppose that our forefathers conquered Great Britain. The question might be put in this way:

GREAT BRITAIN DID NOT CONQUER THEM.

She found, after experience, that, having to transport at enormous expense large bodies of troops across the ocean—three thousand miles, in sailing vessels—was very unprofitable, as they did not accomplish the desired object, namely, the subjugation of the Colonists, who, of determined spirit and having resolved to be free and independent of British rule, were not to be frightened from their patriotic purpose by coats of red, typical of the fire that boomed from their unfriendly cannon; and, besides, Holland has joined with the belligerents against England, and England having been humiliated by the crowning battle of the contest—the surrender of Cornwallis—she departed from our soil, leaving the Colonists in full possession."

Speaking of the mighty progressive steps that have been made since colonial times, he said:

If our Revolutionary sires could reappear on earth, and see these wonderous things, together with the results of inventive genius, and the progression in the arts and sciences, their expressions of surprise would be equal to, if they did not exceed, those of the hero of the Kaatskill mountains—but in a more agreeable sense—when he awoke from his long slumber, to be startled by the actual changes which meanwhile had taken place. We ourselves can scarcely realize the growth of the infant Republic, from its cradle in a dependence Hall to the present time, when it stands forth in the pride of manhood with unconquerable strength.

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My friends, in what condition will our country be

ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE,

the Fourth of July, 1976? Will the same form of government we now have be preserved? Will it afford the same protection of personal freedom, property and human rights? Will the proud banner still wave over a united and prosperous people? These are questions to be answered by succeeding generations. If they are true to the teachings and example of our Revolutionary sires the Republic will endure. If not, then the bright, and we may add, long-cherished hopes of those patriots, who, by their signatures to the document, "pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor." The long seven years' struggle of the Revolution, when England's arrogance succumbed to American valor—valor which was fostered and encouraged—with the noble thought that not only to them, but to their posterity forever, was to be secured the precious boon for which, in the ages past, countless treasure and millions of lives had been sacrificed.

The Union of States was founded under these circumstances. Its Magna Charta pre-eminently illustrated the same idea. Peoples from all nations

GATHERED UNDER ITS BANNER.

The feeble Colonies soon developed into thirteen powerful States, forming the nucleus around which have gathered other States, making for us a nation which, on this Centennial anniversary of its birth, it is well to pause for a moment and review.

It has probably impressed the mind of every person that the country's history bears out in a noticeable degree the forcible fact that liberty of person, liberty of conscience, and liberty of thought are the principles upon which the Union was *founded* and has *existed*. The Revolutionary war was inaugurated because of the denial of England to conceed these rights; the war of 1812 was to prove to Great Britain that the "once a citizen always such" principle could not be maintained; and the last and greatest, the rebellion, originating as it did, solely relative to the question of slavery, one side maintaining its perpetuity and the other that the rights of men should be respected. Well did the poet say—

Eternal justice sits on high,
And gathers in her awful scales
Our shame and glory—slavery's lie,
And freedom's truth, and countervails!
When falls her sword, as fail it must,
In red Bellona's fiery van,
Let old anarch bite the dust
And rise the sacred rights of man.

These instances of war and their causes have not been unequaled in times of peace. No legislative enactments appear to have curtailed our personal liberty, while the national principle was strictly guarded. And you will observe that while our liberties were being protected the

"CHRISTIAN, EDUCATIONAL AND MATERIAL PROSPERITY"

of the land has steadily advanced, and from year to year made stronger and grander our Union. Time does not permit the speaker that careful survey which the subject demands. Prosperity has been ours in its widest extent. The hundred years which have gone by since the Declaration of Independence which severed the bond binding us to the mother country has witnessed the transferring of the wilderness boundary of the Mississippi to the peopled shores of the Rio Grande and Pacific. Millions of commerce and countless hosts of freemen are dashing on with the roar and the rush of the iron horse, three thousand, or more, miles beyond the confines of the "Quaker City." Art, science and literature, industry and civilization have sprung into existence in every valley and plain of the then unpeopled empire, while the church spires, all over this broad land, are pointing the way to that better life. What do we look for in the coming hundred years?

We look for a continued onward stride of our country's greatness. Thrift and enterprise continue to be seen on every side; religion, education, and prosperity will be found in the far West, in the distant South, and the remote North; railroads and telegraphic wires span the continent; a hundred million of inhabitants recognize and obey our laws, and our Union, with gigantic strides, places itself in the van of nations. And as year rolls on year, the people of America will continue to celebrate and honor the day upon which Liberty and the United States of America had their birth.

Our banner, bright emblem of purity, shall still continue to wave, "with not a stripe erased nor a star polluted," its folds representing national unity, national glory; liberty, national and individual.

Great God! we thank Thee for this home,
This beauteous birth-land of the free;
Where men from far and near do come
And breathe the air of liberty.
Still may her flowers untrampled spring,
Her harvests wave, her cities rise,
And yet, till Time shall fold his wing,
Remain earth's loveliest paradise.

THE SCHOOL-HOUSE—

"The subsoil of American democracy. The roots of the nation have taken hold of it, but they have gone deeper and spread wider in 1876."

Mr. J. S. Brown, a member of the District school board, in a humorous manner, cited statistics, which, though covering truths, appeared ridiculous, and kept the audience in constant good humor. Mr. Brown acquitted himself well.

"The Pulpit—A fountain of patriotism in '76—a fountain of good always."

Response by Rev. Mr. Freeman. The subject was thoroughly handled by the reverend gentleman, in an impromptu response.

The following communication was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 3, 1876.

DEAR SIR: The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your polite invitation to attend the celebration of the Centennial Fourth of July at Mount Pleasant village, and express his regrets that he is unable to accept.

Very respectfully yours,
C. C. SNIPPEN, Secretary.

To Mr. THOS. J. LASIER, Secretary, &c., Navy Department.

Excursions and Picnics.

The departures from the city for visiting elsewhere on the Fourth were numerous, but failed to entirely deplete the census of the ten miles square. But the excursion and picnic parties made a heavy invasion into the ranks of the stay-at-homes, and as a consequence little or nobody was left in the town. The streets never were so deserted on the Sabbath, and a stranger happening here would have supposed that a plague had struck the Capital of the nation and its populace were fleeing for their lives.

The colored portion of the community as a general thing remained in town, and many of them attended the picnic in the White Lot for the benefit of St. Augustine's church. The Richmond Grays arrived from Richmond, Va., in the morning, and spent part of the day there, and when returning home were escorted to the depot by the zouaves.

At Beyer's Seventh-street park the Union Lodge, No. 22, Knights of Pythias, had a picnic and an immense crowd. There was no disturbance to mar the pleasures of the day.

The Washington Schuetzen Verein gave a family picnic at their park, on Seventh street, beyond the Soldiers' Home, and notwithstanding such occasions, the Germans enjoyed themselves in a rational manner, and the day passed quickly and pleasantly.

There was a picnic at Analostan island, which received patronage chiefly from the citizens of Georgetown.

Several of the Methodist Sunday-schools held a union picnic at Berry's woods, which was largely attended and afforded lots of fun for the little folks and considerable amusement for the older heads. Swinging, croquet and jumping rope were the chief sports in vogue.

Capt. Frank Hollingshead with his two steamers, Arrow and Mary Washington, in the three trips to Mount Vernon, did some heavy transporting, and the grounds presented quite an animated appearance from the influx of visitors.

The steamer Mattano, Capt. W. H. Byles, with her music and dancing, forced numerous passengers to visit Glymont, which was crowded during the day. The J. W. Thompson, Capt. John R. Wood, made three trips to the same landing, and carried down heavy loads each time.

AT SEABROOK

there was a picnic, attended chiefly by colored people, and there was quite a number of them on the ground. Early in the day a man named Thos. Whitlow, who lives in Jackson Hall alley, in this city, drew a knife and made a slight gash on his throat, while excited by liquor, in a fit of jealousy. Another man was shot in the hand while handling a pistol, and in the afternoon a desperate fight arose between one Jones, from the Navy Yard, and George Ashton, of Seabrook, both of whom were armed and commenced shooting, three balls taking effect in the legs and arms of Jones and one inflicting a flesh-wound on another party. One man struck his wife, as she was walking across a bank, quite badly injured, for she was insensible when she arrived here. There are reports that a number were cut, but these reports cannot be traced to any reliable source, and are believed to have arisen from the other cases.

Accidents.

It was not expected that the day would pass, on which there would be so much burning of powder, but what there would be unfortunates to meet with burns, bruises and injuries. Neither was it contemplated that the record of the day would show that two tragedies were committed. Such is the fact, however, and a full account of these deeds will be found elsewhere. Of the mishaps that occurred the following have been collected by the reporters of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: At 9:30 o'clock, Willie Baxter, a white boy, 13 years old, residing at the corner of Thirteenth street and Virginia avenue, northwest, was burned in the face with powder by the explosion of a pistol in the hands of a boy named Diggs. At 4:30 o'clock a small child was accidentally run over by car No. 55, of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, in front of the Baltimore and Potomac depot, driven by Jesse Wing. The child has since died.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a white boy named John Shea, living near the corner of First and B streets northwest, was shot by an unknown colored boy, reason, as yet, not known.

At 4 o'clock a white boy, named Eddie Taylor, twelve years old, was badly burned by the explosion of gunpowder in his pocket. He was taken to Mrs. Dr. Lockwood's, on Tenth, between E and F streets northwest, and Drs. Stephenson and Leach rendered medical aid, after which he was removed to his home.

At 12:30 o'clock Hermann Kinderkliff, a white boy, six years old, residing at 1104 F street northwest, was badly burned while setting off firecrackers. Dr. Burrows rendered medical aid.

During the storm the mast of the schooner J. Y. Wellington, Capt. Rien, lying at the Kenebec Ice Company's wharf, was struck by lightning. The only damage done was the shivering of the mast.

At 8:15 o'clock, while Mr. John Burch and lady were driving down Ninth street the horse took frightened and ran away, and came in collision with a street car at the corner of Ninth street and Louisiana avenue, throwing Mr. Burch out. He received slight injuries about the head. The carriage was considerably damaged.

About 10 o'clock a colored boy named Thomas Jackson, seven years old, residing on Delaware avenue southwest, had two fingers so badly shattered by the accidental explosion of a miniature cannon, with which he was playing, as to render amputation necessary. The operation was performed by Dr. H. E. Leach. The boy was doing well at last accounts.

Officer McGreevy assisted a white boy named John Lacy to his home, corner of Fifth and B streets southeast, who had burnt his hands and face very badly by the explosion of some powder he had been carelessly handling. His wounds were dressed by Mr. Dooley, proprietor of a drug store on Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

Yesterday morning a boy named Samuel Bray, residing on L street, between Eighth and Ninth streets northwest, while in the act of placing a cap on a pistol, was shot in the palm of the hand by the explosion of the load, making a very painful wound.

Monday night Gabe Parker, a colored boy about ten years of age, had one of his eyes badly injured by the discharge of a pistol which he was engaged in shooting on E street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. He was taken to Entwisle's drug store and had his wounds dressed, after which he was sent to his home.

Fires.

Probably it would not have been regarded by some, especially the members of the fire department, as a completed day unless they got a run or two to answer alarms. Well, even their hopes were granted, but in a small way, as they received but one call, and then were not required to go into service. Early yesterday morning, however, they encountered the enemy in formidable strength, and had considerable work to subdue him. At 6:05 o'clock Tuesday afternoon an alarm was sounded from box 25, caused by the discovery of fire in house No. 1110 Seventh street, supposed to have caught from fire-bricks. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm was turned in from the same box, caused by the burning of houses Nos. 1244 and 1246 Seventh street northwest. The former was occupied by Simon Bookbinder as a clothing store, and was entirely destroyed, together with the stock. Loss about $1,800, insured for $2,000. House No. 1246 was occupied by W. H. Diggs, as a fancy store, and the stock was badly damaged, but fully covered by insurance.

The flooring of the new bridge across the Eastern Branch became ignited from the explosion of a firecracker, the loose straw and hay thereon soon burning and the destruction of the bridge in danger. Car No. 4, of the new street railroad, was passing, and the driver (Golden) with the bucket attached to his car extinguished the flames, which were spreading on the wood-work, thus saving disastrous results, as the flooring is of dry North Carolina pitch pine.

Union Chapel M. E. Sunday School.

Among the many and grand celebrations none was more enthusiastic and satisfactory than the observance of the day by the loyal sons and daughters of Union Chapel church and Sabbath school.

At 8 a. m. the school, numbering about three hundred, officers, teachers and scholars, marched to the grounds of the National Observatory, to celebrate the day on the banks of the Potomac, fan