LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

SKETCHES ABOUT THE CITY BY THE REPUBLICAN'S REPORTERS.

Funeral of Admiral Smith.

The funeral of the late Admiral Joseph Smith, United States navy, took place yesterday at 11 o'clock from St. John's Episcopal church, and there was a large attendance of friends and relatives. The ceremonies were unostentatious. Officers who attended appeared in undress uniform. The body was removed from the late residence of the deceased about 11 o'clock, and preceded by the clergy—Rev. Drs. J. Vaughan Lewis, J. A. Harold and Thomas Ritchie, (the latter of Baltimore)—and the pall-bearers, Gen. Sherman, Adjutant General Townsend, Quartermaster General Meigs, Admirals Selfridge, Radford and Fewell, Solicitor General Bowles and Naval Constructor Lenthall, was borne up the aisle of the church by eight seamen, and placed in front of the chancel. The service of the church was read by the clergy, and appropriate music was sung. After this the cortege was formed, and proceeded to Oak Hill, where the remains were placed in the family vault. Among those present were Secretary Robeson, Admirals D. D. Porter and Rowan, Commodores Balch, Patterson, Howell and Shufeldt, Chief Engineer Wood, Medical Directors Maxwell and Clymer, Paymaster Cushing, Capt. McRitchie, Dr. J. C. Hall, Messrs. Geo. Lowry, Charles Abert and many old residents, besides clerks and employees of the Navy Department. In respect to the memory of the deceased the flags were at half mast at the navy yard, marine barracks and the Navy Department, and at noon thirteen minute guns were fired at the navy yard.

Detectives as Witnesses.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: It is a principle in law, which is as old as our jurisprudence, that the evidence of the class of men known as detectives is to be taken with many grains of allowance, or, as the Latins say—*cum grano salis*. One of the most distinguished writers upon the rules of evidence says: "From the nature of their calling, the fact that they are necessarily thrown in contact with the most degraded classes of society, in which they often have to live and act the lie, renders them peculiarly unfitted to go upon the witness stand. * * * Therefore it has been frequently held that the liberty, life or reputation of a citizen should not be imperilled by the depositions of such a class, unless supported by corroborative evidence." Indeed, I know of no locality save this District where detectives are allowed to depose in the trial of cases. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia recently granted a new trial to a defendant who was convicted upon the evidence of one of these obscene birds, who, to obtain a conviction from the accused, played the role of owner, and caused himself to be incarcerated in the same cell with the defendant. It is surprising to reflect upon the ease with which such men as Cook, Richards, McDevitt, McElfresh, and others of that stamp, succeeded in getting the ear of Congressmen, who, above all others, should have known what estimate to place upon their vile conspiracy. Mr. Murtagh should feel proud of the fact that he stands too high in the public estimation to be injured a hair's breadth by the vermin whose list of place would be as gazers through prison bars.

Raiding a Brothel.

A raid was made last night on a low house of ill-fame on Thirteen-and-a-half street, between C and D northwest. A fight occurred between the keeper of the brothel and his wife, and, to put a final stop to the whole thing, Lieutenant Skippon, of the Fifth precinct station-house, with Sergeant Dinsmore and Privates Breen, Dunnigan, Hobbs and Miller, made a descent upon the place. The premises were Nos. 319 and 321 Thirteen-and-a-half street, which, in common with the houses adjoining, have been known for a long time as houses of ill-fame, and a regular resort of the worst class of depraved men and women of all shades of color.

When the officers entered the house and secured the inmates, there being too many to take to the station-house on one trip, it became necessary to divide them into squads, and, when a census was taken it was found that there were two white men, six white women, three colored men and six colored women, making a total of sixteen human beings living in the most wretched condition. A worse state of wretchedness it is not possible to imagine than that in which the raided houses were found. The following inmates of the houses were arrested: Saml. Marlen and wife, keepers of the den; Lizzie Blader, Victoria Banks, alias "Woodbine," Mollie Johnson, Annie Falkner, Alice Carter, Henry Gabriel, John O'Brien, Thomas Dix, Daniel Burr, Alfred Stewart, Amelia Smith and Wm. Plather. Judge Snell will receive these people this morning at the Police Court.

The Public Schools.

The following petition is being circulated among the citizens of the District, and has already received many signatures:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens and taxpayers of the District of Columbia, respectfully represent that, in consequence of the insufficiency of the amount devoted to school purposes, the public schools of the District of Columbia will be compelled to close some two months before the termination of the regular scholastic year, and that the commissioners of the District of Columbia have asked an appropriation of $75,000 to enable the trustees of the schools to complete the year.

We heartily second the appeals of the District Commissioners and of the Board of Public School Trustees, and do most earnestly and respectfully pray that ample provision be made for the continuance of the session of the schools for the full term of ten months. Many of us are parents of the children attending the schools, and we believe that closing the schools for one third of the year, thus freeing our children from the salutary occupation and restraints of school for that period, would result disastrously to their minds and morals.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Uttering Counterfeit Money.

Mr. S. P. Henson yesterday arrested John E. Baylis, of this city, on a warrant issued by Judge Snell, charging him with uttering and passing a counterfeit $10 United States Treasury note on a clerk at Willard's hotel on the 16th instant. The prisoner was taken before Judge Snell, and released on $2,000 bail for a hearing to-day. The defendant keeps a grocery at 1628 Eleventh street northwest and a hucker stand in the Centre market. He made contradictory statements as to how he came in possession of the counterfeit note.

Mr. Henry Moorhouse's Bible Readings.

This eloquent Englishman, who has so ably spoken during the entire sessions of the Christian convention in this city, will give his last Bible reading on Sabbath evening at the Congregational church.

CITY BREVITIES.

The anniversary meeting of the Women's Christian Association will be held in the Cavalry Baptist church to-morrow morning.

The alarm of fire from box 73, yesterday morning, was caused by the burning of a chimney on house No. 45 Fourth street. The damage was slight.

Rev. J. R. Hubbard, D. D., formerly rector of the Church of the Incarnation, is in this city, and will preach to-morrow evening at the Church of the Ascension.

Marriage licenses were yesterday issued as follows: David K. Merriam, of Thomaston, Conn., and Mattie A. D. Gregory, of this city; James P. Stake and Henrietta Welch, of Georgetown, D. C.

Mr. Miner, of No. 72 I street northeast, was yesterday robbed, while waiting in the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, of a hand-bag containing papers principally which are of no use to any one but the owner.

On Thursday night the house of S. A. Schueman, on the Fairfax Court House road, was entered and robbed of a suit of clothes, a shawl and other goods, by Henry Irving, who is now engaging the attention of the police.

The Metropolitan church is being highly favored with the Sabbath evening addresses of Dr. Newman, upon the subject of "The Buried Cities of the World." Last Sabbath evening he will speak of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

The executive committee of the Virginia Republican Association was in session last night, and agreed to a preamble and resolutions, to be offered for adoption at a called meeting, expressive of great distaste of the Presidential compromise, as reported by the joint commission of the two Houses of Congress.

Nothing was heard yesterday of Charlie Fisher, who escaped from the Insane Asylum Thursday night, and it is not supposed that he will be seen in this city for some time. An error was made yesterday in stating that Dr. Nichols testified to Fisher's insanity before the Criminal Court, as that gentleman had no connection with the case at all.

At the Christian convention yesterday morning the topic of the importance and privilege of personal appeal to the unconverted was discussed. Dr. Moorhouse gave one of his interesting readings on the subject of "The Lamb of God." In the evening Mr. Moorhouse read, and a praise and conversation meeting was conducted by Rev. G. A. Hall.

A revival has been in progress during the past week at Waugh (M. E.) church, conducted by Rev. Dr. Deale, pastor. The invitation extended for the "ungodly man to forsake his ways" has been responded to by a goodly number who have presented themselves at the altar. One peculiarity about the services is the absence of what is generally termed "religious excitement."

A meeting of the employees of the Third Auditor's office, Treasury Department, was held Friday afternoon relative to the collection of funds and provisions for the benefit of the poor and destitute of the city. A. M. Gangewer was elected chairman and Leo W. Funk secretary. It was decided to hold a "pound party" some time during the coming week, and a committee of nine was authorized to be appointed to make all necessary arrangements.

Dr. Luther C. Cox, recently and for a long time connected with the medical department of the United States Pension Bureau, will leave for San Francisco in a few days for the purpose of prosecuting his profession in that city. Dr. Cox, during his residence in Washington, has endeared himself to a large circle of friends, and is highly esteemed for his skill and ability as a physician and surgeon. He is the son of Dr. C. C. Cox, ex president of the Board of Health and a well known practicing physician of this city.

A "STRINGING," "RATTLING" VOICE

and a constant disposition to expectorate indicate incipient throat trouble of dangerous tendency. Use Dr. BULL'S Cough Syrup in good time, and be saved much trouble and annoyance.

MARKRITER'S ART TREASURES,

embracing many of the most choice and beautiful parlor and mantel ornaments, also chromos, engravings, oil and pastel paintings, have not been exhausted by the holiday demand. Vacancies on the shelves and in the cases of this popular store are not of long duration, as the proprietor is wide awake to fill them with new and more attractive goods. Several beautiful scenes in pastel by Brewerton, also a few rich oil paintings, within the reach of persons of ordinary means, are now offered. Frames, cords, tassels, &c., of the latest designs always on hand. Prices as low as the lowest.

LAWYERS' BRIEFS.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Book and Job Department is unsurpassed, in its extent and facilities, by any printing house in this or any other city for the prompt and expeditious execution of Lawyers' Briefs. Type and machinery all new.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

No. 846. Peter Melendy et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Wells S. Rice. This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. George G. Wright, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Thomas J. Henderson for the defendant in error, under the twentieth rule.

No. 910. Peter Doyle, Secretary of State of Wisconsin, appellant, vs. The Continental Insurance Company of New York. This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. George B. Smith, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. Wm. Allen Butler, Mr. B. J. Stevens and Mr. J. C. Sloan for the appellee, under the twentieth rule.

No. 662. George Cherpenning, appellant, vs. The United States. This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Joseph Casey, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. Solicitor General Phillips for the appellee, under the twentieth rule.

No. 958. Hiram Barney, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Keokuk et al. This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. George W. McCrary, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. R. G. Ingersoll for the defendants in error, under the twentieth rule.

No. 960. The United States, appellant, vs. Jas. K. Moore;

No. 961. The United States, appellant, vs. Geo. W. Children;

No. 962. The United States, appellant, vs. Edward B. Rheem;

No. 963. The United States, appellant, vs. Frederick Pfaisterer;

No. 964. The United States, appellant, vs. M. Lynde. These causes were submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Smith, of counsel for the appellants, and by Mr. H. E. Paine, for the appellees, under the 20th rule.

No. 804. The American Bridge Company, appellant, vs. Max Heidelbach et al., trustees. This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Wallace Pratt and Mr. C. B. Lawrence, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. R. Crozier, for the appellees, under the 20th rule.

No. 897. The Board of County Commissioners, county of Johnson, plaintiff in error, vs. Nathaniel Thayer et al. This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Nelson Cobb, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and by Mr. Wallace Pratt, for the defendants in error, under the 20th rule.

No. 846. Mrs. M. E. Burke, plaintiff in error, vs. Louis Tregre et al., intervenors. The motion to dismiss this cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Thos. Allen Clarke and Mr. Thos. L. Bayne in support of same, and by Mr. J. R. Beckwith in opposition thereto.

No. 168. The Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, appellants, vs. James T. Wright. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, of counsel for the appellants.

No. 169. The President, &c., of the Insurance Company of North America, plaintiff in error, vs. Phebe N. Field. This cause was argued by Mr. John T. Bennett, of counsel for the defendant in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. J. F. Farnsworth, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

No. 158. The Electric Match Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States. This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. Assistant Attorney General Smith, of counsel for the defendants in error; no counsel appearing for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 169. Henry Alevy, appellant, vs. Jacob A. Conover. This cause was argued by Mr. A. J. Todd, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. R. Mason, for the appellee.

No. 170. Wm. Bayne, trustee, &c., appellant, vs. The United States. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Thomas W. Hall, jr., of counsel for the appellant.

Adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

Supreme Court of the District.

Chief Justice Carter and Judges Olin, Wylie, Humphreys and MacArthur on the bench.

CHURCH TROUBLES—A PASTOR AND HIS FLOCK LITIGATING OVER THE OWNERSHIP OF THE EDIFICE IN WHICH THEY WORSHIP.

M. Thompson, esq., moved the admission to the bar of Mr. Parkinson, of Vermont. Referred to the examining committee.

Washington Market Company vs. Sunmy. Motion to dismiss appeal by Mr. Birney entered.

District of Columbia vs. Key & Smith. Motion to dismiss appeal by Mr. Birney entered.

Starr vs. Starr. Assigned for Thursday, January 25, on motion of Mr. Davidge.

Streining vs. Walker. Remanded to the Circuit Court.

Alexander et al. vs. Bouldin et al. The complainants sue as trustees of the Third (colored) Baptist church, of this city. They allege that they represent that organization as a church, are entitled to all its franchise, and especially to the possession of its property. They aver that for many years the church which they represent, and themselves as trustees thereof, were in quiet and peaceable possession of the church building, on the corner of Eleventh and L streets northwest, but that the defendants, by force and arms, in July, 1867, took violent possession of the same, which they have held ever since. The defendants aver that their organization is the true church, and they were its lawful trustees. These were the main questions at issue in the case. The church owed some debts, which it had given a lien of chattels upon, but this provided in the usual form for peaceable possession of the premises by the complainants until default and sale.

All questions as to the indebtedness of the church were secondary to the main questions, *i. e.*, which party represented the church and who were its lawful trustees. The court decided in favor of the complainants, June 2, 1869, (Record, p. 192,) and decreed that the complainants were the lawful trustees, and were entitled to the present possession of the church building and property, and that the defendants should deliver up the same; and, if not done in one week, that a writ issue to put the complainants in possession. The defendants appealed from this decree to the General Term, and filed a superdedeas bond. The decree was affirmed by the General Term November 8, 1869, (p. 194.) The defendants appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and filed another supersedeas bond. The Supreme Court affirmed the decree. (15 Wallace, p. 131.) By it all the real matters in litigation were settled and determined in favor of the complainants.

The mandate was filed 15th day of February, 1875. Its decree is as follows: After reciting the decree of the Special Term, and also the General Term, it says, "on consideration whereof, it is now here ordered, adjudged and decreed by this court that the decree of the said Supreme Court in this cause be, and the same is hereby, affirmed with costs, &c." Upon the presentation of this mandate the General Term (Minutes p. 241,) remanded the cause to the Equity Court for execution of the decree. The original provided for a reference of the case to the auditor to ascertain and state the indebtedness either way between the parties, and, after hearing before the Equity Court the complainants asked the execution of the decree. Whereupon that court refused the application for a writ of possession, and, by agreement of parties, the reference to the auditor was extended so as to include the questions of possession and rental value of the premises.

The auditor filed his report on the 10th of November, 1875, in which he allowed the plaintiff's claim against the defendant, Bouldin, to the sum of $6,747.57. Exceptions were taken by both parties to this report. The Equity Court sustained some and overruled others, and rendered a decree on the 8th of May, 1876, (M. 10, p. 522.) From the decision of the court in respect of these exceptions both parties appealed to this court. Pending this decree the complainants again moved the court for a writ of possession in accordance with the decree of the Supreme Court, which was again refused. (See last paragraph in decree.) The complainants ask for the execution of the decree of this court as it was affirmed by the Supreme Court, and have filed a motion for that purpose, which now comes up for argument. Argued and submitted. T. Wilson for appellant, and Messrs. Barrett and Jordon for defendant.

Police Court.

Before Judge Snell.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT THE NECESSARY PERMISSION.

William Rasks, assault on a little newsboy, knocking him down on the street without cause, $10, or sixty days in jail. James Mothershead, assault on Edward Skinner; $5. George Hendricks, larceny of five heads of cabbage, pleaded guilty, and was fined $5. James Johnson, larceny of a shirt; 60 days. John M. Green, grand larceny of dry goods from Wiswall & Co.; $1,000 bonds. Nace Lee, threats to Mary Perry; personal bonds of $100 to keep the peace. Andrew Hilleary, larceny of one saw—second offense; grand jury. Abraham Crawford, larceny of a blacking brush; $1, or 5 days. Edward Howard, larceny of a skirt from Wiswall & Co.; 60 days in jail. Lewis Black, vagrant; 90 days. John Mitchell, disorderly; $5. Charles Bradenguer, selling liquor without license; $105. Appealnoted.

Court Calendar for To-day.

SUPREME COURT IN GENERAL TERM, before Chief Justice Carter and Judges Olin, Wylie, Humphreys and MacArthur.—Nos. 15. Holden vs. Linville; 27. Lawes vs. Lee; 28. Bakers vs. Brown; 29. Washington Market Company vs. Sunmy; 31. Leavy vs. Long; 32. Kaiser vs. Stickney; 33. Estate of Rebecca Affleck; 34. Bond vs. Medford. 35. Guntot vs. Carroll.

Sitting in Chambers.

Before Chief Justice Carter.

Yesterday afternoon, following the adjournment of the Court in General Term, Chief Justice Carter sat in chambers to hear a motion for a mandamus brought by John Selden, esq., as counsel for Hon. Roscoe Conkling, to recover certain certificates now in the possession of the District Commissioners. In a recent decision of the Court in General Term, in the suit of Conkling vs. Noerr, regarding the improvements of certain property and the ownership of the same, a decree was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, and these certificates were held subject to the settlement of that dispute. His Honor directed that a peremptory mandamus be issued for the delivery of the certificates to Mr. Conkling, but made a temporary suspension of the order to allow Mr. Birney to make an answer to-day if he felt so disposed.

After Railroad Funds.

The Mississippi Railroad Company, for the use of the Southern Railroad Association, yesterday entered suit against George Taylor to recover $14,754.15 claimed to belong to the plaintiffs and having been received by him.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR WASHINGTON—THIS DAY.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	7:21	Wash. navy-yard, ev'ng	3:56
Sun sets	4:49	Long bridge, eve.	3:49
Moon rises, morn.	11:36	Height of rise	2 ft. 7 in.

PORT OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, JANUARY 19, 1877.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Samuel Wood, Brander, from Virginia, arrived at New York 18th instant.

Schr S. T. Whitetop, Jackson, from Virginia, arrived at New York 18th instant.

Schr Albert Mason, Rose, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared from New York 18th instant.

Schr Hattie Metz, Buck, Woodbury, from Georgetown, S. C., arrived at Baltimore 18th instant.

Schr Hattie L. Fuller, Smith, from Brunswick, Ga., arrived at Baltimore 18th instant.

Schr Mary Lynburner, Coombs, sailed from New Inlet way for Baltimore 17th instant.

Schr J. W. Gilmore, from Ellsworth, Me., for Baltimore, at Newport, awaiting orders, 16th instant.

Schr P. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, for Philadelphia, cleared for Charleston 19th instant.

Schr Hudson, Vaughan, from Baltimore, arrived at Galveston 13th instant.

Schr George L. Treadwell, Taylor, from New York, arrived at Norfolk 16th instant.

Schr Martha A. Brewer, from Belfast for Baltimore, at Portland, Me., 16th instant.

Schr C. W. Holt, Delay, for New York, sailed from Richmond 16th instant.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market.

MRS. GRANT'S RECEPTION.

A Gloomy Day but Brilliant Assemblage—Toilettes of the President's Family.

Mrs. Grant's second afternoon reception took place yesterday afternoon, and despite the gloomy weather the Executive Mansion was filled with visitors to pay their respects. Mrs. Grant, as usual, received her guests in the Blue room. She was assisted by Mrs. Sartoris and Mrs. Fred. Grant.

Mrs. Grant upon this occasion wore an exquisite toilette, patterned after Worth. Over a ruffled canary-colored silk was a court train of black silk, trimmed with deep lace; the corsage was high, and the sleeves slashed to the shoulder with insertion.

Mrs. Sartoris wore a beautiful blue *dumasse*, trimmed with point lace and silk bows of same shade.

Mrs. Fred. Grant was attired in a lovely toilette of cream-colored silk, with cardinal trimmings, which was very becoming to her dark style of beauty.

The introductions were made by Ulysses, jr. The President joined the ladies about 4 o'clock, and remained until it closed. The delicate duty of keeping the passages to and from the Blue Room was intrusted to Messrs. Pendall and Charr, and was performed in an admirable manner. Among the visitors were noticed Sir Edward and Mrs. Thornton, Judge and Mrs. Nott, General McDowell, J. S. Conrad, Judge Clifford, Miss Richardson, Mrs. E. M. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Powell, Mrs. N. Clifford, Mrs. A. A. King, Mrs. and the Misses Morrill, General and Mrs. A. J. Meyer, Miss Constable, Miss S. E. Gittings, Secretary Merrill, Mrs. and Miss Shunk, Mrs. Coffey, Mrs. and Miss Woodhull, Mrs. General Miles, Mrs. J. W. Russell, Colonel and Mrs. Haine, Mrs. and Miss Sherman, General Sherman, William Lawrence, Rear Admiral Davis, wife and daughter, Mrs. C. H. Davis, jr., Miss Chenoweth, Gen. Meigs, Mrs. Montgomery Meigs, Miss Watmough, Mr. and Miss Key, Mrs. A. R. Shepherd, Gen. and Mrs. Beckwith and daughters, Mrs. and Miss Steele, Mrs. McCauley, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. McKeldin, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Cox, Mrs. C. I. Faulkner, Mrs. C. H. Peirce, Mrs. W. W. Warner, Mr. and Miss Cake, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Patterson, Commodore and Mrs. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Baringer, Gen. and Mrs. Whipple, Mrs. Secretary Chandler, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Marshal Sharpe, Marshal Sharpe, Mrs. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hurd, of New York; Miss M. E. Adams, Senator and Mrs. Patterson, Major Cash, Gen. and Mrs. Haines, Mrs. and Miss Sherrill, Gen. and Mrs. Birney, Mr. and Mrs. Capron, General Starring, Miss Slack and Miss Clarke, Commander and Mrs. Kane, Mrs. Surgeon Gen. Barnes and Miss Barnes, Senator and Mrs. Thurman, Mrs. Gen. Ketchum, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cochrane, of Pa.; Mrs. and the Misses Dahlgren, Mr. and Mrs. Dahlgren, Gen. and Mrs. Hooker, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hinckley, Mrs. ex-Senator Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stephens, Mrs. Secretary Robeson, Attorney Gen. and Mrs. Taft, Secretary Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Linderman, Postmaster Gen. Tyner and Mrs. Tyner, Senator and Mrs. Hamlin, Dr. Adam Cardenas, Mrs. J. H. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton, Mrs. Senator Stewart, Mrs. Mactier, Commodore and Miss Schufeldt, Rear Admiral Radford, wife and daughter, Commodore Ammen, Gen. and Mrs. L. P. Heintzelman, Maj. J. J. Upham, Senator and Mrs. J. R. Hubbard, Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. Upton, of Oregon; Mrs. and Miss Lowery, Mr. and Miss Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio King, Judge and Mrs. MacArthur, Mr. and Miss Heath, Justice and Mrs. Strong, the Misses Strong, Mrs. and Miss Lane, Gen. and Mrs. Potter, Dr. and Mrs. Nelson, Col. and Mrs. Fessenden, Capt. and Mrs. Luce, Mrs. Dr. Newman and a great many others.

Society Intelligence.

Miss Train, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Foster, of K street.

Miss Clarke, of Binghamton, N. Y., is visiting her friend, Miss Slack.

Mrs. Senator Morton left the city for a ten days' visit to friends in Indiana.

Colonel and Mrs. Anderried are expecting a visit from Mr. and Miss Washington.

Dr. Lincoln and his bride have returned to the city. They will be "at home" next Tuesday.

Mr. Childs, who for several days has been the guest of the President, left for Philadelphia yesterday.

Mrs. Deering gave a very pleasant masquerade party last evening at her residence on Massachusetts avenue.

Mrs. Wing, a very handsome and cultivated Kentucky lady, is the guest of Mrs. Col. Bacon, at the Ebbitt.

Admiral Strong and wife are expected to arrive in the city to-day. They have engaged apartments at the Ebbitt.

Mrs. Gen. Sheridan has returned to her home, much to the regret of the ladies at the White House, who had enjoyed her visit exceedingly.

The accomplished daughters of Representatives Caswell and Kimball, of Minn., are among the late acquisitions to the social circle at the Ebbitt.

Hon. B. Sherman and wife arrived at the Ebbitt last night. Mr. Sherman is a brother of the General, and will be his guest during his sojourn in the city.

Commodore and Mrs. C. H. Baldwin will return to their elegant residence, on Fifth avenue, New York. They made their P. P. C. call at the White House yesterday.

Mrs. Attorney General Taft has added to her family circle her son, Mr. Chas. P. Taft, and his accomplished wife; also, two very charming Cincinnati belles—Miss Means and Miss Clarke.

Mrs. Randolph, wife of Major W. F. Randolph, of the 5th artillery, who is stationed at the arsenal, is one of the most beautiful ladies in society. She is a great favorite with the army and navy circle at the Ebbitt.

An elegant suite of rooms have been engaged at the Ebbitt for Mrs. and Miss Benson, the wife and daughter of a wealthy Indiana banker. They will be a valuable addition to the already charming society of that popular hotel.

The Washington Schillerbund gave a very enjoyable entertainment at the residence of Hon. Horatio King last evening. The exercises consisted of music recitation &c. Mr. King read an interesting sketch of the life and character of Dom Pedro II.

THE ICE IN THE RIVER.

Damages Done in Georgetown Harbor—The Long Bridge Considered in Danger.

The ice has moved out of the harbor of Georgetown, and is gorged down the river about the Long bridge. Their is a high rampart of ice on Analostan Island and along the District of Columbia shore. The ice below the Long bridge had not broken last night, but the current was running very rapidly. The ice still remains firm above the break. There was considerable damage done in Georgetown harbor by the sudden breaking up of the ice Thursday night, which could not be ascertained at the time.

The tug-boat Etta, which was cut through and sunk at her moorings at the Consolidated Coal Company's wharf, was valued at about $3,000, and belonged to Mr. Vandergather. She can probably be saved at small expense. The tugboat Dr. Rogers was sunk at Barker's wharf and was owned by Capt. Ketcher, and valued at about $4,000. She is in about fifteen feet of water, and can be saved without much difficulty. Several stone scows were capsized and broken up at the foot of High street. They are owned by Gilbert & Co. The damage is slight.

The schooner Morning Star, of Philadelphia, was capsized and sunk at Libby's wharf, and now lies on her beam ends. The only damage done so far consists of two holes punched in her sides and loss of galley, water casks and other movables about deck, which were swept off by the running ice. She can probably be raised at an expense of two or three hundred dollars.

The schooner Wm. H. Van Brunt, which recently took a cargo of asphalt at Easby's wharf, was swept lose from her moorings, and carried on the flats some distance below, where she still remains. When the freshet subsides the schooner will be high upon the flats, and it will be difficult to move her off. The damage done is slight.

The schooner Eliza Sawyer, which was lying alongside of Van Brunt, was also carried ashore, and lies just below. The Sawyer had her rudder and after-check carried away, and also parted her hawser.

All the wharves along the river front were more or less damaged by the heavy ice which piled under and over them. The Georgetown College boat club-house was completely demolished by the ice.

On Analostan Island, at the point opposite foot of High street, the ice has piled up some fifteen or twenty feet.

The ice above and below is liable to start at any moment, and further damage may be looked for.

Some fears are entertained for the safety of the Long bridge.

Turkey.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this afternoon says: "But for an accident, but for the happy expulsion of the Gladstone Government from office three years ago, what we have now learned we should have learned after a war—war with England and Russia on one side, and Turkey, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Greece, too, perhaps, on the other, and with the whole mass of the Mohammadan population of India ardent for defeat. As it is, we have enlarged our knowledge and deepened our insight at no such risks, and what we have learned to-day will be extremely useful in averting war in the future, or at least in guarding us with greater confidence throughout the dangers of war should it be enforced upon us, but the immediate question is, what will be the action of Russia? Very much depends upon the internal condition of the empire and the view its rulers may take of the alternatives before them, and we in England have no accurate measure of the considerations which distract their counsels, or even if we had accurate knowledge of them, we should yet have to learn how they affect the particular minds which in Russia have the immediate disposal of events. There are such things as points of honor, religious feeling and dynastical fears, and these, speaking in a single mind, or in two or three minds, may not be quite in harmony with the voice of prudence and the verdict of calculation. What may be the result we will not surprise us if at the point this Czar or his Ministers issue a new declaration of the Moscow kind.

GERMAN COLONIES THREATENED BY THE PORTE—ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA TO CO-OPERATE TO PROTECT THEM.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Pesth reports that the Russian volunteers who had left Belgrade have been ordered to stop at Tornisveirin and wait for fresh orders.

The Cologne *Gazette* says telegrams from French sources, announcing that Great Europe would co-operate with the Russians, have excited Mussulman fanaticism against the German colonies in the neighborhood of Jaffa and Beyrout. Immediately on hearing of this, the German Government called the attention of the Porte to the matter, and ordered the German man-of-war Gazelle to cruise along the Syrian shore and visit particularly Jaffa, Haifa and Beyrout.

Curiosities at the Aquarium.

A strange creature has been brought to the Aquarium from Japan called a hair-turtle. It derives its name from a wonderful growth of green fibrous which completely cover the upper shell. The creature has been frequently pictured upon Japanese vases, &c. The classic models composing the celebrated collection of Professor Adrian J. Ebell, made in Paris, will be exhibited in the large hall of the Aquarium this evening. This magnificent collection is among the finest in the world, and are larger than life size. The scientific attachment of the Japan embassy threatens to rival the [illegible] famed of Europe. Professor [illegible] will soon deliver the International [illegible] lectures at the Aquarium, instead of before, at the Cooper Institute.—*New York Express, January 18.*

GAMBLERS' CONSPIRACY.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

of Police between the ordinary patrolmen and the detectives? A. It is only the tacit understanding, if one exists, that the detectives are not to be used in that class of service. The precinct officers, in uniform, have those places under their eyes, and when a raid is made the lieutenant of the precinct in whose district these gambling houses are takes his officers, goes to the place and makes the arrests.

Q. Did you say that the detectives had not been so used? A. Not to any extent.

Q. Do the Board of Police Commissioners know that, or do they not know as to how the respective branches of the police are used? A. I do not think they have any official knowledge of it. They must know as to the result of the raids, the names of the men who make them, &c., as these facts are published in the newspapers.

Q. Do the papers generally tell who makes the raids? A. Yes, sir. They say: "Lieut. Skippon and so-and-so made such and such a raid on a certain night." The papers always give the detail of those things.

Q. That was the only knowledge they would have on the subject? A. I think so.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any money having been paid by any of the gamblers of this city at any time to any of the police force? A. None whatever.

Q. Do you know of any presents having been made to any of the members at any time? A. Never.

Q. Have any of the police commissioners ever complained that such was the fact? A. Mr. Murtagh, I think, has said to me that he had heard that one or more of the detectives were receiving money.

Q. When was that? A. Within the last three, four or five months, I think.

Q. Prior to this investigation of the Police Board? A. Yes, sir.

By Mr. Williams: Q. Is it not the custom of the detectives, on knowing of any crime being committed, either to arrest the criminal or give information to the police that will effect that end? A. Generally it would be.

Q. It was not in the case of the gamblers? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. You say, in answer to the chairman, that the board made no special orders for raiding these gambling houses by the police or by the detectives? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that the reason why you did not raid them? A. No, sir.

Q. Because no special orders were made? A. No, sir.

Q. Did the board ever make any special orders that thieves should be arrested by the police or the detectives? A. I think they have on on one or two occasions, when detected special efforts to be made, and they authorized the detectives and officers in other cities to be present at inaugurations, &c.

Q. I am speaking now of general current business? A. Speaking generally, no, sir.

Q. But still they did arrest thieves whenever they could find them without those special orders? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And so it is with every other species of crime except keeping gambling-houses and bawdy-houses? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did not need any special orders for these other species of crime, and so you did not need any orders for these gambling or bawdy-houses? A. No, sir.

Q. You say you detailed the lieutenant of police, or gave him instructions, in regard to these gambling-houses, but you used the detectives to ferret out crime, because they go in citizens' clothes, and they would not be readily recognized. That is the fact, is it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you expect to ferret out the gambling-houses by sending the lieutenant in his uniform and his paraphernalia to break up these establishments? A. In the complaints these houses were named and their locations were given. They did not need any looking up.

Q. The very uniform that they had on would be notice to these people to close up these establishments? A. A portion of the officers always go in uniform for their own protection. I stated that it was not necessary for them to look the places up because it was reported where they were.

Q. Is there anything unusual in communications being sent to individual members of the detective force from other places when they want persons looked up? A. It was a matter of daily occurrence from one detective to another.

Q. Was anything unusual in his sending this letter to Mr. Clarvoe? A. Nothing whatever, I should think. I do not wish to be understood as intimating that there would be.

A LIVELY FIGHT.

Q. Do you know that at the time you say Shepherd carried that note to you that Shepherd was the managing editor of THE REPUBLICAN? A. I do not know it. No, sir. I understand he was at one time.

Q. Do you know that at that time he and Dana were having a pretty severe controversy? A. I know that THE REPUBLICAN and the *Sun* were having a very livery tilt at one time, five or six years ago—about as lively as I ever saw between two papers.

Q. Do you recollect of a cut of Dana appearing in THE REPUBLICAN at that time? A. I remember a picture of him in THE REPUBLICAN.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Will you produce that letter of the telegrams that were produced in evidence sent by Mr. Clarvoe? A. I think when they were read here by Mr. McElfresh in his testimony.

Q. You had no information at all before that time? A. No, sir. It took me quite by surprise that there were no such telegrams in existence. These telegrams were certainly recorded in the regular telegraph book in the office.

By Mr. Wilson: Q. Mr. McElfresh had them? A. It seems he had them. How or where he got them I have no knowledge.

The committee then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE RUM ROW GAMES.

After a Short Suspension Resume Again, Finding that the Police Befriend Them—Small Games in Operation Last Night—The Police Permit the Hells to Reopen Without Saying a Word.

While the investigations have been going on the gamblers have been the only persons who have actually suffered, and, for them, the public will have very little sympathy. Others have had their names tarnished; guilty and corrupt officials have had their doings exposed; but the gamblers were losing money, money all the time, until they became desperate and resolved to reopen the games. They probably communicated the idea that they were going to reopen to the officials at headquarters so that there would be no danger of any stupid policeman taking the advice of THE REPUBLICAN and attempting to close them up. When these preliminaries were arranged the gamblers resumed. Richards and the detectives were so busy in their effort to ruin the President of the Police Board that they, of course,

COULD NOT ATTEND TO THE GAMBLERS.

So the wholesale robbery was commenced again, and was in full blast when THE REPUBLICAN mentioned the fact on Thursday morning. The gamblers were thrown into commotion again. The good people of the city who charitably believed that the police had been thoroughly waked up to duty, and that the vice of gambling was virtually suppressed were startled. The gamblers evidently believed that THE REPUBLICAN had gotten over its "moral fit," and that they could now resume with impunity, as there was nothing to fear from police. Thursday night Rum Row was again dark, but the gamblers saw that the police did not take the steps proposed by THE REPUBLICAN, so they were bold enough last night to resume most of the games. Business flagged