WITOWSKI'S LOGS.

FIFTH DAY OF THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

The Testimony in Chief for the Government is Closed, and a Motion for the Discharge of the Defendants is Entered—Mr. Carpenter is Left in the Middle of His Argument by the Adjournment of the Court.

The false claim case of the United States vs. Witowski was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, and the defense, having closed its case soon after noon, entered a motion to discharge the defendants.

THE TESTIMONY.

The court having opened at 10 o'clock the prosecution called H. M. Rodgers, who testified concerning the logs used for the Nashville fortifications.

John I. Thompson (as he said, in answer to Mr. Wells' question as to his name, "Thompson with a p.") Witness has charge of the settlement of the accounts of engineer officers, and had charge of Capt. St. Clair Morton's accounts. His pay-roll was produced.

Mr. Carpenter objected that the pay-roll was not evidence. The fact that papers are in a Department no more makes them evidence than if they were in a hotel. There is no such

SANCTIFYING INFLUENCE IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

as that Department can create evidence by vaccination. (Laughter.)

The Court said it did not think the paper could be read.

Gen. Wells was satisfied with that decision, as all the affidavits of the defense were of the same character and would be excluded.

Mr. Carpenter. I hope that the District Attorney will make no arrangement with the Court to exclude our evidence until it is offered.

The Court said that of course no paper would be excluded when offered by one party and admitted when offered by the other.

Gen. Wells. I am satisfied with that.

Mr. Carpenter. The District Attorney thinks that the Court is right.

Some further passages of words occurring at this point, Judge MacArthur said these repartees might amuse an audience, but they were likely to bring a judicial proceeding into the same page as a variety show.

Mr. Carpenter. I hope the District Attorney will bear that in mind.

Judge MacArthur hoped there would be an end of this. "It may," he said, "gratify an audience, but is not the thing for a court. I alluded to this matter yesterday, and trust I may not have to allude to it again."

Mr. Carpenter urged that before the close of the trial the defense would show that Captain Morton got into trouble with the Government because he had made an improvident contract with Witowski, and it would be absurd that his statements, or those o fhis clerks, unsworn to, should be used in a criminal trial against Witowski. He would naturally desire to shield himself.

The evidence was ruled out, and the pay-roll withdrawn.

Mr. McFarlan, late attorney for Witowski, was recalled.

Gen. Wells. At whose request did you draw that affidavit (Brummer's affidavit?)

Mr. Wilson. Stop! Stop!

Gen. Wells. Don't stop me, stop the witness.

Mr. Wilson said all the relations of Mr. McFarlan as counsel, and Mr. Witowski as client, were privileged. The Court thinks a fact which occurred between witness and counsel is protected as privileged.

Gen. Wells. I'll change the question then. Did Brummer ask you to prepare the affidavit?

Witness. No, sir.

Mr. Carpenter. That acquits Brummer.

Gen. Wells. The witness wishes to ask Mr. Wilson a question.

Mr. Carpenter. We must have a trial of both sides of this question, your Honor, and as often as the District Attorney plays unto us, we shall dance.

Gen. Wells. I have behaved very decorously.

The Court. Let us go on with the trial.

Witness then proved Witowski's endorsements to sundry vouchers, &c.

A WITNESS WHO KNEW NOTHING.

P. O'Connell, Witness resides in Dayton, Ohio, but was at Nashville in 1862 as commander of a company. Witness was successor to Captain Morton there. Witowski asked him, in this city not long since, to give a certificate of the justice of his claim and of his loyalty. Witness gave a certificate of Witowski's loyalty.

General Wells, (to Mr. Carpenter.) Cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Carpenter. Call somebody that knows something about the case.

General Wells. I did not hear you.

Mr. Carpenter. I said we only wanted to cross-examine those witnesses who know something of the case. We don't wish to cross-examine.

The court took a recess until one o'clock.

After recess the prosecution resumed its evidence and called James S. Delano, who was deputy second comptroller of the Treasury, and testified that there was no contract on the files of the office between Witowski and Captain Morton.

The prosecution introduced the commissions of Captain Morton and Lieutenant Burroughs, engineer officers at Nashville in 1862-'63.

Mr. Carpenter. Is Gen. Grant's commission there?

Gen. Wells. Gen. Grant's commission is not there. Neither is yours.

Mr. Carpenter. Is yours?

Gen. Wells. I will answer you according to your folly.

A MOTION TO DISCHARGE.

As soon as Gen. Wells announced that the testimony in chief was closed, Mr. Carpenter moved to discharge the defendants to the indictment. He based his motion on the ground that the indictment was not in general terms for conspiring to present a false claim, but was for the specific offense of "meeting in Washington and then and there conspiring to present a false claim," and that there had been no proof whatever that the parties to the indictment had ever met anywhere, or were even acquainted with each other. He said he did not pretend to say that the allegation of the meeting was necessary to an indictment, but he did insist that if the meeting was alleged as the act of the conspiracy, it was necessary to prove the meeting before the issue could be found against the defendants.

Gen. Wells, in reply, quoted MacArthur's reports and other authorities to show that a meeting of conspirators was not needed to establish a conspiracy.

Mr. Carpenter responded that while it was not necessary to allege the meeting, yet if the meeting is alleged it must be proved.

Mr. Carpenter said in his argument: "If your Honor should consider this evidence of conspiracy, I will feel it my duty to take my hat and start for the penitentiary at once, for I have done the same thing over and over again, [laughter,] and so has every member of Congress."

Before the close of the argument the court adjourned.

UTILIZATION OF STORMS.

Rain Water—Small Fruits—Fires.

Apropos the big fires and bigger rains which have recently visited this and other cities, some practical suggestions for utilizing the former to lessen loss by the latter may not be out of place, and as the circulation of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is being daily increased it is a good medium to carry these useful hints to a large number of persons who may be benefited by heeding them in season. Many large fires have occurred, and high, costly buildings been destroyed for want of a few pails full of water in the upper stories on the instant, which would have prevented great destruction.

Rain gauges in various portions of our country prove that the rainfall has ranged from forty-four to fifty-two inches annually during the last two decades, giving a full average of forty-eight inches—

FOUR FEET—ANNUALLY,

of water, from above, requiring no cost of expensive pumps to force it into the high portions of buildings.

To give a more ready and definite idea of the quantity of rain water which falls annually we give a few figures: The roof a building 50x90—2,500 square feet of surface; four feet deep falling on this gives 10,000 cubic feet of water annually from the roof. Reduce this to gallons and hogsheads: The gallon is 231 cubic inches, the hogshead, 63 gallons, or 8 1-5 cubic feet. This divided into the 10,000 cubic feet of water which falls on the roof gives over 1,000 hogsheads of water in the year, which may be secured from eave conductors, and secured in tanks in the upper story of the house to be used in case of fire. Otherwise a building 100 feet square gives four times as much roofage, and of course four times more water, that is, over 4,000 hogsheads. On this basis think what a

VAST QUANTITY OF WATER

could be secured from a roof of a building like the Patent Office in tanks or reservoirs stationed in the upper stories, and which could be used in a moment upon discovering the first small flames. Faucets in the sides near the bottom of the tanks with rubber pipes attached leading to all parts of building, would afford water to extinguish small flames long before any fire engine could get to work upon them, and in season to put them out. And just now, when reconstruction or repairs of buildings is being considered, this matter is worthy of notice. For houses on farms and in small towns, where there are no "public waterworks," this system is peculiarly desirable. At his farm-homes in the Western States, even with only two-story houses, the writer of this has had considerable pleasant and profitable experience, and has known others to adopt it, by placing tanks, of about two hogsheads capacity, in one corner of the second story, with faucet and pipe. Besides saving labor and obtaining security, it saved cost of insurance, as we always got our policies at more favorable rates.

THEN FOR IRRIGATION.

Nothing better delights in bountiful irrigation than small fruits, as strawberries, currants, and the like. The quantity and quality are increased by plentiful watering of the plants in early summer. Rain water, saved from the roofs of all out-buildings, in cheap tanks, above ground, high enough to flow the water to the garden, will amply pay the cost in the increased production which it will cause. Cauliflowers, in fact all the lettuce tribe, yield much better for plentiful watering and of better quality. If all the large printing houses, factories, livery stables, and other establishments would save the large rainfall in tanks and cisterns, it would be greatly to their advantage and reduce their large vexatious monthly "water bills," and do something toward preventing the flooding of cellars by being confined, to be used evenly in a "dry time." Providence supplies us bountifully with pure, soft water if we will only utilize it in the best manner by supplying our houses and watering our gardens more freely.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Presentation to Prof. Langston by the Employees of the Board.

The Board of Health met at their rooms last evening, Judge R. R. Warden appearing and taking part in the proceedings, it being the first meeting since he was appointed a member of the board.

Dr. Verdi stated that the sanitary committee had an interview with the District Commissioners in regard to stagnant water on certain lots and the desire to procure its abatement. He said that the Commissioners proposed to make a test case by filling up a lot and charge the expense against the property.

Mr. Marbury called attention to the statement of the District engineer in regard to the public urinal at the intersection of Seventh street and Louisiana avenue, and said that it was erected by the District authorities, and they were responsible for its being kept clean.

OFFENSIVE SMELLS.

William Jackson and others complained of offensive smells from large piles of oyster shells on Eleventh-street wharf. The health officer in reporting this matter stated that an extraordinary number of oysters (nearly 1,000 bushels) were condemned last week, owing to the warm weather and small demand, in consequence of which an unusual quantity (decomposing) was left on and around the oyster wharf, and became offensive. Some eight or ten vessel loads were sent back down the river, their owners not being allowed to sell their cargoes. The proprietors of the wharf were notified on Friday last to dispose of the offensive accumulation and complied with the notice. The practice of shucking oysters on the wharf has now become so common as to be productive of a common nuisance during the oyster season. The oysters rejected by the shuckers and portions attached to all the shells, allowed to remain, soon become offensive, particularly in the warm days of autumn and spring.

The health officer recommends that the board frame and promulgate an ordinance condemning the practice of shucking or opening oysters on or in the waters adjacent to the vicinity of the wharves of the cities of Washington or Georgetown as a nuisance injurious to health, and forbid it in the future, thus putting a stop to what must otherwise continue to be an increasing cause of complaint from residents in the vicinity of the wharves and people who visit these localities on business. The subject was referred to the sanitary committee.

Judge Warden was elected attorney of the board and appointed on the committees to fill the vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Prof. Langston.

The board then adjourned, and subsequently all of the employees were presented to Judge Warden.

A PRESENT TO PROF. LANGSTON.

Immediately after the presentation was over Dr. Verdi announced that the employees desired the use of the room for a few minutes. In the meantime Prof. J. M. Langston had come in and taken a seat.

Mr. D. S. Jones, chief clerk, stated that his fellow associates under the management of the Board of Health desired to express their regard to Prof. Langston, who had retired as a member of the board to accept a greater and more responsible trust, and that the health officer would be their spokesman for the occasion.

Dr. P. T. Keene then briefly reviewed the pleasing relations that had existed between the employees and Prof. Langston and their regret at his departure from among them. While wishing him God speed in his new mission, accompanied by health and happiness, he presented him with a handsome ring as a token of regard from the employees.

Prof. Langston made an appropriate response.

The ring is a handsome signet, two cameo heads cut in onyx, representing Mars and Minerva. It is valuable, and doubtless will be dearly cherished by the recipient.

The Labor Exchange.

The Labor Exchange yesterday received application for employment from forty-nine men and nineteen women. The total number of applicants since the office opened are 886 males and 210 females. There appears to be a greater demand for female help, as positions are easily obtained for women who wish to do general housework. A large number of the women who apply, however, desire to get employment as governesses or to do fine sewing or other elegant work. The names of these are destined to remain on the list, while women of more humble pretensions get work immediately. Some of the cases of the women who apply are extremely pitiable. Some of those who apply are women who have come to this city in the hope of obtaining a Government position. They think that the Labor Exchange will help them get their offices or take care of them until they do get them. These women are disappointed, as the object of the Exchange is to furnish employment for District people. The demand for male help is much lighter than that in the female department, although there are more than four times as many male applicants for employment. Complete records of all the business of the Exchange is kept. When a person makes application for employment he has to fill up a blank. The person to whom the applicant refers fills up the bottom of the blank. The form of application is as follows:

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.

No. —; name, —; residence, —; date, —, 187-; age, —; color, —; sex, —; condition of health, —; married? —; occupation, —; number in family and ages, —; any of them employed, and their compensation? —; any of them ill? —; are you willing to leave the District? —; if so, to go how far? —; how long have you lived in the District? —; with or without your family? —; refer to —; residence, —.

I have made inquiry concerning the foregoing application, and find —. Date, —, 187-.

An applicants' register is kept in the office, the information being gathered under the following heads: Date, —; name, —; residence, —; profession, —; age, —; color, —; number in family and ages, —; sex, —; willing to go away, —; reference, —; address, —; remarks, —.

A person desiring to employ through the Exchange makes application in the following form:

APPLICATION BY EMPLOYER.

Name, —; residence, —; service required, —; where to go, —; to remain how long, —; number of men, —; number of women, —; color, —; ages, —; compensation, —; when to go, —; married or single, —; can children accompany parents? —; transportation paid by whom, —; reference, —; remarks, —; date, —.

An employees' register is also kept under the following heads: No., —; name, —; residence, —; kind of work required, —; sex, —; color, —; where to go, —; how many, —; single or married, —; when wanted, —; fare paid by whom, —; remarks, —.

Levying the Water Tax.

The water registrar is about to make assessments for water mains laid in Georgetown, and a question has been raised upon which he desires the instructions of the Commissioners. Under an act of Congress, passed May 21, 1862, it was provided that a water tax not exceeding sixty cents per front foot, may be levied and collected on all lots and parts of lots within the limits of the city of Georgetown in front or parallel to which water mains may be laid. By an act of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia, approved June 22, 1873, it was provided that a tax of 1½ cents per square foot should be levied upon every lot and parcel of lot which binds in or touches on any avenue, &c., in which a main water pipe may hereafter be laid.

A question has been raised as to the law of assessments applicable to Georgetown, and it is contended that, so far as Georgetown is concerned, the Territorial act did not, and could not, repeal the act of Congress of May, 1862, and that, therefore, all assessments within the limits of Georgetown shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, and not under those of the Territorial act. As it is important that this question should be decided speedily, as the preparation for making assessments is almost complete, the water registrar requests the Commissioners to advise him under the law.

The subject was referred to District Attorney Hilney, who states that a portion of the act of 1862 is embraced in the Revised Statutes of the District of Columbia, and by section 1296 of that code all acts of Congress passed prior to December 1, 1873, relating to the District of Columbia, any portion of which is embraced in the foregoing provisions are repealed. There is therefore, nothing left of the act of 1862 except so much thereof as is contained in the Revised Statutes. By section 18 of the tax law of Congress for this District, approved July 12, 1876, it is provided that all laws and ordinances then in force in the city of Washington relating to the payment and collection of water taxes, water rents and taxes for water mains be, and the same are extended to and made operative over all parts of the District of Columbia where water taken from the United States aqueduct was used, and the taxes and rents due payable and collectable in the same manner and at the same rate as those of the city of Washington. He therefore advises that the tax for water-mains and pipes laid down in the city of Georgetown should be made in accordance with the laws and ordinances now in force in this city.

Irrespective of Color.

Three gentlemen presented themselves at THE REPUBLICAN office yesterday and presented the following communication, which speaks for itself:

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: In your issue of yesterday morning I notice the following: "The employees of the Capitol were invited by Mr. F. Freund to partake of his hospitality." This is incorrect. You should have said a part of the employees were invited by Mr. F. Freund to partake of his hospitality, or, in other words, the white employees.

Respectfully, EMPLOYEE.

EPIPHANY CHURCH has found it necessary to accommodate the large number attending, both of its own members and strangers, by appointing additional Sunday services. See the notice in another column.

OVERCOATS from $5 to $65, at KATZENSTEIN'S, 310 Seventh street.

AMUSEMENTS.

The National.

There was a very good attendance last evening. The glorious old comedy of "The Rivals" was excellently rendered. Mrs. Germon gave *Mrs. Malaprop* to the very life. She has impersonated this character many, many times before, but we don't believe that she has ever "done the part" better. Miss Joyce, as *Lydia*, Miss Story, as *Julia*, and Miss Bray, as *Lucy*, made up the female characters. Denham surprised every one with his *Bob Acres*. He dressed the piece, and was exceedingly funny. He did not overdo it, which was a good feature. This was the character that made Joe Jefferson his first reputation. Let Denham go on. James was a very good Capt. *Absolute*, but it is particularly desired that this promising young man avoid that snarl of the lip. It makes him look ugly, and interferes with his speech. The rest of the company were tolerable. The "Rivals" will be played again to-night. "She Stoops to Conquer" will be given at the matinee to-day.

The New Dramatic Star.

Elizabeth Von Stamwitz, the new aspirant for dramatic honors, will make her first appearance on Monday next at the National theatre. She created quite a *furore* in the West last season when playing in the German language, the press having pronounced her the great and youthful rival of Janauschek. Von Stamwitz was educated and achieved the highest honors of the German stage, having played with great success at the principal theatres in Berlin, Pesth, &c. She has now determined to win new fame on the English-speaking stage. She is several inches taller than Janauschek, only twenty-five years of age, queenly in appearance and exceedingly beautiful. She will make her debut on the English stage in an entirely new tragedy, written expressly for her by T. E. Osman, Esq., which will be presented for the first time on any stage, entitled "Lady Jane Grey," and we feel sure that her engagement in this city will be greeted with enthusiasm. The sale of seats begins this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Montagne Matinee.

At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon Lincoln Hall should be crowded with a fashionable and appreciative audience to enjoy a rare musical treat. Miss Annis Montagne, Miss Eva Mills and W. T. Carleton, all well known to the music-loving world, will give some choice selections from Gounod, Bellini, Verdi, Balfe, Maretzek and other composers. The "Heart Rowed Down," "Lot is Dead," and other favorites will be rendered. Max Maretzek deserves the thanks of the public for his endeavors to give them such a delicious dish of good music. There will be thirty performers in the orchestra, among which we notice the names of Metz, Mernig and Jungnicker. Mrs. Fannie B. Ward, in the "Women's Corner," on the third page of THE REPUBLICAN, gives an interesting sketch of Miss Montagne, which, at the time, will be read with interest. We predict for Mr. Maretzek a financial success this afternoon, and for the artists named the encore that they will doubtless deserve.

The Opera House.

To-night will close the first week of the season for the Kernan Brothers. They have given an unexceptionable performance, and have reaped their reward in the way of a bagful of the dollars of the daddies. They have in their variety company Sallie St. Clair, the big dancer, than whom there is no better in the country. Tom Warfield, the song-and-dance man, is rated among the best in the country. The very best card, perhaps, that the Messrs. Kernan play is the impersonation of Mlle. Amenia Cassima in her operatic gems. Goldie and Steel, in their eccentricities and peculiar specialties, are very good. Emma Jutan, assisted by G. Brown, does the trapeze business. Collyer and Gorman give the Irish, Dutch and negro characters to a charm. In fact, the entire company are well selected, and one of the best recommendations of the Opera House is that ladies form a large part of the audience each and every night of the performance.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Plea for the Poor Free Labor vs. Convict Labor.

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: There is a serious question now agitating the public mind, that of furnishing employment during the approaching winter to the thousands of unemployed laborers who are ready and willing to earn bread for themselves and families. Every method that ingenuity can contrive is being brought into full play to accomplish that end. Every place where one or two can be employed is eagerly sought for by the laborers themselves and by our Labor Exchange. Yet, why, to we find in casting a glance at our city affairs? Why, this great metropolis—capital of a great republic—its beautiful streets and avenues are smeared with the striped suits of the convict, pretending to labor, but in reality having a holiday from their confinement, to the exclusion of all honest, temperate, industrious manly laborers, who

HAVE WIVES AND LITTLE ONES

depending upon them for a support, that would scorn to do an act, even under the most pressing necessities, to sustain life itself, that would place them in such a position.

These convicts are conveyed in gangs of from eight to twelve each to their play grounds in four-horse coaches, singing and shouting, accompanied by two keepers to each gang, who superintend their playful gambols over our streets, which they constantly vary by importuning every passer-by for tobacco, small change and other little luxuries of life.

Now, sir, I submit, would it not be better if these people, so lost to shame as to fill our prisons, be kept to the true intent of their sentences—close confinement—which is a punishment, than to be gallivanted through the streets of our city, under the pretence of working them, which is only a pastime, that forms their terms of imprisonment, and let their places be filled by the free and honest labor of those who stand so much in need of it? Would not it be better to feed the honest through their labor, and confine the vicious for their vices, put a premium on virtue and sobriety, and stamp condemnation on the intemperate and riotous? Then, may it don't offend the tastes of society by the convicts' stripes in our streets, or the stomach of many a poor laborer for the want of food.

To this I invite the attention of our Labor Exchange, in hopes their influence may bring about so desirable a change. IXION.

The Mendelssohn Choral Society.

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: In tendering you my thanks for the notice of the "Mendelssohn Choral Society," in your issue of the 3d instant, will you permit me to make an important correction? The society includes a number who were connected last season with my amateur opera company, but it is contemplated to produce with the society only such works as belong legitimately to the orders of such an organization, and as the "Philharmonic" so efficiently occupies the field of oratorio, we shall direct our attention to the less lengthy but scarcely less beautiful works known as cantatas, of which Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," Hiller's "Lurline," Saint Saen's "Christmas," and Barnby's "Rebekah" (now in active rehearsal) are noble instances.

Very truly yours, J. REMINGTON FAIRLAMB.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1877.

Y. M. C. A.

At a special meeting of the Y. M. C. A., held last evening in the chapel of the association, the resignation of Prof. E. M. Gallaudet, president, was read and accepted. On motion, the secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the association for Thomas P. Morgan, esq., first vice president, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Morgan, who was present, thanked the association for the honor conferred upon him, and stated that he would endeavor to fulfill the duties of the office for the unexpired term to the best of his ability.

The acting general secretary of the association then announced that a convention of the Y. M. C. Associations of Maryland would be held in Annapolis on the 25th instant, and that the Washington association had been invited to send as many of its representatives as could attend, ample provision having been made for their accommodation, and railroad fare having been reduced one half.

On motion, the president and secretary were authorized to give credentials to such members as desired to attend.

A communication was read from the managing editor of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN expressive of the good will of the new management of the paper in the welfare and prosperity of the association, which was gratefully received.

The meeting then adjourned.

A "gospel temperance meeting" will be held in Lincoln hall to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Short and pointed addresses will be delivered by Major R. S. Clark, Mr. Charles Nye and Mr. James Meldrum. This is the first of a series of such meetings to be held frequently, and will be interesting and practical, because the men who will engage in them will speak from a dear bought experience of the evils of a dissipated life, and will relate how effectually they have been redeemed from it. Young men particularly are invited.

Police Court.

There was a very slim attendance before Judge Snell yesterday morning owing to the cyclone of Thursday.

Thomas Beach was taxed $5 for profanity. John Dennison, same, donated $3 to the charity fund of the District. M. B. Maxwell found that there was a law against trespassing on parking and shelled out $10. John Clark and Andrew Crilley were charged with being suspicious characters, and joined Barton on his way "over the hills to the workhouse" for thirty days. John Mudd escaped from the workhouse last Christmas and turned up yesterday in time to go back for ninety days. Sam'l Bruce stood in the dock and plead guilty to the charge of vagrancy; ninety days. Charles Johnson, charged with the larceny of a coat from a clerk in Willett & Libbey's, was ordered to pay a fine of $30 or take a trip for his health for sixty days.

John Kemp bought some harness from a colored boy for fifty cents, and found to his sorrow that the boy had stolen it from Wm. Hockstader. He smoke a ghastly smile as the Marshal clinched an X. Wm. Braddon alias Nelson trespassed on some parking, and has gone on a picnic for five days.

GOOD PANTS to order for $6 and $8, at KATZENSTEIN'S, 310 Seventh street.

THE CITY HALL.

Four Courts in Operation—One Suit for Divorce Entered—A Motion for Surety in the Unitarian Church Injunction Case—Record of Real Estate Transfers.

GENERAL TERM—SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice Cartter and Justices Wylie, Olin and Humphreys sat *in banc* yesterday, and heard the following cases:

Keefe vs. Malone. Case reported yesterday concluded and submitted.

Fant vs. Fendall. Case argued and submitted.

The court then adjourned until Monday next.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUSTICE MACARTHUR.

The Witowski case occupied this court yesterday. A report will be found in another column.

EQUITY COURT—CHIEF JUSTICE CARTTER.

This court made the following orders yesterday: Bernhard vs. Bernhard. Order for temporary injunction.

Paterson vs. Jones & May. Same order.

Sears vs. Moulton et al. Ratification of special auditor's report.

Johnson vs. King. Order setting aside judicial sale.

District of Columbia vs. Nass. Decree taking bill for confessed.

Glarman vs. Morsell. Decree allowing Arnold to intervene.

The court then adjourned until Monday.

PROBATE COURT—JUDGE OLIN.

In *re* estate of R. Griffin, citation issue against heirs to show cause why letters of administration should not be issued to a creditor.

In *re* estate of Helen Hammond, judgment returned by executor.

Accounts were passed as follows: Catherine Schemmerhorn, administratrix of Geo. Schimmerhorn.

Elizabeth Vermillion, administratrix of W. Vermillion.

Jane E Patterson, executrix of Alex. E. Patterson.

Chas. A. Perkins, administrator of L. G. Perkins.

Mary J. Allen, executrix of L. B. Allen.

The court adjourned until Monday next at 10 o'clock.

DIVORCE CASE.

Julia Boarman entered suit for a divorce yesterday against John Boarman, on the usual grounds.

MOTION FOR SURETY.

A motion was entered yesterday by Gen. Birney, to compel J. R. Wilson and others to give security in the injunction case, by which the District is prevented from occupying the Unitarian church for the Police Court.

MARRIAGE LICENSES YESTERDAY.

Henry Garner and Hedrietta Williams.

THE REAL ESTATE RECORD.

The following conveyances were recorded yesterday: Loring and Della Chapel to C. H. Chapel, part of lot 22, in square 960, for $10; Pierce Shoemaker to Michael Clarke, part of lot 7, in square 174, for $1,403; James H. Cooper et al. to George P. Elliott, lot 4, in square 873, for $8,500; W. H. Boreman and wife to Annie M. Burley, lot 32, in square 309, for $400; M. J. Wright and husband to H. E. Harris, east half of lot 26, in Pleasant Plains, for $375; W. D. Serrin et ux. to Franklin P. Serrin, part of lot A, in square 49, for $1,200; J. T. Burnett et ux. to Anne Town, part of lot 5, in square 856, at $526; W. E. Humphrey et ux. to Thomas Summerscales, lot 25, in square south of square 475, for $2,634.50; C. C. Bryan to Julia M. Hanscom, part of lot 4, in square 317, for $10.

To Order.

Pants at $5 and suits at $20.
EISEMAN BROS., corner Seventh and E streets.

The Churches.

For the benefit of strangers in the city we have gleaned information that sermons will be preached at the various churches named to-morrow:

Congregational church, corner of Tenth and G streets, by Rev. Dr. Rankin. Morning subject: "Public Education in the South."

North Baptist church, on Fourteenth, near R street, Rev. Dr. Gray. Subject: "The Thirst of Christ." Points: "The Thirst, Cry and Answer." Evening service usual hour: "The Young Man Seeking Happiness; or, Solomon's Estimate of the Pleasures of the World."

Dr. Sunderland's church, on Four-and-a-half street, between Indiana avenue and C street; Communion Sunday.

Wesley chapel, on the corner of Fifth and F streets; Dr. Wheeler.

Cavalry Baptist church, corner of Eighth and H streets; Dr. Mason.

St. Paul's Lutheran church, corner of H and Eleventh streets; Dr. Domer.

Mount Zion church, corner of Fifteenth and R streets; Dr. McKinney.

First Baptist church, Prof. Shutt, Dr. Cuthbert being absent in Baltimore.

Foundry church, where President Hayes and family worship, corner of Fourteenth and G streets; Dr. Peyton Brooke.

St. Matthew's, corner of Fourteenth and H streets; Father DeWolf.

Westminister church, Seventh street, between D and E streets south, Rev. Dr. Bittinger. Subject: "Philippians, second chapter, twelfth and thirteenth verses."

At St Dominic's church, Sixth street, between E and F streets south, the celebration of the forty hours' devotion will begin in honor of the blessed sacrament. This happens once a year in every Catholic church. The interesting and solemn service commences at High Mass on Sunday morning at nine o'clock, and continues until Tuesday morning. High Mass at nine o'clock. Celebrant, Father Fortune; deacon, Father Sheridan, Father Powers preaches.

At the conclusion of the Mass a procession of the sacrament will be formed, after which it will be exposed for adoration of the faith. The church will be suitably decorated with evergreens, flowers, &c. These services are usually largely attended. The routine of this Forty Hours' Devotion is perpetual in the Catholic Church. No sooner is one church through with the service than it is taken up by another. Thus it is kept up over the whole diocese.

Sacramental service at Waugh chapel, corner of Third and A streets, Capitol Hill; Dr. Veale.

As spirit culture is attracting so much attention in the community Mrs. Meixsell, a French speaker, has kindly consented to lecture free on Sunday evening in Sheldon's Assembly rooms, 1004 F street, at 7:30 o'clock. To-morrow evening the theme for the lecture will be selected by the audience.

ROBERT O. HOLTZMAN, real estate agent, 940 F street northwest, has some well-located furnished houses to rent to private families only.

Disturbing a Congregation.

A revival meeting has been in progress at Asbury, colored, church, corner Eleventh and K streets northwest, for the past week, and the worshippers have been very much annoyed by a gang of roughs, who block up the entrance, and, by laughing and hooting at the minister while praying, greatly disturb the congregation at their devotions. Last evening complaint was made by one of the trustees of the church at the Sixth precinct station, and two officers were sent around, and succeeded in capturing two of the apparent ringleaders. While on their way to the station-house one of the prisoners shed his coat and escaped, and the other, on being confronted with the church guardian, could not be identified, so that he was released from custody. The coat of the runaway remains at the station-house.

A Distressing Accident.

Last Thursday, during the severe storm, Mr. William E. Carter, a prominent merchant of Alexandria, of the firm of Kelly & Carter, started to drive home from Leesburg, and although the water in Goose creek, which it was necessary for him to ford, was very high and turbulent, he thought he would risk it in order to return to Alexandria that night. The depth was greater than he supposed, however, and when about in mid-stream his buggy swung around with the current and soon dragged man and horse into the deepest of the water. Before assistance could be rendered both Mr. Carter and horse were drowned. Mr. Carter leaves a wife and a large circle of friends and business acquaintances, who mourn his untimely death.

Indications.

For New England and the Middle Atlantic States colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds and rising barometer. The storm last night in the New England and Middle States is now disappearing off the coast of Nova Scotia.

CITY NOTES.

—Look out for paint at Willard's hotel.

—Meats have gone down another cent or two.

—Repairs are necessary on the pump corner of Seventh street and the Avenue.

—The cleanest-kept inkstand in the city is at Adams' express branch office, on F street.

—Church service will be held in the basement of St. Paul's Lutheran church on account of the church room undergoing repairs.

—Swinging on gates in the moonshine has been discontinued for the season, and lolling on sofas has succeeded that delightful amusement.

—Rev. Wm. W. Patton, D. D., the new president of Howard University, will deliver his inaugural address at the Congregational church next Tuesday evening.

—The teachers of the white schools will be paid to-day at the Franklin building, at 10 a. m., and those of the colored schools at the Sumner building, at 1 p. m.

—The storm day before yesterday wrought great destruction among the shrubs and flowers, and covered the dome walk with mud an inch or two deep in the Botanican garden.

—The Young Men's Christian Association has commenced the publication of a little journal called the Y. M. C. A. *Weekly Bulletin*, containing information valuable to the members.

—The remains of the late Pierce Babbington will be buried at 2 o'clock to-morrow. The Hibernian Benevolent Association, of which deceased was a member, will attend the funeral.

—The committee appointed to investigate the origin of the Patent Office fire expect to finish taking testimony to-day, and to make their report to Secretary Schurz not later than Monday.

—Charles Johnson, alias Felix Jones, convicted last May with Wm. Peck, alias Frank Johnson, and sentenced to the Albany penitentiary for one year, has been pardoned by the President.

—The cold wave that has followed the "cyclone" makes people think about overcoats, and attention is called to the splendid stock at No. 921 Pennsylvania avenue, W. Wall's old stand. The goods are of the best quality and the prices most reasonable.

—The chapel recently erected by the Whitney Avenue Union Mission, on the Seventh-street entrance to the Soldiers' Home grounds, will be dedicated to-morrow at 3:30 p. m., and the exercises promise to be of a very interesting character. The President and family are expected to be present.

—Mahoney's shoe-shop, corner of Seventh and E streets southwest, was robbed some time on Thursday night of $25 worth of shoes. On the same night the stable in the rear of Mr. Murphy's house, on Second street southwest, was broken open, and a quantity of furniture, bedding and books stolen.

—The following order of Sunday services has been adopted for Epiphany church from October 1 until June 1 next: 8 a. m., Holy Communion; 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 11 a. m., morning services and sermon; Holy Communion on first Sunday of each month and chief festivals; 4 p. m., evening prayer, with short sermon; 7:30 p. m., second evening prayer and sermon. At the 8 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. services all seats will be free.

—Equal Division, No. 3, Sons of Temperance, held a public meeting last night at their hall, in Temperance Temple, in connection with the installation of their officers for the current quarter. The hall was crowded. The programme, under the head of "Good of the Order," was a most interesting one, and the exercises throughout were both entertaining and profitable. Dr. Frank T. Howe is W. P. for the ensuing quarter.

FALL OVERCOATS at $6.50 and up.
EISEMAN BROS., corner Seventh and E streets.

Minor District Notes.

—Emma A. Piper makes a claim for drawback on lot 30, square 229.

—Jacob Tansey desires to change a board of audit certificate for a 3.65 bond.

—The property-holders on Fourth street, between A and B northeast, petition for gas lamps.

—Licenses have been issued as follows: Joseph Miller, entertainment; Joshua Rollins, restaurant.

—The rain washed away the earth filling of the bridge on Rock creek ford road and considerable repairs are asked for.

—The owners of square 353 propose to lay sewers at their own expense if the District government will supply the material.

—A lamp-post has been authorized on Stoddard street, between Valley and High streets, Georgetown, the cost not to exceed $16.

—The engineer has been directed to invite bids for five sewer traps, to be put in on Seventh street east, between D and G streets south.

—The surveyor has been directed to ascertain the cost of collecting and binding the loose certificates of original surveys in his office.

—Mr. J. T. Sullivan asks reconsideration of the action of the Commissioners requiring him to lay sewer on H street at his own expense.

—The engineer is authorized to construct a sewer trap at the corner of Twelfth and Q streets northwest, at an expense not to exceed $70.

—Engineer Hoxie has been authorized to readjust the curb in alley on Twenty-first, between L and M streets, at an outlay not to exceed $41.36.

—The property-holders in the vicinity of the sewer at the corner of Seventeenth and L streets northwest, complain that it is stopped up, and ask relief.

—Inspector Entwisle recommends that the owner of the property where the Seventh police precinct is located be required to concrete the cellar of the main building.

—The parking commission will be kept busy for several days to come in straightening up and resetting the trees throughout the city that were prostrated by the storm.

—The following permits for repairs were issued yesterday: Mrs. H. Sheckells, to construct an open shed on High, between Fifth and Sixth streets; $20. Fred. Iddins, to construct two show windows on New York avenue and Fourth street; $100.

—Messrs. Davis & Murphy, the contractors for repairing the broken arch of Tiber creek sewer, think the rain did them about $50 damage. There are other persons who differ with them, and think that the wash proved to their advantage and will turn out a gain instead of a loss.

FALL OVERCOATS at $6.50 and up.
EISEMAN BROS., corner Seventh and E streets.

Render Unto Caesar the Things that are Caesar's.

A SPECIAL VISIT.

Yesterday morning we made a special visit to the great Union Pacific Tea Company's new store to ascertain if everything was ready for their grand opening to-day, and also to look over the company's stock and find out as near as possible the prices charged for different grades, and as we need hardly tell the readers of THE REPUBLICAN that tea tasting is a little out of our line, yet we flatter ourselves on our superior judgment. We must say we found an immense stock, and through the kindness of the company we were shown the "importing invoice," something we must say we have seen for the first time, for we know of no other company in the United States who are importers that retail tea. Tea consumers save many profits by buying from "Headquarters."

The company's price list should, indeed, be read and studied by every one in Washington who loves the finer qualities of tea and likes to have it at a reasonable price. We noticed, particularly, a very large lot of Chinese bamboo wood boxes, which tea purchasers can have "free of charge." The doors will be thrown open to the public this morning, and we have no hesitancy in telling our many readers that we sincerely believe this store is "the house" on the tea question. The company never sell anything to mar the original flavor of tea, and there are none of us but know that tea, handled with a thousand other articles—for instance cod fish, coal oil, or Limberger cheese—is sure to lose that delicious aroma found on tea as it leaves the Flowery Kingdom. Too many of us know how hard it has been to get a hot cup of tea, and we should the more