National Republican.

Arrival of Passenger Trains.

AT BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC DEPOT, SIXTH AND B STREETS.

Morning.		Evening.	
Midland express	12:45	Boston, N. Y. & Phila.	1:00
Richmond express	7:30	Richmond mail	3:10
New York express	3:05	Alexandria	3:20
N. Y. & Phila. exp	3:35	Alexandria	3:36
Alexandria	8:25	United express	4:10
Alexandria	7:25	Alexandria	4:45
Midland passenger	8:10	N. Y. & Phila	4:50
Alexandria	9:40	Alexandria	6:35
Baltimore	9:45	Baltimore	6:00
North and West	9:00	Midland mail	6:10
Alexandria	9:35	Alexandria	6:25
Alexandria	10:35	Alexandria	7:25
Baltimore	11:00	North and West	9:00
Alexandria	11:25		

AT BALTIMORE AND OHIO DEPOT, NEW JERSEY AVENUE AND C STREET.

Morning.		Evening.	
*9:15	N. Y., Phil & Bos ex.	*1:00	Baltimore accom.
*3:27	Baltimore express.	4:50	Baltimore accom.
7:00	Western express.	3:00	N. Y., Phil & Bos ex.
*3:20	Baltimore accom.	5:20	Western Mail.
12:15	Fred. ac., (Met. br'ch.)	*6:27	Baltimore accom.
8:32	Baltimore Annapolis and way.	*9:45	Baltimore express.
		7:20	Western express.
9:45	Martinsburg and Hagerstown ac. (Met br'ch)	*4:00	Baltimore express.
*10:30	Baltimore accom.	*9:15	N. Y., Phil & Bos ex.
11:30	Baltimore express.	10:45	Baltimore accom.

*Arrive daily. Others Sundays excepted.

☞ For the time of departure of trains, see advertisements elsewhere.

Amusements To-Night.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Jake Budd and a new Variety Company.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Course of lectures at Mount Vernon Place Church.

Auction sale of unredeemed pledges at E. Heidenheimer's.

Notice—Stockholders of the Progressive Commercial Association.

Mrs. M. A. Connelly, No. 7 East Sixteenth street, New York city—opening.

Indications.

For the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy weather, rain areas, followed by rapidly clearing weather, westerly winds, stationary or lower temperature, falling, followed by rising, barometer.

HOME AFFAIRS.

CITY NOTES.

—Rouse send. New York papers in advance.

—A very fine row of houses is being erected at the corner of Ninth and T streets.

—The grand jury yesterday indicted John Thomas of assault with intent to commit rape on Ida Coga. This is the recent Georgetown case.

—The execution of the sentence of Cephas Jones, convicted of outraging the person of Miss Florence Smith, has been suspended until the 4th of December next, in order to allow his counsel to carry the case to the General Term on a bill of exceptions.

—James Gordon and Colbert Ward, two colored bootblacks, were arrested by Officer Amiss yesterday for beating John Matthews, a peripatetic restaurant keeper. The affray occured in front of the National Hotel, about noon yesterday, and was caused by Matthews objecting to having some cakes and pies taken from his basket by these boys. The prisoners were taken to the Fifth Precinct Station and locked up for a hearing before Judge Snell this morning.

CHANGES IN THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

Father Boyle Appointed to St. Matthew's Church.

Rev. F. E. Boyle, for the past sixteen years in charge of St. Peter's Church, in this city, was on Wednesday last appointed by Most Rev. Archbishop Gibbons pastor of St. Matthew's Church, instead of Rev. Dr. White, recently deceased. Rev. Father DeWolff, some time coadjutor of the late Dr. White, has been transferred to St. Peter's, while Rev. Dr. Ryan, of Baltimore, who has of late been officiating at St. Matthew's, will remain there to assist Father Boyle. St. Matthew's Church has long been regarded as not merely the foremost parish in the diocese of Maryland, but among the most important in the United States, and the congregation may well be congratulated, therefore, on their acquisition of such a pastor as Rev. F. E. Boyle, to whom the quality of greatness as a priest, an orator, and a man may well be applied. Though in the prime of life—Father Boyle is now only fifty-one years of age—he has for more than a quarter of a century officiated as a priest of the Catholic Church in and around the District of Columbia. A gentleman of his fine endowments, urbanity, and magnetic character must, of course, be popular wherever he moves; and it is no exaggeration whatever to state that, while he is almost idolized by his immediate parishioners, he is held in very high esteem by those of all denominations who enjoy the pleasure of his acquaintance.

What Senator Barnside Proposes for Us.

[From the New York Times.]

Senator Barnside has presented so few bills during his official career that any new proposition from him would be regarded with interest. But his bill to introduce instruction in "the elements of moral and social science" into the schools of the District of Columbia, is something more than interesting. The Senator proposes to have the youth of Washington instructed in "industry, order, economy, punctuality, patience, self-denial, health, purity, temperance, cleanliness, honesty, truth, justice, politeness, peace, fidelity, philanthropy, patriotism, self-respect, hope, perseverance, cheerfulness, courage, self-reliance, gratitude, pity, mercy, kindness, conscience, reflection, and the will." This is a portentious catalogue of virtues and graces, but it ought to be expected that most of these would be indirectly inoculated by teachers who understand their business. The people of Washington are no worse and no better than people of any other city, and we must protest against any attempt to make them virtuous by act of a Congress in which most of the traits enumerated have been conspicuous by their absence.

Installation of Officers.

Pioneer Council No. 1, Sons of Jonadab, has installed the following officers: James M. Lercombe, P. C.; Edward Humphrey, W. C.; Thomas L. Miller, D. C.; Alexander D. McKinzie, patriarch; John G. Wilson, R. S.; Charles Brown, F. S.; William H. Norton, treasurer; Charles M. Nye, G.; Frank Reeside, A. G.; Isaiah E. W. Thompson, I. W.; John W. Hayes, O. W.; Seward S. Beach, organist; John W. Hayes, librarian.

All of One Mind.

The clerk of the court has issued marriage licenses to the following applicants: G. W. Constantine and Lillie L. Miller; Hyten Myers and Lucy Lockley; Samuel Phillips and Fanny Braxton; William Warner and Mary Campbell; E. F. Goldsmith and Orville T. Ash; O. M. Chandler and Annie F. Smith, both of New Market, Va.

Real Estate Transfers.

S. C. Magruder to M. Menke, for $5,000, lots 16, 17 and 18, square 500. E. A. McIntire to M. J. Warner, for $6, lot 21, square 205. J. Mosley to L. R. Dye, for $3,000, sub-lot 15, square 621. B. H. Warner to S. A. Evans, for $600, lot 8, square 68. District of Columbia to W. L. Brassbell, for $9 49, lot 2, square 1034; same to same, for $14 38, lot 1, square 1034.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

THE patronage among the first-class hotels in New York is constantly changing from one hotel to the other. The Grand Central Hotel has recently incited the direst wrath of its competitors by offering the same accommodations for $1 and $2 per day less than the others.

You need not suffer long with headache if you try a bottle of Lodille's Headache Specific. Cut this notice out and carry with you for reference. Only fifty cents a bottle.

As they say in mining parlance, the woman's hotel in New York does not "pan out well." Mrs. Stewart held a second reception, as a means, possibly, of further introducing the hotel to public notice. There are only two hundred boarders in the house, according to the reports, whereas it has accommodations for a thousand, and one paper asks the very pertinent question whether there are any women in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co. who can afford to live in it?

Too little boys were seen a few days since on Washington avenue, the one with an accordeon in hand, the other with a large placard in front, upon which was printed in large letters: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am the mother of five children. Please help me."

A Miss GRUBB is announced to make her debut in the West as "Juliet." After a trip to Europe Miss Grubb, no doubt, will spell her "Victualli."—*Norristown Herald.*

IN a description of an enthusiastic demonstration at a political gathering the types declared that "the air was rent with the snouts of ten thousand people."

A CANADA village has three centenarians aged 100, 104, and 105.

OUR TRADE WITH FRANCE.

Proposed Commercial Treaty Between the Two Nations.

Mr. Chotteau, Delegate from the Paris Chamber of Commerce, Unfolds the French Plan Before a Meeting of Legislators at Wormley's Last Evening—A Merely Conventional Tariff Wanted—Remarks by Distinguished Senators and Members of Congress.

About twenty Senators and Representatives assembled at Wormley's last evening to meet Mr. Leon Chotteau, delegate of the Paris committee to effect a Franco-American treaty of commerce, and to discuss the question of extending the commercial intercourse between America and France. Among those present were Senator Hill, Messrs. Chittenden and Hewitt, of New York; Messrs. Banks, Morse, and Crapo, of Massachusetts; Messrs. Cox and Monroe, of Ohio; Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Burchard, of Illinois; Senator Eustis, of Louisiana; Senator Butler, of South Carolina; Mr. Dunnell, of Minnesota; Senator Jones, of Florida; Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, and Mr. Clark, agent of the banking houses of the Pacific slope.

General Banks called the meeting to order, stating that M. Chotteau, a delegate from a large and influential committee of the first citizens of France, was here for the purpose of getting an extension of the commercial relations between the two countries. He spoke warmly of the attachment existing between the people of the two countries, and said that it would gratify all if our intercourse could be strengthened and enlarged.

Mr. Ernest Brulatour, of New Orleans, was chosen secretary of the meeting.

M. Chotteau, being presented to the meeting, read an address. In the preface he disclaimed any desire of advocating either protection or free-trade principles. There was no fear that the

PROPOSED FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY

would be organized in an exclusive interest. A treaty of commerce between America and France would be the cause of earning millions. The desire in Paris is to see those millions equally recompense the real and activity of both nations.

The French committee represents largely the industry of France. They all honestly desire the co-operation of the business men and legislators of the United States in establishing a more perfect commercial unity between these two Republics.

In conclusion he urged: Organize a national committee, which committee will send a delegation to Paris, and in Paris, during the Exhibition, hand-in-hand, our hearts equally animated by the same impulse, we will strive to augment the prosperity of the two Republics, which have to-day but one common desire, to attain greatness by labor.

The secretary then read the appeal of the French committee to the people of the United States. The appeal states that the absence of any treaty of commerce between the two countries is equally prejudicial to both countries. It is important, therefore, to bring about a modification in the existing state of things, and, if possible, to convert for the more ready interchange of our respective products the present tariff into a conventional one, which should be rendered acceptable to all parties interested prior to its ratification at Washington and Versailles. It urges that a common line of action be marked out, and that a central committee be formed in this country to co-operate with the French committee, the ultimate object being to hold in Paris a congress similar to that of 1867, during the Exposition, which should shape out a way to bring about the desired treaty.

A number of the gentlemen present spoke in relation to the matter, and all were warmly in favor of any measure which would extend our commercial relations with France.

Mr. Hewitt said that the natural exchanges between France and the United States were more desirable and more approachable than between any other countries. We are customers of the products of France, and we want a market for our raw material. The fault that our intercourse was limited was with France rather than with us. With a treaty such as proposed, that we can largely promote our exports is beyond question. No effective treaty could ever be made except after careful consideration by practical men. He thought it highly proper to accept the invitation extended from France.

Senator Eustis believed that if M. Chotteau was encouraged in his mission the movement would bring forth results very beneficial to this country.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, observed that he was struck by the

GOOD SENSE OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE,

who did not propose to attack any theory. He could not conceive that any school in politics or economy would say aught against extending our commerce.

Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, thought all that they could do to-night was to wish M. Chotteau God-speed. He believed that the different cities of the United States should and would enter into hearty co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce at Paris. Our people know the necessity of opening a trade with France.

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, said that there was no reason why America should not be the purveyor of raw material for all Europe, and the only obstacle in the way of accomplishing it was the trammels placed upon trade by ourselves and by the people of other nations. In his judgment the policy of nations had been at war with the interests of commerce between people.

Mr. Chittenden mentioned that our plain cotton fabrics are entirely excluded from France. When the time came that we could send our common goods freely into France, we would find ample remuneration in that one article.

Mr. Clymer objected Mr. Hewitt's observation that the fact that our intercourse had been so limited had been the fault of France and not ours. It was true that a treaty had been made with England, giving that nation advantages over other nations, but that could not and would not be done with any other great nation of the earth.

On motion of Senator Eustis, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to M. Chotteau for his address.

Mr. Spofford, of the Congressional Library, being present, was invited to speak. He said that he trusted the citizens of America would send M. Chotteau back to France enabled to assure his people of the great interest taken in this subject by them.

Mr. Burchard said that people in this country were beginning to look for fields for the disposition of their surplus products.

Mr. Monroe thought that they would all agree that a great deal was to be gained and nothing to be lost by promoting the acquaintance between different people.

General Banks said that the necessity of a larger trade has been pressed upon both nations. He was sure that M. Chotteau would find our people ready to heartily co-operate with the people of France. After extending to the meeting the thanks of M. Chotteau, the meeting was adjourned.

MR. CHOTTEAU'S PLAN.

M. Chotteau proposes to have working committees established in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Washington, and to have a convention of delegates from these committees called to elect delegates, who will proceed to Paris, to there examine the question and discuss it with a number of prominent members of the Corps Legislatif.

BALM OF LIFE.

Mr. Trueman A. Cook Files a Cross Bill for Divorce from his Wife.

It is evident that there exists a wound that "Balm of Life" cannot heal. The compounder of this medicine has repeatedly assured that it would allay any inflammation that it could reach, but there is a sore that has been open for some time past, and it appears to widen in its dimension instead of decreasing, and that is the domestic troubles in the Cook family.

On the 13th of last month Mrs. Mary V. Cook filed a bill for a divorce from her husband, Trueman A. Cook, the "Balm of Life" man, in which she alleged cruelty, adultery, and other charges, to which he made answer denying the soft impeachment. Yesterday he put in a cross bill, in which he avers that subsequent to their marriage, in 1862, they have had three children, two now living, and for some time past they have not lived happily together.

He charges, among other things, that for many years his wife has indulged in illicit attachments and connections with divers persons, by reason of which she has become estranged from him. He specifies adultery with one C. W. Sonnenschmidt in the summer of 1867, and with one A. R. Abbott in 1872. Also that since 1866, from year to year and from month to month, Sonnenschmidt and her have held clandestine meetings, and within the past five or six years he charges that she has committed adultery with other persons. He charges that for the past three-and-a-half years she has treated him cruelly, within the past three months having assaulted him in the street in the presence of two young men; that on one occasion she threatened to kill him while asleep, at another time drawing a pistol on him; and all because he expressed his disapprobation of her visiting Sonnenschmidt and remaining out late at night. He further says that for three years she has denied him the privileges of a husband. He also charges that there has been carried on, clandestinely between her and Sonnenschmidt correspondence by letter of a disgraceful character, indicating intimate and illicit relations between them. He says that she is not a fit and proper person to have the care and custody of the children. He prays for a divorce, the custody of the children, &c.

Suit on a Promissory Note.

Messrs. Hanna and Johnston, as attorneys for Theophilus Papen, yesterday entered suit against Silas Hutchins, formerly of St. Louis, on an overdue promissory note held by the complainant. The plaintiff represents that the note was drawn in St. Louis, Mo., September 27, 1876, for $400, with interest at ten per cent per annum, payable at Boatmen's Savings Bank; that on maturity it was not paid, and has not yet been paid; and that he claims the amount stated as due to him, with the exception of three credits, $20 12, $29 68 and $45 20. The suit was docketed, and the deputy-marshal was skirmishing about town yesterday trying to find the defendant, to that the process could be served upon him.

DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

Matters Before the Commissioners and in Congress.

CERTIFICATES FOR SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The Commissioners, in conformity with a request from the chairman of the Senate District Committee, have caused the District Attorney to prepare a substitute for Senate bill 600, in relation to certificates of assessment for special improvements, embodying the features suggested, and also a general power of revising all the assessments, with, however, an express reservation to parties in interest of the right to appeal to the Supreme Court of this District.

AWARDING CONTRACTS.

The following contracts have been awarded: For laying a 12-inch pipe sewer on K, between Fifth and Sixth streets northwest, to J. J. Desmond, and for laying a 12 and 15-inch pipe sewer on D, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets northwest, to the same contractor, he being the lowest bidder in each case. The contractor to whom was awarded the cleaning of the alleys having failed to comply with the prescribed terms, the work will be re-awarded after advertisement.

ANOTHER SPECIAL ASSESSMENT CERTIFICATE BILL.

Mr. Hendee yesterday offered in the House a bill directing the District Commissioners to enforce the collection of certificates for special improvement assessments, provided that the Commissioners shall first revise and correct all such assessments and issue drawback certificates, where certificates of assessments have been sold, or where assessments have been paid or excessive charges been made.

DISTRICT NOTES.

Inspector Entwisle has issued the following permits to build: John Shea, five two-story bricks on Maryland avenue, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets southwest; $10,000. Repairs—Golden & Bro., frame house; $175. John A. Simms, woodshed; $80.

Thomas W. Wheeler, Thomas R. Pettis, J. A. Harman, R. A. Golden & Bro., Richard Harrison, and Samuel Lee have taken out temporary permits as produce-dealers, which will be respected pending the action of Congress on the new license bill.

There were no new developments in the prospective vacancy of the District Commissionership yesterday. Quite a number of ambitious candidates are already at work trying to fit the chair when a new occupant becomes in order.

A survey has been ordered for a new road from the eastern side of Lefroit Park to a point opposite the Soldiers' Home.

The Commissioners have directed that repairs be made in Virginia avenue and Sixth street southeast, at a cost of $300.

The records of the Georgetown water department have been turned over to Water Register Cox.

MARY FINEBURG'S STORY.

The Brutal Crime Committed by Nicholas Johnson.

Nicholas Johnson, the Greek charged with outraging the little Italian girl, Mary Fineburg, about a week ago, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday. The first witness called was the child Mary Fineburg. She stated that she was eight years old, and lived on Maryland avenue with her mother. Her mother becoming sick she was taken to the hospital, and a colored woman, named Eliza Garner, came to the house to take care of her and do her mother's washing. Among other persons whom her mother washed for was Nicholas Johnson, who lived on Eighth street, near Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Tuesday (April 8) she carried Johnson the clothes to wash. The prisoner took hold of her and threw her upon his bed.

She screamed, and told him to let her alone; but he persisted in his villainous attempt. She then gave the particulars of the outrage. The witness said that Johnson told her not to mention what had occurred to her mother. She told him that when she saw her mother she would inform her of all that had transpired. When she reached home she tried to tell her story to Eliza Garner, the colored woman, but the latter said she did not wish to hear her horrible tale. Some days after the first occurrence—Sunday, she thought—he was again sent to Johnson's house with his wash. He repeated his former villainy, and almost smothered her to death. When she arrived home Aunt Eliza noticed that she walked lame, and asked what was the matter. She informed her of all that had taken place, and a doctor was sent for.

Dr. Riley, who attended the little girl, was then called.

He testified that he found his patient terribly prostrated, and upon examination found her suffering with a loathesome disease. This was April 8 when he first saw her.

Eliza Garner, the colored woman who had been taking care of the girl, was next called. She corroborated the testimony of the complaining witness regarding her action in the matter.

After hearing the evidence the Court sent the case to the grand jury, bonds being fixed at $6,000. The prisoner was unable to furnish bail and was sent to jail.

The child (Mary) is remarkably intelligent for one of her age, and told her story in a straightforward manner, which impressed all her hearers very favorably.

ANOTHER CASE.

A German Charged with a Serious Crime.

Lewis Huber, a German, aged about forty-five years, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday on a charge of rape preferred against him by Ann Brown, a colored woman, who lives in Jackson Hall alley. From her statement it appears that the accused came to her house last Tuesday night and said that he wanted her to go and nurse his wife, who expected to be confined. She accompanied him to his house on Fourth street east, between East Capitol and A streets, and was shown into the kitchen. She asked where the sick woman was, and the prisoner said that she had gone out. He said that she (witness) had better go to bed in the room reserved for her until his wife returned. She refused to go to bed, when the accused blew out the lamp and seized hold of her. He forced her down upon a bed, and after considerable resistance on her part, succeeded in ravishing her. He kept her in the house until four o'clock the next morning (Wednesday), when she returned home.

As soon as she was able she procured a warrant for his arrest. Officer Prather, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested the accused Wednesday night.

The brother of the complainant testified that the prisoner came to his sister's house about twelve o'clock on Tuesday night and carried her off with him. When she came home Wednesday morning she told him what had occurred, and he went with her to procure the warrant.

Counsel for defense stated that his client wished to make a statement, but he had advised him to refrain from so doing.

The Court said that this was a grave offense, and that he would let the grand jury take hold of it. Bonds were fixed at $2,000, but no one appearing to help the prisoner, he was sent to jail handcuffed to Nicholas Johnson, charged with an offense of the same nature.

Police Board.

The Board of Police Commissioners met last evening. Present—Messrs. Britton, Somerville, Clagett, and Herr.

Police work for quarter ending March 31, 1878, was stated to be:

Number of arrests, 2,890, of which 2,487 were males and 403 females; 1,092 were married and 1,858 were single. The following is the disposition made: 1,173 were dismissed, 2 turned over to military, 281 sent to jail, 8 gave bail, 267 sent to workhouse, 50 gave personal bonds to keep the peace, 19 sent to Reform School, 17 not disposed of, and in 30 cases various light punishments have been inflicted. Fines have been imposed in 742 cases, amounting to $8,444 25. Three thousand six hundred and seven destitute persons were furnished lodgings, 57 lost children returned to parents, 203 sick or disabled persons sent to hospital, 58 cattle found and returned to owners, 94 doors found open and secured, 36 fires attended, 12 inquests held, and 8 abandoned infants found.

The request of A. B. Anderson and others to play croquet on a vacant lot on 8, near Fourteenth street, was granted, if certain requirements are complied with.

G. C. Hayward submitted a proposition to furnish materials and make necessary repairs to telephones if allowed to run wires on poles belonging to the Police Department. Referred to the committee on telephones.

J. L. Barbour & Co. offered the Barbour Law Building, No. 499 Louisiana avenue, for use as Police Headquarters at an annual rental of $1,550, including taxes, &c.

The committee on uniforms reported that G. T. Keen was the lowest bidder, and recommended that the contract for furnishing summer uniforms be awarded to him, which was agreed to. The cost of the pants, coat, and three white vests, will be $20.

The subject of summer hats was next discussed, and after considerable debate, referred back to the committee on uniforms, with instructions to ascertain how many of last season's hats were serviceable.

The charges against privates W. H. Treples and J. R. Ross, were dismissed.

Liquor licenses were granted to Lorsham & Weaver and James McDermott.

P. D. Sinak, station keeper at the Eighth Precinct, was promoted to the position of private on the force. Samuel Wilson was appointed station-keeper, vice Sinak promoted.

The board then adjourned.

The Presbytery of the Chesapeake.

The session of the Chesapeake Presbytery at the Central Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of adopting a constitution for the church, was continued yesterday, the moderator, Rev. S. K. Winn, in the chair. At 1:45, the time for adjourning, the business not being finished, the session was extended until three o'clock, when the Presbytery adjourned.

The members of the Presbytery who were present were Rev. Henry Branch and Elder J. H. Shields, clerks, and Revs. William Dinwiddie, of Alexandria; J. A. Scott, Warrenton, Va.; J. F. Cannon, Leesburg, Va.; A. W. Pitzer, Washington; L. H. Turnbull, Loudoun County, Va., and Elders Charles F. Janney, G. D. Gray, George Wise, Oscar Braden, D. Crouthors, W. L. Holliday, J. Potterfield, and J. B. Tullis. These members were entertained by the congregation.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A New Plan for Getting the Needed $75,000.

Conference of the Trustees and District Commissioners Yesterday—Congress Asked to Allow the Commissioners to Carry on the Schools and Have the Amount Expended Credited to the District Account in the Treasury—Action in Congress.

Messrs. Curtis, Brooks, Reyburn, Lloyd, Davis, and Johnson, representing the Board of School Trustees, waited upon the District Commissioners at noon yesterday and presented the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the school board last Tuesday evening, officially informing the Commissioners that the school fund was about exhausted, and asking for instructions.

Commissioner Phelps said that the instructions of the Commissioners were to keep the schools going until they told them to stop. The Commissioners would give them at least ten days' notice.

Commissioner Bryan concurred in this.

Mr. Phelps, continuing, remarked that the Commissioners were making every interest subservient to the schools, and other important matters were being neglected for them.

A general discussion upon the probability of a Congressional appropriation followed.

Mr. Lloyd stated that he had had interviews with several members of Congress, and the question of appropriating $75,000 had been referred by the Senate committee to Senator Dorsey.

A NEW PLAN.

Mr. Bryan made the suggestion that it might be easier to get authority to use $75,000 for the schools, to be credited on the $400,000 due the Government by the District, than to get an appropriation for that amount. He thought that there was a very friendly spirit on the part of Congress toward the District. In reply to the question if they could continue the schools in case the teachers consented to go on, the Commissioners both replied that by taking such a course they would be directly violating the law of Congress.

It was suggested, in order to prevent future differences in the accounts, that the accounting officer of the board examine the accounts in the auditor's office on the first day of each month.

Commissioner Phelps drew up a clause to be inserted in some pending bill, authorizing the Commissioners to expend $75,000 for the schools, which sum was to be credited to the District account at the Treasury. As this proposition was approved by all present, Mr. Bryan suggested that the school trustees should address a communication to the Commissioners formally informing them of the exigency of the case and the absolute necessity of an appropriation, and the Commissioners would embody it and the proposed clause in a communication to the proper Congressional committee. This was agreed to, and the interview came to an end. Before leaving the trustees drew up the following communication, which was placed in the hands of the Commissioners:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FRANKLIN SCHOOL BUILDING, April 11, 1878.

To the Honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia:

GENTLEMEN: Under direction of the Board of Trustees of the public schools we beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the amount set apart for the support of the public schools is almost exhausted, and unless relief is speedily afforded we will be compelled to close the schools. We carefully review of the inability of the District government, with its limited revenues, to afford the relief needed, and have therefore to suggest that Congress be invited to enact early legislation to meet the exigency. This can best be done, we think, by the passage of an act which would authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to expend the amount advanced by the United States, under the provisions of the seventeenth section "That act approved March 3, 1877, the sum of $75,000 to meet the esp uses of the public schools for the current year. If this suggestion meets with your approval, we respectfully ask that recommendations to that effect be made to the proper committees in Congress.

W. W. CURTIS, President.

JOHN H. BROOKS, Secretary.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO CONGRESS.

The Commissioners, in transmitting the letter, inclose a draft of a bill proposing to credit the amount due by the District to the United States Treasury, the sum of $75,000, to be used for the support of the schools. They also say: "As the payment of the current taxes will enable us to set apart that amount, if not required to refund it to the United States, we earnestly recommend the measure, that over 20,000 children may not be turned out of the schools into the streets for want of Congressional aid to that branch of the public service."

The following is the proposed clause:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, &c.* That out of the amount which has been advanced by the United States to the District of Columbia, to be reimbursed under the provisions of the seventeenth section of the act approved March 3, 1877, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to expend the sum of $75,000, for support of the public schools for the current school year; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to credit said sum on the amount to be refunded, as provided in said section of said act."

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

The District Committee and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate yesterday morning had a conference with reference to taking action to relieve the necessities of the public schools of the District. It was agreed that the quickest way to reach the case was to have an amendment appropriating $75,000 for that purpose added to the deficiency bill, now in the hands of the Senate Appropriation Committee, when the bill is reported. Senator Dorsey will offer such amendment, having been authorized to do so by the District Committee.

THE LAW RECORD.

Supreme Court of the United States.

THURSDAY, April 11, 1878.

On motion of Mr. S. B. Perry, Marcus W. Acheson, Joseph S. Morrison, and H. W. Weir, esq., of Pittsburg, Pa., were admitted to practice.

No. 255. The County of Warren, plaintiff in error, vs. George O. Marcy.

No. 256. The County of Warren, plaintiff in error, vs. Aug. T. Post.

No. 257. The County of Warren, plaintiff in error, vs. The Portsmouth Savings Bank.

Argument continued by Mr. George F. Harding for plaintiffs in error, by Mr. C. M. Osborn for defendants in error in 255 and 256, and by Mr. S. B. Perry for defendant in error in 256, and by Mr. George F. Harding for plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

The District Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT—CHIEF JUSTICE CARTTER.

Wall vs. Prentiss et al.; hearing continued.

EQUITY COURT—JUSTICE MACARTHUR.

Wheeler vs. Jackson; sale ratified finally; reference to auditor. Fitzgerald vs. O'Donohue; reference to Special Auditor Lovejoy. Claggett vs. Brooks et al.; bill taken for confessed as to all defendants; sale decreed and trustees appointed. Gilmore vs. Chipman; on hearing.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUSTICE WYLIE.

Charlotte Beckett, colored, larceny of a cloak from Miss Ida G. Browning, valued at $25. Owing to flaws in the indictment the accused escaped conviction, although the proof of her guilt was clearly established.

A. M. Sprague, assault; not guilty.

Fanny Pettis, larceny of a gold watch from T. J. Sullivan; jury out.

Potts sentenced, forgery and false pretences; recognizance forfeited.

Anthony Brooks, forgery; a demurrer to the sufficiency of the indictment was entered, and pending further discussion the court adjourned.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Circuit Court—Chief Justice Cartter.—No. 6, Connell vs. Vanderwerken; No. 428, Hoffman vs. Washington Market Company; No. 431, Holston vs. same; No. 444, Levi vs. Brennan; No. 442, Slater vs. Sharp; No. 448, Robertson vs. McDonald; No. 449, Lehmann vs. Pulman Car Company; No. 463, Butler vs. District of Columbia; No. 464, Berlour & Hamilton vs. Hoover; No. 466, Wood's Machine Company vs. Wood; No. 469, Mcloughlin & Co. vs. Morton, alias Snow; No. 470, Cheeley vs. Marymas et al.; No. 471, Cheeley vs. Hubbell; No. 482, Waters Patent Heater Company vs. Crawford et al.; No. 483, Waters Patent Heater Company vs. Pierce; No. 484, Fletcher vs. Fletcher; No. 485, Waters Patent Heater Company vs. Hall & Waters; No. 487, Grinder vs. Carusi.

Equity Court—Justice MacArthur.—No. 16, Pollanshea vs. Russell; No. 18, Mitchell vs. Mitchell; No. 19, Cole vs. Douglass; No. 21, Parsons vs. Parker; No. 24, Tickling vs. Kengle; No. 25, Lewis vs. Morris; No. 26, Robinson vs. Robinson; No. 27, Burger vs. Simpson; No. 28, Tuohy vs. Bigelow.

Criminal Court—Justice Wylie.—James Dunnington, assault; John Shea, resisting officers; William Payne, false pretences; A. T. Sherman, assault; B. Schulsburg, receiving stolen goods; Thomas Holmes, larceny; William Norris, larceny; Samuel Harris, larceny; Henry Oldham, larceny; Hamilton Ford, larceny; John Simms, larceny.

Hotel Arrivals.

Metropolitan.—J. B. Blaisdell, Chester, Pa.; W. C. Cambell, Huntington, Va.; J. Kraemer, Richmond, Va.; B. Harrison, New York; T. W. Winn, New York; R. R. Peters, New York; J. F. Elliott, Charlotte, Va.; E. Burnet, Chicago; B. F. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.; W. H. Windwell, Mt. Vernon, N. H.; J. H. Wilson and wife, Wilmington, Del.; Miss L. Wilson, Wilmington, Del.; W. W. Boyce, Va.

Metropolitan.—J. F. Semmes, R. I.; Miss F. Semmes, R. I.; A. W. Archer, Richmond; John Sherley, Springfield, Ill.; E. Dickinson, Philadelphia; F. L. Emory and family, N. C.; W. W. McCauliess, Philadelphia; Agnes Atwell, Pa.; Henry W. Maxson, Baltimore, Md.; T. W. Mass, New York; W. B. Dasand, New York; Albert Levi, New York.

Ebbitt.—J. Chessling, Boston, Mass.; Wm. P. Gunter, New York; Chas. E. Ayer, New York; J. A. Lanham, Ex. Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives; Chas. Porter, Cincinnati; Geo. P. Price, New York; J. J. Grand, Delaware; J. P. Timberman and wife, Philadelphia; John B. Cole, Bro. Kiyn; K. L. Cobb, New York; Edwin Hall and wife, New York; Wm. H. Harrison, Jr., Philadelphia; J. P. Filen, New York; J. E. Leonard, Philadelphia; John Hodnett, St. Louis; Chas. P. Smith, Montreal; Mrs. Hands, Montreal; L. S. Miller and wife, Philadelphia; Harvey Burge, and wife, Philadelphia; John C. Hutchins, Philadelphia; Andrew Robeson, jr., Philadelphia; Amos Garside, Chester, Pa.; F. J. Robson, R. I.; D. L. Kennedy, New York; J. Gibson, D. D. S., F. A. Duvall, New York; Otto Lindeman, New York; Hiram Moore, Chicago; F. M. Morrow, New Jersey.

Imperial.—J. D. Blissdall, Chester, Pa.; W. C. Cambell, Huntington, Va.; J. Kraemer, Richmond, Va.; B. Harrison, New York; T. W. Winn, New York; R. R. Peters, New York; J. F. Elliott, Charlotte, Va.; E. Burnet, Chicago; B. F. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.; W. H. Windwell, Mt. Vernon, N. H.; J. H. Wilson and wife, Wilmington, Del.; Miss L. Wilson, Wilmington, Del.; W. W. Boyce, Va.

GEORGETOWN NEWS.

DUNBARTON STREET CHURCH.

The protracted meetings at Dunbarton Street M. E. Church continue with unabated interest, especially among young persons. The congregation last evening was as large as upon any evening since the meetings were begun. Eloquent exhortations were made by the pastor, Rev. Richard Norris, and others, and several presented themselves at the altar for prayers.

RATE OF TOLLS ESTABLISHED.

At the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, held at Annapolis Wednesday, the rate of tolls and wharfage on coal from Cumberland to Georgetown for the year 1878 was fixed at forty cents per long ton. At the commencement of the season of 1877 the rate was forty-eight cents per long ton. It will be seen by this that the company have made a reduction of eight cents per ton on the rates of last year.

THE CANAL.

The key of the crib at Dam No. 4 will be placed in position to-day. This will complete the temporary repairs at this point, and the permanent improvements will be proceeded with at once. The canal steamer F. L. Moore arrived yesterday from the Great Falls, with wood to market.

BASE BALL.

An exciting game of base ball was played yesterday afternoon, at Roslyn, between the first and second nines of Trinity (Catholic) school. Full nine innings were played, and, after a hard contest, the second nine came off the victors by a score of 9 to 7.

GRAIN AND FLOUR ARRIVALS.

By river—Schooner Kitty Ann, Laycock, Alexandria, with 2,000 bushels of wheat to E. D. Hartley.

By canal—Boat Seneca, Seneca, with 1,100 bushels of wheat and 400 bushels of corn to H. M. Talbot; also 1,500 bushels corn and 130 barrels of flour to R. B. Hartley.

FISH WHARF.

There were arrivals yesterday of 400 bunches of tailors and 1,500 herring. Tailors brought $2.50 per hundred and herring $10 per thousand.

PORT.

To clear—The steamship E. C. Knight, Captain Chichester, clears this afternoon for New York, with an assorted cargo to New York merchants, including a large lot of flour.

GEORGETOWN PARAGRAPHS.

George M. Smith, New York; T. H. Drexler, Baltimore, Md.; Lewis L. Lewis, New Orleans, La., and William Stanley and wife have apartments at the West End Hotel.

On and after Monday next and during the summer months the hours for the meeting of the Merchants Exchange will be from ten to eleven o'clock a. m.

A telephone was placed in the Tennallytown Police Station yesterday, and there is now a full connection between the county officers and the Georgetown Station. The old police telegraphic instrument was removed from the station-house yesterday afternoon.

The eight-foot sewer on Market, near Frederick streets, caved in yesterday afternoon.

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