National Republican

WEDNESDAY MORNING ..... FEBRUARY 2, 1870

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.—The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States issued from the Treasury Department yesterday:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.		
Bonds at 6 per ct., $75,000,000 00		
Bonds at 5 per ct., 1,885,540,000 00		
		$2,107,679,000 00
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.		
Certificates, 3 per cent	$45,530,000 00	
Navy pension fund, 3 per cent	14,000,000 00	
		59,530,000 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		4,053,048 64
Debt Bearing no Interest.		
Demand and legal tender notes	356,119,358 50	
Fractional currency	40,003,612 03	
Certificates of gold deposited	50,322,180 00	
		446,565,051 13
		2,618,069,197 76
Interest		54,099,313 73
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including coupons due not presented for payment		2,672,167,511 49
Amount in Treasury.		
Coin	$101,090,739 77	
Currency	9,693,897 41	
Sinking fund, in U. S. coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon	25,716,060 30	
Other U. S. coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon	71,506,205 81	
		$207,973,982 54
Debt, less amount in Treasury		2,444,193,528 95
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo		2,446,746,953 31
Decrease of public debt during the past month		2,553,424 36
Decrease since March 1, 1869		80,049,271 09

The statement of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, shows totals as follows: Amount outstanding, $64,457,280; interest accrued and not yet paid, $315,254.50; interest paid by the United States, $6,881,664.96; interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c., $1,923,300.80; balance of interest paid by the United States, $4,958,364.16.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.—Mr. Anthony introduced in the Senate yesterday a bill to further regulate the public printing and to discontinue the publication of books by the general Government for distribution. It provides that 1,550 copies only of the President's message and reports of heads of Departments, and 500 copies additional for the head of a Department on his requisition only for the proper service of the Department and not for distribution be printed. The publication of the "Biennial Register," abridgement of the President's message and accompanying documents, "Laws and Joint Resolutions," shall be discontinued. Also, the publication of laws of the United States at length, and of the treaties with foreign Powers, in the newspapers, though the Secretary of State is authorised to publish in the newspapers such laws as in his judgment should be printed for public information. All binding at the Government office must be of a plain, substantial character, and no extra binding executed except on the order of the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, or head of a Department. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

It is understood that Mr. Anthony will speak at length on this subject in a day or two, when he will present some interesting facts connected with the public printing and gratuitous distribution of works by the General Government.

Academy of Literature, Science and Art.

An adjourned meeting of this institution was held last evening at their rooms in May's building.

A large number of gentlemen were present, among whom were the following, many of whom participated in the various discussions: Judge Casey, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. F. P. Stanton, Dr. Henry Hartshorne, Hon. H. Capron, Col. Ed. Daniels, Prof. J. Dille, Dr. Sunderland, Dr. Newman, Dr. Boynton, Dr. Silas L. Loomis, Hon. C. F. Stansbury, Hon. M. Hulburd, Dr. Howland, Hon. Horatio King, Geo. Taylor, Grafton Tyler, Gen. N. P. Chipman, Judge Bartley, all of the officers elect, and many others whose names the reporter did not learn.

The academy proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Dr. J. Wm. Draper; first vice president, Judge Joseph Casey; second vice president, Dr. G. W. Sampson; third vice president, Judge Thomas W. Bartley; corresponding secretary, A. R. Spofford, esq.; recording secretary, Joseph B. Will; treasurer, Henry D. Cooke, and actuary, Wm. A. Dangerfield.

Some amendments to the constitution and by-laws were proposed and discussed.

A bill was reported for a charter of incorporation, of which the following are some of its provisions:

It constitutes Jno. Wm. Draper, of New York city, G. W. Sampson, Joseph Casey, B. R. Spofford, Chas. J. James, Henry D. Cooke, F. P. Stanton, Columbus Delano, Henry F. Condict, Jos. S. Wilson, S. S. Mitchell, T. M. Vincent, J. B. Kerr, A. J. Myer, R. W. Naylor, Silas L. Loomis, W. D. Gallagher, C. C. Cox, Minor K. Kellogg, J. Dille, Thos. Poesche, R. S. Hale, S. P. Chase, W. W. Corcoran, Josiah Given, S. S. Fisher, Robt. L. Atkinson, J. D. Cox, Wm. McKee Dunn, Wager Swayne, B. B. French, N. P. Chipman, Orlando M. Poe, J. B. Will, A. R. Roessler, J. Daniels, A. M. Kanouse, L. A. Gobright, Samuel Milligan, Wm. Johnston, D. D. Porter, of the District of Columbia, incorporators under the name of "The American Union Academy of Literature, Science and Art."

It provides for establishing auxiliary institutions in State and Territory capitals, and in other cities of the United States, and provides that the society shall report its constitution to Congress.

A committee was appointed to present this charter to Congress for its action.

Judge Casey suggested that all reports of committees be submitted in writing, that they may be preserved in the archives of the academy as a portion of its history.

A resolution was adopted that the lecture of Dr. Draper be printed in pamphlet form to the number of 2,000 copies, and sent to all literary and educational institutions in the country, and that it also be printed in at least one newspaper in this city; also, that additional copies of the constitution be printed and circulated as above.

An invitation was accepted from Hon. Horatio King to attend a literary reading at his residence, on next Saturday evening.

Following are the names of new members elected: Hon. Horatio King, Porter C. Biles, Thomas C. Bourne, Thomas J. Durand, Hon. James G. Blaine, Hon. U. G. Casserly, Hon. M. Walker, Hon. C. D. Drake, Hon. Allen G. Thurman, Lewis E. Walker, H. W. J. Cleveland, A. T. Lee, J. A. Rowland, R. H. Gilpert, Charles U. Sheppard, Francis Salter, M. D.

The following-named persons were proposed for membership, which lie over, under the rule, one month:

J. Enthoffer, Horatio Burchard, F. V. Hayden, Colonel R. J. Hinton, E. P. Howland, M. D.; Prof. E. Andrews, J. Y. Scammon, J. D. Webster, Prof. Wm. Thompson, Hon. M. H. Carpenter, Hon. T. Howe, General H. E. Paine, Hon. D. J. Merrill, Hon. J. W. Patterson, Hons. Benjamin F. Butler, Robert C. Schenck, J. W. Forney, J. A. Bingham, H. L. Dawes, James A. Garfield, Judge C. C. Nott, Hon. William Lawrence, General H. W. Slocum, Hon. F. Wood, Mr. Justice Clifford, Justice Field, Mr. Coombs, J. C. B. Davis, E. L. Stanton, General Wm. W. Belknap, Hon. S. S. Cox, Admiral Davis, Prof. H. Barber, John Nims, Henry Masson, Hon. J. J. Stewart, Colonel D. S. Curtis, W. H. Shock, A. M.; Hon. William Alexander.

After the adjournment the society, with their invited guests, sat down to an excellent collation furnished by Mr. J. H. Shaffield.

A STATEMENT.—This is to certify that Dr. Fanyon has cured me of a very troublesome catarrh, after I had suffered from it for the last 12 years. Before I consulted and was treated by Dr. F. the discharge from my nostrils was very offensive, and often in such quantities as to render it difficult to force it away. After three weeks' treatment, my catarrh is gone and my general health is greatly improved.

WM. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Residence 17 Massachusetts avenue.
JANUARY 29, 1870. feb2-3t.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION held its regular weekly meeting last evening at the office of Dr. C. Adams Gray, corner of Thirteenth street and New York avenue. Dr. Augusta, vice president, occupied the chair. The meeting was of short duration, and after the transaction of some unimportant business the society adjourned.

Special Meeting of the Councils.

Board of Aldermen.—Pursuant to the call of the Mayor, a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. The secretary read the following:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1870.

To the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed is a copy of a communication addressed to the Board of Common Council, which will explain the reasons for my calling a special session of the Councils this evening. S. J. BOWEN, Mayor.

The secretary then read the communication, which will be found in the Council report.

It was remarked at the close of the reading that a quorum was not present, those in attendance being Messrs. Crocker, Baker, Chase, Clark, Connolly, Davis and Slater.

Mr. Connolly suggested that the secretary should enter upon the minutes that Messrs. Moore, Champion, Morsell and Emery had been present but left the Chamber.

Mr. Chase thought it would be better to take a recess until 8:40 o'clock, when a quorum would probably be present. Until then no business could be transacted.

The messenger was sent to urge the absentees to attend the meeting, but at 10:30 o'clock no one appearing, Mr. Baker moved to adjourn, which was seconded by Mr. Chase, and the Board then adjourned.

Board of Common Council.—The Board met pursuant to the call of the Mayor, the president, (Joseph Williams, esq.,) in the chair, and all the members present except Messrs. Fardon, Gaines and Venable.

The message of the Mayor was read as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1870.

To the Board of Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: I have deemed it my duty to call a special meeting of the Councils this evening for the purpose of acting on the bill that passed the Board of Aldermen last evening, providing for the postponement of the advertisement for the sale of property for taxes, and to authorize the corporation to anticipate a certain portion of the revenues for the present fiscal year.

The alleged inability of a very large number of our small property-holders to pay their taxes before the usual time of advertising, renders it, in my judgment, eminently proper for the corporation to deal with them leniently, to save them as far as possible the great expense of having their property advertised, and to give them every opportunity in their power to raise the means to pay their taxes. And in order to satisfy the demands of laborers, teachers and other employees of the corporation, as well as to pay pressing demands upon the city treasury, it is our imperative duty to anticipate those taxes and to provide the means for their satisfaction without a day's delay. A very large portion of these demands, I regret to state, must be renewed or created by my predecessor in office, are in suit, and judgments will be obtained on them unless they are soon settled.

This action will put at rest effectually the allegations that the corporation is unable or unwilling to discharge the claims of laborers and others on the city treasury. It is proper that I should add that an arrangement has been made with the First National Bank to secure the necessary funds, provided the required authority be obtained from the Councils.

Fully approving the object of the bill, I trust that it may become a law before the close of the present session.

Very respectfully,

S. J. BOWEN, Mayor.

The President laid before the Board the bill (B. A.) to postpone the advertisement of tax sales and for other purposes. [The bill was published in full in the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen yesterday.]

Mr. Beall inquired whether the bill was properly before the Board. He understood that the alderman from the Fourth ward (Mr. Emery) had given notice of his intention to move a reconsideration.

The President replied that the bill came, as all Aldermen bills came, attested by the secretary of that Board.

Mr. Burgess spoke at length in favor of the bill, and closed by moving the previous question.

Mr. Boyd said that if the previous question was ordered without debate, he would vote against the bill.

Mr. Nutter. And so will I.

Mr. Hatton spoke at length in opposition to the bill, and defended the laboring classes, who, he said, were the real tax payers, and they had paid their taxes.

Mr. Hall favored the bill, and hoped that by doing justice to the laboring men, he would not do injustice to those who do not labor, and charged that Mr. Hatton belonged to the party who were opposing the Republican administration.

Mr. Hatton inquired what was the name of the party referred to.

Mr. Hall replied that it was the party opposed to the municipal authorities. If he should give it a name he would call it the death to the Republican party or the ally of the Democratic party. He desired to save the poor man the expense of advertising, and stated a case where the taxes amounted to $3, and the bill, including fees and advertising, amounted to $13.50.

Mr. Holmes said that a motion to reconsider had been entered in the upper Board, and the clerk of that Board had no right to send the bill here until that question had been disposed of. He moved to appoint a committee to report whether the bill was properly before the Board.

Mr. Hall explained that the notice was only given. No motion to reconsider was made, and that the bill was properly before this board.

Mr. Detrick thought that the corporation had not shown much ability; salaries had been raised, new offices had been created, contractors had been paid more than the contract price. All these things had rendered an anticipation of the revenues necessary to settle the claims against the corporation. Mr. D. moved to amend by adding to the bill the following:

Resolved, That no part of the revenue hereby authorized to be anticipated shall be expended for any other purpose until all the laborers having claims against this corporation shall have been paid.

Mr. Williams said that the majority of the debts which this money was intended to pay, was for debts contracted before the Republican party came in power. Other debts were created by pressure upon the Mayor to carry out improvements which had been ordered by the Councils. The Councils had already passed bills enough to absorb the revenue for the next two years. He asked whether this indiscriminate passing of bills was not for buncombe, and to curry favor with the workingmen. It was no fault of the Mayor that the city had arrived at this embarrassing situation, and it was now the duty of the Councils to provide a way for getting out of it.

Mr. Browne followed in a speech in favor of the bill, and for making the most speedy provision for settling the claims of the workingmen and all others.

Mr. Holmes moved to amend Mr. Detrick's amendment by adding:

Provided further, That after the laboring men have been paid the other money shall be paid to claimants according to date, and that none of this money shall be paid for new improvements until all of the outstanding indebtedness against this corporation is paid.

The amendment of Mr. Holmes was not agreed to—yeas 3, (Messrs. Hatton, Holmes and Simms,) nays 14.

The amendment of Mr. Detrick was not agreed to—yeas 4, (Messrs. Detrick, Hatton, Holmes and Simms,) nays 12.

After further debate the bill passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Beall, Boyd, Browne, Burgess, Detrick, Hall, Johnson, McKnight, Nutter, Piper, Taylor, Thompson, Tinney, and the President—14.

Nays—Messrs. Hatton, Holmes, and Simms—3.

On motion of Mr. Hall the Board adjourned.

Immediately after the adjournment the bill was presented to the Mayor, and he approved and signed it. The bill is, therefore, now a law.

DR. FANSON: I take pleasure in saying to you that I owe you many thanks for the great relief I have experienced from your treatment for the Bronchitis. After failing to get relief from other physicians, I was induced to apply to you by one of your patients that had been cured by you for the same disease. Although I was very low when you first gave me treatment, I found great relief from it, and in the course of a week after I was able to get about and attend to my business. I make this statement for the benefit of others afflicted as I was.

THOMAS DUNMAN,
57 G street, between First and Second.
feb2-3t

LETTER CARRIERS' REPORT.—The following is the report of mail matter delivered and collected by the letter carriers of the city Post Office, for the month of January, as shown by the report of Superintendent Bell: Number of carriers employed, 30; delivery trips daily, 5; collection trips daily, 6; mail letters delivered, 126,808; local letters delivered, 8,961; newspapers, &c., delivered, 43,791; letters collected, 104,271; newspapers, &c., collected, 8,627.

PENMANSHIP.—Mr. J. W. Swank, whose skill and ability as a penman is so well known, will organize a class for instruction in penmanship, at Union League Hall, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock. Terms for a course of five weeks, $3.50, in advance. Days of tuition, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining the class can do so at any time.

WE ARE MAKING a specialty of the manufacture of fine Black Cloth Suits for dress occasions. "Oak Hall," 525 Seventh street, opposite Post Office.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.

Marini's Grand Bal Masque.

The grand annual *bal masque* of Professor Marini, at his academy last night, was, as usual, a success. Early in the evening Mr. Harry Donohue, the costumer, with an immense assortment of character dresses, arrived at the hall, and shortly after the masks, in every variety of costume, began to appear in the corridors and lower halls.

The upper or dancing hall was very handsomely decorated with flags, streamers and evergreens, and presented a very neat appearance. The floor was newly waxed, and everything done for the comfort and convenience of those who proposed to participate in the festivities. About 9:30 o'clock the band, under the leadership of Prof. Dorch, began the first march, and the grand entree took place, the maskers in procession appearing at the rear door headed by Prof. Marini in a court dress of the time of Louis Quatorze, and Prof. Geo. W. Evans in the costume of Don Ceasar de Bazan.

After passing through the intricacies of the grand promenade the company commenced the amusement of the occasion. Dancing continued until about 12 o'clock, when an intermission occurred. The party unmasked and proceeded to the dining hall, where a sumptuous collation was furnished by Mr. Freund, of Bridge street, Georgetown. After ample justice had been done to the choice edibles the company wended their way to the upper hall, where dancing was resumed, continuing until an early hour this morning.

Among the costumes present we make mention of the following: Madame Marini, sewing girl, time of Louis XV; Miss Ella Rust, tamborine girl, (very rich dress;) Mrs. James C. Miller, vivandiere, (pretty;) Mrs Gallagher as "Lady Gay Spanker;" Mrs. E. A. Pollard as "Starlight;" Mrs. R. H. Steele as a Quakeress; Mrs. Duncan Christie as "Night;" Miss Mary Tucker as "Night and Morning;" Mrs. Stoech, as a "French flower girl;" Miss Nellie Lancaster as a peasant girl; Col. Thomas B. Florence, "Santa Claus," (a perfect dress;) Mr. J. P. Cowardin, of Richmond, clown in "Hickory Diccory Dock," well acted throughout, as was "Punch," by Mr. James F. Dooley, of the *Star*; Mr. R. F. Roloseau as Bismarck; Geo. D. Scott, "Mephistophiles," (best character dress of the evening;) Mr. Ed. Massie as "Paddy Miles;" J. Sansburg as an organ grinder, (well acted;) Mr. R. H. Steele as a Quaker; Herbert Moore as naval officer. The following gentlemen appeared *en domino*: Ernest Wiltz, of the Richmond *State Journal*; H. C. Darragh, T. E. Lloyd, R. H. Graham, P. M. Dubant, Jos. C. Pearson, W. H. Ward, jr., and many others.

PROHIBITION.

Bill to Suppress the Liquor Traffic.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced in the Senate yesterday a bill for the suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops in the District of Columbia. It provides that no person shall be allowed at any time to sell by himself, or his clerk, servant or agent, directly or indirectly, any intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, except in certain cases. The Mayors and Aldermen of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, immediately after the passage of the act, and on the first Monday of May annually thereafter, shall purchase such quantity of intoxicating liquors as may be necessary to be sold under the provisions of the act, and appoint suitable persons as the agents of said cities for the same at some convenient place, to be used as medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing purposes, and no other; such agent to give bond that he will sell liquors for no other purpose than above named. Any person who shall sell liquor, either by himself, clerk, servant or agent, shall pay on the first conviction $10, on the second $30, on the third and every subsequent conviction $100, and stand convicted until paid; be imprisoned two months under the first and second convictions, three months under the third, and four months for all subsequent convictions; the clerk, servant, or agent to be held equally guilty and suffer like penalties. No person shall be a common seller of intoxicating liquors, and any person convicted of any such offence shall pay a fine of $100 for the first offence, or be imprisoned sixty days; $200, or be imprisoned four months for the second and every subsequent offence; and in default of payment of the fine shall be imprisoned four months additional. Any person selling intoxicating liquors in any building, vessel or boat in the District shall be deemed guilty of keeping a drinking house or tipping shop, and punished by a fine of $100 or imprisonment for three months. The persons authorized to sell liquors are prohibited from selling to any minor, Indian, soldier or sailor, intoxicated or intemperate person. Any person who shall sell intoxicating drinks shall be liable, in addition to the above penalties, for all injuries which such person may commit while in a state of intoxication. Referred to the District Committee and ordered to be printed.

THE NAVY YARD.—The navy-yard yesterday presented the appearance of a deserted village, owing to the wholesale discharge of workmen. Several of the workshops are empty. The copper-rolling mill, which is one of the most interesting of the many branches of mechanics in the yard, is closed, and a general air of desolation pervades the premises.

The discharged and suspended workmen are making arrangements for a meeting to beseech Congress for the speedy passage of a resolution allowing the Secretary of the Navy to transfer funds from one bureau to the credit of another, so that those departments of the yard in which there is an abundance of work may be again placed in operation. Many of the discharged workmen are natives of Baltimore, who had been placed at work in the yard by the influence of Postmaster General Creswell, and an effort will be made to procure his assistance in favor of such a resolution as noted above.

WE CALL the special attention of our readers to a farm advertised under the head of "wanted." This beautiful country seat, only a short drive from Washington, on the Rock Creek church road, and in the neighborhood of the Soldiers' Home, possesses rare advantages. The land at present is in a high state of cultivation, and has yielded handsomely last year as a market garden. The improvements on the place are in first-rate order, consisting of a good-sized house and cellar, besides out-houses, dwellings, stables, sheds, &c. The situation has several advantages in the way of building sites, and being on the Point of Rocks railroad, and so near a station, makes it but a few minutes trip to the city, and in every respect an investment worth making.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—The subordinate league, lately organized in this city, is meeting with excellent success and rapidly adding to its membership. It meets this evening in Union League building for work in the third and fourth degrees, and a good social reunion is in store for the members.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—The seventh of the Y. M. C. A. course of scientific lectures this evening in Lincoln Hall will be a continuation of the last, on the methods of spectrum analysis.

WE ARE MAKING a specialty of the manufacture of fine Black Cloth Suits for dress occasions. "Oak Hall," 525 Seventh street, opposite Post Office.

READERS interested in fruit-growing (and who is not?) should not forget the meeting at the room of the Board of Trade, to-day, at 11 o'clock.

A GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of the poor of Washington will be given this evening at seven o'clock, under the auspices of Masonic Choir, with the assistance of several amateur vocalists of this city.

A MASS MEETING of Republicans favorable to the national and municipal administrations will be held this evening at Union League hall, at 8 o'clock.

WE ARE MAKING a specialty of the manufacture of fine Black Cloth Suits for dress occasions, opposite Post Office.

THE next regular assembly of the Lincoln Post, No. 2, G. A. R., will be held at Union League Hall, Ninth street, on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

A FOUR STORY and attic brick building, No. 575 Pennsylvania avenue, is offered for rent in our advertising columns.

WE ARE MAKING a specialty of the manufacture of fine Black Cloth Suits for dress occasions. "Oak Hall," 525 Seventh street, opposite Post Office.

THERE will be a special meeting of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

DR. W. W. POTTER has removed his office to 711 G street. His residence is the same as heretofore, No. 1105 F street, northwest.

WE ARE MAKING a specialty of the manufacture of fine Black Cloth Suits for dress occasions. "Oak Hall," 525 Seventh street, opposite Post Office.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE SECOND WARD.—"The True Republican Club," of the Second ward, held a meeting last night at Union Hall, on Fourteenth street.

D. M. Kelsey called the meeting to order at eight o'clock, and made a few preliminary remarks.

St. Clair Burley, chairman of the committee, reported a constitution and by-laws, which, on motion, were adopted. They provide for the usual officers, with an executive committee of seven.

The preamble, setting forth the objects of the association, is as follows:

The undersigned, the true Republicans of the Second ward, age firmly convinced that the interests and principles of liberty and progress require strict vigilance for their perpetuity; that those elevated to posts of honor and trust should represent as well as defend the rights of the people without fear, favor, or partiality; that the poor as well as the rich should be respected and rewarded according to their merits; that it is the duty of the private citizen, as well as the public officer, to seek to promote the moral, intellectual, and political welfare of all people, regardless of caste, color, or nationality; and, finally, are persuaded that to attain these ends it is necessary to form a permanent and efficient association.

Mr. Kelsey stated that there were 308 members of the club.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to elect permanent officers.

Chas. B. Fisher was chosen president; D. M. Kelsey, first vice president; David Fisher, second vice president; St. Clair Burley, secretary; John H. Brown, treasurer.

The following were chosen as executive committee: Henry Baker, Thomas R. Foote, Wm. Rutherford, Julius Wallace, John M. Lanckton, John M. Brown, sr., David T. Curry.

Mr. Kelsey exhorted the members to conduct their meetings in peace and harmony, and show their devotion to the Republican party by attachment to principles not men, and hundreds would join them.

Charles B. Fisher, on taking the chair, thanked the meeting for the honor they had conferred upon him, and said his motto was principles not men. He had had enough of oppression, and was determined to throw off the yoke of tyranny.

John H. Crossman being invited to address the meeting, said although not living in the ward he sympathized with them in their movement. He said he will be told that we have left the Republican party and gone over to the Copperheads. He did not propose to leave the party, but he wanted better men in office, and this could not be effected in the present organizations.

The days of this administration are numbered; Bowen is as good as whipped. He will never get another office by the suffrage of the people. [A Voice. No, never.] St. Clair Burley offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Whereas we have met and organized for free discussion and for the best interests of the Republicans of party in this ward, and not looking to men, but believing in principle, which is the anchor of the great Republican party of this country.

Resolved, That the vile attempt of those who are feeding upon the corporation pap to gag us and classify us as disorganizers proves conclusively to our minds that they have their own interests at heart, and not that of the whole people.

Resolved, That we pledge our support to the Republican party, and none other.

Resolved further, "Let the reporter put that down."

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Friday evening.

At the close between 40 and 50 gave in their names to be added to the 308 members.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS—A LIVELY TIME.—The regular weekly meeting of the Republican club of the First ward was held last night at Stevens' school building, the president, Henry Himber, in the chair, with Mr. Wm. Prendle secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Mr. John Jackson.

On motion, Mr. Robert Jones was appointed assistant sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Carter A. Stewart, chairman of the executive committee, here gave a history of the club, portraying at length the causes of the division in the ranks, and closed by saying that their organization was composed of the true Republicans of the ward.

Mr. Garrett offered a preamble and resolutions denouncing the recent dissensions and declaring in favor of the Republican party.

Mr. Syphax said every true Republican of the First ward had a voice in the disposal of the resolutions.

Mr. Jerome Johnson hoped the resolutions would lie over until after Mr. George Phillip's resolutions were read. So ordered.

Mr. Johnson then proceeded to read Mr. Phillip's resolutions, which were very long and denounced the dissensions also.

A lively discussion ensued upon the resolutions, and personalities were freely indulged in. At one point the sergeant-at-arms, Robert Jones, approached a young man standing quietly by the stove, and demanded that he should take his seat. The young man expostulated with Jones, saying that he was not in the way of any one nor was he disturbing the meeting, when words followed, and Jones dealt him a heavy blow over the head with a stick. This brought all to their feet, when one or two policemen present rushed to the front and attempted to make arrests, but the crowd rushed about them and prevented them from doing so until Lieut. Hurley arrived, and arrested Robert Jones, colored, and Josiah White, colored.

After the officers had succeeded in taking their prisoners from the hall, Mr. Himber made various threats against Lieutenant Hurley, one of which was that he would have him removed from the ward.

Mr. Himber then, in accordance with the preamble and resolutions offered, resigned for the purpose of insuring the success of the Republican party. He wished harmony of action, and in conclusion, charged that the disturbance was brought about by the unnecessary intervention of Lieutenant Hurley.

Mr. Bell moved that a committee of seven be appointed to confer with the Invincibles, with an eye single to a compromise, and supported his motion by pertinent remarks, which were well received.

Mr. Bell's motion was adopted, and the appointed following were the committee: Messrs. Chas. Syphax, Carter A. Stewart, Josiah Perry, Joseph Jackson, Robt. Thompson, Nicholas Oliver and Edward Cruso.

Mr. Lacy said their action to-night would go throughout the country, and the action of the police in arresting men without just cause was bad, and calculated to reflect upon Republicans.

Mr. Prendle introduced resolutions censuring Lieutenant Hurley, for making the the arrest above mentioned.

The resolution was strenuously opposed by Messrs. Syphax, Thompson, and others, who claimed that the police had done nothing but their duty.

The resolution was then laid on the table, and the meeting adjourned.

SONS OF MICHIGAN.—A meeting of the Michigan Society was held last evening at Columbia Law College Building, Mr. L. Higgins in the chair, N. J. Baxter secretary. The object of the meeting related mainly to routine business, which was transacted in order. The Hon. John F. Driggs, late Representative from Michigan, being present, made some remarks relative to his late trip to the Pacific slope. After which an invitation was extended to him to address the society at a future meeting on what he saw in California and Utah and the Pacific railroad, after which the meeting adjourned.

TRUNKS AND SATCHELS.—The ever-popular and enterprising firm of J. S. Topham & Co., Seventh street, next to Odd Fellows' Hall, are offering to the public, at the lowest rates, every style and variety of trunks and satchels. All the articles sold at this establishment are made of the best material and warranted to be as represented.

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."—Several months since lamp-posts were erected along Eighth street, from G to P street, but up to this time they have refused to shed their light upon the benighted traveler. The people in the vicinity are anxiously inquiring why these lamps are put up if they are not to be lighted.

ODD FELLOWS' ENTERTAINMENT.—The annual reunion of Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F., took place on Monday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Eighth street east. The degree of Rebekah was conferred on about thirteen ladies. Speeches were made by Deputy Grand Sire Fred. Stuart, G. M.; C. B. Colledge, and G. R. W. R. McLean.

WILCOX & GIBB'S SEWING MACHINE, pronounced the simplest and noiseless machine in the world, can now be bought on easy terms at the agency, C. Baum's Hoopskirt and Corset Factory, 315 Seventh street, between D and E.

WE ARE MAKING a specialty of the manufacture of fine Black Cloth Suits for dress occasions. "Oak Hall," 525 Seventh street, opposite Post Office.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the pressure upon our columns, we have been compelled to defer the publication of interesting local and news matter.

THE regular monthly meeting of liquor dealers will be held this evening at three o'clock.

[OFFICIAL.]

Postal Convention between the United States of America and Italy.

Articles Agreed upon between John A. Kasson, Esq., Invested with Special Powers to this End, and Signor Commander Don Giovanni Barbavara, Director General of the Posts of Italy, by Virtue of his full Powers, in order to Establish a regular Exchange of Correspondence between the United States of America and Italy.

ARTICLE I. There shall be a regular exchange of correspondence in closed mails, between the Post Department of the United States and Post Department of Italy, upon the conditions set forth in the following articles:

ARTICLE II. The exchange of mails shall be effected by means of the trans-Atlantic steamers and of the intermediate routes of transit upon which the two postal administrations shall hereafter agree; or, in the absence of such an agreement, each postal administration shall designate the steamers and the route of transit by which the mails which it despatches shall be conveyed.

ARTICLE III. The offices for the exchange of mails on the part of the United States are: 1st, New York; 2d, Boston. On the part of Italy are: 1st, the traveling office from Turin to Susa, when the transit is by the way of France and England; 2d, the traveling office from Milan to Camerlata, or the traveling office from Arona to Magadino, when the transit is by way of Germany and Switzerland. The Post Departments of the United States and of Italy, whenever they shall find it necessary, may agree upon other offices of exchange.

ARTICLE IV. The following articles shall be admitted into mails exchanged between the two countries, to wit: (1) Ordinary letters; (2) Registered letters; (3) Documents of business and other written documents which have not the character of a direct personal correspondence, corrected proofs, samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds, and not having a mercantile value in themselves; (4) Newspapers and prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books; sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps, and plans.

ARTICLE V. The weight of each packet of samples of merchandise shall not exceed 500 grammes. The weight of any other packet of mailable articles shall not exceed 2,000 grammes; and the form of the packet shall be regulated by the practice of the dispatching department.

ARTICLE VI. All mailable article, except letters, shall be sent under band, or so enclosed that postal agents in both countries may readily verify the contents of the packet.

ARTICLE VII. The standard weight and progression for the single rate of postage upon all articles enumerated in Article IV of this convention are established as follows: (1) For letters, 15 grammes; (2) For documentary manuscripts not having the character of a direct personal correspondence, for corrected proofs, and for samples of merchandise, 40 grammes; (3) For newspapers and prints of all kinds, embracing all mailable articles not otherwise assigned, the standard shall not be less than 40 grammes in Italy, or one ounce and a half in the United States; but each post department may establish a higher standard weight of progression adapted to its interior requirements for articles of this class which it despatches.

ARTICLE VIII. The prepayment of postage upon ordinary letters exchanged between the United States and Italy shall be optional; but letters not prepaid, or insufficiently prepaid, shall be charged in the country of destination with an extra rate of 5 cents in the United States, and of 30 centimes, in Italy. The prepayment of postage upon all other articles, including registered letters, shall be compulsory; and when they shall be in so part prepaid they shall not be dispatched; but in such case they shall be, if practicable, restored to the sender.

ARTICLE IX. The articles under band, which shall be in part prepaid, shall be forwarded to their destination; but they shall be charged there with twice the amount of the difference between the rate due and the sum actually prepaid.

ARTICLE X. The international rate of postage upon the correspondence exchanged between the two countries is based upon the following elements, to wit: (1) The interior rate of the United States; (2) The interior rate of Italy; (3) The maritime rate; (4) The intermediate transit rate; and any reduction which either country may obtain from the existing maritime and transit charges shall inure to the benefit of the people of the two countries by a corresponding reduction of the international rates of postage established in the following Article so soon as the two departments shall have adjusted the amount.

ARTICLE XI. The international rates, combined of the elements above mentioned, and applicable to each standard of progression for the several classes of mailable articles, are established as follows, to wit: (1) For ordinary letters 30 cents in the United States and 1 franc in Italy; (2) For registered letters, in addition to the ordinary prepaid rate, an extra charge of 10 cents in the United States and of 50 centimes in Italy; (3) For documentary manuscripts, corrected proofs, and samples of merchandise, 30 cents in the United States and 1 franc in Italy; (4) For journals and all other prints, embracing articles not otherwise enumerated, the standard single rate shall be fixed by the dispatching department, limited, nevertheless, by the maximum rate of 4 cents in the United States and of 15 centimes in Italy.

ARTICLE XII. Of the combined rate of international letter postage hereby established, three cents represents the interior single rate of the United States, and fifteen centimes the interior single rate of Italy. The remainder combined rate is assigned to the payment of the cost of sea conveyance and of intermediate transit, by whatever route the mails may be conveyed.

ARTICLE XIII. Articles under band described in the third and fourth paragraphs of Article IV. of this convention may be registered in either country for despatch to the other, upon payment of the registration fee of ten cents in the United States, and of fifty centimes in Italy, in addition to the prepayment of the regular postage.

ARTICLE XIV. In order to simplify postal accounts between the departments as much as possible, and to prepare the way for their ultimate abolition, each Post Department shall retain to its own use all the postal rates and charges which it shall collect, whether by virtue of prepayment or post payment; and each department shall pay the cost of conveyance of the mails which it dispatches as far as the frontier of the country of destination. It is also especially provided that the cost of intermediate ocean and land conveyance of the closed mails shall be first defrayed by that one of the two departments which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary conditions of such conveyance; and any amount so paid by one department for account of the other shall be reimbursed.

ARTICLE XV. It is distinctly agreed that all mailable articles addressed from one country to the other shall be exempt in the country of destination from any rate or fee whatever beyond the charges established by this convention.

ARTICLE XVI. Correspondence exclusively relating to the postal service shall be transmitted on both sides without any postal charge therefor.

ARTICLE XVII. Correspondence of all kinds erroneously transmitted, or wrongly addressed, shall be promptly returned to the despatching office. Articles which shall have been addressed to persons who have departed from the place of destination, leaving their address, shall be forwarded or returned, as the case may require, charged with the postage which the addressee would have been required to pay on delivery.

ARTICLE XVIII. Letters, all registered articles, and all documentary manuscripts, which shall not be delivered to their address, shall be restored to the despatching department. Any of these articles which may have been forwarded by one department to the other on account shall be restored, and credit taken for the amount originally charged by the despatching office. But samples of merchandise, newspapers, prints of all kinds, and all mailable articles not excepted which cannot be delivered to their address, shall remain at the disposal of the receiving department, provided they shall not be reclaimed by the sender or addressee within six months from the date of their despatch.

ARTICLE XIX. Neither Post Department is required to make distribution within its jurisdiction of any articles the circulation of which shall be prohibited by the laws in force in the country of destination.

ARTICLE XX. The Post Departments of the United States and of Italy reciprocally engage to grant each to the other the gratuitous conveyance across their respective territories of all correspondence which shall be exchanged in closed mails with any countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries: provided always, that such conveyance shall be effected by the ordinary means of mail conveyance in use; and that the countries taking the benefit of such gratuitous service shall reciprocally accord the like privilege of free transit across their respective territories. The privilege is also accorded to each administration of sending an agent, at its own expense, in charge of the mails in transit. The further privilege is accorded of a free transfer of closed mails in the ports and harbors of the respective countries from one vessel to another, in continuance of their conveyance to final destination.

ARTICLE XXI. Correspondence of all kinds which either department shall despatch to the other for the purpose of being thence forwarded in its mails to another country of destination, shall be subject to the rates established by Article XI. of this convention, added to the ulterior rate in force beyond the frontiers of the forwarding country, so that only one interior rate shall be received by the forwarding department.

ARTICLE XXII. Small sums of money may be mutually transmitted between the two countries by means of postal money orders, and the rates and