EVENING STAR.

WEDNESDAY.....April 13, 1870.

LOCAL NEWS.

Amusements, &c.

NATIONAL THEATER.—Lotta in "Little Nell and the Marchioness."

LINCOLN HALL.—Lecture by Professor Silliman.

WHITEHURST GALLERY.—Grand Prize Panoramic Exhibition, every evening, this week only.

SMITH'S ART GALLERY, 245 F st.

MARKRITER'S ART GALLERY, 486 7th street.

BARLOW'S ART GALLERY, 237 Pa. avenue.

The Emancipation and Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

THE DISPLAY.

Particulars of the Turn-Out.

The Line of Procession.

Interesting Scenes and Incidents.

To-day, the celebration in honor of the two most important events in the history of the colored race in this country—the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, and the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution—is taking place in this city, and large crowds of men, women, and children are on the streets through which the procession is expected to pass.

This celebration is carried out under the auspices of the convention held at the Steven's School House a few weeks since, and at which Mr. C. H. Peters presided.

FEATURES OF THE PROCESSION.

The starting point of the procession was the City Hall, and the various organizations commenced to arrive there about 9½ o'clock; the Fire Department headed by the Chief Engineer being the first on the ground, with the National Brass Band. The various engines and pieces of apparatus were gaily decorated with flags, flowers, &c. On No. 4 hose carriage, there was a colored girl dressed in white to represent the Goddess of Liberty. Mayor Bowen's portrait formed a portion of the decorations, as also did that of Commissioner Goodall. On the truck was a fine portrait of Lincoln, and other pictures.

The Seventh Ward Association next arrived on the ground, headed by the South Washington Brass Band, Alfred Boden leader. Two carriages headed this line, in one of which were seated Councilman Nutter and R. J. Collins, and in the other Perry Carson, with a boy, and immediately behind these there was a flag carried by about twenty men.

The Fifth Ward delegation came next, headed by the Marine Band, led by Baptista, and in the line was the Pioneer Corps in red shirts, black pants, and slouch hats, armed with axes, under the command of Captain J. Johnson.

The Sixth Ward came in next, and had in line two flags, one banner inscribed: "Thanks be to the Lord, we are free, we are free; then let us all united be, rallying around the flag of liberty; we are free," &c.; and a second inscribed: "United we stand, divided we fall; Union forever, and freedom to all; throughout the world our motto shall be: God bless America, the home of the free."

The Third Ward was headed by the Green Mountain Band, led by Talley, and had in line two carriages, in which were Councilmen Beall, Johnson, and Detrick, Commissioner Wright, Mr. Kuhn, and others. There were several flags in line, and the men generally wore tri-colored rosettes.

The Irish Republican Clubs of the Second, Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Wards met at the corner of 1st street and Pennsylvania avenue, and, headed by St. Aloysius Band, marched to the place of rendezvous. Messrs. Donegan, Cullinane, and J. O'Meara acted as marshals.

The First Ward was headed by a fine chariot, in which were representatives of the five great divisions of the earth—Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America.

There were several carriages in line, in which were Councilman Thompson and J. M. Washington, Messrs. Hunt, C. C. Parker and C. Clark. There were thirty Corporation carts in the line.

The Second Ward was headed by a number of carriages, in which were Messrs. F. S. Brown, Ambush, W. Wilson and M. Brown. One of the wagons had on it a bale of rags, handsomely decorated, and on the sides were mottoes:—"In God we trust and Grant we believe;" "The ragmen's delegation from the Second Ward."

Simond's Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar, E. Commander J. A. Gray, was headed by Peyton's National Band.

A fine banner, loaned by J. R. Pierre, on which was a portrait of Lincoln, surrounded by the words, "Whatever shall appear to be God's will, I will do," above which is a signature of Lincoln inserted, was assigned a place at the head of the United Aid Society.

The Georgetown division had with them several flags, a lime cart, and chariot, on which was seated a young girl representing the Goddess of Liberty, and several representing the States.

The Fourth Ward was headed by the Columbia Band, following which were Palmer Briscoe and Sidney McFarland in carriages. One of Knox's wagons, drawn by four horses, was rigged up as a chariot, on which was seated a young girl representing the Goddess of Liberty, with girls about her representing the States which have ratified the fifteenth amendment.

THE PROCESSION.

At 12 o'clock the Chief Marshal, Anthony Bowen, with his aides, Henry M. Knight and Charles R. Douglas, rode down the line, followed by his staff, composed of Messrs. Albert Parker, Sandy Lacy, Henry Beverly, Alexander Thomas, Parker Mouten, George Shankling, Edward Atkinson, W. C. Marshall, Michael Shiner, Benjamin Gant, S. G. Brown, George F. Cokeley, William H. Dade, J. G. Clark, Henry Piper, James H. Genefer, Aaron Russel, Wm. H. Edinburgh, Jerry Robinson, Emannel Mason, Charles Dyson, William Becket, George M. Lamon, James W. Ferguson, and W. H. Parker.

Shortly after the order was given and the procession moved, in the following order: Chief marshal, aides and staff, Simond's Commandery, Knights Templar, headed by Peyton's Band, Butler Zouaves, of Georgetown, Capt. Morton, Washington City Fire Department, headed by the National Band, United Aid Association, numbering 84 men, with fine flag, headed by the Beethoven Band, carriages containing officers of the convention, orators, &c., Georgetown Division, Irish Republican Association, headed by Mr. D. E. Cahill. The wards then followed in regular order, and the rear was brought up by from 70 to 80 horses and carts, most of them it is said being used in corporation work.

THE ROUTE.

The route of the procession, as arranged, was a very long one, and it was found necessary to deviate from it somewhat. It was down Indiana avenue to C street, to 1st street west, to Maryland avenue, to 7th street, to Virginia avenue, along Virginia avenue to 14th street, to Pennsylvania avenue, to the Executive Mansion, passing through the east gate and out through the west gate; to Georgetown, Bridge to Market street, to 4th street, down 4th to High, to West street, to Washington street, to Bridge street, to M-street bridge, up M to 24th street, to Pennsylvania avenue, to K street, to 4th street, to corner of Indiana avenue, where the procession was dismissed, and addresses delivered from the front of the City Hall.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENT.

The procession was headed by the mounted police, twenty in number, under the command of Lieut. Johnson, of the second precinct; and as the procession passed through the different precints the police of those precincts flanked it.

THE CITY HALL.

From the flagstaff on the City Hall floated a fine flag, while the large stand in front of the steps, and the pavements about the hall were crowded by a large number of spectators.

INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH.

The line of march on the Island brought together a large crowd of colored people, who thronged the streets and followed the procession over 12th street to Pennsylvania avenue, stirring up the dust in immense clouds. At the canal bridge the street was completely blocked up, and the process of crossing was quite difficult. At the corner of 12th and C streets a bouquet was presented to Tom Hines, of No. 2 Engine.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Arriving on Pennsylvania avenue the crowd was very great and constantly increasing. The space in front of the President's House was filled with people long before the procession arrived there, every one trying to secure a place to see the President when the procession arrived there. The President appeared at the window with Secretary Boutwell and Collector Grinnell, of New York, and viewed the procession as it passed. On passing the Fire Brigade gave cheers as each engine passed. The head of the procession arrived at this point at twenty minutes to 2 o'clock. As the cheers of the firemen went up the President bowed and smiled. Each club as it passed uncovered, as a mark of respect to the Chief Executive, and cheered vigorously. The procession at this point was about one half hour in passing.

The head of the procession reached the corner of Indiana and Fourth street about four o'clock, and the order being given to break ranks, the members of the organizations in the line gathered about the speaking stand in front of the City Hall.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.—John Quintus was arrested yesterday by officer Beall, of the Second Precinct, for selling liquor without license, and fined $23 by Justice Wall; which fine he superceded.

LIZER ON THE RAMPAGE.—Eliza Throop was arrested yesterday by officer Fields for assault and battery, and fined $2 by Justice Maryman.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Margaret Carberry was arrested yesterday by Officer Pearson, charged with selling liquor on Sunday, and Justice Drury fined her $20.

ALBERT NICHOLAS SENTENCED TO THE GALLOWS.

The Double Murder.

This morning, in the Criminal Court, Judge Olin sentenced Albert Nicholas, convicted of the murder of his wife, on the 18th of March, to be hanged by the neck on Friday, the 13th of May. On being brought into Court he appeared as on the trial—startled and indifferent—and his eyes wandered at times over the room.

In answer to the question as to whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, he addressed the Court at some length and in a rambling manner, saying that his wife confessed having murdered the child; that he hoped to meet her in heaven; that the Court could do as it pleased as to his flesh, as he had made his peace with God. As for the murder, he knew nothing of it, owing to an accident which happened to him on a building a few days before, and it seemed to him that his family were getting along well; but having heard so much about their being dead he was forced to believe it.

Judge Olin reproved the prisoner for setting up such a plea and characterized the murder as one of the most diabolical and atrocious ones he had ever heard of; that the evidence showed design to conceal the crime; that the plea of insanity set up was not proved, and he did not believe but that he was perfectly sane at the time; and in conclusion he pronounced the sentence of the court that he be taken hence to the common jail, and on Friday, the 13th day of May, be taken to the place of execution between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, and there be hanged until he be dead, and he hoped that God would have that mercy on his soul which he failed to show his victims.

The counsel for the accused, Messrs. Snodgrass and F. Miller, having on the trial took exceptions to the ruling of the court, the Court in General Term will have to decide on them before the sentence can be carried out.

The Municipal Campaign.

"INDEPENDENT REFORM REPUBLICANS."

They Nominate M. G. Emery for Mayor.

A meeting of the Independent Reform Republican Association was held last evening at Union League Hall—Mr. David Fisher in the chair, and Mr. W. B. Jones secretary. The room was well filled, the Fourth Ward Workingingmens' Association entering in a body.

Mr. Hatton moved that a committee of two be appointed to escort the Fourth Ward Workingmens' Association into the hall, but before the resolution could be put that body entered the hall, filling the entire rear part of the room, and were received with three rousing cheers.

Mr. J. A. Cushing said that two years ago he voted for Mayor Bowen, but soon found that he had made a mistake, and as another election was approaching he had cast about for a suitable candidate for the mayoralty, and the one who struck him as peculiarly the man was one who doubtless would receive the support of all present. He had found the gentleman to whom he alluded to be a man of sterling integrity, thoroughly identified with the interests of the city, and in short possessing all the requirements the Executive of the city should have." He alluded to Matthew G. Emery, [applause,] and he moved that he be now nominated as their candidate for Mayor. [Cheers and shouts, lasting some minutes.]

The question was put on nominating Mr. Emery for Mayor, and it was carried amid cheering.

Three groans were given for Mayor Bowen.

Mr. Crossman moved the appointment of a committee of three to draft a platform; carried, and Messrs. J. H. Crossman, Maurice Pechin, and A. H. Kinney were appointed.

Mr. G. W. Hatton said they had done something which had never been done before, as far as he knew—nominating a candidate for Mayor without any packing of conventions—and it struck him as the fairest mode. Mr. Emery was a laboring man, and sympathized with the working men. He moved that a committee be appointed to wait on Mr. Emery and inform him of his nomination by the people, and not by a clique.

The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed Wm. Dixon, G. W. Hatton, W. C. Bamberger, Jos. Gerhardt, J. C. Wall, W. E. Hughes, Wm. Barnes, R. C. Hewitt, John Grinder, W. B. Jones, J. R. McConnell, A. H. Kinney, Stephen Prentiss, J. M. Brown, John R. Pierce.

Mr. M. H. Miller was named as one of the committee, but declined because he could not approve the manner in which the nomination had been made.

Mr. Crossman reported the platform, which was read by Mr. Pechin, and adopted unanimously. It is as follows:

PLATFORM AND ADDRESS.

The Constitution of the United States, with the fifteenth amendment, is a full and final settlement of all political questions relating to the rights of colored men, they being now entitled to equal civil and political rights by the supreme law, which should be and must be fully enforced in every part of the United States. [Applause.]

The attempt in the city to keep alive by worn-out party cries the bitterness caused by the contest over questions now settled, and by party discipline to array one race or class in perpetual and useless hostility to another is an insult to intelligence and a betrayal of true Republican principles.

The abuse of their powers by city officials in order to control party machinery and determine nominations and elections by reward of office or work, and proscription of those who will not support them, is a prostitution of those powers and an attempt to corrupt the people, destroy the independence of laboring men and make them the slaves of party.

Our first allegiance is due to principle. To cling blindly to a mere name, under the party lash, if no living issue is presented by that party, no question of new rights to be won or principles to be established, only the triumph of certain politicians, is to prove ourselves slaves and not freemen.

The mismanagement, abuses and corruptions which have been displayed in our city government demand a change in its administration and a reform; and the interests of the city and true Republicanism require the nomination and election of a man as Mayor who occupies no equivocal or doubtful position. [Applause and cheers.]

A great object in the coming municipal election is a capable and honest man for Mayor, who will be the agent of the people, and not attempt to be their master; who will be the Mayor of the whole people, not merely of a party; who will seek to promote equally and fairly the interests of all classes, and to whom all can look with confidence and respect; who will recognize the supreme importance of our educational interests; who will strive to protect the rights and promote the interests of labor; who will be fully imbued with the spirit of liberty and equality, but not a demagogue; in sympathy with the spirit of improvement, yet practice a wise economy.

Knowing that the greater number of our voters, disgusted by the strife and clamors which reign supreme in the ward and mass meetings, do not attend them, and have little voice in the party conventions, which are generally controlled by designing politicians, and, conscious that we are but meeting the demand of the hour for independent and definite action, and do but give voice to the conscience and will of thousands of our best citizens, we proclaim these truths and announce a candidate who fully represents them—Matthew G. Emery. [Prolonged cheering.]

Our appeal is not to ignorance or blind prejudice or party spirit, but to all true Republicans, to all independent, thoughtful and honest men who approve this platform to unite in the great reform movement and elect the ticket. We rely simply upon the truth of these declarations, and the well known worth of the candidate presented. [Applause.]

Mr. A. Watson offered resolutions—

"That the recent attempt of the Mayor and City Hall ring to secure the co-operation of Congress in their celebration of the 15th was a contemptible trick to wheedle Congress into a seeming endorsement of their sinking cause, and their failure is only another evidence that Congress has weighed the corporation officials in the balance and found them wanting; that the thanks of this Association are extended to Gen. U. S. A. Grant, A. D. Barrett and others for their efforts in defeating this last "spontaneous outburst" of the City Hall ring; that Reform Republicans throughout the city are earnestly requested to attend the celebration of the fifteenth amendment on the 15th instant en masse."

Mr. Crane said that Commissioner Peters, one of Bowen's flunkeys, had insulted two members of the Committee of the House of Representatives by saying that their celebration on the 13th would be a great benefit to the Republican party, and those members finding that they were going to make a party affair of it would have nothing to do with it.

Mr. Crossman suggested that citizens be requested to illuminate, and he hoped all would do it.

Mr. J. W. Green made a few remarks, and then said he recognized Mr. O. D. Barrett as one who had helped to defeat Cook, and he he would give way for him. [Applause.]

Mr. O. D. Barrett was introduced, amid applause, and said he had come to see how many "two dozen" meant, it having been stated by the *Chronicle* that the reform meetings had only that number present, and had come to the conclusion that it meant five or six hundred. [Mr. P. Foley.—"More than that. We'll double it—1,200. [Cheers.] He had heard it intimated that there were some remarkable things to take place soon, which would leave the opponents of Mayor Bowen less than a dozen. He had seen something remarkable in this meeting, and if they went on in this way he would ask where would the Bowen men be soon. A little thing had transpired yesterday in Congress, and a resolution had been passed for their benefit; but as soon as certain men appeared about the Hall of the House of Representatives the members determined to rescind the resolution they had passed, and it was done; and the Bowen men looked as they will look next June. Mr. Barrett next alluded to the large amount of work contracted for, saying that had the city given work in the winter, as did General Howard a few years ago, the men would not have had to go to the soup houses.

Mr. P. Foley—We have lived without soup until now, and can live until after June without it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Philbrook moved the appointment of a Committee on Platform; carried, and Messrs. Crane, Philbrook, and Green were appointed.

Mr. Crane said that Bowen had an organ, the grinder of which came from Richmond, and that paper had charged that they (the committee) had not paid for the hall. He called on Dr. Lockwood to state whether or not he had got his pay.

Dr. Lockwood said that he had received pay, and expressed his gratification at so large a meeting.

Mr. Pechin said that it had been stated that Mr. Emery would be supported by the odds and ends. They had thrown their banner to the breeze, and would welcome all who could endorse the platform. He was not fearful as to the result. The fact that contracts had been given out to influence voters would operate against the party in power.

Mr. Crossman next addressed the meeting.

Mr. Dixon, from the Committee to wait on Mr. Emery, reported that the committee had performed their duty, and it was with pleasure that they reported that Mr. Emery had accepted the nomination with which they had honored him. They were authorized to say that he would communicate further with the association in writing at its next meeting.

Mr. Barrett proposed three cheers for the next Mayor, which were given.

Mr. Hatton addressed the meeting, saying that two years ago he would not have thought the people would, outside of a clique, assemble and nominate a candidate for Mayor, as had been done to-night. The City Hall ring would pack the convention, as they were determined to keep in. Elected, as they had been, by fraud, they expected to remain in by fraud. [Mr. Foley.—"They will not."] The Donovan contract was enough in itself to sink all connected with it. No matter what party you have been connected with, reform is necessary, and it was the duty of all to help to remove this rubbish from the City Hall. With the ring, to be a Republican is to give gold-headed cane to Sayles J. Bowen and W. A. Cook, and a set of silver to Major Morse; and some had been taxed to make those presents. [A voice.—"I was taxed $8." Another voice.—"I, $5," &c.] They had nominated a man to-night well known to all our citizens, who—and he desired Sayles J. Bowen and W. A. Cook to know it—would be triumphantly elected.

Mr. A. H. Kinney followed, warmly endorsing Mr. Emery as a friend to the workingman, who had never wronged the laborers. [A voice.—"And he is an eight hour man."] He had when the stone cutters commenced to work the eight hour rule given the benefit to the laborers. [Applause.] Would they allow Bowen to be re-elected. [Voices.—"No." Then they should see that no one registers but those who has the right, and by that means they would ensure Mr. Emery's election. [Applause.]

Mr. R. C. Hewett was called on and urged the importance of registering, and a careful scrutiny of the applicants. He did not wish to see any fraudulent voters on the list, and would sooner see Mr. Emery defeated than have him elected through fraud. [Applause.]

The meeting adjourned with "cheers for the next Mayor of Washington, Matthew G. Emery."

Trustees of Public Schools.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

The Board of Trustees of Public Schools met last evening, Mr. Woodward in the chair.

The Chair laid before the Board a communication from William C. Zantzinger, preferring a charge against Mr. McKee, Principal of the Franklin School Building, of brutally using Webster Zantzinger, son of the complainant, and also against Mr. Brown, one of the trustees of the First District, of neglecting to properly investigate the matter. Referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. McLellan, Moore and Lawrence.

Mr. McLellan read a communication in relation to the employment of Miss Ida Rown as assistant teacher, and her appointment was confirmed.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Rules, presented a report recommending amendments to the rules and regulations of the Board, making it the duty of the Committee on Rules to act upon any proposed alteration of the rules, and also to direct and order the printing of all blank forms and registers, and making it the duty of the Committee on Annual Report to supervise all the statistics of the schools, and prepare and present an annual report at the end of each school year. The report was adopted.

Mr. McLellan, from the special committee on annual examinations, to which was referred a communication of Superintendent Richards making certain recommendations as to the examinations, submitted a report, in which the views of Mr. Richards were non-concurred in. The committee recommended that the following rules be observed in the examinations:

RULES FOR EXAMINATIONS.

1. The written examination shall be held on the following days:—Second intermediate schools, Wednesday, June 1; first intermediate schools, Thursday, June 2; and grammar schools, Friday, June 3. The questions and writing material shall be on the desks of the scholars in such season that the writing may begin precisely at 9 a. m. Under no circumstances shall any scholar be permitted to continue his examination after 1:30 p. m., at which time all the answers shall be returned to the trustee in charge.

2. The oral examination shall be held in the afternoon of every school day in June, beginning in the grammar schools at 1 o'clock; in the intermediate at 2 o'clock, and in the secondaries and primaries at 2:30, unless otherwise specially ordered by the committee or sub-Board, and in no case shall the regular exercise close later than 5 p. m.

3. No pupil shall receive assistance in answering questions from a teacher or any other person, and none shall have any books in or upon his desk at the written examination, or any except the reader at the oral examination.

4. Teachers and pupils must be at their school rooms half an hour before the time of commencing the written examinations, unless otherwise instructed.

5. Every school shall have a holiday the day after the examination. Teachers may obtain from their respective boards permission to hold but one session, to enable them to attend examinations of other schools.

6. The lists of transfers in each school, approved by the examining trustee, shall be read at the close of the oral examination.

Superintendent Richards spoke in opposition to the report, and referred to a former communication which had laid before the Board, saying that the committee had reported adversely to every recommendation he had made in that paper. He thought the committee must have misunderstood him, whether wilfully or not he was unprepared to say. He understood that there was an impression prevailing that he wished to interfere with the prerogatives of the committee. Such was not the case. In the recommendations he had made his whole object was simply to the real condition of scholars, in lower grades especially. Never have examinations given true indication as to relative merits. He had never seen the committee, and he thought it rather anomalous for a Committee on Examinations to make a report without consultation with the Superintendent, which is the custom in every city. He then took the report and replied to each point separately, urged upon the Board to adopt a new system of grading, especially in the primary and secondary schools as he believed that there should be a proper system of marks.

Mr. McLellan said that the committee believed that the rules above were the best that could be adopted. The trustees were men of business, and were obliged to give a portion of their time to their business; they were unable to attend in the forenoon, as was proposed by Mr. Richards, and if they are to decide as to the result of the examinations, they should certainly attend, or as many as were able to do so, and the afternoon was decidedly more convenient for them. They had considered the subject carefully, and the rules presented were the result of much deliberation.

The report was adopted.

Mr. McLellan, from the committee appointed in regard to the award of the prizes offered by Prof. Copp for penmanship, reported the following rules to be observed:

1. From each grammar and intermediate school shall be selected by the teacher fifteen writing books, no two of which shall have been written by the same scholar. The prize in each grade shall be awarded to the school which shall present the best fifteen books, and to the scholar whose writing shall be most perfect in that school.

2. The books for examination shall be sent by the teachers to the Business College before 3 o'clock p. m., on Friday, June 17, at which place and time the committee shall meet and make arrangements for the examination; adopted.

A communication was read from Professor Masson, referring to a proposition he made to the board in September last in reference to instructing the teachers in the French language. He said that his proposition was still good, and he offered to instruct the male and female teachers in French; also, if it was determined to teach French generally in the public schools he thought that he should have a prior claim to the position of instructor. The communication was referred to the Committee on Text Books.

Mr. McLellan then offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the City Councils to pass at an early day an act equalizing the salaries of the teachers of the male grammar schools in all the districts, as also the bills introduced by Alderman Clark authorizing the organization of new intermediate schools.

Mr. Lawrence offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Examination to procure the medals that this Board has voted to award, and also two gold medals, to be given in each district for the best spelling in the intermediate and secondary schools.

BAD ACCIDENT.—Officers Crump and Harrington this morning, about 12 o'clock, while going their rounds heard the cry of "police" on 25th street, near Pennsylvania avenue, and on proceeding to the spot they found a man named T. H. Luber standing on one leg supporting himself by holding on to a fence. He said he had stepped on a stone, which turned and tripped him, breaking his leg. The officers carried him to his home, on the avenue, between 21st and 22d streets, and called Dr. Brennerman, who, after examination, found the leg broken below the knee. The doctor set the broken limb, the officers assisting. Mr. Luber is a clerk in the Treasury Department.

FINE ALES.—See special announcement elsewhere, in regard to Dubant's famous ale vaults.

First Ward Politics.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

An Effort to Unite the two Clubs—It is not Altogether a Success—They Resolve that all Republicans Attend the Meetings of the Regular Club—Cheers for Bowen, Richards and Emery.

A mass meeting of the Republican citizens of the First Ward was held last night at the Stevens School House to agree upon some plan for uniting the party in the ward for the municipal campaign.

Mr. John F. Cook called the meeting to order. He said as a Republican citizen of the ward he, with a few others, had called this meeting on their own responsibility; that finding so much dissension in the ranks they had concluded that the party would be sacrificed if something was not done to unite them. They could not afford to be divided. With not an idea of selfishness had he taken any part in this meeting, but with the sole view of bringing about harmony among the conflicting interests. He called upon them to nominate some one for their chairman, when Carter A. Stewart and John H. Brooks were nominated. A vote was taken by rising, when Mr. Brooks was declared elected. Mr. Francis Taverns was chosen secretary.

Mr. Brooks, on taking the chair, thanked them, and said he would strive to merit their confidence by deciding impartially all questions under discussion. He then appointed George Forrester as sergeant-at-arms.

Geo. Garrett said he had a series of resolutions which he desired to offer.

Henry Johnson hoped no resolution would be entertained. They had come here to hear what the gentlemen had to say that called the meeting together.

Mr. Garrett contended that his resolution looked to the very object for which they had met—to unite the forces of the ward for work in the coming election. The gentleman who opposed him could have an opportunity to let off his superfluous gas before the meeting adjourned. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cook said this meeting had been called to cure these grievances. The registration showed a falling off in their numbers of about seven hundred. These were principally Republicans, and that this apathy was entirely owing to the bickerings among themselves he had no doubt. The disorderly proceedings which characterized their meetings had disgusted order-loving people, and they did not care to identify themselves with such scenes. He appealed to them to cease their dissensions and act like men. It was for them to say if this state of things was to continue. Their friends in Congress were looking at their conduct with pain. There were those who encouraged them to disorder with motives of selfishness—to ride into place through their divisions. Let them now have an expression of the ward on this matter, and not regard cliques.

Mr. Garrett's resolutions were then read, setting forth that there are two Republican organizations in this ward, which have the same objects in view, viz: the success of the party and the triumph of Republican principles, and as in the dark days of the party in this District one club was sufficient to carry us through each campaign successfully against all opposition, and believing that in unity there is strength, therefore we will in the future as in the past adhere to the ward club, which has been the medium of such power in securing to all equality before the law and the rights due to every citizen, and we now renew our devotion to the party of progress, and will spare no effort in the present campaign to defeat those who openly oppose us, and put to rout those who profess friendship while they are enemies at heart.

Mr. Charles Syphax moved the resolutions be received, and a vote being taken it was lost by a decided majority.

Mr. Alfred Day said the gentleman who had just spoken (Mr. Cook) had called upon them to beware of breaking up the Republican party by these dissensions. He admired a spirit of harmony, but was not ready to sacrifice principle for it. There were gentlemen present who had asserted that the Invincible Club must yield to the dictation of terms proposed by the First Ward Club or they could not unite with them. If they are to follow at all that was proposed, he for one was not willing to take the first step towards any such bargain. He favored their coming together and forming one club, but the trouble was that by such a movement as that it would be political death to some of their prominent ward tricksters. He was aware that gentlemen expected the Invincible Club to come to their terms, but they were mistaken. Now, if peace was their errand here, let them do the right thing, but if they said that Himber was to be their presiding officer they could not get the co-operation of the Invincibles.

Mr. Garrett asked Mr. Day who it was that he came here last Thursday night and broke up the meeting of the Republican club. [Voices—"That's it;" "Alfred Day."]

Mr. Day said their call was for all the Republicans of the ward, and he had as good a right there as anybody.

Mr. Cook said he had not attended the meetings, but from the published reports he thought the meetings of the Invincibles had been conducted in good order. He called upon them to remember the delegates to the Nominating Convention would have to be selected by just such a meeting as this one, otherwise their delegates would not be admitted there. He hoped all would be heard to-night, and that all their misunderstandings would be cleared up.

Mr. Himber got the floor and took A. Day to task for saying that these delegates had already been selected.

Mr. Day reiterated the assertion again, and said if the voters in the First Ward wanted fair dealing and harmony they must go into a mass meeting and form one club for the campaign work. He closed by moving that they form such a club to-night.

Mr. Cook said the resolution was out of order. This meeting had no authority to dissolve the existing clubs in the ward.

Mr. Garrett asked if this meeting was not composed of all the ward clubs?

Mr. Francis Taverns said it was folly to start another club in the ward. If two clubs cannot get along he was sure three would not. [Voices—"That's so."]

Mr. Day withdrew his motion.

Mr. Syphax obtained the floor, and said, in reply to Mr. Cook, that he had charged disorder on their meetings. He would say that if the gentleman had come to their meetings, and shown some interest in the doings of the club, that his influence there might have had a beneficial effect. He then sent to the secretary the original proposals of conciliation which had been submitted to the Invincible Club and met with defeat.

The secretary read it. It proposed a disbandment of the two clubs already in existence, and the formation of a new one, with neither of the presidents of the present club as president of the new one.

Henry Johnson asked Mr. Syphax if the First Ward Club, in rejecting that proposition, did not vote against sustaining the regular nominee of the party.

Mr. Syphax replied that they did not. He did not propose to make himself obnoxious by occupying their time. He understood that the old citizens had determined to run the whole machine. This Invincible Club had been formed in the private house of a citizen of the ward, and it was not the kind of machine that suited him.

Mr. Cook replied that Mr. S. was as old a citizen as himself. This meeting was not called in the interests of the old or new citizens, but for the good of the whole.

Mr. Syphax said that people had expressed surprise that Mr. John F. Cook did not identify himself with the ward clubs. He had made charges against them of disorder at their meetings, and he should lend the influence of his presence to make order and harmony. He did not find it inconsistent to accept public office from them. He invited all factions to come back into the original club, where they would be welcomed if they conducted themselves properly. [Voices.—Oh! Ah!]

Mr. Robert Clark recommended that if they were wise they would abandon their disputes, which were childish, and go to work like men in the coming contest.

Mr. Francis Taverns said it was the intention of Mr. Syphax to misrepresent the Republicans of the ward. The trouble was there had been too much one-man power in their ward politics, and it was time to put it down. While they were willing to recognize the rights of the First Ward Club, they would not be controlled by their leading partizans. When questions were put squarely to vote and decided directly contrary to the vote, out of a partizan feeling of their presiding officer, he for one would not unite with them or any such tricksters as their leaders. He did not express any preference as to who should be their nominee; but the Republicans of the First Ward were sick of having nominations thrust down their throats. He then alluded to the reports that no man could be employed on the corporation work unless he was sworn to support Mayor Bowen, and characterized such proceedings as outrageous. It was the most abject kind of slavery. It was not confined to the First Ward, but, as he understood it, was the rule at the present time all over the city.

Mr. Meaney asked the speaker if Henry Himber had ever refused to give work to any but Bowen men. [Voices.—"Yes," "yes," "yes."]

Mr. Meaney then repeated the question, as he said the speaker had not answered it.

Mr. Taverns said that others had answered the question who were no doubt better qualified to answer it. [Laughter and applause.] He had not called any man names, he had it from undoubted authority that such was the case in other wards.

Quite a lively scene here took place, some denying the assertion, and others rising and testifying that such was the fact to their own personal knowledge. Joseph Ratcliff was mounted up above the crowd and asserted that he was one who would swear to the truth of the statement made by Mr. Taverns. [Applause.]

Mr. Himber asked to be heard against the charge so far as it applied to himself.

Mr. Taverns continued, saying there were men who had brought discredit to themselves and the party, who now wanted John F. Cook to sacrifice the dignity of his office to unite with them in scenes of disorder, and mix in the dirty work of ward politics. He (Taverns) had been an anti-Bowen man from the day he was first nominated, and would continue to be one to the end of time.

Mr. Garrett asked Mr. Taverns if he had not been in a caucus recently—a Bowen caucus. He would jog his memory; it was somewhere not far from 15th street.

Mr. Taverns said he would answer. He was at a certain place, not knowing the object of the meeting. The caucus did not proceed, and he thought it was because of his presence. This meeting could judge of the nature of the caucus as well as himself. [Laughter.] He thought the gentlemen who called this meeting should have prepared something to submit to this meeting. Nothing had been offered but a paper by Mr. Syphax, and that was an old one.

Mr. Syphax said he offered it as business for this meeting.

Mr. Taverns proceeded in his remarks, saying that this Invincible Club would support the nominee if it was not forced upon them. For information of the meeting, who were sworn to support Mr. Bowen, he would read an extract from the civil rights bills as passed on by Congress. He then read sections 8 and 9 of the bill regulating the manner of holding elections in this District, which make it a criminal offense to influence voters by offers of gain, and disfranchises voters who are bribed.

Mr. Himber said he recognized only one issue in the campaign, which was the election of a Mayor. It had been asserted that he would not allow fair play. The opposition knew very well that they were in the minority, and did not like the truth told. He denounced the story about refusing work to any but Bowen men.

Mr. C. Clark asked if he had not refused to give work that day to any who opposed Bowen.

Mr. Himber said he had not. [Voices.—"I can prove it," "It's not so."] He contended that the First Ward did not belong to the city, but to the District of Columbia.

Mr. Taverns asked if the Republicans should not be allowed to express their opinions at the club meetings.

Mr. Himber acknowledged that they had the right, and said that the Republicans of the First Ward some times spoke for the whole city.

Mr. Taverns said that time was before he (Himber) was elected their presiding officer. [Voices.—"Good!" "That's so!"]

Mr. Himber asked Mr. John F. Cook to say if Mr. Bowen's record as a Republican had not been consistent.

Mr. Cook said he had known Mr. Bowen's record since 1868, and had nothing to say against it. As to the political character of Mr. Bowen, he had nothing to say. The object of the meeting was not to discuss character; their object was to unite, in some manner to harmonize. As to the insinuation of Mr. Syphax of his (Cook's) not attending the ward meetings, he appealed to the poor of the ward, and asked if his time had not been employed to their good in connection with the Provident Aid Society.

Mr. Himber asked Mr. Cook who created the disorder in last Thursday's meeting; was it not Henry Johnson, Alfred Day, Wm. Schooler, and others of that ilk? He said he had work to about twenty-five men that day, and he appealed to any of them to say if he had asked them which way they intended to vote. [A voice.—"You did not, but some one else did."]

Mr. Cook then offered the following:

Be it resolved, by the mass meeting of the Republicans of the First Ward in mass meeting assembled, That from and after this date that, as Republicans of the ward, we attend the meetings of the said club.

Mr. Syphax could see no use in passing such a resolution, as the clubs had refused to accept the terms already offered.

Councilman Thompson said he was almost ashamed of his own party for the confusion manifested in their meetings. He did not see that the resolution was likely to bring about a Republican victory, yet he would vote for it. He blamed the Invincible Club for organizing a separate club—let them come back and settle their troubles within their own circle; the majority should rule. [Applause.] The speaker was a Bowen man, but he would not endorse the course pursued of swearing in men who were given work. It was discreditable to any party.

Alderman Davis said that the reason he did not attend the Invincible Club was, that they held their meetings on Monday nights when his duties called him elsewhere, and could not speak of his own knowledge of their character; but he desired to know if that club would live up the vote if the resolution of Mr. Cook was adopted.

Henry Johnson asked Mr. Davis, if the resolution passed would it bind the Irish of this ward?

Mr. Davis said it ought to.

Mr. Cook did not mean that, by the passage of this resolution, the ward clubs were expected to disband. They could still have as many clubs as they chose.

Mr. Taverns submitted a substitute, as follows:

Whereas there is great dissension in the Republican ranks of the First Ward, caused by the existence of two or more Republican clubs: Therefore,

Resolved, by the citizens in mass meeting assembled, That we deem the situation detrimental to the interests of the party.

Resolved, That we request all organizations to disband and reorganize a new club, under the call of the First Ward Republican Committee; provided, however, that no executive committee be abolished.

Mr. Meany said he represented the Irish of the ward, who will hold the balance of power in the ward, and gave them to know that this meeting could not sell out the Irish. He wanted it understood that the Irish Club was not included in that resolution of Mr. Cook's.

Mr. Thompson and Mr. Himber opposed the substitute offered by Mr. Taverns.

Mr. Taverns tried to get the floor to speak on the subject, but the confusion was too great, and he withdrew them.

The vote was then taken on adopting Mr. Cook's resolution, and its adoption was declared unanimous.

Cheers were then given for Bowen, Richards and Emery, with a will, the friends of each candidate trying to drown the others by their yells, and finally the meeting adjourned, about midnight, in a tumult of confusion.

A little fight took place in winding up, which resulted in the arrest of a man named James Bronaugh by the police, for striking an old man, and he was locked up in the station-house.

The Political Pot a Biling Lively in the Sixth Ward.

The Sixth Ward Republican Club Can't Agree—Cheers for Bowen, Richards and Emery.

The Sixth Ward Republican Club met last evening at the Mission Chapel on 10th street east, and never before was that rickety old shanty filled with such a turbulent assemblage. Long before the hour of meeting groups of noisy politicians gathered around the building discussing the merits of the various candidates for the mayoralty and ward officers. Prominent among these outsiders was Councilman Gaines marshaling his cohorts of Anti-Bowenites, while the building itself was about half filled with a crowd, who sat together like friends and close as wax, the prominent figure there being Wm. B. Dobbin, Commissioner of the ward. It seemed to be understood by every body that an attempt would be made to rescind the action of the previous meeting, endorsing Richards for mayoralty, hence the gathering of the clans.

About 8 o'clock Alderman Champion, President of the Club, took the chair, and hadn't called the meeting to order before the fun commenced—with the election of new members. All went along satisfactorily enough till the name of John Russell was proposed for membership, when the storm broke out in all its fury. "I object," says one. "I move to lay him on the table," says another. "He's one of Bowen's pets," cried a half dozen. "He's a Democrat," cried another half dozen; and high above the din could be heard Councilman Gaines, "You can't come that over us. Push up there in front;" (then turning around to the