National Republican

THURSDAY MORNING.....APRIL 28, 1870.

POLITICAL PRANKS!

Second Ward Doubling Up

INDIGNANT IRISHMEN IN COUNCIL.

PURVIS REVIEWED BY RYAN.

PARASITE PECK'S POW-WOW

BROWNE, BOWEN, AND BREAD AND BUTTER.

Browne's Bones Speak for Bowen

COFFIN'S GRAVE YARD GROANS

Placeman Peck Prophecies

PECK GRASPS THE BULL'S HORNS

"WHO'S AFRAID" SAYS ELDER PECK

FIFTH WARD FACETIOUSNESS

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIXES THINGS

Amusements.

BRIGNOLI OPERA TROUPE. — This celebrated vocalist, with his Italian Opera Company, commence an engagement for three nights only, at Wall's Opera House, this evening, presenting our citizens with Donizetti's beautiful opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following in regard to its performance at the Academy of Music in that city on Friday night last: "The initial performance of this company was attended last night by a large and fashionable audience, and the name of the opera itself guaranteed an agreeable evening for the admirers of Italian music.

The company last night quite exceeded our expectations. Miss McCulloch has visibly improved, both in power and sweetness, since we last heard her, and she still has the exact intonation for which she has always been praised. There is no trickery about her voice, every note comes out full and clear, and (always excepting Parepa) she is the most satisfactory soprano that we have heard this season. In her opening solos she immediately established the nature of her reception, and all through the opera, including the trying finale to the second act, and the brilliant vocalization in the crazy scene of the third, she was truly excellent.

Brignoli was received with great warmth of welcome. He has grown in girth, and is now a "goodly man and a corpulent," but the noble voice remains as powerful as ever, and almost undiminished in its astonishing sweetness. In the finale to the second act, already alluded to, he achieved perhaps his greatest triumph. A most unanimous encore followed it, and he was reluctantly obliged to sheath his sword and begin again. Miss McCulloch sustained him admirably in this, and so did all concerned. In the closing Aria, "Tu che a Dio," he was less remarkable, but still very good indeed.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice," and the elegant comedy of "The Gentleman from Ireland," by Fitz James O'Brien, is the bill for to-night. Whatever merit the first piece may have (a new piece in this city) the latter is one of the very best of its class, and should not be missed by any admirer of the genteel comic drama.

The performance last night of "The Red Light" drew another fine house, and gave eminent satisfaction. We have not had space at our disposal to speak of this latest sensational piece of Mr. Brougham's as its merits deserve, but the company at the National sustained Mr. B. in its rendering in a very creditable manner.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE IN BRITISH NATIONALITY LAWS.—Official advices from London show that the British Government has at last decided to change its law of nationality as affecting personal status. A bill is now being considered in Parliament, which formally confers on British subjects the right to renounce their allegiance, and lays down the correlative principle that on being naturalized in a foreign country a British subject forfeits his nationality. Great Britain admits at last that she gains nothing by claiming the allegiance of unwilling subjects permanently domiciliated in the United States, in which she cannot afford the protection which they as subjects might invoke. British subjects who have naturalized themselves here, without resigning their allegiance, have two years allowed them in which to choose a country. Within that period they may resume British nationality by making a statutable declaration and taking an oath of allegiance to the Queen; but they cannot plead British nationality in this country unless permitted by our law. Children born within the British dominions are to be regarded as natural born subjects of the Queen, but if of foreign parentage, they may, after coming of age, register a declaration of allenage, and so renounce their British nationality. Aliens are to be enabled to hold land in Great Britain, although it is to be provided that they cannot thereby be qualified for any office or franchise, and the Queen in council may suspend this provision as to the subjects of any state at war with Great Britain during the continuance of hostilities.

ARMY ORDERS.—Col. John D. Stevenson, unassigned, has been detailed as superintendent of the general recruiting service, St. Louis, Mo., on the 1st of May, relieving Col. W. Hoffman, who has been ordered home to await orders. Capt. Walter B. Pease, Seventeenth United States Infantry, recently convicted by court martial and sentenced to be dropped from the rolls of his regiment with suspension of rank and pay, has been directed, upon the expiration of the sentence, to proceed home and await orders. Capt. Chas. E. Clarke, unassigned, has been transferred to Seventeenth United States infantry, and ordered to report to commanding general, department of Dakota. The officers of the Fourteenth and Seventeenth United States infantry, ordered to the frontier, have been authorized to draw two months pay. Surgeon Lewis A. Edwards has been ordered to report for duty to the commanding general, department of Texas, for duty as medical director of that department, relieving Surgeon J. F. Hammond from that duty, who will be assigned to duty in that department. The superintendent of the general recruiting service, at Cincinnati, has been ordered to forward recruits to Sioux City, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska, for assignment to companies D, F and I of the Seventh United States infantry. The resignation of Second Lieut. T. V. Deary, First United States artillery, has been accepted, to take effect November 1, 1870.

PERMISSION REFUSED GREAT BRITAIN TO MARCH TROOPS THROUGH AMERICAN TERRITORY TO WINNIPEG.—I have very high authority for the statement that soon after it was determined by the British authorities to send an expedition to the Winnipeg country to suppress the rebellion there, Mr. Minister Thornton hinted to Secretary Fish that it would be very desirable to have permission to transport the dominion troops over the United States territory or waters into the theatre of war. Secretary Fish very plainly indicated that the United States could not grant such permission. Mr. Thornton feeling this to be not at all encouraging, or, perhaps, not having in the first place contemplated actually asking permission, dropped the subject, and no reference, I am informed, has since been made to it in the official communication between the parties. Secretary Fish, however, as I am reliably informed, brought the matter before the attention of the President and his Cabinet at a regular Cabinet meeting that occurred soon after. The propriety of allowing British troops to pass over our soil or through our waters to the Red River country for the purpose of putting down a rebellion was fully discussed, and it was unanimously agreed that such a thing could not be permitted. Every member of the Cabinet concurred in this view. I take it that this announcement of the status of the Administration on so important a question ought to silence the grumblings and growlings of those people who have been declaring for weeks past that the President and Secretary Fish would cheerfully yield compliance to the wishes of the British authorities.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald*, 27th.

NAVAL ORDERS.—The following naval orders were issued yesterday: Ordered: Lieut. Commander Charles W. Tracy and Lieut. Joseph N. Hemphill to the Plymouth. Detached: Master John P. Merrill and Clifford H. West from the Plymouth, and placed on waiting orders. The order detaching Surgeon E. M. Stein from duty at Washington has been revoked.

SEVERAL public meetings were held Tuesday throughout France to discuss matters in relation to the plebiscite. No disturbances were reported.

chosen by a fair expression of the people. Some acts of Mayor Bowen he approved of, others he did not. He went to Mayor Bowen to obtain a contract for a friend, and was refused because the Mayor thought it was wrong, and said that rather than do anything he thought wrong he would cut off his right hand. He spoke of Hatton, whom he said he was sorry for, as he had some ability, but now was on the wrong side, and would go up Salt river.

When the Provident Aid Society applied to the Mayor, even when he had no money, he said give them bread. Mayor Bowen it was who urged the appropriation of $25,000 for the poor of the District, but renegades defeated the bill and turned the money into a military channel, where the money has been worse than squandered, and the poor people have not received one cent of it. Emery is a good man, but the people will find out that he is a Know Nothing and let him stay at home.

Since Emery has been in the Board of Aldermen you will find that he has all along voted with that notorious copperhead Moore, but since the other night, he voted to have one board of school trustees for white and black, the men who have nominated him, and whose favor he has been soliciting for obtain, will drop him, and will serve him right.

Allen Coffin was then called for, and made a graveyard sort of a speech, predicting the most direful calamity upon the city, the country, and the nation if Mr. Bowen should fail of an election, although Mr. Coffin said he would abide by the decision of the regular nominating convention if they should nominate some one else.

At 9:30 o'clock the huge form and massive visage of Elder Peck appeared upon the platform, and taking his seat with evident satisfaction, gazed with a benign and fatherly look upon the assemblage below.

After Mr. Coffin's speech, Mr. Cahill, the volatile and mercurial ex-president of the Fourth Ward Irish Republicans, had his say.

Elder Peck could not stand it any longer, and upon the conclusion of Mr. Cahill's speech, said that he wanted to make a single remark. It had been regretted that they had no candidate in the field. I think we have. The candidate we want is Sayles J. Bowen. He is the man when we mean to nominate—yes, and elect him, too.

The time has come for us to be audacious. We must now take the bull by the horns, and not be meaty mouthed. We have had Sayles J. Bowen for two years, and we have prospered as never before. Let him have two years more to complete the noble work he has commenced. We nominate him here to-night in our hearts, and we will elect him. Who is afraid of Mathew G. Emery? If men oppose us now we must cut their heads off, whether they are in the Treasury or anywhere else.

Wherever stabs at Sayles J. Bowen stabs at the heart of the Republican party. I don't want to say that there are others than Mr. Bowen is nominated I will not support him, but let the newspapers revile and oppose us, we say that our first choice is Sayles J. Bowen. As for himself, sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, he was for Sayles J. Bowen, and he would rather perish with Sayles J. Bowen than triumph with any weak-kneed whiffling, shangling, shilly-shally Republican.

Mr. Shanklin then, who seemed to be in the colored race, expectedly, after which Prof. A. M. Green offered a resolution, which was adopted, recognizing the Republican committee as the authority to order an election.

Pending the adoption of the resolutions, Henry Robinson rather disturbed the harmony of the meeting by saying that he did not think it was just the thing to attempt to force men to declare that they would vote for Mayor Bowen and no one else. That people had been talked for the regular nominee of the Republican convention, and he intended to live up to those principles. He did not want to be shackled into voting for any one man. He was willing to be the first citizen to have received a majority in the nominating convention.

Elder Peck hastened to inform the gentleman that he had misapprehended his remarks. I will vote for the regular nominee. I would rather vote for Mayor Bowen, but if any other man is presented who is a true Republican I will stand by him. I simply suggest my own nomination—I am for Sayles J. Bowen.

The meeting then adjourned.

Fifth Ward Republicans.

Pursuant to adjournment a meeting of the Fifth ward Republican club was held last evening at Carroll Hall, although it had been announced by advertisement that the meeting was not to be held until to-night. The hall was dimly lighted by four candles, and the members of the club did not assemble on time. Shortly after 8 o'clock the president, C. H. Holden, called the meeting to order.

Samuel Strong was elected secretary pro tem., the regular secretaries, E. N. McKnight, failing to put in an appearance.

The Chair said he was ready to announce the committees authorized to be appointed at the last meeting.

Dr. Snodgrass said he had not made up his mind who to support, but he did not think it right for the club to transact any business, inasmuch as their was some misapprehension as to the time when the meeting had adjourned to. He would move to adjourn until to-morrow or some other evening that the club could agree upon.

Samuel Brown said the hall was engaged Thursday night; besides this was the regular meeting night of the club, and opposed adjournment.

The motion of Dr. Snodgrass was laid on the table, when he came forward and protested against the meeting proceeding under the circumstances.

The Chair again stated he had not authorized the notice published, and it was the mutually understood the meeting should be held this evening.

Some one asked for an explanation of why the notice had been put in the papers.

Samuel Williams said he could explain. The secretary of this club, J. W. McKnight, had taken upon himself the responsibility of deferring the meeting because the Central Executive Committee were in session to-night, and the object was to prevent the club carrying out the wishes of the majority, and holding it subject to the acts of that committee if they could. Talk about harmony, there was no need of advice on that subject. The enemies of the party had exploded bombs of their own invention, and they must not complain if they injured themselves by such acts as had characterized the workings of Bowen's friends. The party who had put the notice in the paper knew pretty well the club adjourned until this evening, and he was only striving to defeat the opponents of his favorite.

W. H. Brown gave an account of the way Attorney Cook carried out the wishes of his master, and he knew from the position he held as assistant secretary of the colored executive committee that Bowen had placed $2,000 in Cook's hands to buy votes for Bowen at the former election. Recently he was shown by Cook's handy-andy—the fourth-rate pettifogger—Cahill, how the Fifth ward would vote, and he told him it would poll a big majority for Richards. But Cahill said Bowen could buy up enough votes to carry the ward for one thousand dollars.

Dr. Snodgrass raised a point of order. There was nothing before.

Sam Brown. Sit down, Dr. Snodgrass. You are not pleading our cause. This is not a murder case.

The Chair said there was no motion before the meeting.

W. H. Brown moved to adopt the proceedings of the last meeting, and continued his remarks. The Republican party was not divided. The whole cause of the trouble was in Sayles J. Bowen insisting upon calling himself the Republican party, and dividing the party by his selfish ambition. We have tried him and are tired of him. He knows it. Why don't he withdraw if he is sick? He would if he was a good Republican. No true Republican would, at the sacrifice of principle, demand his nomination. If Bowen would withdraw, the party would be united and elect a better man to fill his place.

He worked hard to secure his election two years ago, and he would work harder to defeat it this campaign. Bowen had represented to the voters of Washington that he carried the election in his pocket, and could get any measure through that he asked Congressman to pass. That was all very good two years ago, but the man whom Congress would not trust with an appropriation for the relief of the poor, could not be trusted any longer by the poor themselves, and the people of Washington were ready to lay him on the shelf.

The Chair announced as the campaign committee, Joseph Lee, sr., Wm. H. Rogers, Jas. Muirhead, E. S. Atkinson, Jno. Shields, James Fullalove, Thos. Lytle, Wm. Tindall, M. Buteau, Thomas Shay, James Quigley, D. R. Parker, Walter B. Plowden, George J. Behan, and Alfred Berry.

Vigilance Committee—Joseph Lee, Wm. H. Retter, John H. Nourse, Wm. Dupee, Joseph Weims, Daniel Connolly, Samuel Brown, W. H. Newton, Arch. Lee, sr., Samuel Adams, Wm. Hayes, Daniel Hickman, James Smallwood, and John Clark.

Confusion continued for some time, the Corporation disturbers moving to lay the appointments on the table, and to adjourn.

A Voice. If the Corporation shop was to shut up for a few days, all you fellows would starve.

Sam. Williams, from the executive committee, reported the committee had agreed to hold a primary election for delegates. In reply to an inquiry, he said those who voted for delegates would be sworn to support the regular nominee of the convention.

The meeting adjourned with rousing cheers for Richards.

Fourth Ward Reform Republican Club.

A meeting of this club was largely attended last night at their new hall in the Intelligencer Building, corner of Seventh and D streets. The club was called to order by the president, Mr. J. H. Crane, and addresses were made by Messrs. Cunningham, Kenney, Tucker, J. H. Crossman, the president and G. W. Hatton. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Mathew G. Emery.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Republican Central Executive Committee was held last evening, nearly every member being present. After a protracted session, it was finally agreed that the election of delegates to the nominating convention should take place on Wednesday next, between the hours of 2 p. m. and 7 p. m., the ward clubs determining whether a primary election should take place or not; but in whatever way they were chosen it must be between those hours, and that the convention should meet on the following day, Thursday, May 5, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the mayoralty.

THE MASONIC CHOIR.—The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Masonic Choir Association, to serve the ensuing year: President, R. Hall; vice president, J. F. Gibbs; treasurer, O. C. Brown; secretary, C. T. Thompson; first leader, E. S. Holmes; second leader, H. H. Bradley; third leader or leader of orchestra, Henry Donsch; first organist, J. E. Schnel; second organist, C. W. Chapman; third organist, J. S. Tickenor; librarian, J. F. J. McGleary.

A. G. PLANT, Plant's Building, corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street, calls public attention to his extensive, choice and well selected stock of coffee, sugar, flour and butter, and other articles in the grocery line, which are offered for sale at prices to suit the popular pocket.

AN ADJOURNED session of the Grand Lodge A. O. U. W., will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Colored School Trustees.

Last night the semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Colored School Trustees was held at the Stevens school-house—Messrs. King and Jones present, and Superintendent Cook.

After the approval of several bills and the transaction of routine business, Mr. Jones, treasurer, submitted the following report of the moneys received and expended for the schools during the quarter ending March 31, 1870:

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 3—From corp'n of Washington	$10,000 00	
" 28 " " "	1,053 03	
" 31 " " "	5,000 00	
Feb. 9 " " "	438 56	
" 28 " " "	5,000 00	
Total		$21,519 55

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries	$11,972 82	
Janitors' salaries	503 00	
Building and repairs	3,449 00	
Furniture and supplies	1,369 09	
Fuel	1,503 03	
Otherwise	730 60	
		$19,522 34
Receipts in excess of expenditures		$1,997 20
Balance in treasury January 1, 1870		233 21
Balance in treasury April 1, 1870		$2,230 41

In this connection we publish the following card from Mr. Syphax, the other member of the Board of Trustees:

To the Colored Citizens of Washington and Georgetown:

I think it my duty as one of the trustees of colored schools, and because of the responsibility resting upon me, to submit the following information for your consideration: On Wednesday night, the 27th, and also on a previous occasion, at precisely 8 o'clock, I attended at the regular place, two stated meetings of the school board, and on both occasions was informed that the two other members had met and adjourned some fifteen minutes before 7 o'clock. Last night on finding myself unpleasantly excluded from attending to my official duties, I waited on Mr. Alfred Jones, and asked what business had been transacted, and he replied, none of any account. As to the records of the meeting I was not permitted to see them, because, as I was informed, Mr. Charles King had taken them away with him. Now while my fellow-members on the board inform me that they have done little or no business without my sanction, it is a fact that money has been regularly drawn and expended from the corporations of Washington and Georgetown for the support of sixty-five schools, as well as for various other purposes, and as the board consists of only three members, it strikes me as very strange that its business should be conducted in this exclusive manner, nor do I think that the colored citizens will consider it either proper or just.

I have to say further, that on another occasion another matter bearing upon the conduct of Messrs. Jones and King. On one occasion, when I attended the place of meeting, I found Mr. Jones already there, and when King arrived the two gentlemen retired to hold a caucus, leaving me alone, and when they returned the business was completed to my presence. On this point, I would ask, if it is the desire of all parties to be honest, why should there be such singular doings? As this is a matter of great importance to us and our children, my colored citizens, I think it your duty to look into this unusual mode of doing business.

I am, very truly, yours,
WILLIAM SYPHAX,
Trustee of Colored Schools.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1870.

THE CHAPP INVESTIGATION.—The investigation of the charges against Congressional Printer Clapp was resumed yesterday before the Senate Committee on Printing:

A. R. Spofford, librarian of Congress, was the first witness examined for the defense, and testified as to the prompt manner in which all work for the library was executed at the Government printing-office, and especially the excellent manner in which proofs had been returned for the past year.

Major Ben Perley Poore, clerk to the Senate Committee on Printing, testified that he had intimate business relations with the Government printing-office during the past six years. Was familiar with the working of the office before that time, as he had been employed to write an illustrated account of the establishment. Thought the office had never been better managed than during the past year, and had been managed better the past year than for several years previous. Had visited European Government printing offices, especially the Imperial printing office of France. He thought the director of the printing office there had the advantage of our superintendent, as political influence had nothing to do with appointments or removals in the Government office. If a man should enter into combination there to regulate the prices, hours of labor, &c., he would be discharged in five minutes and have no appeal. Witness thought these combinations were injurious not only to the Government and employees, but to the craft. He thought if the superintendent here was not compelled to make appointments to please politicians, and had not the combinations of workmen to contend with, the Government and the craft would be benefited. Knew Col. Otie; at first was prejudiced by hearsay against him; but now believed him to be a thoroughly competent man, and what he undertook to do he did. Did not know Mr. Ethel, as he had been there but a short time. He seemed to have all work done promptly.

Witness was here shown a letter which he wrote to Mr. Clapp, complimenting him on the prompt manner in which the late Congressional Directory was set up, and testified that he wrote the same, as he felt under obligations to Mr. Clapp for furnishing the proof so promptly.

By the Prosecutors: Never saw a Washington proof reader who (in his opinion) understood his business, as they all had certain arbitrary rules in reference to the use of capitals, &c., which they would use, no matter how many marks and corrections were made on the margin of the proof. He regarded it the first duty of a printer to follow copy, and of a proof reader to obey the author's instructions.

J. H. Roberts, foreman of the bindery at the Government office, thought the present superintendent generally despatched to carry on the business of the office. The business of that office had greatly increased, especially in the blank department, where the work had more than doubled. If they had room in the bindery, would put up more ruling machines and more men at work. Thought the quality of the printing as good as ever before. Never discovered anything like tyranny or oppression in the administration of the present superintendent; thought he was just the reverse—a kind-hearted man. Were using now some leather called Cowhide Russia in preference to the Russia leather, on account of the high price of the latter. The Cow-hide Russia was purchased for one-half of what the genuine Russia leather costs, and is made in this country, while the "Russia leather" is manufactured only in Russia.

ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT OF THE SOPHOMORE AND FRESHMAN CLASSES OF COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.—The annual entertainment was given last night by the members of the sophomore and freshman classes of Columbian College at the Thirteenth Street Baptist church. The entertainment was attended by a fine and appreciative audience, who manifested their pleasure from time to time by the most decided marks of approbation.

The Marine band added much to the completeness of the entertainment by choice selections of most excellent music.

The following was the order of exercises: Prayer. Music. "The Dream of Dante," Charles M. Lewis, D. C. "All is not Gold that Glitters," Lewis T. M. Cowie, D. C. "Are we so soon Forgotten?" Campbell Carrington, D. C. Music. "Woman's Rights," Henry T. Fuller, Ill. "Hannibal," Thomas J. King, D. C. Music. "Vale Glory," Edwin B. Hay, Va. "The Cuban Revolution," H. W. B. Brown, D.C. "The Hero of Paraguay," J. H. Bremerman, D. C. Music. "The Graves of St. Helena," John T. Judd, D. C. "Sulla," Jas. E. Bangs, Md.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. J. H. Cuthbert, pastor of the church, and the large assemblage dispersed with pleasant recollections of the fine literary entertainment of the evening.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION SOCIABLE.—The entertainment given last evening by the New York Association was one of the most select parties given during the winter. Among those present were President Grant, Vice President Colfax, Secretary Belknap, Senator Fenton, Speaker Blaine, Hon. M. I. N. Howell, Capt. E. C. Townsend, C. S. Trevitt, esq., Major Lake, Dr. C. S. Thompson, Dr. J. E. Dexter, Hon. A. M. Clapp, Captain M. A. Tappan, Major C. H. French, Captain Arnold, U. S. A., Chauncey Smith, Esq., George W. Burger, and many others, accompanied by ladies. The entire affair passed off in a highly agreeable manner. The New York gentlemen are gallant and the ladies charming.

The following gentlemen, constituting the reception committee, deserve much praise for the satisfactory manner in which they performed their duty: Hon. A. M. Clapp, Hon. H. Van Aernam, T. G. Hensey, J. H. Patrick, S. W. Stocking, J. P. Hawes and W. G. Stone.

The following were the floor managers: J. S. Langworthy, W. J. Hynes, L. M. Saunders, D. H. Searle and W. A. Hartlett.

Dancing was kept up until an early hour this morning.

SENATOR SUMNER ROBBED — A BARING THEFT.—Late Tuesday night a man appeared at the residence of Senator Sumner and handing his card to the servant, remarking that he was one of the Senator's constituents and requested that the "pasteboard" be taken to Mr. Sumner. While the servant was on this mission, the party entered the parlor seized a beautiful French clock valued at $150 and made off with it. Yesterday Detectives Clarvoe and Bigley were notified of the occurrence, received a description of the party, and in one hour thereafter had recovered the clock, and during the afternoon arrested the thief, a well-known Boston "garmoff," named Robt. Bell. He is held for trial.

MAJOR J. W. POWELL'S LECTURE.—Major J. W. Powell will deliver a lecture upon the "Canyons of the Colorado," for the benefit of the Illinois Republican association, at Metzerott hall on Monday evening next, May 2. Tickets may be had of the members of the association and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

WE SAW yesterday a check of the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $13,000, which Mr. Heyer, the agent, was just about delivering to the widow of one of our prominent business men, lately deceased. This shows the value of life insurance.

REGISTRATION IN THE FOURTH WARD.—The registry of the voters of the Fourth ward was continued yesterday, resulting in a total of 483, of whom 344 were white and 134 colored.

MESSRS. J. W. BOYLES & BRO., No. 922 Pennsylvania avenue, have just received a large stock of refrigerators, ice chests, water coolers, and other seasonable articles.

THE time table of the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire railroad is published in our advertising columns.

THE Fifth Ward Republican Club will meet this evening at Carroll Hall at 8 o'clock.

A SAIL and row boat is advertised for sale. For particulars apply at this office.

HON. MR. VAN TRUMP AND THE ORPHANS.—The honorable member for the Twelfth Ohio District having delivered his able lecture on "Cromwell and his Times" last week for the benefit of St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, he was yesterday the recipient of such an expression of thanks on the part of the orphans as to draw from him the avowal that he felt more embarrassed to express his acknowledgments than when addressing the House or the largest body of men. The scene was interesting and affecting, taking place as it did in one of the school-rooms of the asylum, in the presence of the Sisters and about one hundred orphans. About 5 o'clock Mr. Van Trump made his appearance, and was immediately greeted with a song of welcome from that large juvenile choir, after which the following address of thanks was read in a clear, well-articulated voice by one of the boys, while another held in his hand a charming bouquet of flowers for presentation at the same time:

HON. MR. VAN TRUMP—*Dear Sir:* Amid the desert waste of worldly care, there are found spots of verdure cool and fair, oasis where pilerims, amid the cities dust, find rest, for in this bright "pasture" are the hearts that do not score the pleading orphans cry. The world so full of gay and gayety thinks seldom of the homeless and the friendless; some give their might, some of their abundance; but when the great, the learned, the statesman freely and spontaneously offer their valued time and talents, we know not how we may express the gratitude which fills our hearts. On earth all virtue is rewarded when sanctified by love of heaven, but the highest reward is not of worldly birth; of the first we can have nothing to offer for your great kindness, save that you feel delighted that so many little hearts are made happy; but of the latter, if prayers can bring down blessings, ours we pledge you, and when each day we send up to the heavenly throne our earnest petition for kind friends and faithful benefactors, your name shall never be forgotten. Shall it be to ask that you may become a conqueror, a ruler, surrounded with all the regal splendor and grandeur earth can give! Oh, no; all that must fade and pass away; but for one so generous we will pray for something better—for a crown in heaven, a place amid the angels around the throne of God for all eternity.

Your devoted little orphan boys of St. Joseph's Asylum.

Mr. Van Trump having expressed his acknowledgments, he was again greeted with songs, and seen through the building, school rooms, dormitories, chapel, &c., which presented a neat and well-regulated appearance.

MR. BENKERT'S CONCERT.—On Tuesday evening the friends of that most accomplished artist, George Felix Benkert, gave him a complimentary concert at Marini's Assembly-rooms, on E street. No concert we ever attended in this city has been more admirable; the number of citizens employed at each depot and post during the month; the number of soldiers employed on "extra duty," and the rates of compensation.

In the Subsistence Department.—The amount of funds and the quantity of subsistence (in rations) on hand at the end of the preceding month, and the number of citizens employed during the month; the number of soldiers employed on "extra duty," and the rates of compensation.

III. The chief of each department is the centre and superintendent of his branch of the service in all questions of administration. He will keep himself constantly informed of the condition of his department at the several posts and stations under his supervision. He will correspond directly with those doing duty in his department, and will give them such orders as the interests of the service may require; and all orders and instructions given by him in the name and by the authority of the department commander will be promptly obeyed, but orders in relation to command, supplies, or expenditure will be issued by the Assistant Adjutant General. He will supervise and inspect all purchases and expenditures for his department; will see that all estimates for funds and requisitions for materials are specific and reasonable, and at the same time sufficient for the service; that the articles required are necessary, and at the same time best adapted to the particular service, and that no unnecessary expenditures of money or material be allowed. He will consolidate and prepare for the department commander the estimates for funds and requisitions for supplies that are submitted to higher authority.

IV. Commanders of posts are responsible for the equipment and supply of their commands and the proper application of the stores when distributed from the depots. It is their duty to see that the necessities of the service within the limits of their commands are anticipated by timely estimates and requisitions, and that the supplies, when received, are properly cared for and applied.

Ordinarily, in this command, estimates for funds will be made on the first day of each month for the service of the next ensuing month, and requisitions for supplies on the first day of each quarter for the service of the next ensuing quarter.

Estimates for clothing, camp and garrison equipage will be made for six months' supply. Special estimates and requisitions should only be made when necessary to meet unexpected contingencies. All estimates and requisitions will be accompanied by full and specific explanations of the objects for which the money or supplies are required, and, after approval by the post or other commander, will be forwarded to the chief of the proper staff department. If for repairs, the nature, extent and necessity will be fully stated. If for buildings, the estimates will be accompanied by plans and specifications in detail of each building proposed to be erected; will state the purpose for which it is to be applied, the materials to be used in its construction, and as nearly as possible the entire cost when completed. All estimates for building purposes will conform to the principles of General Orders No. 95, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, 1868. Requisitions for ordnance and ordnance stores will be made for batteries, companies and detachments, and will not be consolidated unless the regiment be intact and serving at one station.

In furnishing supplies from the depots, the officers in charge are to see that the supplies on hand are equitably distributed, and that commands convenient to the depots are not supplied in excess, at the expense of the troops serving at distant stations.

V. Whenever supplies are received at any depot or military station, either from army or contract trains, the commanding officer will cause them to be inspected by a board of survey before they pass into the hands of the receiving officer, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in the same order and condition as when shipped. Packages will not be broken unless they appear to have been opened or damaged on the route. In this case the board will proceed to determine the amount of damage; and in fixing the accountability for such loss or damage, the depositions required by law must accompany the proceedings of the board. When supplies are sent from any depot or post, the shipping officer will take such precautions in putting up the packages that the fact of their having been opened or broken in transit may be readily detected upon examination at the point of delivery.

Whenever any contractor or contractors, for services or for supplies, shall fail in the performance of any of the conditions of his or their contracts, the receiving officer will at once make a formal protest, setting forth the fact of failure and wherein it consisted. One copy of this protest will be served on the contractor or contractors, a second copy will be sent to the chief of the staff department with which the contract was made, at department headquarters, and if the contract was for transportation, a third copy will be sent to the shipping officer. If the failure was in the delivery of supplies needed for the use of the troops at any post, the commanding officer is authorized to order the purchase of such supplies as may be needed for the time being, reporting the fact and the cost of such supplies as may be purchased, in order that the excess may be charged to the contractor.

The original inventories and inspection reports of condemned property, and reports of the proceedings of boards of survey, in triplicate, will be sent to the assistant inspector general at department headquarters, who, before submitting them for the action of the department commander, will refer them to the chief of the department to which the property belongs for his remarks.

IV. It is the duty of the post or detachment commanders to see that the returns and reports required by regulations of orders are duly made and forwarded, and on their monthly inspection reports they will note whether this has or has not been done, and, if it has not, the reasons for the failure.

VII. All appointments and changes of officers serving in the Quartermaster's or Subsistence Departments will be promptly reported by the officers ordering such appointments or changes to the chiefs of those departments at these headquarters.

By command of Brevet Major Gen. Canby.
LOUIS V. CAZIANO, Aide-de-Camp,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

AS ECONOMY is the highway to wealth, we consider it our duty to remind our fellow-citizens of the fact that there is a vast difference in the prices charged by our several merchants. Many profess to sell goods cheap, but from our own experience we have to say that we never bought our Gent's Furnishing goods more reasonable than at the store of the one-price Franc, 431 Seventh street, between D and E.

INDUCEMENT TO BUY A GOOD SEWING MACHINE.—Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine, the most simple and best constructed sewing machine, will hereafter be sold on liberal terms. Inquire at the agency, Baum's corset and hoop skirt factory, 408 Seventh street, between D and E.

SPECIAL PAWN BROKER'S NOTICE.—Patrons will please take notice that my business is carried on as usual on second floor, notwithstanding the alteration now going on.
M. H. PRINCE,
1006 Pennsylvania avenue.

[OFFICIAL.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 26, 1870.

General Orders No. 8.

I. The abstracts required at these headquarters, under paragraph 1054, Revised Regulations for the Army, edition of 1863, are:

First. A copy of the regular return, whether monthly or quarterly, which the officer is required by the regulations to make to the chief of the Department to which the property or stores belong, and in the Quartermaster's Department, will be accompanied by abstract "L," and the vouchers to explain. (Forms 42, 43 and 44.)

Second. A copy of the regular money-account current, with the prescribed abstracts to explain it.

These returns and abstracts will show the amount of all moneys received and expended or contracted to be paid, by what authority, and on what account. They are to be rendered not only by officers who are doing duty in any of the administrative branches of the staff, but every officer who has public property in his charge, including all ordnance and ordnance stores in the hands of post, regimental, or company commanders, it being intended to include therein all the property and money of the Government appertaining to the military service in this Department.

II. The papers above required will be forwarded at the same time the originals are forwarded to the chief of the bureau at Washington by the officer making them, or, in case he is serving under an intermediate commander, by the officer revising them, to the senior officer of the appropriate branch of the staff at department headquarters, and will be submitted by him to the department commander, with such remarks or recommendations as may be appropriate. The chief of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments will submit, as soon as practicable after the first of each month, tabular statements exhibiting for each depot and post under his supervision:

In the Quartermaster's Department.—The amount of funds, the quantity and condition of the means of transportation, the number and condition of artillery and cavalry horses, whether in the service of troops or in depot, and the quantity of forage on hand at the end of the preceding month, and also the number of citizens employed at each depot and post during the month; the number of soldiers employed on "extra duty," and the rates of compensation.

In the Subsistence Department.—The amount of funds and the quantity of subsistence (in rations) on hand at the end of the preceding month, and the number of citizens employed during the month; the number of soldiers employed on "extra duty," and the rates of compensation.

III. The chief of each department is the centre and superintendent of his branch of the service in all questions of administration. He will keep himself constantly informed of the condition of his department at the several posts and stations under his supervision. He will correspond directly with those doing duty in his department, and will give them such orders as the interests of the service may require; and all orders and instructions given by him in the name and by the authority of the department commander will be promptly obeyed, but orders in relation to command, supplies, or expenditure will be issued by the Assistant Adjutant General. He will supervise and inspect all purchases and expenditures for his department; will see that all estimates for funds and requisitions for materials are specific and reasonable, and at the same time sufficient for the service; that the articles required are necessary, and at the same time best adapted to the particular service, and that no unnecessary expenditures of money or material be allowed. He will consolidate and prepare for the department commander the estimates for funds and requisitions for supplies that are submitted to higher authority.

IV. Commanders of posts are responsible for the equipment and supply of their commands and the proper application of the stores when distributed from the depots. It is their duty to see that the necessities of the service within the limits of their commands are anticipated by timely estimates and requisitions, and that the supplies, when received, are properly cared for and applied.

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