National Republican.

W. J. MURTAGH.....Editor and Proprietor.

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BY W. J. MURTAGH,

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN,

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☞ All communications, who for business or for publication, should be addressed to WM. J. MURTAGH, Proprietor NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.

☞ Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 21, 1871, a Territorial government was organized in the District of Columbia. Its results have thus far fully realized the expectations of its advocates. Under the direction of the Territorial officers, a system of improvements has been inaugurated, by means of which Washington is rapidly becoming a city worthy of the nation's capital. The citizens of the District having cotemporaneously taxed themselves to a large amount for the purpose of contributing to the adornment of the seat of Government, I recommend liberal appropriations on the part of Congress, in order that the Government may bear its just share of the expense of carrying out a judicious system of improvements."—*President Grant's Message.*

"MR. GREELEY is understood to have said that if President Grant is renominated, he will oppose him to the last."—*New York Times.*

The friends of the President who remember that every man whom Mr. Greeley has supported for the Presidency has been defeated, and that every man whom he has opposed has been elected, hope that Mr. Greeley will stick to his resolution.

The New York *Sun* says that "a petition is circulating among the taxpayers of Washington, which has received the signatures of many leading Republicans, praying Congress to investigate the Board of Public Works" of this city. Of course there is not a word of truth in this statement. The *Sun* means our ancient friend Severson's project, which was exposed in the REPUBLICAN of yesterday.

MR. ARTHUR HELPS, an Englishman, who has recently published a book entitled "Thoughts on Government," devotes a chapter or two to the civil service of that country. In reference to the system of competitive examinations he says:

"The competitive examination system has, however, prevailed. The only thing now to be done is to implore all those who have power in the matter to reach this system both in its extent to its utmost extent; to make exceptions wherever they can, and to reserve for themselves some power of choice."

AN EXCHANGE quotes us as saying "before the war loyalty had very little hold upon Southern nature." If our flippant friend will read carefully, he will see that we declared nationality, or the "national idea," had but little hold, and was but imperfectly understood, and never thoroughly taught at the South, and is only now defended in the Southern States by the Southern Republican press.

THE GRANDEUR of American magnanimity can only be comprehended when this Government is compared with those republics of ancient and modern times who dealt so summarily with their political opponents. To harbor a thought of disloyalty to the Venetian Senate brought death, and if the punishment meted out to rebels by the republic of France is compared with ours, we have a clear record of unexampled magnanimity.

CATACLY dies hard. His latest proposition, to give three thousand dollars to some charitable institution if Mr. Fish will undertake to prove him to be the rascal that he is, excites only ridicule. The true course for Mr. Cataclay to pursue is to give this money and say nothing about his character; for if one tenth of the reports that are in circulation about him be true, there are several charitable institutions in Russia, if not in this country, a portion of whose expenses he ought, as a matter of simple justice, to bear.

PENNSYLVANIA is the third State in regard to agricultural production, and although a vast part of her land is mountainous and utterly unfit for agricultural purposes, yet the resources of home markets, by reason of manufacturing communities being encouraged to settle, gives stimulus to the farmer. When the South comprehends that home customers are the best for home producers, her great growth will astonish the free-traders, and those opposed to the development of home industry.

THE MESSAGE OF GOV. E. M. McCOOK to the Legislature of Colorado shows, on the whole, a gratifying condition of affairs in that Territory. During the last year, we are told that the "growth and prosperity of the different colonization societies have been almost miraculous;" and since the last meeting of the Legislature four hundred and twenty-two miles of railway have been completed within the Territory. In 1869 the indebtedness of the Territory was $10,000, while now there is a surplus in the treasury of over $55,000. Gov. McCook alludes to the mining resources of Colorado as follows:

"Throughout the mining region new discoveries are being made almost daily. In many instances old mines, which had been abandoned for years, have been reopened, and are now successfully and profitably worked. New capital is coming into the country, and fresh enterprises have been projected for the smelting and reduction of our ores. The mining interests of the Territory are more prosperous than ever before. The coming year will show an increase in productiveness much larger than the increase during any year in the past, and the experience of the last two years has demonstrated the fact our mineral wealth of coal, iron, gold, silver, copper and lead is not exceeded by that of any other State or Territory in the Union."

HORACE GREELEY'S POSITION.

And now it is announced that Mr. Greeley has refused to sign the call for the meeting of the next National Republican Convention in Philadelphia, "on the ground that he wants to be independent in action and not bound by the convention." We do not place implicit belief in this report, and shall refrain from any comment upon it until its truth or falsity is placed beyond all doubt.

Mr. Greeley's course toward the Republican party and the Administration during the last six or eight months has been so strange and singular, that we should not be at all surprised to hear any morning that he had taken a new departure. In the first place, his journal has waged a cruel and relentless war against every prominent Republican supposed to be in favor of the re-election of President Grant. Again, he has been detected in the act of carrying on a secret and treasonable correspondence with a man whom nine tenths of the Republican party regard as a public enemy, advising him how the Democracy may succeed in electing their President this fall. Mr. Greeley has also been caught in the act of betraying the interests of the protection party, in pointing out to the free-traders how they also may be successful in the coming campaign. It is not of much consequence, however, whether Mr. Greeley signs the call for a convention or not, or whether he shall be "independent in his action" after it is held. The result will be all the same.

"A YOUNG MAN of the name of Duppy"—he, not exactly Duppy either, but "Eli Perkins," which is the same thing—who writes daily letters for the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, has undertaken, it is said, to conduct the department in the *Galaxy* known as the 'Club Room.' It was this same 'Club Room' that Dom Piatt had in charge when the publishers had to choke him off, to keep him from killing their magazine with his stupidities."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The *Journal* is not exactly fair to Mr Piatt. The publishers of the *Galaxy* did not "choke" him off. Mr. Piatt "choked" himself off, on account of a demand for his "stupidities" in another direction.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN PRESS.

The wise man has said, "It is pleasant to look upon the face of a friend," and so we are led to repeat, when noticing the harmony of opinion among our Southern Republican brethren. On the great questions now engaging the national attention our friends in the South are a unit. One after another has fallen into line on the question of amnesty, protection for American industry, support of President Grant, and all the movements upheld in the columns of the REPUBLICAN. One leading daily, that has long held opposite opinions, copies our recent article on amnesty, and adds:

"So long as any portion of the people of the South are deprived of a full participation in all the rights and privileges of citizenship, so long will there remain a disaffected and dangerous element in the body politic; so long will it be necessary to a certain extent to treat them with distrust because of their disaffection, and the Government, instead of being loved and respected, will be considered tyrannical and oppressive."

The leading Georgia journal, which has been reported a little "shaky" on the renomination of President Grant, returns to its first love and declares "Grant is no experiment; the country has unlimited evidence of his efficiency and fitness for the position of Chief Magistrate. The people have the utmost confidence in his ability and integrity. The country is thriving under his excellent administration of affairs; the national debt is still diminishing rapidly, and the general good condition of affairs throughout the entire country testifies to his wisdom and judgment." The same paper considers it unfortunate that Mr. Sumner should be acting with the malcontents in the Senate, whom it terms the "Schurz faction." The one-term idea is stated to be "an electioneering scheme," and destitute of any strength.

The *Alabama State Journal* keeps the name of U. S. Grant at the head of its editorial columns, and quotes the language of the President to the delegation of Southern Republican editors recently in Washington as the key-note of the coming campaign. In this connection we may state that of the fifty papers now reporting to the office of the Southern Republican club in this city, all agree with the above, and all unite with the President in the good work of "establishing good will and peace, so that there may be restored perfect unity among the people."

So we might go on quoting Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky papers, all filled with the spirit of fraternity and entire concord on the subjects we have mentioned. First comes nationality, and then the development, and prosperity of each individual Southern State. That the success of the Republican party and the re-election of the present Executive will give us this, all are agreed, and to this effort cheerfully work together.

PROTECTION FOR LAND.

There is a serious aspect to this question of protection or non-protection most generally overlooked by even the law-makers of the land. All admit the necessity of giving employment to our mechanics and full wages to workingmen. Satisfied with fair treatment, the bone and sinew of the country acquiesce in the present condition of affairs, denounced by a popular writer as contrary to human rights and public liberty. We mean by this—or rather the theoretical free-trader who wrote it means—that a "distribution of property" must take place as a community of rights demands a community of interests.

Destroy our labor system, then, and communism becomes a popular doctrine with men who are now disposed to "labor and to wait," the rewards we have been led to believe must ever follow honest industry in a free country. Most of our aristocratic agriculturists are not aware that a theory has been propounded of redistribution of land, and that a society already exists only wanting the strength our unoccupied and dissatisfied mechanics would give if home manufactories are destroyed, and then a practical [illegible] startle the selfish and astound the wise as never before. The step from Herbert Spencer to an American internationalist is a great one; but only let destruction come to our manufactories and not only will the "right of the State to all land" be made a law as affecting railroads and all corporations, but "the State" will be empowered to absorb all titles to all property, and the poor voters improve their opportunity and their fortunes at the same time. As a warning and for information we quote the leading writer of the new movement:

"There are other principles quite as important as fixity of tenure, and among them stands equity of distribution. It is barely necessary to restate the familiar proposition, upon which all the authorities substantially agree, that "the earth," to use the language of Mr. Mill, "was the original inheritance of all mankind," in which each individual had naturally an equal right. But it may be worth while to call attention to the historical fact, made tolerably clear in Professor Maine's great work, "Village Communities in the East and West," that civil society was first organized upon this principle, entire communities long holding their territory in common; that this form of land tenure prevails even now to a far greater extent than is generally known, and that where it has been superseded by individual ownership, the transition has been effected by encroachment or spoliation rather than by any equitable and equitable adjustment of titles based upon popular consent. If, then, the system of private property in land, which we have copied from Europe, grew up under such circumstances, may we not reasonably doubt whether it is the most perfect form of land tenure which civilization is capable of giving us? Individual capacity, the chances of war, the spoliation of the weak by the strong, or even simple by the shrewd, and, to crown all, legislation effected exclusively by a small privileged class directly interested in the result of their own legislative action—these were scarcely the agencies through which an equitable and scientific system of land tenure, adapted to the needs of a highly civilized people, could have been expected to be developed. Is it not, therefore, high time to consider whether a system more in harmony with the wants of an enlightened age than any which has yet been tried cannot be devised? Is it not time to inquire whether it may not be possible to harmonize the fixity of tenure necessary to a high social development with the natural rights of individuals to an equal share in the gratuitous bounties of nature? I, for one, should answer these questions with an emphatic affirmative.

"The objections to private property in land are ably presented in Herbert's Spencer's "Social Statics," and that distinguished author and thinker declares himself unqualifiedly in favor of placing the ultimate ownership of land in the State. Without repeating Spencer's arguments, which every one can read for himself, it is worth while to consider a few others.

"And first let us notice that the doctrine of the original equality of all men's right to the common bounties of nature has a practical corollary; for if this was true of one generation it is true of every generation. Even if all the members of one generation should voluntarily agree to an unequal division of these natural bounties, there is no rational principle which would justify them in imposing such a division upon the members of a future generation. It is sufficient for them that nature accords them sustenance as long as she accords them life. When they pass away they lose all right to a fur her control over her benefactions. Any system, therefore, which, after a longer or shorter term of operation, results in depriving a portion of the community of their right to share equally in the natural means of sustaining life, is radically defective and unjust. The person who, under such a system, finds himself ushered upon the stage of existence under the necessity of paying some other person for the privilege of mere earth-room, and for access to the natural means of living, is, in the strictest sense, robbed of an inherent birthright. Mr. L. A. Hine, one of the best thinkers on this question, has estimated the value of this birthright at about three thousand dollars in cash. But whether it exceed or fall short of this amount, it is certainly enough to account for all the difference between comfort and indigence, independence and virtual serfdom.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

The indications are that Mr. Colfax will be renominated for the Vice Presidency, and that we shall rally again under the old standard of Grant and Colfax. There is great propriety in presenting this ticket to the American people. It has the prestige of success, and it calls to mind three years of unexampled prosperity and peace. We can bring out the old banners, and sing the old songs to which our boys marched to victory in 1868.

Mr. Colfax has fairly earned there nomination. New England may be regarded as having indorsed him, when Mr. Blaine withdraws in his favor, as he has done. We are sure of success with our victorious chief, but this success will be more marked and decisive with the old ticket, and we hail as one of the first evidences of victory the desire for the renomination of Grant and Colfax.

THREE ticket-of-leave convicts, from England, were arrested in New York a few days ago, "in a destitute condition, and taken in charge by the public authorities." These ticket-of-leave men evidently did not know their business.

STORES says he is sorry he killed Fisk. He says the devil was in him and he couldn't help it.

THE NAVY OF THE FUTURE.

We copy from the *Army and Navy Journal* of the 13th instant a communication written by one of the ablest naval officers, and which deserves the thoughtful consideration of everybody interested in maintaining the prestige of the navy:

SIR: Less than fifty years ago a steam vessel of war did not exist. The armaments of vessels were of small guns, rarely with a calibre greater than twenty-four pounds, and throwing solid shot.

Instead of the old stately line-of-battle ships, propelled by sails only, others have since been built of greater tonnage, and with steam as an auxiliary, bearing heavier armaments and shell guns. Then, again, in the march onward, armored ships of immense size, with armor so thick and carrying rifled arms so heavy that it was and is still a question whether that heavy armor could withstand the heavy projectiles that are used in the present batteries of armored ships. These ships, too, have great speed, and as against ordinary guns are practically impenetrable.

Were it a question simply of guns, the destruction of the heavy or strongest class of monitors armored vessels would be difficult indeed to achieve, and these vessels would remain the embodiment of naval power. The use of torpedoes, however, seemed, prior to a speedy recognition of how vulnerable the armored ship may prove through them, and to lay them on the shelf, as it were, as obsolete, are their errors of construction have been fully demonstrated. If a torpedo vessel of 1,000 tons can meet in broad daylight and destroy its adversary of 5,000 or 6,000 tons, the latter, built at ten times the cost, and manned by ten times as many men, then indeed has the glory of the armored ship departed, and its purposes are no longer tenable. Of what avail are the sea-going qualities of armored ships of the highest type, if to effect their purpose of even a close blockade they are obliged to expose themselves to attack from small and inexpensive adversaries, that are at best only capable of going outside to clear the entrance of harbors of unwelcome visitors, or if they attempt to enter, to surely destroy them. To what purpose, then, can these heavy armored ships be applied? Surely they are not the best of vessels to cruise on the high seas to destroy the commerce of the enemy, and a fleet of them is powerless to even enforce a close blockade where the enemy is properly provided with torpedo vessels.

The fact of the inferior speed of the torpedo vessel does not destroy her effectiveness; if a fleet of armored ships enter a harbor they are of necessity embarrassed, so that if they wished to escape a fleet of torpedo vessels they could not. The latter could attack; the result would depend upon the effective use of their torpedoes, and whether they could endure the fire of the armored ships sufficiently long to effect their object.

Suppose that the armored ships were content to endeavor to maintain a close blockade, say of the harbor of New York. Certainly three days would not pass, before the Horned Frogs would improve the opportunity would arise to make an a tack under such circumstances as to render unlikely the escape of the fleet, even though the torpedo vessels had not commenced their work. It is impossible simply that vessels at anchor or steaming slowly can have a continuous steam supply for full speed, while the torpedo vessels, when ready to make the attack, would all be up to a maximum speed, and would try out in the gray of the morning, or at night, and be close to the enemy before being discovered.

Admitting then that torpedoed vessels, armored or not armored, are as effective as are against armored ships, what character of construction of vessel or vessels, and for what purpose, would serve a navy?

It is to be supposed that no man ous torpedo boats effectively against armored ships in our home defence we need not expect to use the latter abroad against other nations, inasmuch as we might expect them to be destroyed in like manner. Armored gunboats, which, when used, naturally give way to torpedo vessels armored or unarmored.

The seas would yet have to be polloed; schools of instruction afloat would yet be necessary, and in the event of a war, whatever treaties might assert to the contrary, the effort would still be to destroy the commerce of the enemy. Hence we would still want a goodly number of serve expeditions of the best models for the purpose required of them in peace or in war.

The idea of "holding the sea" against an enemy, of "marshaling forces and fighting in fleets on the high seas, seems to be a thing of the past, although engagements of fleets to affect or prevent diverse objects will no doubt occur. All attempts to enforce a blockade will probably occur, but will some abandonment as against powerful nations from the fact that it will usually prove not only ineffective but disastrous while torpedo vessels are used to raise it.

It must be admitted that as long as the fact of construction of effective torpedo vessels is not accomplished, the subject must not be regarded as admitting of doubt—at least in the minds of those not versed in such matters; we should, therefore, at speed as possible place the question in an indisputable point, or we have every reason to believe will be done when the vessels now constructing are completed. It can hardly be doubted that these torpedo vessels, like every structure that is perfected, they will suggest changes and improvements, and by some will be called failures; but if they develop what we have every reason to suppose, should be regarded in a very different light, whatever their actual powers of aggression may prove. Indeed, we may spend millions or dollars to attain the end which, when accomplished, will be an extraordinary economy, only [illegible] the fact that its origin was at [illegible] great fleets of [illegible] Yard. [illegible] powerful and aggressive [illegible] that have cost their hundreds of millions of dollars.

To that end we may with advantage build every model that promises a result, certain that it will be attained, certain in fact that the object presents no difficulty that will not be solved speedily by varied and improved constructions, probably of both classes, armored and unarmored torpedo vessels.

A.

Amusements, Lectures, Etc.

NEW NATIONAL THEATRE.

FAREWELL GRAND MATINEE AND LAST APPEARANCE OF

WACHTEL,

EUROPE'S GREATEST TENOR.

WITH THE GRAND German Opera.

THIS SATURDAY—AT TWO O'CLOCK.

Doors open at 1 o'clock.

ROSE COLEMAN as ROBIN HOOD.

Mr. WACHTEL in his magnificent role of Gaspard.

Mme. LUCHTMAY, Linnette.

Mme. ROSE OTTO, Maid Marian.

Mr. VIERLING, Duke Allonza.

Mr. FRANKONI as Guilbert.

Conductor.....Mr. A. NEUENDORFF.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The management, in order to give an opportunity to all classes of music lovers, and especially to the ladies who cannot attend the evening performances, to see and hear Mr. WACHTEL, the Greatest of all Tenors, has adopted the following scale of prices for the Matinee:

Reserved Seats—Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, $2; Dress Circle, $1.50; Admission, $1; Gallery, 50 cents.

Seats for sale now at the Box Office. jan18 1t

NEW NATIONAL THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 20, only night this season of the great prize Indian tragedy of

METAMORA;

OR,

THE LAST OF THE WAMPANOACS.

And the amusing farce, (by request,) in two acts,

PETTICOAT PRINCIPLE!

with its songs, music, &c.

Monday, the celebrated comedian, J. K. EMMETT, as "FRITZ." 1 38

BAYARD TAYLOR.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1872, 8 P. M.,

MARINI'S HALL,

Subject: SCHILLER.

Admittance: Fifty Cents; Reserved Seats, Seventy Five cents. For Sale at Messrs Metzerott & Co.'s and J. Karr 439 Pennsylvania avenue. jan18 Th&S

LINCOLN HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNEQUALED CONCERT ORGANIZATION,

OF SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS;

Pronounced by the entire press the largest and most perfect Orchestra which has ever undertaken a tour either in this country or in Europe.

TWO GRAND CONCERTS,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 24,

THURSDAY EVENING, January 25;

Which, owing to the numerous engagements of Mr. Thomas' Orchestra, will be the

ONLY CONCERTS OF THE SEASON.

The falling celebrated artiste will appear for the first time:

Miss MARIE KREBS, the young and brilliant Pianiste.

Mr. GERNHARDT LISTEMANN, the distinguished Violinist.

Signor BOTTESINI, harp.

Together with the

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF OVER FIFTY PERFORMERS.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved Seats 1 00; Extra Rates.

Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at Metzerott & Co.'s Music Store, where the Programme of the Concerts can be obtained. Doors open at 7:15; to commence at 8 o'clock. jan18

LINCOLN HALL—V. M. C. A.

GOUGH,

IN TWO LECTURES.

MONDAY EVENING, January 22, "SELL IT PAY."

TUESDAY EVENING, January 23, "REASONS AND GRAVES."

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Diagram at Ballantyne's, 402 Seventh street, Monday morning, January 22. 1 38

☞ PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Season Tickets for the late Scientific Course are not good for these lectures.

MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!

PROF. LOUIS WEBER, with the assistance of first-class musicians, is now ready to furnish the latest and most popular Music for Parties, Balls, Receptions, etc., and guarantees entire satisfaction to his patrons. Orders can be left at W. G. Metzerott & Co.'s, Ellis', and at my residence, 728 Seventh street northeast, between G and I streets. *Navy Yard.*

CHROMOS AND PICTURE FRAMES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW PATTERNS, just first brought to this city, Oval and Square, in Walnut and Gilt Mouldings.

New and beautiful designs of PASSEPARTOUTS, for Photographs of all sizes, together with a choice selection of OIL CHROMOS OR CANVAS, at prices within the reach of all. Wholesale and Retail, by

JAMES BELLEW,

Bookseller and Stationer, 426 7th st. near D, N. W.

Hinze's Popular Dime and Half Dime Music for sale. jan16 3t

BARLOW'S GALLERY OF FINE ARTS

Removed from No. 1236 to No. 1225 Pennsylvania avenue.

On free exhibition and for sale a large collection of Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, Statuary, Jardinieres, Mottoes, Nick Nacks; also, a choice stock of Porcelain and Photograph Frames.

O. N. BARLOW.

☞ Sole Agent for Rogers' Statuary. sn5-tf

BILLIARD TABLES REPAIRED.

The undersigned has leave to inform gentlemen having Billiard Tables that they are prepared to take down, remove, put up, repair, or convert pocket tables to carom, in the best possible manner. Tables not down or converted to carom will be sent to the factory in New York and returned safely equal to new.

MILLER & JONES,

Proprietors Billiard Tables and Billiard Rooms, National Theatre Building, 12th and Ohio streets, and Agents for H. W. Collender, successor to Phelan & Collender, New York. jal-3m

Special Notices.

☞ NOTICE.—FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth and a half street, (Dr. Sunderland's.)—Divine Service TO-MORROW at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 7:30 in the evening. Subject of morning discourse: "The Wisdom of Death," and of evening discourse: "Church Reform." jan19-1t

☞ ASSEMBLY'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 4½ and Four Streets.—Services TO-MORROW, at 11 a. m., by the pastor, Rev. Charles S. Rosebro, D. D. Subject, for morning: "Jesus Shall on Man be remembered." Evening service as usual. jan19-1t

☞ ALL NEW HAMPSHIRE PEOPLE interested in the manufacture and sale of a "Granite Rock Substitute," are requested to meet at 7 o'clock THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at the Senate Committee Room on Naval Affairs. PER ORDER. jan18 1t

☞ ALL PERSONS ARE REQUESTED to notify the Health Office, 1343 F STREET, of any case of smallpox coming to their notice. Address, Health Office, 1343 F street northwest, or the Clerk, at his home of the Board, 1315 F street northwest.

By order of the Board of Health.

W. H. HARRISON, Clerk. jan18-3t

☞ WASHINGTON GASLIGHT COMPANY.—An Election for Directors of this Company to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 5th of February, 1872. The polls will be opened at 12 m. and close at 1 p. m.

JOHN F. BAILEY, Sec'y. jan18-2t&3t

☞ OFFICE OF REGISTER OF WILLS, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1872.

The attention of all parties concerned is called to the following list of WILLS filed in this office, and not as yet admitted to record, during the years 1870-'71:

1870.

Last Will and Testament of Clarke, F. H.
" " " Dunlap, Margaret.
" " " Fields, Judith T.
" " " Grant, James.
" " " Hack, Jacob.
" " " Maxwell, James.
" " " O'Neil, Hardi...
" " " Reed, Jacob.
" " " Robertson, Gilliam.
" " " Rye, Ann.
" " " Stewart, Johnson K.
" " " Williams, Polly.
" " " Woodfield, Benjamin.

1871.

" " " Ballinger, Jane.
" " " Burns, Daniel.
" " " Barry, Louisa Maria.
" " " Bradley, Mathew.
" " " Brown, Ann.
" " " Getty, Thomas.
" " " Green, Thomas.
" " " Howard, Thomas H.
" " " Loftus, Alathea.
" " " Lee, Jane Maria.
" " " Lay, Susan Mary.
" " " Mix, W. B.
" " " Mattingly, Thomas.
" " " Shaum, Robert.
" " " Weaks, Charles.
" " " Thomas, Charles.
" " " Thompson, Ann S.
" " " Tucker, Robert.
" " " Wilson, Samuel.
" " " Ware, Martha.

Such parties as are interested in the record of the above Wills are requested to call at the office and take the necessary steps to affect the probate thereof.

A. WEBSTER,
Register of Wills.

jan17-1w

☞ THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Morris Mining Company, of Colorado Territory, are hereby notified that the annual meeting of trustees and other business, will be held at the office of the Company, 934 F street northwest, on the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

By order of the President.

O. R. CHENEY, Secretary.

jan18-3t

☞ THE SUBSCRIBER, THANKFUL TO his friends and the public for past very liberal patronage during the past year, would respectfully inform them that he is still at the old office, corner of 4½ and Ind. av. ste ks for sale in square 1 to Eastern branch, Navy Yard, and from N street northward to Arsenal grounds, Eastern branch, square 1 to 4½ and Ind. avenue northwest, at the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning, and 1 and 4 o'clock, p. m. every day.

jan18-eo1m (Star.) MOSES TOWLES.

☞ FOR RENT.—THE STORES 307 AND 309 FOURTEENTH street, and building above, now occupied by Mr. Fox, for a term of years from February 1, on lease. Pictures and Sides for sale. jan-tf

☞ FOR SALE.—A TRACT OF LAND LOCATED IN Fairfax county, Virginia, ten miles southwest from Georgetown, adjoining Falls Church station, on the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas R. R., containing 50 acres; 40 acres of which is in timber, containing oak, ash, and a large amount of excellent cedar. The improvements consist of an excellent frame House containing five rooms and passages, orchard and well of water. Will be sold very cheap if sold in a good neighborhood and on easy terms. The land is susceptible of a high degree of cultivation, and will yield from 50 to 75 bushels of corn per acre. The timber that can safely be spared from the land will much more than pay the price asked for the land. Price $2 per acre. Terms cash. For further particulars call on

R. D. ELLIOTT, 1009 F street.

☞ FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THAT ELIGIBLE residence on Capitol Hill, late residence of Senator Bayard, within one square of the Arlington; has two carriage, water, gas, hot and cold, in perfect order. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to

W. G. MORRIS,
Real Estate Broker, 513 Seventh street.

jan16-1m

☞ FOR RENT.—A HIGH BRICK HOUSE OF TEN rooms, newly furnished, with Gas and Bath, No. 101, old number, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Water in the yard and gas in the house, also a few rooms to let to gentlemen, railroad cars, and will be rented with or without the furniture. Apply to C. ALEXANDER, No. 1007 F north, near the corner Eighteenth street. jan15-tf

☞ FOR SALE OR RENT—AT HYATTSVILLE.—Three two bachelors, convenient, and substantial HOUSES, Mansard roofs, just finished. Apply to George Sheriff, 451 Louisiana avenue, or T. Fenwick, Baltimore. dec-tf

☞ DR. L. SELIG, TEACHER OF GERMAN AND FRENCH, TO SCHOOLS, Will receive his classes at the WASHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, Corner of Seventh and L streets, On 1st of OCTOBER. Private classes at the Teacher's residence, No. 512 Twelfth street, between K and I, where full terms can be obtained. sep26-3m

☞ THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS, COLD and Hoarseness, and to relieve the distressing cough in consumption is

DR. TINDALL'S TAR ELIXIR.

Don't fail to try it. OHAS. STOTT & CO., Druggists, 484 Pa. ave., Sole Agents for D. C. feb2-tf

☞ DR. A. PRATT, GRADUATE OF OHIO College of Dental Surgery, 327 Seventh street, between D and F, opposite north door of Odd Fellows' Hall north. Washington. Half price for the poor. jan6-1t

☞ NURSES' SCHOOL AT FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

The course of lectures will commence March 6, 1872, and will continue for three months.

Full and practical instruction will be given upon all the duties of the monthly nurse, including the proper care of infants.

The Lying-in wards of the hospital, under the charge of one of the lecturers, will afford opportunity for illustration of the subjects taught.

For circulars giving detailed information apply to Professor Amos Dean, M. D., LL. D., No. 394 Pearl street, surgeon in charge of Freedmen's hospital; Professor J. M. TABER JOHNSON, M. D., No. 58 East York avenue, president of the Lying-in Board, or at the hospital. (Star) jan4-3m

☞ LIEUT. W. F. COGSWELL, GENERAL AGENT and CORRESPONDENT for the—

"Alabama State Journal," Alabama.
"Rockport Journal," Indiana.
"Maryland News," Maryland.
"Pencil Sketch," Ohio, Illustrated.
"National Standard," D. C.
"Hooper and Herald," Iowa.
"Jewish Messenger," New York.
"Howell's American Newspaper Directory," N. Y.

Office, 452 F street; 4 to 6 p. m.

F. O. Address, Box 1, Washington, D.C. sn5-tf

☞ MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR NURSES.—Commencing January 15, 1872, Professor J. Harry Thompson and Dr. F. A. Ashford will deliver a course of lectures at Columbia Hospital for females, commencing on the 15th day of January, 1872, and continuing each Tuesday and Thursday during January, February and March.

It will embrace all the instruction necessary in Anatomy, Physiology, Midwifery and Hygiene, to qualify a woman to discharge intelligently all the duties of a nurse.

At the close of the course those students who intend to follow nursing as a profession will have the opportunity of attending the hospital for six months as nurses for three months; at the end of that time they will receive a certificate of their services and qualifications.

The lectures will commence at 4 p. m., and continue for an hour.

Tickets can be obtained of Dr. J. H. Thompson, 1224 Massachusetts avenue; Dr. F. A. Ashford, 1230 New Hampshire avenue, or of the nurses of the hospital, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Pennsylvania avenue. dec-tf

☞ DR. BELLA C. BARROWS,

OCULIST,

Office 628 F Street.

Hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. sn15-

☞ NAVY YARD.—MR. GEO. KRAFT, agent for the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN for the Fifth and Sixth wards, will attend to all orders left at Hodgkins', corner of Third street and Maryland avenue, or at Third street east and East Capitol street.

☞ GEORGETOWN—PERSONS DESIRIng the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN can have it delivered regularly for FIFTY CENTS per month by leaving their orders at the store of Jas. R. Stake, successor to H. G. Ritter, 244 Market street.

☞ SOUTH WASHINGTON.—PERSONS desiring the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN left at their residence promptly every morning by leaving their names and address at the Office, 426 E. Capitol street, or at the Post Office, street between Virginia avenue and 14 street sw.

☞ FIRST WARD—PERSONS RESIDING in the First Ward can have the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN left at their residence promptly every morning by leaving their names and address at the Office, 426 E. Capitol street, or at the Post Office, street between Virginia avenue and 14 street sw.

☞ FIRST WARD—PERSONS RESIDING in the First Ward can have the REPUBLICAN delivered promptly at their residences by leaving name and address at the Depot store of PHILIP H. FAHR, No. 1009 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Eighteenth street. sn1-tf

For Sale or Rent.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, 437 Pennsylvania avenue, six doors east of the National Hotel; with rooms, stabling and passage; a facility for a lawyer or physician.

FRANCK TAYLOR,
3124 Indiana avenue.

jan20-3t

FOR RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS HANDSOMELY furnished to one of the best locations in the city. Apply at 1229½ street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. jan19-3t

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BRICK House, on Tenth street, between L and M, west side.

E. K. WILSON,
511 Seventh street, opp. Post Office.

jan19-eo3t

FOR SALE—TWO SMALL NEW HOUSES—one for $850 cash and $20 monthly; another, $375 cash and $12 monthly; located northwest; as will rent them.

Wanted to purchase, from 20,000 to 25,000 feet of ground, well located. WM. V. MITCHELL,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 604 Louisiana av.

jan19-2t Corner Fifteenth street and N. Y. avenue.

FOR RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—A large, handsomely furnished FRONT ROOM, suitable for Members of Congress. Apply 1013 H street, near Ninth street. jan18 3t

FOR RENT OR SALE, ON G STREET, NORTHwest, between Fourth and Fifth streets, three four-story new Brick Dwellings, with parlor, five good chambers, dining room, kitchen and cellar. Inquire next door, 419 G street.

jan17-3t B. MILBURN.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE.—Persons contemplating remaining in the city for a short time during the session of Congress would do well to look at these rooms, as they are situated on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, in the heart of the city, and are one of the most desirable to younger as well as pleasant in winter. 430 Pennsylvania avenue northwest. jan17-3t

FOR RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, at No. 373 Fifteenth and a half street, next door to the Government Printing Office. jan16-1w

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 1021 Tatnall, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; conveniently furnished, $35. Apply to LATIMER & CLEARY, Auctioneers. jan16-tf

FOR SALE—LOTS 17 TO 19, IN SQUARE 75, BEING the whole street front of said square; 426 feet on Second street east, between F and G streets north, and within one square of a street area of the Columbia Railroad depot. Will be sold together or separately to

WILLIAM McNEIR, Real Estate Broker,
(Circus.) 519 Seventh street northwest.

FOR RENT.—FURNISHED PARLOR, WITH Chamber adjoining, at 502 E street northwest. jan15

FOR RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS AT 507 Sixth street, between E and F. jan15-3t

FOR SALE — WE OFFER TO SELL ALL OF the Unredeemed Pledges on hand in our old stand, 309 Four-and-a-half street, until February 1, at a sacrifice. Persons desirous of buying will call on them, to enable us to concentrate our loan business to the principal office, 614 D street, under the Metropolitan Hotel. SAUNDERS & CO.

jan5 Loan Office, 309 Four-and-half street west.

FOR SALE. — FRAME HOUSE ON SEVENteenth street, third door north of P street. Rents nearly now, in an excellent neighborhood. Terms easy. Also lot 25 feet front, on the premises, or of W. G. SALT, Room 87, Third Auditor's Office. jan11-3t

FOR RENT.—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, No. 501 I street. Apply at No. 512 New York avenue. jan8-3t

FOR SALE—THAT VERY DESIRABLE PROPerty, lots 14 of 15 of 5, square 405, corner of 8th and H streets northwest, improved by two three-story brick houses. Will be sold together or separately. Title good. Apply at office on corner of said lots, or see lots in square 1 to Eastern branch, Navy Yard, and from N street northward to Arsenal grounds, Eastern branch, square 1 to 4½ and Ind. avenue northwest, at the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning, and 1 and 4 o'clock, p. m. every day.

jan8-eo1m (Star.) MOSES TOWLES.

FOR RENT.—THE STORES 307 AND 309 FOURteenth street, and building above, now occupied by Mr. Fox, for a term of years from February 1, on lease. Pictures and Sides for sale. jan-tf

FOR SALE.—A TRACT OF LAND LOCATED IN Fairfax county, Virginia, ten miles southwest from Georgetown, adjoining Falls Church station, on the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas R. R., containing 50 acres; 40 acres of which is in timber, containing oak, ash, and a large amount of excellent cedar. The improvements consist of an excellent frame House containing five rooms and passages, orchard and well of water. Will be sold very cheap if sold in a good neighborhood and on easy terms. The land is susceptible of a high degree of cultivation