National Republican.

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

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FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MR. GREELEY AND HIS SUPPORTERS

All the signs in the political heavens just now point to Mr. Greeley's nomination by the Democratic party at Baltimore. The recent Democratic State conventions in the East and in the West, while they have not declared outright for him, have so far showed their hands and disclosed their intentions that it is morally and politically certain that the Democracy, in national convention, will select him as their standard-bearer. That Mr. Greeley will accept their nomination is, of course, a foregone conclusion.

What, in that event, is the duty of Republicans? Mr. Greeley and his friends tell us that Republicans should rally to their support, because, they say, the present Administration is corrupt; because Gen. Grant should not be given two terms, and because there is a universal demand for civil service reform.

There is, of course, a good deal more in its pronunciamentos and in its proclamations, but stripped of all its generalities the opposition platform is nothing more or less than what we have stated it to be. Let us discuss the question fairly and impartially, without passion and without prejudice, and find, if we can, the grounds upon which, on the one hand, Mr. Greeley, claims Republican support, and why, on the other hand, it should be denied him. Hot and fiery denunciation will be entirely out of place in the coming canvass. It will not win supporters or make converts. We live in an age of intelligence—when angry appeals to party prejudice are as the idle wind. The day has gone by when candidates, even for the lowest office in the gift of the people, can be defeated or elected by misrepresentation and calumny. The newspaper, the telegraph and the railroad have completely changed the political conditions of forty years ago. The slander uttered in Texas in the morning is contradicted in the evening. Falsehood has, at the best, a life of only a few seconds. Truth is as quick, and sometimes quicker, than error, and the old proverb about lies and seven-league boots is a proverb no more.

Why should the people support Mr. Greeley? It is said by Mr. Greeley's supporters that he is honest. It is said that he is a simple-minded man, who means to do well; who, if elected President, would administer the Government to the best of his ability. We have no doubt that Mr. Greeley would do the best he could if he were elected President of the United States. We believe that he has been endeavoring to "do well" for the last twenty years, but somehow he has always failed. He has gone on from error to error, and blunder to blunder. Twenty years ago he was the arch apostle of socialism in America. He opened the columns of his young *Tribune* for its advocacy and support to men like Albert Brisbane. He defended its theories, wrote for it, lectured for it and endeavored to turn our entire society into a series of phalanxes and circles and communities, living in common, without the of religion or of morality. Subsequently he recanted its heresies and pernicious doctrines for new crotchets, which were in turn abandoned and disavowed.

During the last twenty years he has gone on from "ism" to "ism," unstable, retracting to-day what he had said yesterday, weak, cowardly and vacillating. During the war he changed ground every week. One day it was "On to Richmond," the next it was "Peace on any terms." Now he was hobnobbing at Niagara Falls with rebel commissioners, and twenty-four hours later abusing the Administration for its tardy prosecution of the war. To come down to recent years and events: It was only comparatively a short time ago that the columns of his journal were full of praise and commendation for President Grant, while now they breathe a spirit of reckless abuse and misrepresentation that has scarcely a parallel in our political history. But it is as a reformer that Mr. Greeley's advocates wish us to particularly admire him. As a reformer what is his record? A short time ago, when New York was endeavoring to break the chains of the infamous gang that had robbed and swindled her, the story of whose official iniquity, as it has since been published, is the darkest in the municipal history of the republic, it was the *Tribune*, and the *Tribune* alone, among Republican journals in the Empire city, in which the since convicted thieves found a comforter and a defender. To hold up such a man as a reformer is the most absurd of all absurd things.

Why should Republicans support Mr. Greeley? Every one who knows Mr. Greeley, every one who has watched his career, must be aware of the fact that he has been one of the most persistent of office-seekers. He has sought it in season and out of season, and whined piteously when office was not given to him. He dissolved his partnership with Seward and Weed years ago because they would not press Harrison to give him the New York post office. He never forgave Mr. Lincoln that he did not put him in his Cabinet. He has not forgiven General Grant that he did not allow him the control of the Federal patronage in New York; that Tom Murphy did not make his brother-in-law, John F. Cleveland, naval officer of the head of the general order business. Reform and reformation from Horace Greeley and the *Tribune* office! Why his supporters to-day are the most disreputable men in New York politics. The *Tribune* office is controlled by a man who, as a Washington correspondent, was a notorious lobbyist and jobber, making money in whisky rings—the paid defamer of Mr. Lincoln in the interest of Mr. Chase in 1864, for the Presidency. We mean Whitelaw Reid.

What claim has Mr. Greeley upon the Republican party? One of its most honored and trusted leaders, he has betrayed it as far as it was in his power to betray it into the hands of its enemy. His first act of treason was a refusal to sign the call for its national convention. The next step in his treason was an endeavor to disband and destroy it. To-day he sits in council with its foes—with the men who were only yesterday plotting the destruction of their country, who were arrayed in armed rebellion, who proclaimed the war a failure, who burned orphan asylums and drove helpless children into the streets to perish. They have not come to Mr. Greeley's platform; Mr. Greeley has gone to them. It is Mr. Greeley, not they, who have changed. All the talk about corruption, maladministration and the one-term principle is a mere pretence, a snare and a delusion. Mr. Greeley does not believe it; his supporters do not believe it. The country is better administered to-day than it has been in twenty years. During the administration of Buchanan the Treasury was robbed on the right and on the left. During the administration of Mr. Lincoln we never had an end of the stories about army contracts. Under Johnson men put their hands into the Treasury in broad daylight, and plundered it by millions. That it would be any better under Mr. Greeley is beyond the range of the possibilities.

SENATOR WILSON'S LETTER.

The letter of Senator Wilson accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency, which we printed yesterday morning, will commend itself to every member of the Republican party from one end of the land to the other. It is Henry Wilson all through—full of sweetness and charity and good will to all men, breathing sentiments of devotion to the Republican party, pledging new faith to the principles and ideas for which the party has so long and so gallantly done battle, and to uphold and maintain which it now again enters the field.

The story of Mr. Wilson's life is the history of Republicanism itself. He helped to lay the foundations of the party, to erect the stately temple of Republicanism whose shadow fills all the land, whose doors stand wide open for all men and all nations to enter and to worship at its altars of universal freedom and equality. Through all the long and bloody years Mr. Wilson has been the most faithful among the faithful. He has never for an instant swerved a hair's breadth from his allegiance. His young manhood was consecrated to the party; his hair has whitened in its service. In season and out of season he has labored for the party's success, always doing the work that came to him to do without a murmur of discontent or dissatisfaction, asking no reward, seeking no personal advantage or advancement.

POLLARD TO THE RESCUE.

Edward A. Pollard, the "Southern historian," as he pretentiously styles himself, who wrote a book justifying secession, has now written a pamphlet of thirty-seven pages in which he labors to show that Horace Greeley is the fit and proper candidate of the South for the Presidency. He goes over Mr. Greeley's entire career "before the war," "in the war," "since the war," and "Mr. Greeley on the Cincinnati platform," and in all things finds Mr. Greeley a man after his own heart. Mr. Pollard is enthusiastic over Mr. Greeley. He puts him on a pedestal higher than the late Robert E. Lee, than Jefferson Davis, or any of the other Southern leaders.

We shall not attempt to answer Mr. Pollard's arguments why the Southern ex-rebels should support the ex-editor of the *Tribune*. They are abundant and satisfactory, and, in fact, cannot be answered. Before the war Mr. Greeley wrote in favor of the right of secession. He believed that if a State wanted to go out of the Union there was no power in the Constitution that could keep her in it. During the war he perpetually hampered the Cabinet and the administration of Mr. Lincoln. The *Tribune* was again and again quoted in the South on the side of "Southern rights." Its repeated declarations in favor of peace at any price, of letting the erring sisters go, of compensating the ex-planters for the loss of their slaves, carried joy through the Confederacy and were reproduced in every Confederate paper. Mr. Pollard remembers all these things, and is naturally grateful. When we come to think of it, we are not at all surprised that fire-eaters of the Pollard stripe should support him and write pamphlets urging his nomination and election. But when men of this character and of this way of thinking step to the front in support of a Presidential candidate, Republican though he pretends to be, we cannot help thinking that it is time to call the loyal roll of the Union.

OUR RATIFICATION.

The conference last night between the citizens' committee and the sub-committee of the General Republican Committee of the District, held at Legislative Hall, was entirely satisfactory in its results, and the grand demonstration of next Thursday night in honor of the nominations of Grant and Wilson promises to be the most successful ever held in this city. Every Republican organization in the city, both local and national, will participate, and the arrangements will be complete in every respect. Everything betokens a general outpouring of citizens to do honor to *our* standard-bearers.

One of the editors of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, who was at Philadelphia, prints an inside view of the convention, in which he shows that he is fully posted in reference to the Vice Presidency and the defeat of Mr. Colfax. He says:

"Mr. Wilson owes his success more to the influence of the newspaper correspondents from Washington, who came down with a smile that was more child-like and bland than any ever worn by Mr. Colfax. It is easier to go into an inquiry regarding the causes which inspired these men with hostility towards Mr. Colfax and incited them to determine his defeat; it is sufficient to know that they organized a raid on him that overwhelmed his friends and carried him over the political Niagara. When this ring reached Philadelphia (and they took good care to be early on the ground,) they immediately set themselves at work in headquarters capital for Wilson. They visited the various delegations, made the acquaintance of the members, got an expression from each one of them in regard to his choice for the Vice Presidency, and information they communicated wherever it would hurt Colfax and suppressed it to any quarter where it was likely to do him good. They also got the local reporters for the Philadelphia press indoctrinated with their desires, and the consequence was that all the reports in the daily papers, before the convention met, were one-sided and partial, and always put Wilson ahead in the race.

"These rumors helped to influence those who were undecided, although many of them were incorrect, as the sale of the convention showed, and thus the delegates who liked to be on the winning side were mustered in for Wilson."

"Senator Wilson ought to be sweet on these young gentlemen in the future, for to their untiring energy and indomitable pluck he owes his election. The outside efforts of this syndicate were ably seconded by the chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation, the Hon. Morton McMichael, first proposing Senator Wilson's name to the convention, which was warmly seconded by a telling speech from Governor Noyes, of Ohio."

Some envious, spiteful little journals and journalists have seen fit to deny that the correspondents are entitled to any credit whatever for the nomination of Mr. Wilson. The testimony of every editor and correspondent who was there, with one or two exceptions among Mr. Colfax's friends, is all against them.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN this morning we print a communication from Mr. J. Macfarland, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, in which objection is taken to certain editorial comments that we made yesterday upon Mr. Forney's position in Pennsylvania politics. We concede all that Mr. Macfarland says in regard to the devotion of Colonel Forney to the Republican party, but beyond that we see no reason to alter the opinions we have expressed on the subject.

A MORNING COTEMPORARY signalized one of its numerous changes of editorial management yesterday by a wanton attack upon one of the most deserving young law *pers* of this city—Mr. B. W. Brentford. Mr. Brentford is a gentleman of the highest character and respectability; a native of the State of Ohio, who has made Washington his home and cast his fortunes with us. The journal in question owes him an apology, which it is to be hoped it will promptly make.

WONDERS will never cease. Within the last two days Tennie Claflin has been made colonel of a regiment, and there has been a shower of sulphur at Saratoga. After this we should not be surprised if Horace Greeley were elected President.

THE New York World keeps up its opposition to Mr. Greeley's nomination at Baltimore. Yesterday it printed a two-column article insisting on the two-thirds rule in the convention, under the operation of which it hopes to defeat Mr. Greeley's nomination.

THE Union League Club of New York, of which Mr. Greeley is or was a member, has passed resolutions indorsing General Grant and Senator Wilson.

GETTYSBURG.

A New Feature in American Watering Place Life.

A Battle-field the Scene of Curative Wonders.

The Coming Reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic at Gettysburg.

The Association to be Reviewed by the President of the United States.

The Indication of the Battle-field to Commence in August.

The multiplication of the curative miracles of the bottled and demijohned Gettysburg water, consequent upon its more extensive introduction, has attracted to Gettysburg a host of invalids who are able to incur the expense of drinking it at its own source. The result has been the inauguration of the watering place season at the Gettysburg Spring as early as the first of May, an unprecedented incident in American watering place life.

Among those who have here enjoyed these bright May mornings indeed with the perfume of flowers, and vocal with the sweetest and wildest minstrelsy of the grove, are some of the *elite* of the country. One of the first arrivals at the Gettysburg Springs this year, was the great naval hero, Admiral Porter; and on looking over the register of the Springs hotel, I find recorded there during the month of May, the names of General Ewing, General Heath, Hon. A. Gilbert, Senator from Florida, Major O. A. Reynolds, nephew of General Reynolds, Rev. C. H. Williamson, of Baltimore, the eminent attorney, Mr. Herth, of Philadelphia, and other distinguished persons. With the invalids proper here come portions of their families or friends, including many ladies of refinement and great personal attractions, who have diffused over our social life here the wondrous spell of the sex.

With the graces have also appeared at this fountain of Hygeia a frightful group, which it is necessary to describe, lest dangers be in the course. It is nearly the whole family of diseases. Conspicuous among these is dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, paralysis, Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel, liver complaint, heart and nervous diseases, &c. This latter would the Gettysburg without some account of the wonderful effects of the Gettysburg water upon these various maladies of which I am personally cognizant, or of which I have been credibly informed. The effect is almost invariably beneficial upon all classes of invalids, when they can be induced to take it properly or continue its use long enough. But this does not always happen. The Jewish historian informs us that when Naaman, the Assyrian, was commanded by the Prophet Elisha to bathe in Jordan and be healed of his leprosy, he at first refused to obey, alleging that there were many streams in his own country, and inquiring why he should prefer those of Judea to them? He went away, however, thought better of it, and returned to his country a sound man. This story is daily repeated at this spring. Many invalids on arriving here, and finding that this modern curative wonder has only the taste of common or pure spring water, frequently reiterate the almost identical language of the exceptical Assyrian: "We have excellent drinking water at home, and why should we come all the way to Gettysburg to get it?" But many of these modern Naamans, unlike the ancient, are not to be reasoned with. In a few days they pack up their trunks and turn their backs perhaps upon the only remedy for their ailments. When, however, this water has been persistently and properly taken, the results are in some instances very surprising, especially when considered in connection with the simple treatment upon which they have been produced. Under its influence I have literally seen the paralytic take up her bed and walk, in the person of an elderly lady who was brought here a few weeks ago by her family. I have seen the rheumatic throw away his crutches in numerous instances after its use for only a few weeks. Among the distinguished visitors afflicted with this terrible malady, who have been greatly benefited with this water, is Admiral Porter. He came here recently on a well-nigh bread and water regimen, greatly debilitated and racked with pain, so that he was barely able to move about. He went away after a few weeks' sojourn, eating ham and eggs, and able to walk expeditiously and comfortably, and anybody on the streets of Gettysburg. The Rev. C. H. Williamson, of Baltimore, was so afflicted of neuralgia that he required several hours to get out of bed in the morning, dress himself and come in to his breakfast. Long than a week he was one of the earliest risers at the hotel, and in two weeks left almost totally relieved of his dreadful affliction. A Mr. G. W. Pace, residing near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was afflicted with urinary calculus or stone too large to be discharged in the ordinary way, or to be removed except by surgery, and then only at the risk of his life, as pronounced by a council of physicians. Before incurring the dreadful hazard he decided to try the Gettysburg water. He procured some in demijohns, and after using it for six months was able to take up his bed and walk, and went to some of his fields this spring, where I personally conferred with him and learned these facts. He gave me the best reasons for believing that the calculus was almost entirely dissolved by the mysterious and inexplicable agency of the water. Yet these diseases, which so complaisantly and obtuse so speedily yield to the properties of Gettysburg water, are those which have long defied the resources of our *materia medica*, and, indeed, of the *materia medica* of every age.

But the Gettysburg water and its curative achievements do not constitute the only topic of conversation at this watering place. In addition to political and other subjects, several impending local events are attracting much attention. I refer to the important military pageants and proceedings which are to take place at Gettysburg during the present summer, and which promise to once more fix the attention of the world on those interesting historic grounds. One of these is the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic upon this battle-field, comprising many of the soldiers who participated in the battle fought upon it. On this occasion many of the distinguished generals and statesmen of the country, and the President of the United States are expected to be present. The other is the laying of the first basement stone of the initiatory obelisks which are to be erected on the Gettysburg battle-field. Gov. Geary and other eminent gentlemen of the Gettysburg Battle-Field Memorial Association are to assemble here on the 11th of June to prepare and issue an invitation for proposals to construct these granite obelisks, and the work will probably be commenced by the middle of August, on which occasion another meeting of military celebrities, chiefly of those who participated in the battle of Gettysburg, will take place.

As many of your readers may not understand the indication of this battle-field it is proper to state that it consists in the erection of these granite obelisks upon the positions occupied by the respective corps and divisions of the two armies, bearing inscriptions stating the names of the officers in chief command, the number of their men, and the movements made from and against each positions, and their results. This indication was suggested by two considerations. First, because the battle fought upon it was generally considered the decisive one of the war. Second, because the field was universally pronounced by military critics to be one of the most instructive on which man ever waged combat with his fellow-man. This was so frequently observed by military visitors and others that it occurred to the thoughtful and observing that it was only instructive when received in the light of the history of the battle, and with a knowledge of the respective positions occupied by the combatants, the movements made, &c. The literary history of the battle was not likely to be forgotten, but its illustrated or topographical history was unwritten, and was daily fading from the remembrance of men. Yet it was only the illustrated history of this conflict that was of any interest or instruction to the military student. To preserve this unwritten and invaluable history of this momentous battle was the object of the originators of this scheme. Hence the Battle-field Memorial Association, and hence the meeting of the Federal and some of the Confederate officers on this battle-field some three years ago. But the idea was too grand, too original for the immediate approval of the popular mind. It was assailed with all sorts of objections by all sorts of people, prudently as were at first all the great improvements, inventions, or discoveries of the age. But the second sober thought of the people is always right, and that thought has found expression in appropriations by a number of the Legislatures of the States to afford it practical development. This battle-field is therefore soon to receive those monuments which are to make it the study of our citizen soldiery and of military students from all lands for ages to come. Military science has mapped out a larger portion of the earth's inhabited surface, and the maps are preserved in the archives of nearly every civilized Government for future reference and possible use. Military writers have described the roads traversed by the great armies of past time, and pointed the advantages and disadvantages of the respective lines of movement, and their influence upon the result of campaigns. The Memorial Association propose to go a step further and indicate a great battle-field, to designate the positions occupied by the corps, divisions and batteries of the armies which disputed upon it the mastery of a continent, thus affording circular illustrating of the influence of physical geography upon the results of battles as well as of campaigns.—*Correspondence N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Hats and Caps.

STINEMETZ,

HATTER,

NO. 1233 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Just received from manufacturer, FEARL VENTILATING DRINK HATS. GREAT VARIETY OF STRAW HATS. BUFF, LINEN AND SILK SUN UMBRELLAS.

☞ Agent for Dunlap & Co. (New York) and Christy's (London) Hats.

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND CAPS

Are now ready. Dunlap and Knox's New York styles of Light Countrees, Felt and Silk Hats just received at

WILLETT & RUOFF'S, 365 Pennsylvania avenue.

Agents for the celebrated Dunlap & Knox New York Hats. my14-tf

New Advertisements.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. MAY 25, 1872.

In the matter of the sale of real estate, late of the Orphans of James Stewart, deceased. } In Special Term.

Upon the filing of the report of sale of real estate, and petition of Plaintiff, G. Dalyell, trustee, &c., it is this 25th day of May, 1872, ordered, adjudged and decreed that the sale of the said real estate, lying in lot 6, of subdivision 5, of square 32, with the improvements, in Maurice Cleary, for the sum of $1,375, be and the same shall stand confirmed, unless objections thereto be filed on or before the 2d day of June next; provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in Washington, once a week for three weeks prior to that date.

It is further ordered and decreed that said purchaser be allowed to pay the whole of said purchase money in cash and receive from the said grantee a conveyance of the said property.

By the Court. A. A. WYLIE, Associate Justice.

A true copy—Test: A. WEBSTER, Register of Wills. jel3

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1872.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed "Proposals," will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 25th day of June, 1872, for the below described coal, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Washington Navy Yard, and subject to the usual inspection, viz:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

250 (one hundred) tons Cumberland Coal, average 9 in the mine, (Smith's No. 3 vein preferred.)

75 (seventy-five) tons Anthracite Egg Coal, (2,240 lbs. to the ton.)

The above Coal to be of the best quality of its kind. The contractor is to die, large or into coals provided by the Government, and the quantity delivered is to be ascertained by measuring in the wagons of the Navy Yard scales. To be delivered immediately.

Bidders must state in their bids the time within which the Coal can be delivered. Bee omission a cauty required for its prompt and faithful delivery when one bid.

Blank forms for bids to be had at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid not considered advantageous to the Government.

jel2-6t ALVAH STEWART, Paymaster United States Navy.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE 5TH DAY OF JUNE, 1872.

Atwell Cowling et al. vs. Agnes M. Cowling. } No. 2808. Equity Docket 11.

James Cowling et al.

On motion of the plaintiffs, by Mr. Edwards, their solicitor, it is ordered that the defendant Agnes M. Cowling and James Cowling, cause their appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule-day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as the nature of it may be by the Court. D. G. HUNTINGTON, Justice.

True copy—Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk, &c.

jel3-40d

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK,

AT WASHINGTON, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

At Close of Business, June 10, 1872.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$604,274 34
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	50
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Do. bonds and securities on hand	13,350 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	7,304 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	46,303 00
Due from national banks	10,203 00
Due from State banks and bankers	1,000 00
Banking house	21,000 00
Other real estate	4,000 00
Current expenses	1,000 00
Premiums paid	1,000 00
Taxes paid	2,000 00
Exchanges for clearing house	43,000 00
Cash items, including stamps	2,000 00
Bills of national banks	7,000 00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	1,000 00
Specie—gold	1,000 00
Legal-tender notes	130,000 00
Three per cent. certificates	10,000 00
	$1,004,000 00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits	37,000 00
Discounts	1,000 00
Exchanges	43,000 00
Bills payable	2,000 00
Profit and loss	1,000 00
National bank circulation outstanding	37,000 00
Individual deposits	500,000 00
Due to national banks	11,000 00
Due to State banks and bankers	1,000 00
	$1,004,000 00

District of Columbia, County of Washington, ss:

I, Benjamin Ladd, cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington, D. C., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. BENJ. LADD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of June, 1872. W. S. RITTENHOUSE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: JNO. B. BLAKE, W. B. TODD, W. G. METCROFT, } Directors.

jel3-11

Wall, Robinson & Co.

No. 921	Pa. av.
No. 921	Pa. av.
No. 921	Pa. av.