National Republican.

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

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

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE REPUBLICAN BY MAIL.

Readers of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN who propose to spend the summer in the country can have it mailed to their address for sixty-six cents per month, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

HORACE GREELEY AND JAKE THOMPSON.

The report of Jacob M. Thompson to J. P. Benjamin shows that at the time he was planning the destruction and devastation of the Northern cities, while he was sending his emissaries with Greek fire to desolate New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and other centres of population, he, Wm. Colorado Jewett (a crazy adventurer) and George N. Saunders were in correspondence with Horace Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*. These worthies met at Niagara Falls in the summer of 1864. Thompson, as he himself testifies, was at this time paying out large sums of money to get up peace meetings at Springfield and Peoria and other places, all of which, he assures us, were a decided success; "the multitude who attended seeming to be swayed only by one leading idea." The plots and intrigues of Thompson and his band of incendiaries and would-be murderers were so successful that the political vane of the *Tribune* office, ever ready to be turned by every breeze of disloyalty that swept the country, readily fell into their schemes and opened a correspondence with them which every sensible man at the time condemned as the height of folly, calculated only to strengthen the hands of the enemy and to weaken our armies in the field. So keenly was the disaster which Mr. Greeley brought upon our cause felt by the statesmen who were battling against the gigantic treason of these men and their confederates that Mr. Stanton proposed to Mr. Lincoln to arrest Mr. Greeley and send him to Fort Lafayette for holding treasonable correspondence with the enemy.

The celebrated peace negotiations of Mr. Greeley with Jewett, Thompson & Co. were opened about the 5th of July. The entire correspondence is now a master of history, and may be found in full in McPherson's history of the rebellion. It shows conclusively that from first to last Mr. Greeley was in this matter an officious intermeddler, and that his efforts to gain direction were on a par with his celebrated "Go to Richmond" articles, by which the greatest calamity of the war was precipitated. But there is another point to the entire affair, namely: his scandalous treatment of Mr. Lincoln. With a selfishness that was only exceeded by its unpatriotism, he put Mr. Lincoln in a false position before the country, and, to save himself from the humiliation and ridicule that would inevitably be heaped upon him when all the facts were known, persisted in shielding himself and in directing popular wrath upon Mr. Lincoln and his administration. To Mr. Lincoln's request, when the "negotiations" had closed, that all the correspondence, omitting such portions as were calculated to weaken the Union cause, should be printed, Mr. Greeley steadily refused to accede.

Perhaps in no single act of his life do the wisdom, the patriotism, the patience and the sagacity of our martyr President stand out in more bright and brilliant colors, now that history has told us the entire story, than in the part which he played in this matter, for the sake of the public interest, and of the salvation of the country, consenting to receive the brunt of the storm that was so unjustly turned against him, while the "honest" editor of the *Tribune* skulked in his office and accepted the praises that were lavished upon him for his "disinterested patriotism." Mr. Lincoln felt Mr. Greeley's injustice keenly, and placed the entire correspondence in the hands of the late Henry J. Raymond, with a red pencil mark drawn over those parts that he considered it unwise to publish, together with a letter, of which the following is an extract: "I have concluded that it is better for me to submit, for the time, to the consequences of the false position in which I consider he (Mr. Greeley) has placed me than to subject the country to the consequences of publishing these discouraging and injurious parts. I send you this and the accompanying copy, not for publication, but merely to explain to you, and that you may preserve them until their proper time shall come."

We have no desire to go over the entire correspondence now. It is all in print, and may be found in the volume that we have named. It shows conclusively that Mr. Greeley was in the closest relations and intimacy with these people at the very time that they were plotting to burn New York and the principal cities of the Union, plotting the desolation of our homes, midnight murder, assassination and pillage. Mr. Greeley fell into their conspiracy and aided and abetted their schemes. It may be that it was unwittingly on his part, but if they had succeeded the result would have been all the same. The object of these people was to secure a condemnation of the policy of Mr. Lincoln, of the vigorous enforcement of the war, when the Confederacy was on its last legs and tottering to its fall.

The "negotiations" at Niagara ended; the Democratic press and the Democratic speakers hurled the fiercest denunciation against Mr. Lincoln and the administration; the Niagara commissioners, Jacob Thompson & Co., published a manifesto, placing Mr. Lincoln in a false position before the country and the world; and Mr. Greeley, by his refusal to omit from the correspondence that he had had with the President those portions that if printed would injure the national cause, worked into the hands of Thompson, and aided, in the most effective way that it could be then aided, the cause of secession. Mr. Greeley was not only dishonest, but, as Mr. Stanton thought, he was disloyal. For the time being he did quite as much as Thompson to paralize the efforts of our armies and to turn public sentiment against the Administration. Though he paint an inch thick that dishonored record he cannot blot out.

MR. J. W. LEBARNES, who has acted for some time past as an Assistant Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, as assistant market-master of the Washington market, and as assistant generally to N. G. Ordway, was yesterday nominated by a so-called convention as the candidate for Delegate from the District. His success is not assured.

WHO HAVE BEEN PARDONED.

Mr. Greeley, in his letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination, complains that the people of the South are fettered in the choice of their representatives. The following list shows who among the leaders of the late Confederacy have and have not been pardoned under the recent amnesty act: Among the more well known connected with the late Confederacy who are now entitled to vote and hold office are Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia; ex-Gov. Letcher and Wise, of Virginia; Gen. Forrest and Benj. Hill, of Georgia; Gen. Wade Hampton and Wm. Herschel, of Virginia; Gen. Johnson, Hon. R. Barnwell Rhett, Hon. James A. Seddon, ex-Confederate Secretary of War, Hon. Allen T. Carpenter, of West Virginia; Col. G. A. Henry and A. H. Gartland, of Tennessee; Hon. A. R. Wright, of Georgia; Duncan F. Kenner and John Perkins, jr., of Louisiana; Chilton and Dargan, members of the rebel House; ex-Gov. H. S. Foote, of Tenn.; W. P. Gentry, Bocock, Pryor, Leake, Smith; Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Judge John A. Campbell, Generals Joe Johnston, Beagle, Cooper, Hardee, Beauregard, G. W. Smith, Wood, Custis Lee, Fitzhugh Lee, Garry; also, Captains M. F. Maury, Semmes and Brooke; ex-Secretaries Jacob Thompson, Graham of North Carolina, Conrad of Louisiana; ex-Ministers Forsyth and Jackson, and William Preston, of Kentucky.

Those still under the ban number several hundred, among whom are: Jefferson Davis, ex-Senators Clay, R. W. Johnson, Yulee, Mallory, Toombs, Iverson, Benjamin and Wigfall; Representatives Pugh, Curry, Scott, Crawford, Lamar, Vance, Miles, Bonham, McQueen, Reagan, De Jarnett, G. W. Jones, J. V. Wright, of Tennessee; Hon. James Lyons, John Goode, jr.; Hon. John B. Baldwin, Walter R. Staples, Payette McMullin and J. P. Holcombe Lewis; E. Hamlin, W. W. Crump and Charles Bruce, of Virginia; C. G. Memminger and G. A. Trenholm, secretaries of the Confederate treasury department; Thomas H. Watts, of Alabama; George Davis, of North Carolina, Confederate States attorney general, and others.

GEN. CHIPMAN.

The *Irish Republican*, the best, ablest and truest Irish journal in the country, and which is fully up to the standard of our best publications, pays the following tribute in its last issue to Gen. Chipman:

"Previous to the last session of Congress our Territorial Representatives were mere ciphers. They were elected, got their pay and mileage, sat like humble men at the nation's board, bowed when the guests bowed, ate the crumbs, and thanked the members from the States for being allowed to sit in their august company.

"During the recent session of Congress a few Territorial Representatives broke through the 'antique,' and by their talents and ability attracted the attention of Congress and the whole country. Foremost among them was General Chipman, the present Representative of the District of Columbia.

"As a soldier in the late war, Gen. Chipman was noted for promptness, conception and execution. His military career was one eminent plane upward. As the capital of the nation, it was eminently wise that Washington should be represented by such a bold, brave man as Gen. Chipman, an able speaker, model, yet persuasive, winning over the House as much by his gentlemanly manners as by his fascinating ability. Always timing his speeches and his demands, he never rose at the wrong time, nor never missed rising at the right time. His presence on the floor was dignified, his speeches eloquent and to the point, and his demands just and put in such a manner—that the Territory was the capital of the nation, and as such its beautification a matter of as much pride to all as to himself—as to be irresistible.

"He never tired the House. He gave the members the impression that he was modest in his demands and spartan in his speeches, yet after adjournment it was found that he had done more than any other member in the House.

"The people of the territory, and indeed the people of the country, may feel a pride in the member who represents in Congress the capital of the nation.

"When we add that General Chipman is unassuming, and willing to hear the complaints of the humblest, liberal to a high degree, doing right by all men, foreign and native, white and black, it is not too much to say that he is one of the most popular men in the entire District.

"As the friend of the hard workingman he is entitled to their gratitude, and as our people constitute a large bulk of the working and voting population here, we call on them to support General Chipman.

"When we find such a man, we should at least prove our gratitude and stand by him."

WHY!

The Democratic-Greeley organs are very much troubled about the absence of one or two members of the Administration of Washington. They tell us that public business is suffering, and that all manner of calamities are daily befalling the country. It is very hard to please these gentlemen, in fact it is impossible to satisfy them. If they are so sincerely anxious that the business of the country should be attended to, why do they not advise Mr. B. Gratz Brown, who is running around the country eating buttered watermelons to go home and attend to the interests of the great State of Missouri? There, there is the State of New York. Its exemplary Governor, Mr. Hoffman, spends half of his time at Newport, Rhode Island. Why do they not advise him to go to Albany and remain where he is so well paid for remaining? These pure and spotless reformers are setting our Federal officials a fearfully bad example. The important interests of their respective States are suffering in their absence, and the people's money is being spent at fashionable watering places and in other ways that the least said about the better. Lawlessness and crime hold high carnival in Missouri. Why does B. Gratz Brown, whom the people of that State have elected to suppress it, dally at New York over his buttered watermelons?

SENATOR FERRY, OF CONNECTICUT.

The Liberal organs were in a high state of exultation a few days ago over the fact that the Hon. Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, was not present at a Grant and Wilson ratification in New Haven, Conn. We are sorry to take away this small crumb of consolation from them. Mr. Ferry explains why he did not attend, and still adheres to his former opinion that Mr. Greeley's nomination is mere "this summer madness" in the following letter:

NORWALK, July 21, 1872.

DEAR SIR; * * * You ask if there is any significance in my absence from the ratification meeting at New Haven the other day. Of course not. You know that I am seeking the more perfect re-establishment of my health by absolute rest and quiet during the summer months. I was invited a week beforehand, by telegraph, to speak at New Haven. I replied, by telegraph also, that I could not. My same mistake, however, I was announced to speak, and hence the disappointment.

I support the Grant and Wilson ticket. Before it was made I had expressed my opinion of Mr. Greeley as a candidate. I have no changed it. By November it will be found that the opinion of the country has settled in the same direction. Make your mind easy about Connecticut. The State will give to General Grant, under present circumstances, a larger majority than it did four years ago.

Yours, truly, O. S. FERRY.

ONE WAY OF PUTTING IT.

"Even defeat in such a cause would leave no sting, while triumph would rank with those victories which no blood, reddens, and which evoke no tears but those of gratitude and joy."—*Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance.*

There is another point from which the defeat or the victory of Mr. Greeley may be regarded. His defeat would be the defeat of the men whose hands are reddened with the blood of half a million of men, whose souls are stained with the crimes of atrocious butchery and of the heartless starvation and suffering of Union prisoners at Andersonville, Bell Isle, Salisbury, and Libby prisons. His victory would be the victory of Jacob Thompson and his infamous associates, who acknowledge that they plotted the burning of our Northern cities and the introduction of pestilence into our Northern homes. His victory would be the victory of every man whose soul is stained by treason and whose hands are reddened with the blood of rebellion.

THE DISTRICT CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The New York *Express*, one of the organs of Mr. Greeley, and an enthusiastic supporter of the Liberal Republican movement, in commenting upon the evasion of the civil rights law in this city, says: "But no law can be executed in a Republican country against an irresistible public opinion or the universal disgust; and hence the law in Washington is turning out to be a nullity." It will be a nullity if ever Mr. James Brooks, the editor of the *Express*, can have his way. Is it not strange that Mr. Sumner should think of allying himself with the party of which Brooks is so prominent a leader? Colored men will do well to think a little upon these subjects. The cloven foot sticks out now and then despite all the efforts to conceal it.

THE DANGERS FROM THE ELECTION OF MR. GREELEY.

The New York *Post* is not an enthusiastic Administration paper, and on that, perhaps, its utterances will be accepted with a little more consideration than those coming from what may be regarded as more prejudiced sources would be likely to receive. The *Post* was one of the journals that favored the Cincinnati movement. For the last two years it has had more of censure than of praise for Gen. Grant, and has, as we think, been most unjust in its attacks. In a recent article on Mr. Greeley it enumerates the following dangers to be apprehended from his election, if so great a calamity should be in store for the country:

"Our readers may remember that not many years ago—about the time of Mr. Sumner's 'great speech' on the Alabama claims—the *Tribune* (it was at that time Mr. Greeley's organ) published two articles advocating at great length the acquisition of Canada in exchange for these claims. This idea may be revived, and if Mr. Greeley comes in the office probably will be; and if it were revived, in connection with those claims which, on grounds of international law, have just been denied the right to exist by the Geneva tribunal, it would be justly considered a grievance by England. When we recollect Mr. Greeley's warm hatred to England, his fierce denunciations of the use of British gold to publish tracts in favor of free trade, and so on, it is impossible not to see that the English question may become at any moment during his administration a deeply dangerous one. Now the English question, if General Grant comes in again, is forever at rest. Not even Mr. Cushing will go so far as to say that the indirect claims can be revived by this Administration.

"In the third place, there is every reason to expect the most serious financial disturbances if Mr. Greeley is elected. We do not refer to the question of protection, though the advent to power of a man who actually advised the Liberal Republicans not to nominate him on the ground that he was a 'tremendous protectionist' is alarming enough. But there is another point on which Mr. Greeley is understood to hold views of the most extraordinary character, which, if he should carry them into execution, would involve the country in a frightful crash. The *Tribune* (and this, too, was before Mr. Greeley withdrew from it) has continually and persistently put forth the idea that the only thing necessary to bring about the resumption of specie payments is to post a notice on the Treasury doors announcing that on a certain day specie payments shall be resumed, and *presto*, the thing is done.

"The gold with which to perform this amazing feat is what the *Tribune* calls the 'surplus' gold. But everybody knows that this surplus gold is only a balance, which is no real surplus, but comes into the Treasury one day and goes out of it the next. It would be no joke to resume specie payment in this way. The immediate effect of it would be a financial panic from all changes of this kind we are likely to be one plenty enough if Gen. Grant remains in office. Indeed, if the Administration with only let gold alone, and neither contract nor expand, in short do just what Gen. Grant's administration has been doing, the elasticity of our industry, the increase of population alone will bring gold to par, just as it has been brought from 200 to 112."

EXIT CATACAZY.

The Russian Government has dismissed Mr Catacazy from its diplomatic service in an official decree which has just been made public. The particulars of the outrageous conduct on the part of this person, which have led to this second expression of the disapprobation of his Government, are already well known to our readers, and need not be recapitulated. The American people will see in his dismissal an additional proof of the friendship of Russia for the United States. It clearly understands that an insult to the Administration is an insult to the country, and promptly punishes it as far as it is in its power to do so.

New Advertisements.

801 FANCY GOODS. 801

NOVELTIES IN FANCY AND MILLINERY GOODS received every day at DAVIS'.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, Hosiery and Notions, in great variety, at lowest market prices, at DAVIS'.

FOR ALL KINDS OF FANCY AND MILLINERY Goods, Notions, go to DAVIS'.
801 Market Space, corner of Eighth street.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC (Lock Stitch Family Sewing Machines always on hand at DAVIS'.
801 Market Space, corner of Eighth street.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!
On hand, $20,000 worth of new and second-hand, embracing every variety, style and finish.
Repairing promptly attended to.
JOHN F. BRIDGET,
1305 Pennsylvania avenue.

PROPOSALS FOR FUR SEAL SKINS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1872.
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at this Department up to noon of the 15th day of August next, for the purchase of three thousand five hundred and forty-one (3,541) Fur Seal Skins, more or less, which are now in the custody of the Collector of Customs at New York, taken from those on the seal islands of Alaska Territory, and which are the property of the United States Government.
The conditions of the sale can be ascertained on inquiry at the Collector's Office at New York. Proposals to be in the form prescribed for Seal Skins.
GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING "GOOD HOPE ROAD."
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until August 1, (at noon,) for the following work, viz:
For the grading of that portion of the road "Good Hope Road" between the eastern line of Uniontown and Good Hope, and the graveling of said road between Nichols avenue and Good Hope. The construction of one twenty-inch (20) pipe culvert, fifty-seven (57) feet long, with head walls of a new manner; also for side walk in such subject to a new manner.
Each bidder will be required before presenting his bid to deposit with the collector of Washington city, the sum of $500, to be forfeited to the District of Columbia if he fails to execute the work, the sum of five hundred dollars, ($500,) taking a receipt therefor as a guarantee that he will enter into and carry out the contract, if awarded to him, in accordance with his bid. The money so deposited will be refunded to the unsuccessful bidders after the award of the contract, and to the contractor after the completion of the work.
Plans and specifications of the above work can be seen at this office.
Proposals should be addressed to the Vice President of the Board and indorsed "Proposals for Improving Good Hope Road."
The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bidders will state the shortest time in which the work can be completed.
ALEX. R. SHEPHERD,
Vice President.

ICE! ICE! ICE!
THE GREAT FALLS ICE COMPANY are prepared to furnish ice to all who may need it (of course, at a price) at their depots,
Tenth Street Wharf, or Office, 1302 F street.
JOHN PETTIBONE,
General Superintendent.

Paper-Hangings, Picture Frames, Window Shades, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES FOR SIXTY DAYS, AT MARKRITER'S, TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK.

J. W. McKNIGHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Furniture, Carpets, Bedding and Upholstery Goods,
1427 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Near the Treasury Department.
SOLE AGENTS
for the Patent Wool Carpet, made of waings and soft, the handsomest and most durable covering for the floors of offices, dining-rooms, halls, parlors, billiard rooms, halls, and it is in every respect cheaper than any floor covering used. As a substantial fabric no equal in beauty, cheapness and durability.
J. W. McKNIGHT & CO.,
1427 Pennsylvania avenue.

PROPOSALS FOR ADDITIONAL DREDGING AT QUEENSTOWN, MARYLAND, FROM CHESTER RIVER TO QUEENSTOWN.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD., July 15, 1872.
Proposals to be sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of August 17, 1872, and will be opened ten minutes thereafter in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.
The material is easily reached. There is no rock. The channel is not to exceed about eight feet in depth at mean low water. The localities dredged.
Special release, forms of proposal, and any desired information to be had on application at this office.
The right to reject any bid is reserved.
WM. F. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"BELLEVUE," July 2, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office (where proper forms will be furnished) until 12 o'clock, m., on TUESDAY, August 20, 1872, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania, of
10,000 pairs of Woolen Mittens.
10 Sergeants' Flag Sashes.
1,000 yards of Crimson Worsted Lace, 1½ inch.
1,000 yards of Crimson Worsted Lace, ¾ inch.
All to be of army standard, samples of which can be seen at this office.
L. C. MATTHIS,
Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARBOR AT OGDENSBURG, N. Y.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m., SATURDAY, August 10, 1872, for removing, by dredging, from the harbor of Ogdensburg, N. Y., eight thousand (8,000) cubic yards, more or less, of hard material, and forty thousand (40,000) cubic yards, more or less, of clay and gravel; measurements to be made in position.
Forms and specifications can be obtained at this office.
JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army.

For Sale or Rent.

FOR RENT—SIX SMALL ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping. Rent low. Call at No. 1311 Fifteenth between Tenth and Eleventh.

FOR SALE OR A BARGAIN—A ROW OF SEVEN NEW FIVE-ROOM HOUSES, with water, in the new central location, and one more north. Only houses and lots available. This is a rare opportunity for a large order; or reasonable. Apply at No. 439 Sixth st. aspect, Central Hay wednesday and Saturday in the morning.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE CONFECTIONERY STANDS in the Metropolitan Park during the Exhibition Year. Inquire at Sayre's Confectionery, 1134 seventh street, between L and M streets northwest.

TRUNKS FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS Trunks to be sold for cash. Price, $12 to $20 each. Bargains first, $25. Apply at the Foreman Machine Agency, 481 Pennsylvania avenue.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A Fancy Dry Goods store and share of this for the new Northern market. Price, $700. Good reason for selling out. No. 633 N street, between Sixth and Seventh.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS at No. 1321 New York avenue.

FOR RENT—NO. 1439 OHIO AVENUE, SIX rooms; water in yard. Apply to JOSEPH T. K. PLANT, corner Ninth and N streets northwest.

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE—The Good Will, Stock and Fixtures of the "Old Bee Hive," No. 246 N street, opposite the Post Office. Large profits. Established reason for selling will be given. Apply at the premises.

FOR RENT, WITH SPLENDID GROUNDS OF about ten acres—One of the best Houses in the District, containing thirty rooms, with stable, out-buildings, etc. For a first-class private residence, a private or public institution, or first-class boarding-house, the location (within a mile of the Treasury) cannot be equaled. For particulars, address Box Office Box 476.

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE, TEN ROOMS, No. 506 B street northwest. Apply to
W. H. CLAGETT,
Real Estate Broker, 519 Market Space.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE-STORY AND basement brick House, water and gas; No. 943 Virginia avenue southwest. Apply 318 Seventh street northwest. COX & DALTON.

CHANCE EXTRAORDINARY.

FOR SALE—That beautiful ten-room House, Furniture, with three Villa Lots, containing about five acres of land, with a never failing Spring of water on the premises, situated in Prince George county, FIFTEEN MINUTES RIDE FROM THE CITY, and accessible by the Baltimore Cars.
Parties desiring to purchase a clear view of the surrounding country, and within a few hundred feet of a BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD DEPOT, THE SPA SPRING, giving immediately advantages with city conveniences.
Also, same choice Villa Sites adjoining the above, which will be sold VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, or exchanged for city property, lots or other well located first-class Western property. For full particulars inquire of or address
W. M. BOGGS,
No. 503 Ninth street, bet. E and F.

CAMP-MEETING TENTS
FOR RENT OR SALE ON EASY TERMS BY
JOHN C. HOGAN,
713 Market Space, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

FOR SALE.
Four-story, ten room HOUSE, pressed brick front; hall, water, gas, bath-room, &c.; H street, between Fourth and First streets northwest.
Eight-room pressed brick front; hall, water and gas, on Ninth street, between I and K streets northwest.
Four-room BRICK HOUSE, on alley, between Twelfth and Thirteenth and P and U streets.
Seven-room FRAME HOUSE, hall, &c., on Nineteenth, between Point and Virginia avenues.
Seven-room FRAME, hall, &c., on N, between Connecticut avenue and Twenty-third street.
Six-room FRAME, on Twenty-fifth, between K street and Pennsylvania avenue.
The new six-room HOUSES, pressed brick front; hall, water, gas, bath-room, range, on Third street east, between A and B south; never occupied.
New seven-room FRAME, hall, &c., corner Eleventh and D streets northeast; never occupied.
Five-room FRAME, in Brett, Fifth street southeast, near South Capitol avenue.
Also, several LOTS in the northern part of the city.
The above will be sold CHEAP, ON LONG TIME, if called for at once.
PHIL. H. WELCH & CO.,
905 F street, Masonic Temple.

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED Rooms, at 320 Indiana avenue.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE, 437 Pennsylvania avenue, six rooms and cellar, gas and water, with rooms, stalls and passage; a healthy for a lawyer or physician.
FRANK TAYLOR,
728 Indiana avenue.

FOR SALE—THE LOT SOUTHEAST CORNER of Thirteenth and Pennsylvania avenue. For particulars apply to A. J. JOYCE, at Andrew J. Joyce & Co.'s Coach Factory, southwest corner of Fourteenth and H streets.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, No. 911 H street north, between Ninth and Tenth wheel, hall and rooms large; cellars high; has two rooms, slanting bath-rooms, with two water closets; Seventh Patent ofen, hearths next floor, at $600, or to J. M. DUNCANSON, National Bank of the Republic.

RARE CHANCE TO SECURE CHEAP RUBBERS of my own manufacture. Only the best signed, endorsed and warranted. Also, a large hand stocking of all kinds bought at fair cash prices.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating a certain promissory note drawn by Edward P. Alstop to the order of W. H. Browne, for five thousand dollars, payable six months after date, as the same is lost or stolen and unpaid.

Wants.

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED LABORING MEN. Recess P and Third streets northwest.
WM. H. ADAMS.

A YOUTH WANTED IN A DRUG STORE. Apply at 1404 Fourteenth street.

WANTED—THIRTY MEN AT $1.75 PER DAY. Apply at Fair or Ivy Hill, near Bladensburg, between Bladensburg and Seventh streets.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN TO take charge of a DRUG STORE. Apply at 1009 East Capitol street, between Ninth and Tenth, Southeast.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED COOKS; AGENTS to give instruction on the Vienna Baking Machine. Apply at the Agency, 469 Pennsylvania avenue.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY UNDERstanding Music, French and German, a position as teaching Governess. References given in Paris, Munich, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Address Box 179 Washington.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CONTRALTO Singer in one of the Choirs of the District by a lady. Best of references given. Address Box 179 of this office.

WANTED—BY A LADY—A SITUATION AS Music Teacher in some institution. Will give private lessons to scholars. Highest testimonials of Boston graduate. Address Box 3 this office.

EUREKA EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, NO. 307 F Eleventh street, near U street.
MRS. LOUISE C. BUTLER.

WANTED—EVERY ONE TO KNOW THAT THE PINKLE & IRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW SEWING MACHINE "VICTOR" has a Self-Setting Needle, the most perfect shuttle in use, needing no a carrier, Needle-bar and works of steel. Agency at Hoch's Jewelry Store, 449 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets. C. W. SPIONE, Agent.

E. S. JUSTH'S REPAIR PRIZES FOR LADIES, Misses, Gent's and Children's Sewed and Pegged Boots, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes, &c. No. 619 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.
N. B. Note by mail promptly attended to.

Lost and Found.

LOST—A ROUTE BOOK, SUPPOSED TO have been dropped in Lafayette Square, or on F street, between Fourteenth avenue and Seventh street. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the printing-room of this office.
J. W. BULL, Agent.

LOST—TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—BROWN LEATHER PUP. The above reward will be paid if returned to 711 Mount Vernon Place, (E street.)
G. WOOLDRIDGE, Druggist.

Personal.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between John G. Lyle and H. B. Arnold, under the firm name of JOHN G. LYLE & CO., was mutually DISSOLVED on this day.
JOHN G. LYLE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1872.

FREDERICK COZZENS DESIRES AN INTERVIEW with the two gentlemen who helped him from the street into which he had fallen, on the corner of Fifteenth and E streets, on Wednesday last. Inquire at No. 1318 E, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets northwest.

NOTICE—THAT E. S. JUSTH, 619 D STREET, between Ninth and Seventh streets northwest, sells custom made sewed and hand Clothing at less than half the price of ready-made sewed, and a large hand stocking of all kinds bought at fair cash prices.

Country Boarding.

A FAMILY WISHING COUNTRY BOARD CLIFTON STATION, on Orange and Alexandria railroad, Va., twenty miles from Alexandria. Excellent water, plenty of milk and a few other conveniences to a healthy location. Address A. R. R., Clifton House, or inquire at Mr. Kelly's store, Pennsylvania avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

Architects.

HENRY R. SEARLE,
ARCHITECT,
710 E Street, opp. Post Office Department.

JAS. H. McGILL,
ARCHITECT, 632 F street.

PROPOSALS FOR WALLS.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS., June 20, 1872.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m., on TUESDAY, August 6, 1872, for the construction of stone walls for the protection of the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, Kansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, and Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and for one and one half story stone or brick lodges at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Springfield, Missouri, and at Fayetteville, Arkansas, Gibson, Indian Territory, in accordance with specifications which have been prepared by the Quartermaster thereof, and which may be obtained by personal or written application at this office, or at the Quartermaster's Office at Fort Riley, Kansas, and Fort Smith, Arkansas, and the Post Quartermaster at Fort Gibson.
The proposals must include all extra work necessary, such as increased foundation, &c., to build the present walls of the full specified height.
Bids to be made separately for each lodge and fence or wall, and must be accompanied by the guarantee of two persons of known responsibility, that the bidder will enter into contract if awarded to him, and furnish proper security.
Bidders must be present personally, or by a representative, at the opening of the bids.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
JAMES M. MOORE,
Major and Quartermaster, Acting Chief Q. M., Dept. No.

Financial.

WASHINGTON CITY SAVINGS BANK.
Owner Ninth street and Louisiana avenue.
PAYS FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DEPOSITS. Interest commences from date of deposit. $10 deposits made and drawn at will. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
J. A. ROFF, President.
J. H. SQUIER. GEN. ABIRAM B. ROOT, Late Cap. Int. Rev., Buffalo, N. Y.

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OF
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(Opposite Willard's Hotel,)
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We solicit deposits of business firms, on which we pay six per cent. interest on daily balances, rendering accounts monthly.
We pay eight per cent. interest on time deposits of one month, interest paid monthly or carried to depositor's credit.
All deposits payable on demand.
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The pay of officers of the Army and Navy cashed in advance at reasonable rates. Officers in the Army whitling accounts cashed can make them out in the usual way, indorsed over once on the outside near the bottom, and by mail, and draft will be forwarded by return mail.

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BUY AND SELL FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
AND ISSUE
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The Large and Continuous Sale of Northern Pacific 7.30 Gold Bonds in this Country and Europe, where they have a Recognized Standing on all the Bourses, Guarantees the Early Completion of the Entire Line of Road.

The popularity of the Bonds is due to the fact that they are based upon the amplest security, being a FIRST AND ONLY mortgage upon the road, and, in addition, upon over

Fifty Million Acres of Land,

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