National Republican.

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

Largest Circulation of Any Morning Paper in the District of Columbia.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING (Sundays excepted) BY W. J. MURTAGH, Northeast corner of Tenth and D streets, (Frontier Pennsylvania avenue,) and is furnished to subscribers (in carriers) at 50 cents per month.

Mail subscribers, $6.00 per year; $3.00 for six months; and $1.00 for three months, invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Twenty-five cents per line. Advertisements under the head of "For Sale or Rent," "Wanted," "Lost and Found," and "Personal," twelve and a half cents per line.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN.

Is published every Saturday morning, and is furnished to subscribers at the following rates: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; single copies in wrappers, 5 cents.

☞ 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.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,
HORTON P. CHIPMAN.

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.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The returns from North Carolina which we print this morning indicate considerable Republican gains in many of the counties. The contest is being narrowed down to hundreds. The official count may, after all, give the victory to the Republicans. The five thousand Democratic majority of two years ago has been reduced to less than a thousand, according to the returns now in, with a loss in the Legislature of upwards of twenty members.

A SLANDERER ANSWERED.

In shameless slander and [illegible] defamation on the part of the organs and orators that are conducting Horace Greeley's campaign the present canvass has never been surpassed in our political history. If calumny and misrepresentation can carry a Presidential election Mr. Greeley will certainly be elected, for in that particular accomplishment his immediate representatives, friends and adherents have reached a degree of perfection that cannot be equaled. Day after day newspapers, that have hitherto enjoyed a reputation for common decency, if not for respectability, attack Gen. Grant with a malignity and a venom that is a disgrace to our civilization and our Christianity. The *Tribune*, that was once edited by the Hildreths, the Ripleys, the Congdons, and the Fallers, has become a literary sewer, through which is disseminated all the political malice and poison of the continent. The princely revenues that it has drawn from the Republican party are used to vilify and calumniate that party and turn it over into the hands of its hereditary enemies. Its columns reek with abuse of the true and tried Republican leaders who will not be dragged into the support of its ex-editor, who will not prove traitors to the cause by which they have so gallantly stood through so many years of obloquy, reproach and bloody warfare. The soldier that conquered the rebellion, that has written his name in imperishable history as the savior of his country, is denounced in language that is scarce applied to the vilest characters, while the statesmen of the republic who carried the nation through the greatest revolution of the nineteenth century, whose names will go down to posterity with those of the founders of our country, are treated like so many wild animals that should be hunted down and shot.

The Liberal Republican orators and champions emulate their organs. There is no crime too great to charge against the men and party that they have abandoned. Mr. Sumner has entered the lists in a spirit of malevolence and bitterness that pains his friends and shocks those who have followed him in the past. The spectacle of Charles Sumner writing his name in history as the slanderer of the greatest soldier of the age, whose genius and whose sword wrought out in the blood and the smoke of a hundred battle-fields the grand problems and ideas that the Massachusetts Senator had for a life-time been contending for, is certainly a strange and almost unaccountable event. The soldier of fortune from the banks of the Rhine, who has been made all that he is by the Republican party, who has been caressed and fondled as no man has been caressed, made a general of our armies when he was scarcely fitted to be a corporal, a Senator when his claims scarcely entitled him to a department clerkship, who, after he had failed as a newsgatherer for the *Tribune* in this city, was given the highest place that the party could give him, has entered upon the crusade of calumny with a conspicuousness of misrepresentation that leaves all his competitors in the same field in the distance. The Tiptons, the Fentons, and the more insignificant brood of the Cochranes and the McClures, come halting behind these champion libelers in the ratio of their more slender ability. Of them and with them is another man, from whom we expected better things, whose age and experience should have kept him from the slimy paths which his younger associates have chosen to tread. Mr. Blair, of Michigan, is an old man, whose years in this world cannot in the very nature of things be very long. It is sad to see a man like Mr. Blair, at the end of a life that has not been altogether without honor, and that has not certainly been without reward, engaged in deliberate falsification and slander of men who have not deserved such treatment at his hands, who have always treated him with kindness and courtesy, as one gentleman should treat another.

Mr. Blair opened the Liberal Republican campaign in Michigan, a week or ten days ago, in a series of charges against, among other officials, Postmaster General Creswell, that he knew, when he made them, to be false from beginning to end. Considering Blair's association with that chief infamous of infamous men—Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*; considering that in an investigation which every sentiment of honor, patriotism and public duty commanded he should conduct fairly and impartially, Blair allied himself with as disreputable a set of scoundrels as can be found on the continent to lie, by perjury, forgery and almost every other crime in the calendar, bring odium upon the Administration and swear away the character of a faithful officer; considering that he lowered himself to this depth of degradation only a few months ago, it can be, perhaps hardly a matter of surprise that he sought the occasion two thousand miles away to assail, in a manner scarcely less cowardly, another of Gen. Grant's Cabinet officers. Mr. Creswell has met Mr. Blair on his own ground, however, and before his own people proved him to be "a liar and a slanderer." Mr. Creswell's defence of his administration of the Post Office was able, eloquent and conclusive. Every charge that has been made against him during his term of office was taken up and successfully refuted. The Chorpenning claims, which have been an unfailing subject of vilification upon Mr. Creswell, were fully and satisfactorily explained. Mr. Creswell showed that he only reopened them in obedience to the positive command of Congress, leaving him no option whatever in the matter; that a searching investigation into his action in the matter by Congress showed unmistakably his entire innocence of the slanderous accusations that it was thought, even in the Democratic sheets, had been forever silenced, but which the pure and spotless reformer, Mr. Blair, saw fit to revive. In the matter of the straw-bids business Mr. Creswell proved that he was the first to call the attention of Congress to the subject, and that it was through his exertions the infamous practice that had come down from the good old Democratic days had been broken up, resulting in a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the Government.

By unerring facts and figures Mr. Creswell further showed that in every department of the postal service great reforms have been introduced; that to-day it is more efficient, better managed and conducted than it has ever been. Comparing the statistics of 1871 with those of 1869, he proved that there has been an increase in the ordinary postal revenues of $9,744.62, or .23 per cent.; and increase of expenditures of only $1,650,511.43, or 7.3-10 per cent., and a decrease in the deficiency paid out of the general treasury of $2,081,965.19, or 31¼ per cent. The increased annual mail transportation amounts to 603,348,469 miles at an increased annual cost of only $1,265,539. The aggregate length of new railroad lines was 13,818 miles, the increased annual transportation on railroad routes 30,670,870 miles, and excluding the increased cost of railroad service during this period the annual cost of the inland mail transportation in 1871 is nearly three hundred thousand dollars less than it was in 1869. The foreign mail service showed an equally satisfactory condition of affairs. While the number of letters dispatched is nearly seven millions greater in '71 than in '69, the cost of the service has been reduced 5 8-10 per cent. Every other branch of the service is up to the same high state of efficiency, and is managed with the same regard for economy and the advantage to the public. The profits from the money-order system are nearly ninety per cent. greater than three years ago; the free delivery of letters in cities has grown to enormous proportions at a comparatively small expenditure. These details seem dry and uninteresting, but the charges of extravagance have been so freely made that there was no other way to successfully meet and answer them. One fact alone tells the entire story: Since Mr. Creswell took charge of the Department, of the appropriations made by Congress, amounting to $18,156,915, he has turned back into the Treasury $9,831,055. The history of the Post Office Department during the present administration has been a history of one long effort at reform, successful to an almost marvelous extent. Mr. Creswell's defence of his stewardship is full and complete. He has refuted all the slanders and misrepresentations that have been floating through the press, and answered Mr. Blair thoroughly and conclusively. When the mists of anger and passion and bitterness that now cloud the vision shall have passed away, and we come to look at the management of this particular branch of the public service fairly and impartially, we are certain that it will be almost universally admitted that Mr. Creswell has done more to advance the postal service and bring it to perfection than any one of his predecessors.

MR. SUMNER'S LATEST EFFORT.

Mr. Sumner's reply to Mr. Blaine deserves only a passing notice. Its chief significance perhaps consists in the fact that it shows how severely Mr. Blaine's lash cut him. He evidently smarts under the rebuke that was so ably and so deservedly administered to him by the Speaker of the House—a rebuke that has been approved so heartily not only by the great majority of the Republican party, but by the particular class of our people to whom the Massachusetts Senator addressed his manifesto.

Mr. Sumner rejoices that the places of some of his former associates—of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Garrison and Mr. Douglass and Mr. Smith—are supplied from an unexpected quarter—the ex-secessionists of the South and the Democratic Congressmen who opposed his civil rights bill in the House and Senate. It is to be hoped that he will be happy in his new company, and that they will labor with him as steadily, as gallantly and courageously as the old-time friends from whom he has parted. But is it probable that they will? Is not their conversion a little too sudden?

Mr. Sumner will not see what every one else in the country sees, that the election of Horace Greeley means the restoration of the Democratic party to power. He is either politically blind or politically dishonest. If Mr. Sumner is, as he says, satisfied that the present canvass on the part of the Greeley men party "must result in a larger number of Congressional representatives sincerely devoted to the rights of the colored men than ever before," it only shows the weakness of his judgment. "*Sincerely devoted*," mark you. Is it possible that Mr. Sumner can be so stupid? Like the ostrich, he buries his head in the sand and does not know what is going on around him. Has he not read Governor Whyte's frank expression of opinion that the Democrats are only "using Mr. Greeley for temporary purposes?" Has he not read Mr. Beck's speech in Kentucky, a few days ago, embodying exactly the same sentiment? Does he not feel it in the very air, and all around him that Greeley's victory means the triumph of the Democracy?

Mr. Sumner thinks that Congress will be permeated by the spirit of the President. Then we pity Congress. If Mr. Greeley shall be elected President and the House shall take its tone from him, then it will be a sad House. It will be one thing one day and another on the next. Suppose he had been President during the late terrible struggle in our history, what does Mr. Sumner think would have been the issue of the contest in the light of his erratic course in the *Tribune*, and of the Jake Thompson report? He was for war when the country was for peace; he was a peace man when the country wanted war. Mr. Greeley has been a failure in everything he ever undertook, and in every position in life except that of an editorial writer. He was a failure as a politician and an office seeker in the firm of Seward and Weed. He was a failure in Congress; he has failed as a historian of the war; he was a failure as a member of the constitutional convention of the State of New York; he was a failure as a Fourierite and a free lover; he is a failure as a farmer, and he was a failure as an editor until he was put under a couple of guardians by the stockholders of the *Tribune*. And if he shall be elected he will be a failure as a President, Mr. Sumner to the contrary notwithstanding.

GEN. CHIPMAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

Elsewhere in our columns will be found the letter of acceptance of Hon. N. P. Chipman of his unanimous renomination as the Republican candidate for Delegate to the Forty-Third Congress by the convention held at Lincoln hall on the 1st instant. The letter is characteristic of the frank and manly course pursued by Gen. Chipman as the first representative in Congress of the people of this District, and will repay perusal. The manner in which he so ably battled for the rights of our whole people, irrespective of party, is well known, while the closing paragraph of his letter, wherein he sums up all other questions in the one grand idea of the material prosperity of the District of Columbia, shows that he, above all others, is the man to whom we should assign the duty of vigilantly guarding our interests in that branch of the Government which had previous to his election neglected us in an almost shameful manner. His record is so clear, high-toned and honorable, his energy as a representative so well appreciated, that his triumphant re-election by a handsome majority is assured. Let the people of the District roll up a vote for Gen. Chipman that will exceed the last, and show by their ballots that his course has been fully indorsed.

GENERAL DIX'S LETTER.

The letter of General Dix, which we print in another column, has the manly, patriotic ring that characterized all his utterances in the dark days of the war. His reasons for his opposition to Mr. Greeley are forcible, and with the exception of the third each as the majority of the people will commend.

As General Dix says substantially, the main objections to the election of Mr. Greeley are that he is politically unsafe, and that he is surrounded by some of the worst men in the country, who have plundered the city of New York, and made themselves abhorred of honest citizens. Their frauds at the ballot-box and corrupt practices generally have done more to degrade republicanism and debauch the public mind than all other causes combined.

GENERAL GARFIELD.

All the Liberal rumors to the contrary, came out for Grant and Wilson in an able and eloquent speech at the nineteenth Ohio Republican convention a few days ago. He announced his preference for General Grant, and severely criticised the course of Mr. Greeley. No man in the United States, he said, had been less stable and consistent in his opinions than Mr. Greeley, and his election to the Presidency would be a national misfortune and calamity.

THE ELEVEN EXTRAVAGANZAS.

We failed to receive the promised list of eleven last night. Instead, we received yesterday a letter, which will be found in another column, from Dr. Bowen, whose name was furnished to us on Sunday night, declaring that they who signed it were guilty of forgery. We also received another letter describing Mr. Greeley's Democratic colored supporters, which will be found mighty interesting reading by the forgers.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND PRESIDENT GRANT.

The effort of Mr. Sumner to convince Frederick Douglass that he was slighted and insulted by the President, as stated in his recent letter, does not seem to have been attended with remarkable success. In his speech at Richmond, on the 24th of July, he said:

What we want, I repeat, is certainty. We know Ulysses Grant, we know Henry Wilson—a straight line, no zigzagging, no double dealing, no divided voice, no uncertain notes in their trumpet. Ulysses Grant is friendly to all classes. The worst enemies that he has cannot accuse him of malice. He did not approach General Lee with haughtiness nor with coolness. They had met and disputed on a great principle. The principle was decided in Grant's favor. He bore himself meekly; he bore himself in a manly way, and to-day entertains an affectionate feeling toward the people of the South as toward any other people in the whole country. (Applause.)

I like the man. I like a man in the Presidential chair and the man that sits next him such as the poor people of my own race, as well as your people of every other race, can approach, and approach easily. Talk about military kings and hereditary kings! I tell you every word of it. General Grant, next to Abraham Lincoln and Charles Sumner, is about the easiest man to approach, holding high public place, in this country, that I have ever known. The humblest man may approach him, and in his presence will be put thoroughly at ease. It is good to have such a man down there at Washington at the head of the nation, this Democratic nation, this nation which has at last settled down upon the broad principle of the Declaration of Independence, that all men—all men, not a part of them—are created equal. I say it is good to have a man of that sort.

In his speech at Raleigh, North Carolina, Mr. Douglass, in speaking of "voting for Greeley," said:

Ask me to insult my mother, to spit in the face of my sister, to stamp on the grave of my father, but ask me not to cast a vote which will in any way cast the faintest possible shadow of a doubt upon this freedom which has been achieved, at such terrible cost. It is dearer than life to me. Now, after ten years of passion, of fire, wrath, and fury, then years of fierce sanguinary rebellion, what we want is peace—peace, security, quiet. How shall we have it? How can we have it, unless we have this man, a sober, quiet, unimpassioned, clear headed, clear-sighted man at the helm of State? Such a man we have in Ulysses S. Grant, (tremendous applause) a man we can say with clear conscience, and feel that he has "malice toward none and charity toward all." I know Ulysses S. Grant. I may seem to you a boast on my part that I, a negro that I, who has never enjoyed the privilege to be an acquaintance of the President of the United States. Yet I am.

And let me tell you another thing: I never was received by any President of the United States with more kindness, more cordiality, I may say with more confidence—never tell more at home in the presence of my gentlemen—than I have in the presence of Ulysses S. Grant. He is a good man, a true man, a steady man. You know what he is to-day, what he was yesterday, and what he will be to-morrow, for he does not turn with every wind of doctrine, and for that reason we want him. For that reason I am going for him, and for that every colored man and every white man in this glorious Old Dominion should go for him. But is it safe? you won't go back on your old friend Greeley. You won't desert, can't desert Horace Greeley. Our answer is, that Horace Greeley has deserted us; he deserted the party which has made the country what it is, and is asking us to do the same. No, I am no deserter. When a man leaves you it is your duty to stick to principle, instead of to the man.

MR. GREELEY'S TRUE AND TRUSTED FRIEND.

The Hon. Benjamin F. Camp, Mr. Greeley's life long and devoted friend, has turned up again, as usual, in connection with a little financial transaction. A few days ago the Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle* printed the following instructive paragraph:

"Something over a year since the publisher of the New York *Tribune*, Sam. Sinclair, told Surveyor Wakeman, of New York, that the *Tribune* would cease its attack on Grant if Boutwell would pay a cotton claim of $22,000 to one Camp. Wakeman asked why the *Tribune* was so solicitous for Camp. Sinclair said it was because Camp owed Mr. Greeley $21,000 for which he had no security but the claim, and that Boutwell's failure to pay it, therefore, had irritated Mr. Greeley very much. Wakeman went on to Washington and tried Mr. Boutwell on, but it was no go, and hence the *Tribune's* tears.

"I have in these letters attempted to show that Mr. Greeley was nominated by the sharp politicians, despite the press, and that these same gamesters will as easily overthrow the syndicate at Washington as it did at Cincinnati."

The pure-minded reform publisher of the *Tribune*, Mr. Samuel Sinclair, replies to the above in the following terse and guarded note:

NEW YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW YORK, July 29, 1872.

The Times and Chronicle, Cincinnati:

A friend has called my attention to the above paragraph in your paper of the 25th instant. I assure you there is not a word of truth in it, so far as I am concerned. I will thank you to withdraw the statement.

Yours, &c., SAMUEL SINCLAIR.

How many things are Camp and Greeley in any way? We were under the impression that their operations were confined entirely to gun contracts, but now it seems that there is a cotton operation. Sam. Sinclair says that there is not a word of truth in it, *so far as he is concerned*. But how about Mr. Greeley? He has made no denial yet. If Mr. Greeley is elected President all Camp's claims will be paid, and both Mr. Greeley and himself will make a comfortable thing out of them. May the Lord protect the Treasury from Camp and Greeley. We guess the old man will have that gold out if he ever gets the chance.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

Our Republican exchanges speak in the kindest terms of General Chipman, and heartily approve the work of the late convention. The Washington correspondents, who have had a good opportunity of judging of General Chipman's course in Congress, and who thoroughly appreciate the difficulties he had to contend against, all heartily indorse him. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

"The nomination of Gen. Chipman as Delegate to Congress from this District was unanimous, and the convention also strongly indorsed Grant and Wilson. The platform is able and positive on all points, declaring, among other things, that 'we reject as utterly untenable the idea that the mission of the Republican party has become the instrument of one man and his personal pill,' and that the time had arrived when we should clasp hands across the bloody chasm of the late rebellion. The indications are now that there will ultimately be but two candidates for Congress—Chipman and Lo Barnes, or some other Greeley representative."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *City Item* writes:

"The Republican convention of the District yesterday indorsed Gen. N. P. Chipman's course as Delegate in Congress in behalf of the interests of the District, and complimented him by a unanimous vote for renomination. Gen. Chipman is a bright, honest, popular gentleman. He possesses the confidence of the people, and will certainly be elected. It would be a pity, to oblige a caucus, to dispense with the services of one so pure and gifted and deserving. The best people of the District are for him.

MR. HENDRICKS AS A REPOTIST.

When all other charges fail against General Grant, the Greeley organs and orators fall back upon the charge of nepotism. Exactly what Mr. Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Indiana, did in this direction, when he had the opportunity, was well shown by the Hon. Godlove S. Orth, in a speech a few days ago, as follows:

1. When Thomas A. Hendricks represented the Shelbyville district in Congress, I find that his father was appointed as visitor to the military school at West Point.

2. I find that while the aforesaid Thomas A. Hendricks was in Congress from that district, his cousin, another or other, his brother-in-law, Joshua Morgan, was appointed postmaster at Shelbyville.

3. I find that while the aforesaid Thomas A. Hendricks was commissioner of the General Land Office under James Buchanan, none less or other than his brother, John Hendricks, was appointed postmaster at Shelbyville.

4. I find that during the administration of Andy Johnson, when, to my certain knowledge, Thomas A. Hendricks controlled the political patronage of this State, the aforesaid John Hendricks was again appointed postmaster at Shelbyville.

5. I find that when Mr. Hendricks was commissioner of the general land office he appointed a brother of his, by the name of James Hendricks, to a prominent clerkship in the land office at Washington.

6. I find, furthermore, that Thomas A. Hendricks has a relative by the name of Dr. S. S. Day, whom he had appointed to take charge of some matters connected with the public lands in Minnesota.

Now, then, fellow-citizens, if it is wrong in Gen. Grant, out of sixty odd thousand offices, to put six of his relatives in office, is it right for Thomas A. Hendricks to provide comfortable positions for an equal number of his relatives? No much for this question of nepotism.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Orig'n of the Names of the States.

There is much that is interesting in the study of the origin of the names of the States of the Union, as they are derived from a variety of sources. To begin in the geographical order we first have Maine, which takes its name from the province of Maine, in France, and was so called in compliment to the Queen of Charles I., Henrietta, who owned that province. New Hampshire, first called Laconia, from Hampshire, England. Vermont from the Green Mountains (French *vert* *mont*.) Massachusetts from the Indian language, signifying "The country about the great hill." Rhode Island got its name from the fancied resemblance of the island to that of Rhodes in the ancient Levant. Connecticut's name was Mahegan, spelled originally Quon-eh-ta-cut, signifying "a long river." New York was so named as a compliment to the Duke of York, whose brother Charles II. granted him that territory. New Jersey was named by one of its original proprietors, Sir George Cartaret, after the island of Jersey in the British channel, of which he was Governor. Pennsylvania, as generally known, takes its name from Wm. Penn, the word sylvania meaning woods. Delaware derived its name from Thomas West, Lord De la Ware, Governor of Virginia. Maryland received its name from the Queen of Charles III—Henrietta Maria. Virginia got its name from Queen Elizabeth, the unmarried Virgin Queen. The Carolinas were named in honor of Charles II., and Georgia in honor of George II. Florida gets its name from Pasqual de Flores, or "Feast of Flowers." Alabama comes from a Greek word signifying "The Land of Rest." Mississippi derives its name from that of the great river, and in the Natchez tongue, the Father of Waters. Louisiana was named in honor of Louis XIV. Arkansas is derived from the Indian word Kansas, "smooth water," with the French prefix Ar, a "bow." Tennessee is an Indian name, meaning "the river with the big bend." Kentucky also is an Indian name, "Kain-tuck-ee," signifying "at the head of the river." Ohio, the Shawanese name for "The Beautiful River." Michigan's name was derived from the lake, the Indian name for a fish weir or trap, which the shape of the lake suggested. Indiana's name comes from that of the Indians. Illinois' name is derived from the Indian word Illini, "men," and the French affix "ois," making it "tribe of men." Wisconsin's name is said to be the Indian one for a wild, rushing channel. Missouri's is also an Indian one for muddy, having reference to the muddiness of the Missouri river. Kansas is the Indian word for smoky water. The derivation of the names of Nebraska and Nevada is not known. Iowa signifies in the Indian language the drowsy ones, and Minnesota cloudy water. The origin of the name of California is uncertain. Oregon, according to some, comes from Oregana, the Indian name of a wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast, and, according to others, from Oregon, "the rivers of the West," in allusion to the Columbia river. West Virginia gets its name from having been formed from the western part of old Virginia.

"Officers and Gentlemen."

An incident strikingly illustrative of the customs and discipline of the German army, is reported from Cologne. A few days ago the band of the Twenty-ninth regiment were performing on civil and on their own account, at a coffee garden in the neighboring village of Lohnstein. Among the company present was a lieutenant in the regiment, who requested one of the bandsmen to perform a certain piece, and was told with considerable insolence that lieutenants had no right to interfere with a band when out of uniform and performing for their own benefit. This led to an altercation, during which the young officer so lost all self-control that he drew his sword and slashed the offending bandsman across the face, but happily only inflicting slight injury. The man, either pretending or believing that he was severely wounded, fell prostrate on the ground. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued. The burgomeister of the village, who happened to be present, demanded the officer's sword, and was asked if he wanted to be treated in a similar way.

A report was soon circulated that a civilian had been mortally wounded by an officer, and the greatest excitement was manifested. The lieutenant and several other officers who happened to be present were surrounded and hooted by the crowd, and at any moment it seemed doubtful whether it might not be necessary to send to Coblenz for an escort. However, the Lieutenant was conveyed on board a steamer, and so returned to his garrison. The matter is being investigated, and it is anticipated that the officer will have to cool his blood in a fortress for a few weeks. No doubt a tradition exists in the German army, if it is not actually law, that an officer in uniform, if his honor is assailed by a blow or insulting language, is bound to vindicate it with his sword, though his adversary may be unarmed. The present inquiry may help to decide what a German officer's duty really is under such provocation.

Polar Expeditions.

There is something very refreshing also in the thought these rainy days that there are also polar expeditions in the field, or rather in the flood, all anxious to unlock the icy gates of the North. Here is a list of them with their various routes: Captain Hall is moving northward by Baffin's Bay. Captain Tobiesen, in a Norwegian ship, is endeavoring to complete the circum-navigation of Spitsbergen. Mr. Wijmper is conducting an English expedition into the interior of Greenland. Count Wilczek leads, in a Austrian exploration of Spitsbergen, to be followed by two others. Svend Foyn has a Norwegian vessel in the Siberian ocean. A French expedition under Captain Aubert, with the Norwegian mariner, Mack, is attempting to reach the pole by way of the Kariah sea. Two Russian parties are to pass the winter in Nova Zembla. Captain Nordenskiold has a Swedish expedition moving in the same direction.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN MCELROY and THOMPSON VAN RISWICK in this day, by mutual agreement, dissolved. All persons are indebted to the late firm are requested to call and settle their accounts as early as possible, as we desire to close the business of the firm.

JOHN MCELROY,
THOMPSON VAN RISWICK.

AUGUST 1, 1872.

The business of WOOD and COAL DEALER will be continued at the old yard on Maryland avenue, between Second and Third street northeast, by T. V. RISWICK, who hopes, by fair dealing and attention to business, to receive the patronage of the former customers and of the public generally.

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL AND WOOD always on hand and at wholesale prices. aug6-3t

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!!

I am now offering my entire stock of fine Carriages at ten per cent. lower than any other house in the city, to make room for fall stock, completing of all the styles now in use. Also several second hand Carriages, all of which will be sold at the above reduction for cash or approved paper.

Repairing done in the neatest manner.

JOHN M. YOUNG, JR.,
318 Ninth st. and Louisiana ave.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1872.

Bagging Dealers in Lumber and Bricks are invited to make sealed proposals to furnish the Lumber and Bricks required for the extension of the Hospital upon its grounds.

Specimens specifying the amount and quantities of Lumber and Bricks required may be had on application at the Hospital.

G. H. NOBLE,
aug6-3t Superintendent.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, HOLDING A SPECIAL TERM, AUGUST 5, 1872.

In the case of ALEXANDER DONOR, administrator of John Murphy, deceased, the administrator aforesaid has, with the approbation of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia aforesaid, reported TUESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1872, for the final settlement and distribution of the personal estate of said deceased, and of the assets in hand, so far as the same have been collected and turned into money; when and where all the creditors and heirs of said deceased are notified to attend, with their claims properly vouched, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit in said deceased's estate. Provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in the REPUBLICAN previous to the said day.

Test:
A. WEBSTER,
Register of Wills.
For JOS. J. OTT, Deputy.
aug6-Tu3w

For Sale or Rent.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—Valuable Farm of 500 acres on the Potomac opposite Mount Vernon. Trust established with purchasers. Title good and unexceptionable. Apply to W. A. DANGERFIELD, aug5-2w* Corner Seventh and F streets.

FOR RENT.—BRICK HOUSE, TEN ROOMS, No. 506 B street northwest. Apply to MARGRET, aug5-3t* Real Estate Broker, 510 Market Space.

FOR SALE.

Four-story, ten room HOUSE, painted brick front; bath, water, gas, bath-room, &c.; H street, between Ninth and Tenth northwest.

Eight-room painted brick front, bath, water and gas, on Ninth street, between G and H streets northwest.

Four-room BRICK HOUSE, lot 25 feet, on Tenth and Tuscarora and V and U streets.

Seven-room FRAME HOUSE, bath, &c., on Nineteenth street, between P and Q streets northwest.

Seven-room FRAME, bath, &c., on S, between Connecticut avenue and Twenty-third street.

Six-room FRAME, on Twenty-fourth, between K and L streets, Georgetown.

Two new six-room HOUSES, painted brick front, hall, water, gas, bath-room, bay windows, on Third street east, between A and B south; never occupied.

Nice seven-room FRAME, bath, &c., corner Rhode Island avenue and Seventh street.

Nine-room FRAME, lot 50 feet, Fifth street southeast, near South Carolina 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.

THOS. H. WELCH & CO.,
502 F street, Masonic Temple.

FOR RENT.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room, at 320 Louisiana avenue. aug5-3t

FOR SALE—THE LOT SOUTHEAST CORNER Ninth street and Maryland avenue, 50 feet by 130 to an alley. For particulars apply to A. J. JOYCE, at Andrew J. Joyce & Co.'s Tinsmith Factory, southeast corner of Fourteenth and E streets.

RARE CHANCE TO SECURE CHEAP FURNITURE.—Parties leaving the city, and those contemplating housekeeping, should call at the STORE, adjoining their boarding-house, where he will offer his entire stock for sale at reduced prices.

SAMUEL KIRBY,
aug5-3t 318 Ninth st., bet. Market Space and D.

Wanted.

A NEEDIEST CLERK AND BOOKKEEPER disengaged during the forenoon, wishes an hour or two employment, in an office or store. Is a good penman and bookkeeper. Address Box 32 at the office. aug5-3t

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED OPERATORS to give instruction in the Telegraphing Business. Apply at the Author, 449 Pennsylvania avenue. aug5-3t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY UNDERstanding music, French and German, a position as teaching German. Satisfactory great in Paris, Address Box 100, Post Office, Washington, D. C. aug5-3t

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a lady of the south. Address Box 32 at the office. aug5-3t

WANTED—BY A LADY—A SITUATION AS Nurse in one of the families of the city. Best of references given. Address Box 31 at the office. aug5-3t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as teaching German, French and Music, in a private family in Washington. Address Box 32 at the office. aug5-3t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and Ironer, in a private family. Best of references given. Address Box 32 at the office. aug5-3t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a lady. Best of references given. Address Box 32 at the office. aug5-3t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as teaching German, French and Music, in a private family in Washington. Address Box 32 at the office. aug5-3t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as Nurse in a private family