National Republican.

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

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

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

GEN. JAMES LONGSTREET, of Louisiana, who went off on the Liberal shoot, writes a letter to a New Orleans paper in which he declares his intention to return to the true fold. The tendency of Greeleyism is, he believes, to lead Republicans into the ranks of the Democracy.

MR. WHITELAW REID is ready to explain anything and everything excepting that two hundred and fifty dollars per month which he was paid by Latham in 1864 for slandering Mr. Lincoln in the interest of Mr. Chase for the Presidency. When the editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette* found that Reid had abused his paper in that way he was very indignant. Will Mr. Reid tell us what his employer said to him?

THE PROPOSITION of the executive council of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association to lay out carriage-roads through the estate, and to restore Lafayette's bed-chamber, &c., does not seem to meet the approval of some of our cotemporaries in other sections of the Union. We think the objections are well founded. Mount Vernon we want to remain, as long as it will remain, just as Washington left it. At its boundaries let the march of improvement come to an end.

IN THE NEXT LEGISLATURE in Pennsylvania the Republicans will have a majority of three in the Senate and twenty in the House. The re-election of the Hon. Simon Cameron to the United States Senate is, of course, as certain as anything can well be. It is rumored, however, that the Lochiel chief has no desire to return to Washington, and that he will favor the election of either Don Cameron or the Hon. John B. Packer, his son-in-law. One thing is certain, the Senatorship is not going out of the family.

A WESTERN PAPER SAYS: "Amid the everlasting smash that seals the fate of the grand fraud, Carl Schurz stands serene, slapping his hand on his pocket, where lie the proceeds of his numerous two hundred-dollar speeches." Mr. Schurz has undoubtedly made more money out of the Liberal movement than any other man in the country. Slandering the Administration he has found to be an exceedingly remunerative business. Now that it is almost all over, and that there are no more two hundred dollars to be earned, we trust that he will settle that little bill at the Treasury Department.

JUDGE SNELL, of the Police Court of the District, has addressed the Governor with a view of bringing the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of procuring new and better arranged accommodations for the court. He very earnestly and justly complains of the inadequacy of the present building; of the improper ventilation; of the absence of conveniences; the lack of a secure place therein for the custody of prisoners waiting for trial, and its remoteness from the jail. Besides these disadvantages the court is constantly subjected to the distracting annoyance of the noisy street, which frequently requires a suspension of business.

We heartily second the request of the Judge, and hope the District will speedily be blessed with a Police Court building which will not only facilitate the administration of justice, but will be an ornament to the city.

THE EDITOR of the Titusville (Pa.) *Herald* prints a letter written by the late William H. Seward shortly after his defeat at Chicago in 1860. It has been again and again charged that Mr. Seward, chagrined and disappointed at not having received the Presidential nomination, was secretly working to destroy and overturn the Republican party, whose foundations he had helped to lay. This letter, followed up as it was by the western trip in favor of Mr. Lincoln, must set the story forever at rest. Mr. Seward writes:

"Manifestly, my dear sir, it is a right and privilege of my friends to form and express their own opinions on the great event you describe in your letter with so much spirit and in terms so generous towards myself.

"Certainly, it would be an affectation on my part to reprove them for doing so. But, there could be only one way for me. I think it is correctly held that the soldier, when he enlists in his country's cause, agrees to refer it to the judgment of that country what rank he shall take and what duties perform, and that he may do the cause more harm by questioning the decision which the country makes on his merits than he can do it good by the utmost bravery and efficiency in resisting the enemy. It would be very hard, indeed, if I were unable to submit to the common discipline of the camp, and to practice the magnanimity expected of every soldier, especially when my life has been so full of honors already.

"But I look at the matter also from another standpoint. Our cause is now destined to success and triumph. That triumph would be an empty one if faction should arise among those who have brought it to this consummation. It seems to me a plain duty, to certify the American people, that I am in no case to suffer my personal ambitions to bring any reverse, or even scandal, on the great party which is to inaugurate the principles of the Republican party in the administration and future conduct of the Government."

WHY MR. GREELEY SHOULD BE ELECTED.

At last we find a Greeley organ turning out of the beaten path of abuse of General Grant, his Administration, the Radical leaders and the Radical party, as it is called, and endeavoring to give some solid, substantial reasons why Mr. Greeley should receive the electoral votes of thirty-seven States next November. It is, to be sure, rather late in the day; but there is an old proverb on the subject whose teachings we are not inclined to slight. From the hour that the framework of the coalition was laid at Cincinnati, five or six months ago, to the present time the champions and supporters of Mr. Greeley have sedulously abstained from anything like argument or reason in their advocacy of their candidate. We have heard only only one continuous shriek of fraud and corruption and despotism and centralization and nepotism. Never a word has been uttered by Mr. Greeley's hired advocates about the great questions before the country; but we have been surfeited with Long Branch and fast horses and the New York custom-house, with Mr. Murphy and Mr. Casey and a score of others. When the Republicans pointed to the glorious record of the Administration the opposition shouted something about "military rings." When our opponents were defied to prove that Gen. Grant had been unfaithful to any trust reposed in him; that he had not always acted as the highest wisdom and patriotism inspired and dictated, they answered with the narration of tavern scandals, the publication of all the meanness and filth and vituperation that could be scooped out of the political cesspools of the country. We are glad that our opponents at last show some indication that they have determined to abandon the assassin-like campaign that they have been conducting, and to give us a canvass more in accordance with the spirit of the age, more in accordance with our standing as an enlightened nation.

The journal in which we notice this sign of improvement is the New York *World*. In a recent issue it endeavors to give some reasons why Mr. Greeley would be a safer President than General Grant. And first of all our learned New York cotemporary assures us "that Mr. Greeley is fertile in ideas, and has uncommon gifts of exposition, and that he would address his recommendations and reasoning to a hostile Congress, and could secure the passage of no measure unless it were of such obvious utility that unfriendly critics could discover no tenable objections." This is all very well so far as it goes. No one will deny Mr. Greeley's ability, but at the same time no one will maintain that his temperament is such as to admit of a reasonable differences of opinion. He is too dogmatic. He is too much wedded to his own ideas and theories, too apt to consider, as he so often considered the *World*, every man a born idiot who does not think as he thinks. Mr. Greeley has a wonderful command of sinewy English, and here can be no doubt in the world that if a House of Representatives or a Senate should run counter to his peculiar notions we should find him hurling some of his most select epithets at either of them the very first opportunity. What such a course would lead to we all know.

But the strongest point that the *World* makes in favor of Mr. Greeley is: "He probably knows more men than any other citizen of the United States. The personal discussions with which he enlivened the politics of the *Tribune* attest his keen interest in the character of public men, and the minute abundance of that kind of information which the cast of his mind leads him to acquire. He has looked quite through the deeds and character of every prominent man, and most of the minor politicians in every part of the country." The meaning of this, in plain English, is that Mr. Greeley knows almost every man in the country and that he will appoint only good men to office. Just here a great difficulty confronts us, to surmount which we acknowledge our utter inability. Mr. Greeley has the reputation of being a very honest man, and the *World* declares that owing to his intimate knowledge of men he would appoint only honest men to office. Now, why is it that with all Mr. Greeley's honesty, with his intimate knowledge of politicians, with his wonderful capability to discriminate between those who should and those who should not be appointed to office, he has always selected persons who have with scarce an exception proved to be defaulters, or who were men of notoriously bad character? Let us take three or four of his *protégés*. There is Norton, of the New York post office. Norton was turned out of office six or eight months ago, after he had been caught in the act of swindling the Government. Then there is Joshua F. Bailey, the collector of the Thirty-second New York internal revenue district. He absconded with hundreds of thousands of dollars, and is to-day a fugitive from justice at Montevideo. Mr. Greeley was on his bail bond. When grave charges were preferred against him he defended him in the *Tribune*, and never ceased to defend him until the detectives were unavailingly on his track. Mr. Greeley recommended that notorious scamp Vanderbilt, jr., for office, and begged and entreated that the immaculate Benjamin F. Camp might be appointed to some post of honor and trust. We could mention the names of several others, but these are sufficient. Look at his associates to-day. They are for the most part men who are known to be dishonest and corrupt. Fenton and McClure and John Cochrane, and a thousand others.

We have not the space or the inclination to indulge in these facts and reminiscences which are known of all men who know anything about politics. Mr. Greeley always has been victimized and imposed upon by adventurers and charlatans. He is surrounded by them to-day. They are running his campaign, advocating his election upon the stump, and conducting his newspaper organs. To claim that under his administration, if he should be elected, they would not be the recipients of his favors is to say that he is utterly without gratitude. But there is another point which the *World* does not seem able to see. The theory of checks and balances is all very well, but the people prefer to have all the departments of the Government in harmony. They do not desire to see one branch of the Government fighting another. The Congress cannot afford to be eternally watching Mr. Greeley. The President cannot be all the time watching Congress. The country desires peace, opportunity to devote itself to greater and higher questions than those of mere office and office holding. Office-holders have been the bane of the country, and the people mean that our Congresses and our Presidents shall, in the future, realize that there is something above and beyond it all.

PERSONAL.

— Minister Schenck will visit Italy.

— Judge Richardson will leave next week for Boston.

— Buffalo Bill has been elected to the Nebraska Legislature.

— Secretary Robeson has returned to Washington.

— Tilliens will sing in oratorio in London this winter.

— Mr. John Doe has married Miss Mary Roe, in Detroit, Mich.

— Hellingrave is the pleasant but suggestive family name of a rubber in New Hampshire.

— Mollie Trussel is in Omaha. She is poor, but refuses to return to her former mode of life.

— A novel will shortly be issued by Boston publishers, written by Mary Healy, daughter of the artist.

— A Berlin law paper says that Dr. Schuppe stole 100,000 thalers from the Countess Blankensee and escaped.

— The continued illness of Mr. Greeley's wife prevents him from arranging the preliminaries for his next stumping tour.

— The Emperor of Brazil has sent Signor Venti the insignia of an officer of the Order of the Rose.

— Hon. Clement R. Hill is acting Attorney General during the absence of Attorney General Williams.

— Attorney General Williams left last evening for Richmond, where he will speak to-night. He will proceed South as far as Savannah, and make a number of campaign speeches.

— Three hundred thousand dollars is what Comptroller Green paid for the salaries of New York teachers the other day, and those who do the least work get the highest pay.

— Dr. Young, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, who has been attending the international congress of statisticians at St. Petersburg, is expected home this week.

— General George H. Williams, formerly deputy commissioner of internal revenue, who is now in Europe with a party of Japanese, will return to Washington for a short time early in December.

— Dr. Rousseau, a Paris miser, who during his life was such a wretched object in appearance that strangers frequently gave him money, has died, leaving $12,000 a year to his cook and janitor.

— The health of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, of England, suffered considerably by his labors at Geneva. At the beginning of the next term of his court he will enter upon the task of trying the indictment against the claimant in the Tichborne estates.

— The fees of Mayor Blackmore, of Pittsburg, are now at the rate of $18,000 per annum, and will be at the rate of $25,000 when, a few months hence, the South side comes into the municipality. It is therefore proposed to salary the next mayor on $5,000.

— The trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railroad have tendered to Thomas D. Lovett, formerly engineer of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, the position of consulting engineer of the Southern railroad. Mr. Lovett was a few years since engineer on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad.

— The illness of Gen. Schenck, says the Boston *Journal*, has assumed such a dangerous character that his physicians have given up all hope, and he has taken a farewell of many lifelong friends with the firmness and resignation of a Christian. His only hope is that his son, now on his way from Key West, may reach home before he passes away.

— The Geneva (N. Y.) *Gazette* relates a story of a young officer named Gen. Waters, who, it is stated, was assisted by the late Wm. H. Seward and Theodore M. Pomeroy, of Auburn, to get his college honors at Hobart college a few years since. He went to California, made and lost two fortunes, and finally located a mining claim at Shelbourne, Nevada. When it was found to him he convened the last counsel of his former benefactors, Seward and Pomeroy, to return a share of their early kindness. The story goes that the lucky miner has sold his part of the mine for $400,000, while $40,000 has been placed to the credit of Messrs. Seward and Pomeroy.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1872.

General Orders No. 90.

I. The following decision of the Judge Advocate General, indorsed upon certain records of Courts Martial, is approved by the Secretary of War, and published for the information of the army:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, Oct. 7, 1872.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, through the Adjutant General, and attention invited to the illegality of so much of the sentences in the accompanying cases as repose authority in the Department Commander to fix the date of discharge of prisoners. The sentence of a Court Martial should be complete and perfect in itself, the power of the court to adjudge it admitting of no division. The action of the reviewing authority is executive, not judicial, and can only be exercised to remit or mitigate an approved sentence, which must be fixed and definite in its provisions.

The obvious motive of the course pursued in these cases—to give prisoners on their discharge from custody a small sum for their immediate support—is praiseworthy and humane, but its legality cannot be questioned.

(Signed) J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate General.

II. A sentence by Court Martial adjudging a dishonorable discharge to take effect at such period in a term of confinement as shall be designated by the reviewing officer is contrary to law—as being a delegation of a portion of the judicial power to determine the measure of punishment; it is therefore directed that hereafter no sentence in such a form shall be confirmed.

By order of the Secretary of War:
WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1872.

General Order, No. 186.

The following named persons, members of the crew of the United States steamship Colorado, who were conspicuous for gallantry in the capture of the Corean forts, June 11, 1871, are hereby awarded medals of honor—the report of their distinguished conduct not having been received at the Department when General Order No. 189 was issued:

James F. Merton, landsman, and a member of Company D, who was severely wounded in the arm while trying to force his way into the fort.

William F. Lukes, landsman, and a member of Company D, who received a severe cut over the head while fighting inside the fort.

Both of the above-named persons are specially mentioned by their commanding officers as conspicuous for coolness and bravery during the desperate fight.

The persons named below, members of the crew of the U. S. S. Colorado, have been specially reported by their commanding officers as entitled to great credit for good and brave conduct on the occasion of the capture of the Corean Fort, though not recommended for the higher distinction of Medals of Honor:

COMPANY C.

Albert Charlotte and George West, captains of the after-guard; William H. Owens, John Corcoran, John Shenkel, James Stilling and Edward Anderson, seamen; Charles H. Morton, ordinary seaman, and William S. Merritt, landsman.

COMPANY D.

Thomas Stevens, (2d.) boatswain's mate; Martin White and John Lynch, seamen; Charles Wright, ordinary seaman; Peter Vanly, Edgar Crouter and Irving Haywood, landsmen.

COMPANY F.

James Galvin, tailor; Alexander Frank and Thomas Degan, seamen; Thomas Mannion, Timothy Mahoney and Charles Wilson, ordinary seamen; John S. Risser, John Dunne, Thomas McAvoy, Michael Welch, Joseph F. Beck and Charles Saunders, landsmen.

Medals of honor are awarded also to the following-named persons for heroism in saving or efforts to save, human life:

George Hobart, captain's gunner, and Paul Tobin, landsman, United States steamship Plymouth, who, at the imminent risk of their lives, jumped overboard to the harbor of Hamburg, July 3, 1871, when a four-horse tilbe was running, and saved from drowning one of a party who was thrown out of a shore-boat coming alongside the ship.

James Stewart, corporal of the marine guard, United States steamship Plymouth, who jumped overboard in the harbor of Villefranche, February 1, 1872, and saved Midshipman Osterhaus from drowning.

Alexander Bradley, landsman, United States steamship Wachusett, who jumped overboard at Yokohama, July 1, 1871, in the dead of night, to save Philip Cassidy, landsman, of the Wabash, from drowning.

James Benson, seaman, United States steamship Ossipee, who, June 20, 1872, at the imminent risk of his life, jumped into the sea when the ship was going at a speed of four knots, and endeavored to save John K. Smith, landsman, of the same vessel, from drowning.

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Special Notices

☞ THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a regular meeting THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, October 22, at 7:30 o'clock, in Clarke's Hall, over Nos 477 and 479 Pennsylvania avenue.

A. RUTHERFORD, President.
CHAS. T. COFFIN, Secretary. oc22

☞ KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.—A special meeting for the transaction of business of importance will be held at the HALL THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, the 22d inst., at 8:30 o'clock sharp. By order of the commander.

WM. O. KIRALY,
oc22 [Star] Recorder.

☞ MASONIC.—ATTENTION, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.—The Sir Knights of Columbia Commandery, No. 2, are requested to assemble at their Asylum TUESDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m., in full uniform, to attend the funeral of our late leader, John H. Weaks, Jr. Knights of sister commanderies are courteously invited to attend.

By order of the Eminent Commander.

A. T. LOBLEY, Recorder.
oc22

☞ ATTENTION, CORCORAN ZOUAVES.—The following resolution was adopted, dated October 12, 1872, the Corcoran Zouaves are hereby ordered to assemble, in full uniform, at their armory, on THURSDAY, October 24, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., with arms and accoutrements in perfect order. By order,

JOSEPH T. K. PLANT, Captain.
RD. DUMOUSE, O. S. oc22 2t

☞ ATTENTION, GRENADIER GUARD.—All officers and members of the Grenadier Guard are ordered to meet at their Armory, on this (TUESDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock, sharp, to perfect the parade on THURSDAY next. All uniforms must be repaired immediately.

A. H. RIDDY,
oc22 Cap. Commanding.

☞ NATIONAL VETERAN CLUB, ATTENTION.—The Veteran Club will meet at their Club Rooms, 485 Pennsylvania avenue, at 7 o'clock THIS EVENING, to make arrangements to remain the Veteran Club of Allegheny county, Pa., on Wednesday morning. By order of the First Vice President.

A. H. G. RICHARDSON,
oc22 Recording Secretary.

☞ ATTENTION, CORCORAN BATTALION.—The Corcoran Battalion, consisting of the Corcoran Zouaves, Grenadier Guards and Washington Rifles, in accordance with general orders No. 5, dated October 17, 1872, are hereby ordered to assemble at the intersection of 9th street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, on THURSDAY, October 24, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., sharp.

By order of Lieut. Col. Commanding.

JOSEPH T. K. PLANT, Captain,
Commanding Corcoran Battalion.

Official:
H. HANDEMAN, Sec. Lieut., and Act. Adjutant.
oc22 3t

☞ YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
Corner Ninth and D streets.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 25 per annum; 15,000 volumes; all latest popular works.

FREE READING ROOM.

DAILY, WEEKLY, SECULAR and RELIGIOUS PAPERS.

DAILY PRAYER MEETINGS at 12:15 and 6 p. m.

LINCOLN HALL SERVICES at 3:30 and 8 o'clock.
oc22

☞ REGISTER'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that on FRIDAY, November 15, 1872, will expire the license of all persons of the District of Columbia to sell apothecaries, auctioneers, banks and bankers, bill posters, brewers, brokers, book agents, butchers, carriages, carts and wagons, circus contractors, cattle brokers, commission merchants, dealers in merchandise of any kind whatever, dealers in distilled and fermented liquors, wines, and cordials, distillery, insurance agents, ice dealers, manufacturers of illuminating gas, life and fire insurance companies, patent medicines, photographers, proprietors of bar rooms, sample rooms, billiard tables, billiards, bagatelle, and Jenny Lind tables, bowling alleys, boats, livery stables, hotels, pawn offices, junk shops, restaurants and eating houses, gift enterprises and theatres, real estate agents, certificate, &c., &c.

All parties engaged in said business, trades, or profession must promptly renew said licenses in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress "Relating to licenses, approved June 30, 1862, viz.: "That every person engaged in any trade, occupation, or profession for which a license is required by the laws of the District of Columbia shall, at the time for renewing the same, make application in the Register's office, and shall there make and subscribe an oath or affirmation, that he is not a traitor, &c., &c., &c.

The Register shall then issue to the applicant a certificate stating the particular kind of license for which application has been made, and the amount of money required by law to be paid therefor. Said certificate shall be delivered to the Collector, who shall, upon the receipt of the sum of money stated therein, give a certificate of deposit, stating the amount of money paid and the kind of license required, and it shall be the duty of the Register to issue said license."

That every person liable for a license tax who may fail to pay the same before expiring in the instance for which a license may be required, shall in addition to the license tax imposed pay a fifteen penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each offence.

JOHN F. COOK,
oc22 2tw (Star) Register District of Columbia.

☞ DR. J. P. CAULFIELD WILL COMMENCE a course of instruction in the ELEMENTS OF VOCAL MUSIC at Metropolitan Church, west parlor, at 3:30 o'clock, THURSDAY, October 24. Class days, Mondays, and Thursdays. Terms, $5 per course of 20 lessons, in advance.
oc22 3t

☞ NOTICE OF OPENING A PUBLIC ROAD IN THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, October 11, 1872.

Whereas an application in writing has been made to the undersigned for the opening of a road in the County of Washington from Central avenue to Lincolnville, with the lines of Zachariah Hagans and John Werring, through the said John Werring's land; and whereas the undersigned believe it conducive to the public interest to cause a road to be opened as above described and prayed for; and whereas the route of said road has been laid out by direction of the undersigned and the officers of the Board of Health assigned to that duty, shall take charge of, dress, or bury the body of the person who has died of the small pox.

The interment of persons dying from small pox shall take place within six hours after death, or as soon as the circumstances of the case will admit, and no person who has died of smallpox shall be buried in private or public cemeteries or burying grounds without a permit from the Board of Health, a member of the same, or the Health Officer.

Whenever repeated changes may be desired the body shall be placed in a hermetically sealed metallic coffin, and no person will be allowed to be present at said interment or follow the corpse to the grave except the nearest kin relations; and under no circumstances shall a corpse deceased with smallpox be taken to a church or meeting-house, but it shall be conveyed directly from the house to the grave.

When people are so poor as to be unable to incur the expense of coffin and burial, any undertaker appointed to do funerals outside of the hospital shall furnish the coffin, and in every case shall take the same to the house in which the corpse lays, but shall not place the coffin in the house, or take any part in laying out the dead, unless he has had the smallpox, and properly fumigated and disinfected his clothing. The laying out of the body and its burial shall be done by the officers appointed for that purpose by the Board of Health.

The smallpox ambulance shall be kept at the smallpox hospital.

The ambulance shall be accompanied by an inspector whenever needed for the removal of smallpox patients or otherwise.

The inspector accompanying the ambulance and the driver are forbidden from entering street cars or any public conveyance.

They shall also wear a suit of clothing to wear during the service of removing smallpox patients; and a change of clothing to be sprinkled and disinfected at all times, and under no circumstances shall they wear the said clothing when off duty.

The inspector attending to smallpox patients and the driver of the ambulance shall, until otherwise ordered, wear a linen suit while on duty.

The inspector detailed to attend to the removal of smallpox patients shall fumigate and disinfect the dwellings where smallpox cases occur. He shall see that the clothing is properly disinfected, packed up, carried safely to the ambulance and destroyed. He shall keep an account of the clothing or furniture of the persons which have been removed, the nature of the article of the same, and the names of the parties to whom they belong, and give a receipt for the same.

Under no circumstances shall any article be allowed to leave the premises, except for such length of time as will be required to remove the patient or the body.

The ambulance shall not be taken to any place for repairs, but if repair is needed, a person having had the smallpox shall be engaged to mend it or to repair the disabling.

In driving the ambulance to any point care shall be taken to avoid crowded streets, public assemblies, or crowded places. The driver shall, as far as practicable, keep out of crowded thoroughfares, and shall avoid meeting the sick, funerals, &c., to prevent large concourse of people.

The inspector shall display the yellow flag from every dwelling containing smallpox, and it shall flag be taken away without authority, the Health Officer must be immediately notified of the fact.

The inspector in each district shall be notified of the presence and locality of smallpox cases in his district, and it shall be his duty to see that the quarantine regulations relating to houses having the smallpox within are properly enforced, and that no person exposed to the contagion be allowed to go out of the dwelling or come in contact with other persons.

The inspector shall in an urbane manner inform the people of the quarantine regulations imposed by the Board of Health regarding smallpox, but shall cause as unnecessary hardship.

The inspector detailed to attend to the smallpox shall first ascertain whether the case can be isolated in the dwelling so as not to expose the other inmates to the disease.

Whenever a patient in a tenement, lodging house, boarding house, or hotel is so situated that he cannot be isolated properly, he or she shall be removed and taken to the hospital; and if any person interferes with the execution of this order, or the patient refuses to obey, the law shall be enforced against such person or persons.

If it comes to the knowledge of any inspector that any person is sick in a tenement house, lodging house, boarding-house, or hotel, without the proper notice having been given to the Board of Health as required by law, the inspector shall make immediate report to the Health Officer, stating the name of the person or persons causing or abetting the violation of this law.

In all cases where there is doubt whether a person is really afflicted with smallpox, a physician's opinion should be secured before removing the patient.

The inspector shall see that the rules regarding the interment of persons who die of smallpox be complied with.

The foregoing rules and regulations are made and promulgated by the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, in accordance with an act entitled "An act for the prevention of disease in the District of Columbia," passed by the Legislative Assembly of said District, and approved by the Governor thereof, June 19, 1872.

CHRIS. C. COX, M. D., LL. D.,
President Board of Health.

Attest:
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Secretary.
Approved:
A. R. SHEPHERD, H. D. COOKE,
Governor.
oc19-3t

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the "Metropolis Parting Company" for the Election of Officers for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1872, at 4 o'clock, p. m. By order of the president.

A. M. SMITH, Secretary.
oc19-3t

☞ THE WEED FAMILY FAVORITE SEWING MACHINE is now ready for the satisfaction to purchasers than any sewing machine in the market. For sale on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, at 409 Ninth street.
oc9-2m

☞ DR. A. PRATT, GRADUATE OF OHIO Medical College, treats surgery, 411 Seventh street, between D and E, a few doors south of Odd Fellows' Hall, Washington. Half price to laboring persons. Refers to Dr. R. A. Heron and Rev. W. H. Evans.
sep24-f

☞ HOSTETTER'S, MORNING STAR HOSTLAND'S, GALTIER'S, PLANTATION, VINEGAR, MIDDLER'S and other BITTERS.

Bitter Wine of Iron, Peruvian Syrup, Elixir of Calisaya and other Fine Tonics. The largest stock and the lowest prices, at

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TEMPLE DRUG STORE,
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Special Notices.

RULES AND REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO SMALL-POX.

The contagious nature of small-pox is to differ in all, and under certain favorable conditions it is not contagious. It is free from person to person, but capable of being transported to great distances.

To prevent the propagation of the epidemic poison, the following sanitary regulations have been adopted by the Board of Health and approved by the Governor of the District of Columbia:

Every parent and guardian shall cause their children and so do to be vaccinated before they attain the age of two years, and revaccinated whenever the Board of Health shall, after five years from the last vaccination, require it.

The Board of Health hereby orders and requires the vaccination of all the inhabitants in the District of Columbia, and whenever, in the opinion of the public health it shall be, the revaccination of all persons who do not by some satisfactory evidence that they have been successfully vaccinated or revaccinated within five years.

The Board of Health will furnish the means of vaccination to such persons as are unable to pay for the same. For this purpose the physicians to the poor, or their assistants, will be directed to vaccinate the poor at their residences, and whenever the public requires it, physicians will be employed to go from house to house for the purpose of vaccinating all people who need vaccination.

Proprietors of incorporated manufacturing companies, superintendents of almshouses, asylums and institutions, schools, hospitals, and of all other charities, where the poor and sick are received; masters of houses of correction, jailers, keepers of prisons, and officers or officers of such institutions supported or aided by the District of Columbia, shall, at the expense of their respective corporations, or institutions, cause all persons therein to be vaccinated immediately upon their admission thereto, unless they produce sufficient evidence of previous vaccination; revaccination having taken place within five years. A smallpox being eminently contagious and infectious, isolation forms an imperative necessity for the prevention of the propagation. Wherever, therefore, a case of smallpox occurs in a dwelling containing more than two tenements, it shall be the duty of the head of the family to select the most remote apartment for the occupancy of the person afflicted with smallpox—the highest room in the dwelling to be preferred.

And whenever in a tenement-house and lodging-house, boarding-house or hotel, the person afflicted by the smallpox cannot be isolated in the satisfaction of the Health Officer, said person shall be removed to the smallpox hospital, or, if the Health Officer shall so direct, to a house provided for the purpose by the Board of Health.

Whenever a case of smallpox breaks out in any dwelling or place, the warning flag (made of yellow flannel) shall be hung out from the premises occupied by said case, as a warning to the passers-by of the presence of smallpox in that locality. And if the patient be not immediately attended, or placed, on which a written to large and visible letters, "Smallpox here," the law fastened upon an expert part of the infected house or dwelling.

It shall be the duty of those in whose dwellings smallpox occurs to fumigate the house, and the room of the patient, with sulphur three times a day; to cleanse and disinfect every part of the dwelling by the free use of chlorinated soda, carbolic acid, and bromo chloralum, or such other disinfectant as the Board of Health may direct.

A cloth of the size of a square yard, stamped in a solution of chlorinated soda, carbolic acid, or bromo chloralum, shall be hung in the patient's room, and kept constantly saturated with the said disinfectants.

The room of the patient shall be kept thoroughly ventilated, and no other person than a nurse who has had the smallpox, or a member of the family, shall be allowed to enter the same. Persons being in or have access upon the sick and infected rooms, mingle with other families or persons unless they have been previously properly fumigated and disinfected, and changed the clothing worn by them while in the sick room.

It shall be the duty of said attendants to see that no clothing is conveyed from the sick room, which has not been previously disinfected and fumigated. And, moreover, all clothing in sick rooms, or worn by the patients while affected by smallpox, shall be kept distinct and separate, and shall be given out to be washed only to persons who have had the smallpox, the fact to be stated to every person that they are from a smallpox patient, and must therefore be kept and washed separately.

Physicians or other citizens having knowledge of the existence of smallpox are expected to give immediate notice to the Board of Health of every case of smallpox that may come to their knowledge, and to join upon the proprietors of tenement houses, lodging houses, boarding house, and hotels in reporting to the Board of Health any presence of smallpox in their respective abodes, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, and this law against all persons equally with the Health Officer.

It shall be the duty of the citizen to immediately notify the Board of Health of the death of any person from smallpox of which he may have knowledge, and no one except such as may have had the smallpox, and the officers of the Board of Health assigned to that duty, shall take charge of, dress, or bury the body of the person who has died of the smallpox.

The interment of persons dying from small pox shall take place within six hours after death, or as soon as the circumstances of the case will admit, and no person who has died of smallpox shall be buried in private or public cemeteries or burying grounds without a permit from the Board of Health, a member of the same, or the Health Officer.

Whenever repeated changes may be desired the body shall be placed in a hermetically sealed metallic coffin, and no person will be allowed to be present at said interment or follow the corpse to the grave except the nearest kin relations; and under no circumstances shall a corpse deceased with smallpox be taken to a church or meeting-house, but it shall be conveyed directly from the house to the grave.

When people are so poor as to be unable to incur the expense of coffin and burial, any undertaker appointed to do funerals outside of the hospital shall furnish the coffin, and in every case shall take the same to the house in which the corpse lays, but shall not place the coffin in the house, or take any part in laying out the dead, unless he has had the smallpox, and properly fumigated and disinfected his clothing. The laying out of the body and its burial shall be done by the officers appointed for that purpose by the Board of Health.

The smallpox ambulance shall be kept at the smallpox hospital.

The ambulance shall be accompanied by an inspector whenever needed for the removal of smallpox patients or otherwise.

The inspector accompanying the ambulance and the driver are forbidden from entering street cars or any public conveyance.

They shall also wear a suit of clothing to wear during the service of removing smallpox patients; and a change of clothing to be sprinkled and disinfected at all times, and under no circumstances shall they wear the said clothing when off duty.

The inspector attending to smallpox patients and the driver of the ambulance shall, until otherwise ordered, wear a linen suit while on duty.

The inspector detailed to attend to the removal of smallpox patients shall fumigate and disinfect the dwellings where smallpox cases occur. He shall see that the clothing is properly disinfected, packed up, carried safely to the ambulance and destroyed. He shall keep an account of the clothing or furniture of the persons which have been removed, the nature of the article of the same, and the names of the parties to whom they belong, and give a receipt for the same.

Under no circumstances shall any article be allowed to leave the premises, except for such length of time as will be required to remove the patient or the body.

The ambulance shall not be taken to any place for repairs, but if repair is needed, a person having had the smallpox shall be engaged to mend it or to repair the disabling.

In driving the ambulance to any point care shall be taken to avoid crowded streets, public assemblies, or crowded places. The driver shall, as far as practicable, keep out of crowded thoroughfares, and shall avoid meeting the sick, funerals, &c., to prevent large concourse of people.

The inspector shall display the yellow flag from every dwelling containing smallpox, and if said flag be taken away without authority, the Health Officer must be immediately notified of the fact.

The inspector in each district shall be notified of the presence and locality of smallpox cases in his district, and it shall be his duty to see that the quarantine regulations relating to houses having the smallpox within are properly enforced, and that no person exposed to the contagion be allowed to go out of the dwelling or come in contact with other persons.

The inspector shall in an urbane manner inform the people of the quarantine regulations imposed by the Board of Health regarding smallpox, but shall cause as unnecessary hardship.

The inspector detailed to attend to the smallpox shall first ascertain whether the case can be isolated in the