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.

Business Hours at the White House.

During the winter, in order to facilitate business coming before him as much as possible, the President will, from ten to twelve o'clock each day, except Sundays, receive Senators and Representatives elect from twelve o'clock until two each afternoon, except Tuesdays and Fridays, when, Cabinet meeting being held, he will receive by card. The business hours of his office will be from ten o'clock a. m. to three o'clock p. m.

WE CALL ATTENTION to the exhibit in another column, showing the amount due many contractors for services rendered in the Southern States prior to the late war. Much time having elapsed since the performance of said service, we trust that Congress will, before adjournment, finally dispose of the matter by appropriate legislation.

OUR IMPORTATIONS.

The total value of foreign goods entered at the port of New York during 1871 was $378,146,692. For the year the total "marketed" was equal to $361,187,905, the customs upon which amounted to $147,770,989, the average tariff being 41 per cent. During 1872 the total value of goods entered at the same port was $426,513,474, and the total "marketed" $406,032,053. The customs for 1872 were $158,215,802, an average tariff of 34.55 per cent. In 1871 the articles "marketed" free of duty amounted to $28,878,394; while in the twelve months just ended they were of the value of $75,885,035.

MR. CHAS. S. SPENCER, OF NEW YORK.

The Denver *News* having heard that Mr Chas. S. Spencer, of New York, is a candidate for the Governorship of Colorado, enters a prompt objection. We second the motion. Mr. Spencer is a very good man in his way but there is quite enough of that material in public life just now. Let him remain in New York. It is said that he has aspirations for the United States Senate, and hopes to make the gubernatorial chair the stepping-stone to that position. This is an additional reason against his nomination. There are too many Spencers in the Senate, and for the credit of that body the sooner some of them resign the better.

ONE OF THE OLD CROWD.

Gen. Gordon, with whose name our readers have become familiar during the last few weeks as the newly-elected Senator from Georgia, belongs to the old crowd who are perpetually coming to the rescue of the Constitution and the flag. To be sure the only evidence we have of this fact is a recent speech which he made before the Legislative Assembly of that State. Upon that occasion he let the bird of freedom soar on and flap his wings after the following fashion:

"But don't forget your principles! Hold them fast! And if the republic shall go down in the vortex of a useless sectional hate, let us still be on deck, and though her canvass be rent and her mast be riven, let us seize from the mast-head the flag of our fathers, bearing on it their principles—the principles of the Constitution—and transmit its spirit to our children that they may, perchance, crown at its resurrection civil liberty for a brighter destiny! [Great applause, and 'three cheers for General Gordon' by the audience.]"

Now, we see why Gordon was elected to the Senate. The Legislature that could withstand that appeal must, indeed, be hard-hearted and insensible.

THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* commends the awakened spirit in Congress in regard to the Washington monument, and, after quoting an article from this paper on the subject, offers the following excellent suggestions:

"If Congress cannot do any more, let it appropriate public land to complete the monument. On general principles we are opposed to all further donations of public lands to any purpose, but in this special case, rather than have this national disgrace continue, we would consent to cutting out a large slice of public domain to pay for it. It is now manifest the Government must do this work, and therefore the sooner it is done the better for the credit of the people."

An appropriation of the public lands for the purpose would be eminently proper, and would stand a better chance of passing than, perhaps, a direct appropriation in money. The only objection to it would come from the railroad companies and the railroad men in Congress, who want to reserve all the public lands for the benefit of the corporations yet to be formed.

MAINE.

Governor Perham's address to the Legislature of Maine contains some interesting facts and statistics in regard to the condition of that State. The receipts during the past year from all sources were $1,334,852 98, and the disbursements $1,147,544.11. On the 1st of January, 1873, the debt of the State was $7,187,903, and the amount in the sinking fund $1,020,247, leaving a net debt of $6,167,656, and cash in the treasury above immediate liability of $190,000. The trust funds held by the State, exclusive of the sinking fund, are $793 235. Educational and industrial interests are in a flourishing condition, and the report of the railroad commissioner shows that 953 miles of railway are now in operation in the State. In regard to the enforcement of the prohibitory laws the Governor says that less intoxicating drinks are now drank in Maine than in any other place of equal population in the country, and perhaps in the civilized world. The law is more effectively enforced than ever, and "the effects are perceptible in the decrease of drunkenness, and, consequently, in less arrests on that account, in the reduction of criminal business generally, and in thousands of blessings and comforts brought to homes where misery reigned before. If it be said that it has destroyed an important business, and left the vendors of liquor without employment, and their shops unoccupied, it is answered that the money formerly paid to support their business has been turned into other and more useful channels of trade, or into the families of those whose hard-earned money supported the traffic."

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGES.

The House yesterday passed the bill abolishing the franking privilege; and now, we suppose, the journalists and the politicians who have been making capital out of it for so many years will be satisfied. There never was a measure before the country upon which there has been a more senseless and idle clamor. From first to last it has been pure demagoguery, and we are sorry that Congress has yielded to it. In itself the franking privilege was right and proper, but, like everything else, it was abused, although not to the extent alleged. What should have been done was to prevent its abuse.

That the Governments is to save any money by the operation is, of course, out of the question. When the next Congress meets we shall doubtless have some proposition to obviate the difficulty of compelling Congressmen to pay their own postage and distribute their documents. If not, how in the name of all that is patriotic are all the tons of public documents to be mailed? To pay the postage on them would bankrupt any man not a member of the credit mobilier company. The answer to that probably will be, "What an asses [illegible] 'pub. docs!'"

A reform in that direction is much needed. But we very much doubt if the people are in favor of abolishing, for instance, the Agricultural Report. The demand for it is all the time on the increase, and members cannot furnish enough copies of it. The probable remedy will be the issuance of postage stamps. And when that is done, the door will be opened to all manner of petty thievery and fraud. Exactly how the Government is going to save any money by the operation is more than we can see.

A QUESTION OF PROPRIETY.

When it was announced that the Secretary of War had decided to order the corps of cadets to Washington, to participate in the inauguration ceremonies, a general howl of abuse arose from the Democratic organs. "Nothing of the sort," said they, "has ever been done at any previous inauguration." And they displayed a tender and touching solicitude for the West Pointers, in view of the proposed ruthless interruption of their studies. Assuming that the corps would indulge in a disgraceful saturnalia, the ardent supporters of the late Mr. Greeley bemoaned he injury that their presence would work to be cause of the academy.

West Point is, in its inner workings, a *terra incognita* to most people. But in all humility we must admit to a conviction that one of these points are well taken. In the first place, we say that the fact that the cadets have never been ordered to Washington under such circumstances is a very poor argument against such an order, unless, indeed, our Democratic friends admit that, like the Bourbons, "they can never learn anything or ever forget anything." And surely they have failed to learn the lesson of November last, when five States out of six gave their votes to President Grant, or they would not have raised this objection to any unusual estimonial to one whom the nation delights o honor.

To the second argument we reply that the interruption will be a positive source of good. From January to June a cadet's life is one of intense study; study so severe that few people who have never undergone it have any conception of it. And it cannot fail to benefit minds kept at their utmost tension for so long a time to give them two days of rest and amusement midway between the Christmas and summer examinations. And in regard to their conduct, those who know them best say that they are glad that they can show themselves at the national capital as an example of what educated and disciplined soldiers can be under the most searching test. Those who know the corps of cadets know that this unbeserved and wanton insult will recoil upon its authors with tenfold power.

We agree with our Democratic cotemporaries, that if General Grant was not a West Pointer there would be no desirable significance in the presence of the corps. But as he is a graduate of the Military Academy, the idea seems to us eminently graceful and proper. It cannot injure young soldiers to allow them to test their proficiency in military exercises with the crack organizations of the regular and militia services. It cannot fail to stir their souls with noble and patriotic ambition to witness the meed paid by a grateful land to her most illustrious soldier and defender. Above all, it is due to the alma mater of so many of our greatest and best that she should have this opportunity of gracing the triumph of the first of her sons who has filled the Presidential office.

THE SOLDIERS' LAND-GRAB BILL.

Perhaps we owe an apology to our readers or referring to this subject so often, but the magnitude and magnificence of the steal proposed by the bill in regard thereto now pending in the Senate must be our excuse. In another column we print a communication from the advocates of the measure, in which it is attempted to reply to a recent diverse criticism of the bill in this journal and in the Cincinnati *Gazette*. The communication in question is not signed by any one responsible or otherwise, being in that respect like all the other communications that have been sent us on the subject. We have made repeated efforts to get the names of the philanthropists who are at the bottom of it, and who are so industriously lobbying it through Congress, but thus far have been entirely unsuccessful. This is only one of the many suspicious circumstances surrounding the affair. From time to time we receive communications from unknown correspondents, neatly written on elegant paper, and of excellent penmanship, in favor of this bill; we receive pamphlets written on the same subject, full of patriotism, of professions of the sincerest friendship for the soldier and the sailor, but never a name. Why is it? If these gentlemen are, as they say, working only for the benefit and the advantage of the soldier; if their motives are entirely disinterested, why do they not come out of their obscurity into the light of day and let the public and the country know who they are? Why this concealment? Of what are they ashamed; of whom are they afraid if their motives are all that they say they are?

The principal points in the communication printed elsewhere are:

1. If the bill should pass all the land will not come into the market at once.

2. A company is now being formed in this city who will assist soldiers to settle on the lands and loan them money.

3. A large number of petitions have been presented in its favor, and,

4. If the Republican editors do not support it, but on the contrary are opposed to it, (as they undoubtedly are,) and if that fact may be taken as the sentiment of the leaders of the Republican party, it only shows that the Republican leaders are ungrateful, and have incurred the displeasure of our correspondents—the land-grabbers.

We have no desire just now to answer more than one of the points in the communication, viz: number two, which is, briefly, that a company is now being formed in this city who will advance money to those who may become entitled to land under the bill, if it shall become a law. Now, we should like to know the names of the gentlemen composing the company. Let these patriotic and disinterested gentlemen stand forth that we may know who they are. Let us know at what rate of interest they propose to invest their money; what securities they will demand, and what time they will give? This fact alone justifies all that we have said in opposition to the bill. This company, if the bill should become a law, will not only, in all probability, swindle the soldier out of the land, but will swindle him out of years of labor and toil, and reap the reward of his exertions and of the exertions of his family. It is, we suppose, only the forerunner of numerous other companies in other cities and sections of the Union. Please give us their names, that we may know whether they justly come within these strictures or not. With this light to guide it, we do not see how the Senate can pass the bill.

A FACETIOUS SPANISH EDITOR.

The Spanish editor of the Government organ in Havana is becoming quite facetious over American affairs, as witness the dispatch which was printed in our columns yesterday morning from that city. The editor's opinions are of course only important inasmuch as they reflect the sentiments of his master, the Spanish-Cuban Government. He becomes quite gleeful over the Modoc war, and thinks the Spanish King ought to advise Gen. Grant, "Mr. Grant's Government" it is, as to how he should conduct our Indian campaign; that the English journals ought to send correspondents to the Indian frontier to ascertain exactly the magnitude of our late reverses there.

The tone of the article is unmistakable, and it only goes to show the appreciation which the Spanish authorities place upon the forbearance of the American Government during the last four years. If our Government were to follow the popular impulse in this country in regard to Cuban affairs, the Spanish rule upon the island would come to an end in less than ninety days. A firm stand on the part of our Government; or, to speak more plainly, the acknowledgment of the belligerency of the Cuban patriots by the President, would so strengthen the insurgents and weaken their oppressors that the suppression of the rebellion would be an impossibility. It would kill the Spanish-Cuban loan in the European markets; it would give the bonds of the Republic an immediate value and place them on the stock list in New York, and would throw open our ports to the insurgents as well as to their enemies. The feeling in favor of placing the two contending parties on the same footing is daily growing stronger and stronger, and it needs only a very small provocation to fan it into an irresistible flame.

There are a thousand good and sufficient reasons why we should sympathize as we do sympathize with the insurrectionists rather than with those who have been for the last five years striving to conquer them. The Spanish Government has broken every promise made to our Government in regard to the abolition of slavery. From the very beginning of the rebellion to the present day she has pursued a policy of the most cold and inhuman barbarity, and disgraced the Spanish name and disgusted the entire world by her lying bulletins from the seat of war. As an evidence of the interest felt by our people in the Cuban struggle, we quote a recent article from the New Orleans *Republican*. That journal, commenting on the petition of the colored men of Louisiana in favor of the Cubans, says:

"We decided, after much deliberation, that the nation, and especially that part of it which inhabits the Mississippi valley, should relieve itself from the opprobium of maintaining slavery in Cuba, and thus the responsibility of any incipient violation of its neutrality. It was done with some hesitation, and without assurance of any particular and primary interest here. It could not be expected that those who were denouncing the Federal Government as tyrannical would approve its action upon any subject. Our merchants in the grocery and Western provision trade manifest little interest in the abolement of the prohibitive tariff and 'war tax' of Spain on the products which pass through their hands. We took the responsibility, therefore, of recommending to the Government 'the recognition of belligerency on the part of the republicans of Cuba,' because we deemed it best for the interests to which we have referred."

"There comes to our aide a most potent ally. It is a representative of the colored people, who introduces in the State Senate resolutions which will demand attention. The resolutions we published at length yesterday, and need not now repeat. Their purport is that war in Cuba is for the enforcement of slavery, and that the United States should not contribute to maintain that institution directly or indirectly. The resolutions are confined to the humanitarian view. They are well drawn and earnest in their sympathies. We will now admit that the apathy with which the colored people regarded the continuance of this proslavery conflict filled us with surprise. We may add, with disappointment. A great deliverance had been wrought for the people in bondage. To secure it, a great and fraternal people had dyed their hands in the blood of each other. Immense sacrifices had been made, and the colored people were presented with their credentials of liberty, scarred with the sanguinary marks of the conflict. It was natural that those for whose liberties such sacrifices had been made should have expanded their sympathies toward their fellow-creatures whose groans were almost audible across the channel which separates them from the land of the free. We confessed, as no doubt did the victims of Spanish cruelty, for the interposition of some request from the manumitted mass of American freedmen. None came. Spain, protesting that her title was mild, and that she had ameliorated the lot of slavery throughout her dominions, continued to shoot and garrote her prisoners and non-combatant citizens, and to sell into bondage all those colored people set free by the act of the Republicans contending for freedom." * * *

"The effect of this stand taken by the colored people of Louisiana will be most important. 1. It is addressed to the administration of General Grant by nearly a million of voters and soldiers who have aided to place and keep it in power. It is represented by about one sixth of the members of Congress. It is a productive interest to whose labor we are indebted for immense annual values of cotton and sugar.

"To the Abolitionist of the North the appeal is almost a reproach. Has Gerritt Smith laid off his armor in the war against bondage? Has Sumner relented his devotion to humanity? Does he sit within his tent like Achilles, discontented with the share of the conquest which fell to his lot? We have been almost as much surprised at the inaction of the earlier Abolitionists in the expansion of freedom into St. Domingo and Cuba, as we have been at our colored fellow-citizens, the true Fenians of their oppressed race. No doubt the failure of the Abolitionists to step forward in the early stages of the movement has checked the impulses of the colored people themselves. They have waited to be led. They have taken up the line of action themselves. Now that this action has been taken, let the whole people join with God ha made free unite in praying for the ex-session of the blessings bestowed on them. Let the colored associations unite in a memorial to the Government to recognize the republican and anti-slavery movement in Cuba. Let prayers ascend from the churches to Almighty God to renew the miracles which have delivered the colored race in one land from a far greater oppression in another. If the Government accepts the arguments made by the Republicans in favor of recognizing the republican and anti-slavery movement in Cuba, there will be no wrong in manifesting sympathy for the sons of bondage, black and white, in the most effectual manner.

"We by no means counsel any violation of the law, or county of nations, or any departure from our position of neutrality; but as the colored people have manifested this natural interest in human freedom, we leave it to themselves and to future events to determine what action will be legitimate hereafter. If the people and churches respond to the cries of the colored people of Cuba, bowed down beneath the double burden of slavery and despotism."

The Spanish editor may learn from this and other little "straws" which show the current of popular feeling in the United States, that he may be much nearer to a crisis in Cuba and a solution of the Cuban question than his pleasantry would seem to indicate he now deems possible or probable.

Joseph R. Hawley.

[From the New York Sun.]

Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, has in him the making of something larger than the mere politician. He has to some extent made politics a study, not as an instrument for personal advancement, but as the means by which the people may be elevated and the progress of a pure Christian civilization promoted. His views are for the most part broad, and except within the limitations we shall presently note, catholic and generously tolerant. He is personally honest, ordinarily clear and positive in his convictions, and ready anywhere stubbornly to defend them. He has done good in politics already. He can do more. The country has a right to demand it of him, and he has no right to disable himself for a patriot's duties by taking on the politician's harness.

Another $25,000 Picture.

[From the World.]

It is proposed to pay a year's Presidential salary for a painting unknown to art as "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation." The bill cunningly obviates objection by providing that when bought the picture shall be kept "for the use of Congress." It is proper that body should endure such penance as a constant contemplation of this production.

Stanley Hearing Gently.

[From the World.]

Stanley Africanus is being lionized after a mild fashion in Washington. He is reared gently. He is seen at receptions and dinners, and those who have believed him a myth and Livingstone still one of the lost arts now believe in him, because they see him in the flesh, and in a great deal of flesh at that.

PERSONAL.

—The King of Holland has disinherited his oldest son.

—A musical novelty in Paris is a charming singer from Pekin—Mille. La-Siao-Zoi.

—The Hon. Gideon Welles is much talked of among the Democrats for their candidate for Governor of Connecticut.

—Ivory Chamberlain, of the New York *World*, with his wife and Miss Greeley, has gone to Florida on a health and pleasure visit.

—Brignoli threatens to sue the Paris *Figaro* for presuming to question the freshness of his voice and the modesty of his demeanor.

—Paul de Cassagnac insists that Napoleon III was poor at the time of his death; poorer than then, V. His money for living purposes, Paul says, was derived from Eugenie's estates in Spain.

—Arbitrators have awarded the various farmers who sued John T. Alexander, the cattle king of Champaign, Ill., $2,500, for damages caused to their stock by his importing Texas steers and the Texas cattle fever.

—Mr. Edward Miall, M. P., of England, has always during his legislative career advocated religious equality. His friends are about to present him with £10,000, to mark their approbation of his earnestness and consistent course.

FOR SALE AND RENT.

FOR RENT.—A THREE-STORY PRESS-brick House, nine rooms; all modern improvements; on second street east. Price, $40 per month. Also, a very nice frame dwelling on Capitol Hill, well situated, and near Av-nue cars, containing seven rooms and hall; bay window; double porches in the rear, with large stable. Rent, $30 per month. HESTER & RYON, 119 First street southeast. jan27-tf

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME SUITE OF Rooms, comfortably furnished. To gentlemen only. Dickson House, 400 Eleventh street, one door above Pennsylvania avenue. jan27-3t

FOR RENT—A LARGE BRICK DWELLING, No. 711 Eighth street, near the Patent Office. Twelve rooms; fine stable attached. Rent moderate. Apply to M. M. BOURERAS seventh street. jan25-tf

TWO FINE FARMS FOR SALE, SITUATED in St. Mary's county, Md. One is on the Chesapeake river and the other near the railroad. Both farms and in good condition. For a full description address JOHN R. GARNER, No. 30 Liberty street, Baltimore, Md. jan25-3t

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON THE corner of Sixteenth and M streets, 32 feet on Sixteenth by 100 feet on M street; a handsome location for three private residences. Will be sold cheap and on liberal time.
JAMES DIXON & LATTA.
jan24-tf

FOR SALE.—A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 541 B street southeast, four rooms and frame kitchen; a two-story frame stable in the rear; a three-foot side alley; water in the yard. Lot 17 by 100 feet. Price, $1,000, $300 cash; balance $10 per month. Apply to GEO. W. CLARK, 466 Ninth street northwest. jan24-dtf

FOR SALE.—TWO FRAME HOUSES ON H street, between Third and Fourth streets northeast. Four rooms and kitchen; each has a side alley; next to the marked house, new lattice built. Suitable for shares of any kind. Price, $3,300 for both, or $1,800 for one next to the marked, and $1,500 for the other. Terms easy. Apply to GEO. W. CLARK, 466 Ninth street northwest. jan24-dt

FOR SALE.—A TWO-STORY AND BACK BUILDING BRICK HOUSE, on F street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets northwest; seven rooms and kitchen, passage, folding doors between parlors, porch in front; good well of water in the yard. Lot 30 by 100 feet, to an alley. Price $4,500; $500 cash, balance $40 per month. Inquire of GEO. W. CLARK, 466 Ninth street northwest. jan24-dt

FOR SALE.—TWO TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES; seven rooms, hall, water, gas, bathroom and cellar; on Capitol Hill, within two squares of East Capitol street cars and one square of Avenue cars. Price, $3,800; $500 cash, balance $30 per month.
HESTER & RYON,
jan23-tf No. 119 First street S. E., Capitol Hill.

FOR SALE—A FINE TWO-STORY, PRESS-BRICK FRONT DWELLING, with bay window, on S street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, containing eight rooms and bath-room, pantry, closets, Latrobe, &c. Lot 25x125. Terms easy. A rare opportunity. Inquire of R. H. WARNER, 728 Seventh street. jan22-eod

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

Messrs. Latimer & Cleary have for private sale house No. 1208 Tenth street northwest, containing nine rooms and all the modern improvements. Terms easy. jan21-tw

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FRAME COTTAGES, just finished; five rooms; bay window. On Vermont avenue. Price, $1,350; $200 cash and balance in small monthly payments.

Also, three-story and basement brick; French roof; nine rooms; gas; hot and cold water; in the northern part of the city. Price, $3,300; $1,000 cash, balance in monthly payments. WALKER & McRAE,
jan8-eod 434 Fifteenth st., opposite Treasury.

FOR RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen, with all modern conveniences, at No. 418 H street northwest. jan20-tf

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—House of eleven rooms, with modern improvements, centrally located and well adapted to boarding, and now filled with well-paying boarders, will sell the furniture, which is new and complete throughout, for sale. Terms easy. Address B. W. MORRIS, City Post Office. jan20-tf

FOR RENT.—HOUSE NO. 226 DELAWARE avenue, Capitol Hill. Thirteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath and gas fixtures; stable and flower garden.
NOURSE & MIDDLETON,
jan15-tf 412 Fifteenth street.

STEAM-POWER.—TO LET, A ROOM, THIRD story, in Polkinhorn's building, suitable for a press, with LIGHT STEAM-POWER. On D street between Sixth and Seventh streets. jan14-tm

FOR SALE—THAT PLEASANT ONE-STORY HOUSE, flower garden in front, 4 feet side, 30 feet rear alley, 16 inches to a 30-foot paved alley. The shop, close to new Capitol Hill Market, and on the same street. Lot 20x100. 412 C street southeast. jan14-tf

FOR RENT—FURNISHED PARLORS AND bed rooms, 1203 F street. jan14-tf

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, one of the best stands in the city, near the Treasury Department. Wines, Liquors, Ale, Beer, House, License paid, and stock first class. A good chance for any one who wishes to go into business. Apply to J. LATIMER & CLEARY.

FOR SALE—A COUPE ROCKAWAY, FOR four persons; New York build; for will exchange for Top Buggy. Inquire at G. E. HALL'S carriage factory, corner Thirteenth-and-a-half and E streets. dec14-tf

SUITS OF ROOMS—FOR RENT—FINELY furnished, including gas, heat, bath, and water closet, 1214 F street. dec14-tf

FOR RENT—NINE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for families, or will be let separately, opposite the Kirkwood House. Inquire on the premises, 1202 D street northwest, to DR. W. W. BAINES. dec12-tf

FOR RENT—SEVERAL LARGE, NICELY-furnished rooms, at 512 G street northwest. dec11-tf

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME, WELL-FINISHED, SIX-ROOM BRICK HOUSES, (built by days' work.) Hall, cellar, water and gas. Two squares from the new Seventh street market. Price $4,000. Inquire of Edwin Beard, confectioner, corner of Sixth and C streets northwest. jan4-eod6m

FOR RENT—TWO PARLORS UNFURNISHED and one chamber, at 408 Sixth street, between D and E. jan3-1m*

FOR SALE.—I HAVE 153 ACRES OF HIGHLY timbered land, suitable for barrel staves, heavy oaks, railroad ties and cord wood, the timber of which I will sell; three and a half miles from navigable water. Terms easy. Apply to
S. S. MIDDLETON,
Highland Place, Prince George's county, Md.,
or address Bladensburg P. O., Md.
oct26-tf

WISHING TO RETIRE FROM PRACTICE in the country, I will sell on reasonable terms my medicines and instruments, &c., and rent my place of residence, near Olney, Montgomery county, Maryland. DR. W. R. TAYLOR.
N. B.—Further information, apply to WILLIAM H. BERRETON, Room No. 6, northeast corner of Seventh and F streets. dec29-tf

RARE CHANCE TO SECURE CHEAP FURniture of my own manufacture. The undersigned, desirous of closing business, offers his entire stock for sale at reduced prices.
SAMUEL KIRBY,
my4-tf 318 Eighth st., bet. Market Space and D.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Valuable Farm of 300 acres on the Potomac opposite Mount Vernon. Tract subdivided to suit purchasers. Timber and other improvements. Apply to W. A. DANGERFIELD,
aug31-tf Corner Seventh and F streets.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE 467 Pennsylvania avenue, six doors east of the National Hotel; wide rooms, staircases and passages; a locality for a lawyer or physician.
FRANK TAYLOR,
jan30-tf 394 Indiana avenue.

A FINE STORE AND SEVERAL EXCELLENT OFFICES TO RENT. Inquire at the office of "THE CAPITAL PUBLISHING COMPANY," 427 D street.
nov29-tf (Star)

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT AND ELEGANT RESIDENCE.

A substantial and beautiful three-story and basement BRICK RESIDENCE, with elegant BROWNSTONE FRONT, 22½ feet wide, with a desirable side lot of same width, the entire grounds having a depth of 140 feet, to inches to a 30-foot paved alley. The back building to this house is three stories high, and there are 13 rooms in the structure, not including two bath-rooms, one of which is marble, and washrooms. There are seven sleeping apartments, two dressing-rooms, cedar closets, marble-top stationary washstanding, furnaces, range, chandeliers, butler's pantry, &c. This is the most desirable house in Washington, is nearly new, the street beautifully parked and paved, and directly in front is Lafayette square, the most beautiful park in Washington.

The house will be sold at less than its actual value, and parties desiring to examine the premises will be promptly waited upon by
HUYCK & ADDISON,
Real Estate Agents and Brokers,
Office northwest corner of New York avenue and Fourteenth street. nov14-tf

PIANOS.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
Baltimore, Maryland.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These instruments have been before the public for forty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an unprecedented pre-eminence which pronounces them unequaled for their tone, touch, workmanship and durability. They have been awarded sixty-five gold and silver medals at differ ent fairs over other competitors. All of their
SQUARE PIANOS
have their new and improved Overstrung Scale and Agraffe.

William McCammon's PIANOS and PIANOS and ORGANS from various well-known factories for sale and rent, at
REICHENBACH'S
Piano Warerooms, 423 Eleventh st.
nov27-tf

MERCHANT TAILORING.

J. A. ROMAN. D. W. COX
ROMAN & COX,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHIERS,
507 SEVENTH STREET,
de19-tf Opposite the Post Office.

GEORGE BERGLING,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 332 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, south side.
Has just received a very large stock of IMPORTED FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, and is prepared to warrant a perfect fit at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in or outside of the city.
Also, a fine assortment of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. mh29-tf

H. FUGH & SON,
Merchant Tailors,
No. 413 Fourteenth Street,
Between Pennsylvania avenue and F street, opposite Willard's Hotel, have received and opened a large invoice of Fall and Winter
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, of the latest styles.

FOR BALLS AND PARTIES.
KID GLOVES
$1 to $1.50 per Pair.
WALL, ROBINSON & CO.,
Pennsylvania Avenue.

Ten Per Cent. Off for Cash.

EVENING DRESS GOODS.
Spanglied Tarlatans, all colors.
White Tarlatans, all prices.
Black Tarlatans, all prices.
Colored Tarlatans, all prices.
French and Swiss Muslins.
Also, a lot of Very Superior
LUPIN'S WHITE SILK AND WOOL BAREGE, two yards wide, at 75 cents and $1 per yard; a beautiful article for an evening dress.
One Price Only.
TEN PER CENT. OFF FOR CASH.
jan28-6t W. M. SHUSTER & BRO.,
919 Pennsylvania avenue.

LADIES' GOODS.

801 LACES. 801

JUST RECEIVED AT
DAVIS',
801 MARKET SPACE:
Point de Applique, Point Gauze and Black English Thread LACE FLOUNCES from $12 to $30 per yard.
Point de Applique and Point Gauze LACES from $2 to $20 per yard.
Point de Applique and Point Gauze Lace HANDKERCHIEFS from $5 to $10 each.
Point de Applique and Point Gauze COLLARS from $2 to $10 each.
The above goods are a special consignment, and will be sold at the very lowest CASH prices, at
DAVIS',
jan22 801 Market Space, corner of Eighth street.

Furnishing and Fancy GOODS,
CRAPE VEILS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,
BLACKENED, STIFFENED AND BEGRIMMED, TO EQUAL NEW.
W. H. FEARSON,
aug15-6m Cor. Penn. avenue and Twenty-fifth st.

WANTS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, to work on shares, on a farm of his own; a good hand. Good home and contributings on the place. Must come well recommended. One who understands fruit-raising preferred. Apply to WILLIAM SMITH, 314 Ninth street. jan26-6t

EUREKA EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, NO. 507 Eleventh street, near Ketcher.
feb1-tf MRS. LOUISE C. BUTLER.

WANTED—THE PUBLIC TO KNOW THAT Hampkins' German Comet Mixture will cure coughs and colds far exceeding any other remedy. Give it a trial. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents. Depot corner of Third and East Capitol streets northeast. feb4-tf

E. S. JUSTH PAYS FAIR PRICES FOR LADIES', Gent's, and Children's Second-Hand Clothing, Under Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c. No. 619 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.
N. B.—Notes by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—EVERY ONE TO KNOW THAT the popular sewing Machine "VICTOR" has its needle self-setting, the most perfect shuttle in use, resting on a carrier; needle-bar and works of steel; easy running, simple and durable; the most desirable machine for all work in use. Agency No. 468 Pennsylvania avenue, between Fourand-a-half and Sixth streets.
T. W. SPICER, Agent.

PERSONAL

MERCANTILE AGENCY,
No. 622 E Street.

The business of said Agency is to publish once per month the names of all parties who are bad pays.

Information furnished to Dealers, Landlords and others in relation to the standing of all
CONSUMERS AND TENANTS OF THIS DISTRICT.
jan22-tf

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RESUME HIS office hours in Washington, 1208 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets northwest, again every WEDNESDAY, from 11 and 3 o'clock, commencing January 8.
PROF. O. BEULINO,
Surgeon in charge of the Maryland Eye and Ear Institute, Baltimore. jan10-tf

$75,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL estate security, in sums of $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, $10,000, $20,000 or $30,000 (or any intermediate sum) for one, or more years.
M. ROHR,
jan1-eod6m 512 Seventh street.

REMOVAL.
WM. A. POOR & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BROKERS,
Have removed from Federal Block to No. 1412 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willard's hotel. Several Offices for Rent. jan1-tf

Dr. Flodoardo Howard
Has removed his
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE TO
No. 617 F street northwest.
dec6-tf

LARGE INTEREST ON MONEY.
CHICAGO.
THE MUTUAL TRUST CO.,
Capital, $300,000,
(Special Charter of the State of Illinois.)
President, THOS. B. BRYAN, founder of the Fidelity Safe Depository, Chicago.
Vice President, JOHN C. BAINES, ex-Mayor of Chicago.
This institution invests funds in purchase of Chicago real estate, also in loans at ten (10) per cent. interest not to the borrowers, and executes other trusts. Sums of not less than $100 received and invested. Fortunes have been made for clients by the above-named officers; and of the millions invested by them not a dollar of principal or interest has been lost. The capitalists, both in Europe and America, who have put their money in our hands, not a dollar of either principal or interest has ever been lost. For particulars address in person or by letter, THOS. B. BRYAN,
During Winter at 1407 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C., and during Summer at Fidelity Safe Deposit Bank and Safe Depository, Chicago. jan18-tf

NOTICE—THAT E. S. JUSTH, 619 D STREET, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest, sells custom-made second-hand Clothing at less than half the cost of ready-made new ones. N. B.—Second-hand clothing of all kinds bought at fair cash prices. aug28-tf

REMOVAL.
THE CAPITAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO
927 D street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—TWO NOTES SIGNED A. L. Merriam and Kate E. Merriam, to order of Leonard B. Ferrier, one note dated April 5, 1872, and for $1,800 respectively, with interest at ten per cent., and due in two and three years after date, secured by deed of trust. The public are cautioned not to buy the same. A suitable reward will be paid on leaving the notes with Messrs. ROBERTS & CUBB, 7 street, near Seventh northwest. jan28-2t

FOUND—ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO A lady's good watch. The owner can have it returned, by properly describing it, at 452 Market Space northwest. jan27-3t

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return, alive, of two turkeys and nine chickens, stolen from R. G. Wheeler, corner of Ninth and B streets southwest, on the evening of January 24. jan27-3t

$25 REWARD—FOR A GOLD CHAIN and curious WATCH, about the shape and size of a round walnut. Lost on Sunday in the way to St. Matthew's. Apply at 1326 G street, corner of Nineteenth. jan27-3t*

$5.00. LOST, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, (owing to mistake,) on Pennsylvania avenue, north side, between Four-and-a-half and Fifteenth streets, one small GOLD BRACELET. The finder will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner by returning the same to
WM. OTTO'S, Menagerie Bird House,
jan27 Cor. Thirteenth and Pennsylvania avenue.

LOST—A BOA, OR SMALL FUR TIPPET, in omnibus, out of the Wesley chapel Sunday night. The finder will receive thanks and a suitable reward by leaving it at the counter of this office.

LOSS OF LAND WARRANT.—MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANT, No. 82,742, for 80 acres, act of 1855, issued to Abraham W. Robinson, a private in the Illinois mounted Black Hawk war, and by him assigned to Calvin S. Pennell, and forwarded to J. H. Herron, of Washington, D. C., for the purpose of substituting the same for canceled warrant No. 55,087, located by said Pennell, said warrant was forwarded by said J. H. Herron to Commissioner of General Land Office February 24, 1872; said commissioner says, in his letter March 6, 1872, "that the said warrant was not received." The said Calvin S. Pennell intends making application to the Commissioner of Pensions for the issue of a duplicate in lieu of said lost warrant.
J. H. HERRON,
Jan24-Tu6w Attorney for Calvin S. Pennell.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with board, at Mrs. THOMAS', 458 G street, corner Eighth, northwest.

BOARDING.—BOARD, WITH OR WITHOUT ROOMS, in a good locality, convenient to the Executive Departments. Apply at 316 Twelfth street,