# National Republican.

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

**THE REPUBLICAN has a Larger Circulation than any other Morning Paper in the District of Columbia.**

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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.


☞ *Persons leaving the city during the traveling season can have the Republican mailed to their address for any length of time they may designate, at 66 cents per month, payable in advance, by ordering the same at the office.*

IN OUR NEWS COLUMNS will be found a full report of the fire at the Navy Department yesterday morning. It is gratifying to be able to state that the losses incident thereto are not as heavy as was anticipated immediately after the disaster. Outside of the injury to the building it is estimated that one thousand dollars will cover the damage to property, and that ten thousand dollars will pay for all repairs rendered necessary by the fire.

The Secretary of the Navy requests us to express his thanks to the fire and police departments for the zeal and efficiency manifested by them in saving and guarding the property of the Government.

### THE JAMES RIVER CANAL AND VIRGINIA POLITICS.

The Richmond *Whig*, usually one of the fairest as well as most judicious Conservative journals in Virginia, in replying to the recent strictures of the REPUBLICAN regarding the manner in which the demand or request for the completion of the James River and Kanawha canal project has been made, does most eminent injustice to its capacity to understand the English language. We did not intend to insinuate that an "honest old Commonwealth" like Virginia could be bribed, or that a single voter within its limits could be induced to cast a ballot contrary to his belief. We know that the purity of the ballot-box is a Conservative boast, and that the custom which prevailed before the war of "cooping" mountaineers and "poor white trash" countrymen for days in advance of an election always received the deserved reprobation of such intelligent gentlemen as the *Whig* writer. We are therefore satisfied that the votes of the Old Dominion are above corruption. We, however, believe that some of them are imbued with straggling gleams of common sense, which teach them that our assertion of a necessity that the State authorities shall be more thoroughly in accord with the National Administration is true. The lesson thus taught is among the plainest of all the theories which have yet been explained regarding the complexity of human motives. It is embodied briefly in the homely old negro saying, "sugar's better to catch flies than vinegar." We did not intend to threaten or frighten anybody into a support of the Radical ticket; but did intend to place before our Virginia readers a few reasons to show that the success of their pet scheme depends, in a great measure, upon the manner in which it is urged. In other words, we insist that so long as it is under the control of the political opponents of the dominant party in Congress the chances for its success are not so good as they would be under opposite circumstances. We further insist that this is human nature—the same kind, too, that we find in every city and hamlet in the South—wherein the people patronize old established merchants and ex-Confederate friends in preference to "Northern emigrants," "foreigners," "carpet-baggers," or whatever else you may choose to call them. We repeat that Maine and Wisconsin, being indirectly interested in the canal project as a great national enterprise, are not likely to take a direct interest in it through their representatives in Congress so long as they know positively that it is under the control of a State in which the political freedom of which they boast does not exist. Further, as long as the *Whig* and the class it represents indulge in their customary epithets and denunciation of the dominant party a distrust will exist which would not obtain if "Radical rule" prevailed in the State. To be more explicit, such a corporation as the canal company promises to be will never be allowed to exert the mighty political influence which it would naturally wield for the establishment of sham Conservative supremacy in this country.

We do not wish to be understood by this to reflect upon the character of any of the officers of the company. They are pure and immaculate, as Virginia capitalists always are. They would not, under any circumstances, stoop to defile themselves in the dirty pool of politics, but they might discharge the first "nigger" in their employ who voted the Radical ticket. We have known such things of immaculate gentlemen.

So far as the canal is concerned we believe that the citizens of Goochland, for instance, are more directly interested in its success than those of Halifax, and the hullabaloo now kicked up over it as a *State* measure is all moonshine. Indirectly the advantage to the general commercial interests of the State which would follow its completion would benefit every man within its borders, and it is probable that a natural and laudable State pride will induce them all to support it as a measure of public good. The same can be said of it as a national question, with the additional fact that the great Northwest is not dependent upon Richmond as an outlet for its grain products. And right here we reach a crowning point in the argument to induce our Virginia friends to abstain from their mistreatment of the leaders of the dominant party, and to place themselves more thoroughly in accord with the national Administration. It is to be found in the fact that Virginia has competitors in the field, who are as willing as she is that the canal should be built through their territory, and who are even now in full accord with the powers that be. So it is evident that a canal might be built which would furnish another outlet to the ocean than the one indicated by the great Virginia project. We do not "insult" any one by insinuating that they are influenced either by partisan or personal motives when we make this declaration, and we are still less inclined to insult the people of Virginia by insinuating, as the *Whig* does, that they are so dumb as not to be able to appreciate the most common motives of humanity.

"But," says the *Whig*, "all we ask of him (President Grant) and of Congress is to take that project upon its merits, not as a Virginia measure, but as a great national measure, and when they have adopted it they will have a claim upon the good will of our people." Will they, forsooth? And who is authorized to promise a recognition by "our people" of this claim? Experience has taught us that "our people" are ingrates; that they have not appreciated the leniency of pardon for political offences, or the non-confiscation of their forfeited estates, and that they have returned hatred of the bitterest kind for the most gracious offers of friendship. That kind of soft-soap is not marketable just now, Mr. *Whig*, and we repel your attempt to bribe us with scorn. Honey-phrased as your offer, in behalf of "our people," is, it is nothing but a bubble, and one that we did not expect would be offered by a leading journal of "an honest old Commonwealth."

Whatever the *Whig* may say about the colored vote of the State, we repeat that it is ours. It is the fault of the natives that this is so, for the blacks were reared under their influence, and learned all that they knew about public affairs before emancipation from them. Since then it has been the avowed policy of the majority of the natives to repress and retard every effort made to elevate the blacks. In this policy may be found the germ of that prejudice of race about which the *Whig* prates so much and so often. Every one who knows anything about Southern politics knows that a native white invariably succeeds better with the blacks than a "foreigner," when both are equal in the honesty of their political profession; and even when the native is intellectually and morally the inferior of the carpet-bagger. Such men as Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, are shining examples to prove the truth of this assertion. It is, therefore, evident that the prejudice of race exists on the side of the whites only, and that the blacks are ready at all times to accept their old masters as political leaders as soon as they are ready to guarantee them an honest concession of their newly-acquired rights. It is because of the absence of this honest concession by the great majority of their old masters that we claim their vote as ours.

### A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

There is undoubtedly a large portion of our citizens who believe that the present government of Washington is without a parallel in the annals of municipal history; who complain that we are ruled by a despotism such as no other people ever groaned under, and who are earnestly praying for some way of escape from what they call the tyranny that oppresses them. To these gentlemen we commend the following extract from an editorial in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a journal hostile to the Administration:

"The facts developed in the last regular meeting of the board of aldermen, touching the improvement of streets, expose the defects of our municipal management, which is probably no worse than in other American cities. The board of city improvements orders the improvement of streets without knowledge of the width of them, and contracts are given out before information is had that the contract covers a street of sixty feet width where the city has a fee in only thirty feet. The consequence is that the city has to acquire the additional land and pay the cost of the entire improvement. Several cases of this sort have occurred, and we presume the list could be extended.

"In the matter of grading there is greater confusion. Sometimes, as in the case of the Michigan street improvement, the grade is altered after the work is begun, and now, if the work is extended west, a fill made a few years ago, against the protest of the property-holders, will have to be reduced, at considerable cost to the city. This is but a single case illustration of the mysterious engineering done in the name of improvements. It is a patch-work business. Instead of a well-defined system for a district, one street is laid out and constructed, or reconstructed, only to be torn to pieces, a few years after, because other streets connecting with it cannot be fitted to it harmoniously. Of course this multiplies jobs, fattens contractors, fleeces land-owners and keep the taxes at the time impassable. If there were a prospect of reaching an end of this toil and trouble we might pocket our dissatisfaction, but the indications are that we are only at the beginning of a series of jobs that will last as long as the money in the treasury holds out or the city's credit can be pledged.

"One-man power in municipal administration has its advantage in the unity of design and execution which has made Paris the admiration of the world. We need something like it here, something that will proceed with improvements systematically and recognize their relations to a general and well matured plan of operations. Whether we shall ever have it until the city has taken such shape as to make modification impracticable, is doubtful. We shall probably continue as we have done, to pay over and over for work that cost extravagantly in the outset, and which must finally undergo radical revision, all for the want of a thoroughly digested plan of operation."

In the above we have presented against the city authorities of Cincinnati the counterpart of every charge ever made against the authorities of Washington, except that Cincinnati is of the two a good deal worse off than we are. By the way, why does not the *Commercial* pay as much attention to the streets of Cincinnati, to its fat jobs and contracts, and the "fleecing of its inhabitants," as it does to the management and government of Washington?

THE DEMOCRATIC PAPERS have wonderfully short memories. This infirmity is particularly illustrated in the case of the Congressional back pay. The whole blame of the passage of that measure is laid upon the Republican majority, when the fact is it could not have passed without the assistance and the votes of the Democracy. The record stands thus: In the House 51 Republicans voted for it and 60 against—a majority of nine against the increase. The Democratic vote stood 48 in favor of its passage and 37 against it—a majority of 11 in favor of the back pay. In the Senate 23 Republican Senators voted for it and 22 against, while 15 Democrats voted for and only 5 against. Taking the aggregate of both houses, we find that 83 Republicans voted against the passage of the bill and 74 in its favor, giving a Republican majority of 8 against it. The Democrats who voted against it were 61, and those in favor 42—a Democratic majority of 19 in favor of the "grab." In a word, the case stands thus: *A majority of the Republicans in the two houses voted against the bill, while a majority of the Democrats voted in favor of its passage.*

THE LITTLE BYPLAY of the Empress Eugenie, the young Prince Imperial and the Bonapartist followers in France is certainly amusing. On the one hand we have a great, powerful nation, giving to the world, in her wonderful recuperation from a devastating war, an evidence of patriotism and self-sacrifice such as has been rarely witnessed—a nation great in industry, science, art, invention—and on the other this poor little clique of adventurers, fanning every breeze of discontent, in the hope that the France whom they disgraced and brought almost to the verge of destruction should again place her neck beneath their feet. The Imperial Prince, we are told, is going to Chislehurst to receive the Bonapartists and put himself at the head of the family, while the Empress is distributing memorial photographs of the late Emperor throughout France. The dismemberment of France and the surrender of the Rhine frontier is the only memorial of the late Emperor that France ought ever to remember.

THERE IS A LIVELY CONTEST in Minnesota for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. The St. Paul *Press* attempts to give the strength of each candidate with the 112 of the 306 delegates already elected, as follows: Washburne, 61; Austin, 26; Davis, 12; Armstrong, 10; unknown, 3. The Austin delegates are, we are told, instructed to vote for Davis as their second choice. Mr. Irgens is largely ahead for Secretary of State.

WE HAVE CHEERFUL NEWS from Hayti. The next legislature will meet in a few days, when it is expected "bloodshed will inevitably occur," so intense is the party hatred growing out of the late elections. A new President of the republic is to be elected, which is, we suppose, the main cause of the trouble.

THE EDITOR of the Petersburg (Va.) *Appeal* thinks the following is exceedingly witty:

"The editor of the Washington NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is clamoring for the hanging of the parties concerned in the late Richmond duel. The editor, no doubt, wants to make hanging respectable before his own time comes."

A NEW YORK PAPER says: "The statistics of the work done in our criminal courts during the past six months are in the highest degree creditable to the judges." Yes; but how about the people?

**An American's Four-in-Hand in England.**

As all the world knows, there has been a revival of the coaching system in England, by some rich fellows, who, despite articles on "Culpable Luxury," and Tom Brown's censure on four-in-hands, persist in indulging in this kind of extravagance. There are seven or eight of these coaches which leave White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, one of the old traditional starting places, every morning. The blowing of the guards' horn is a pleasant feature of these "revivals," which take one through the most delightful country in England at dashing speed. Most of these coaches are owned by three or four persons, but the most stylish of all, the "Brighton," has for its only owner and driver an American, George Tiffany, of Baltimore, who graduated at Harvard some eight or ten years ago, and was a welcome addition to Boston society, where his genial disposition and excellent dancing were fully appreciated. The young Baltimorean "toots his cattle" over the road at the rate of fifty-two miles in five hours. There are seven changes of horses, of which there are twenty-eight in all, for this spanking team, which gives to life on the Brighton road, in England, something of the vim and dash of its Boston namesake. This revival of an old English institution certainly has a curious feature in the prominent part performed in it by one of our countrymen.

### THE SHAH'S REVIEW OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS.

**Seven Thousand of England's Picked Troops—The Shah the Most Insignificant Man on the Ground.**

(London correspondence of the Tribune.)

As a spectacle the review could not have been finer. Seven thousand troops are not imposing, but seven thousand picked troops, marching, trotting, galloping before you, returning again and again, like the supernumeraries of a dramatic pageant, who disappear on one side of the stage only to appear at the other, make a brilliant panorama. Nothing of the kind can be better than the Horse Guards, mounted half on black and half on white horses, saddles covered with black and white sheepskins, silver breastplates and helmets glistening in the sun, their noble beasts keeping time to the music of the band, and so well kept in hand that the lines remain unbroken even in galloping. As troops the Horse Guards are useless. They cost more than the workers, but they are comparatively few, and are certainly nicer to look at than the Cataract of the Ganges with real livery horses. Then the Life Guards marched magnificently, and military men indulged in enthusiastic applause as they passed in double column. The Highlanders were extremely picturesque in their kilts, bare knees and towering bear skins; so also was not the Prince of Wales riding at the head of his regiment. What it is to belong to a ruling family! The Prince of Wales is colonel of four regiments, draws his pay for all, has the fun of wearing four different uniforms, and never does a day's military work. We haven't quite attained to this, but there is no knowing what the next four years may do for us. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, commander-in-chief of the British army, likewise draws pay for several colonelcies. He is very fat, very red in the face, (like the Prince of Wales,) looks good-natured, which both ought to be, considering what the nation pays them for doing it, and, they say, swears like a dozen troopers. "The British army is so fine that I am glad there is very little of it," once said a foreign critic. It is fine, then, in spite of its commander-in-chief and its ornamental colonels. In the centre of the pavilions were congregated the royal spectators, Victoria's open carriage, drawn by four white horses, being most conspicuous, while in advance was the Shah, mounted on a dirty white Arab steed, not much bigger than a mule, looking, in spite of his pink tall, silver stirrups, and wonderful holsters, like a discouraged hack. But this is no way Arab horses do look. Appearances are deceitful. What they don't know about getting over the ground in the shortest space of time is not worth knowing. Still, the Shah was the most insignificant man on the ground. He is thin, not tall, sharp-visaged and antipathetic. There was nothing striking about him. He wore a black coat, plaited around the waist, and anything more horrid than a plaited coat is not conceivable—except one of cloth gathered. On his breast of this ungraceful garment were fastened diamond-shaped emeralds surrounded with pearls, looking at a distance like a disconnected checker-board. On the imperial head was such a cap as the French soldiers wear in undress uniform, saving that the color was black instead of red. On the imperial nose rested a pair of gold spectacles that would slip down, and, in consequence, necessitated abstraction of the imperial attention. Whether the Shah enjoyed the review or not, I cannot say. All I know is that he looked at the pavilions quite as much as he looked at the troops, and turned his horse's back on the review whenever a favorable opportunity occurred. Once or twice the Prince of Wales rode to his side and talked for a few moments; several times the Duke of Cambridge entered into conversation with him, and was rewarded with a Persian sabre presented to him by order of the Shah before the beginning of the sham fight. His Highness seemed to be immensely tickled and handed it over to the Queen, who examined it closely, while Nasr-ed-deen stared on immovable, as if he regulated creation, and the creatures about him were children, to be endured, and occasionally encouraged. The supreme moment arrived when John Brown and the Queen's footman got off the royal box and produced a small luncheon basket. John Brown is a sturdy, gray-haired Scotchman, who might pass for a respectable father of a respectable family. The footman was resplendent in red, but otherwise resembled the rest of his noble breed. Who was the basket for? It was small. It certainly would not "go round." What was in it? First came a bottle of stout. This was poured out into one glass and handed to Her Majesty. Then came some sandwiches. These were placed on one plate and handed to Her Majesty. How could I see? By the finest field-glass that my two eyes ever looked through. "Whatever are they doing?" asked one of my neighbors, "Madame," I answered, "Her Majesty is drinking stout and eating sandwiches." "You don't say so. Well, she does eat immensely!" It may be republican prejudice, but really if I'd been English I'd have been ashamed of my Queen. To sit in a carriage and eat and drink by herself, with Shahs, royalty, lords, commons and people around, with lunch not long gone before and dinner not far distant, struck me as decidedly vulgar. If the Shah had then and there invoked his imperial coffee-pot and hookah, the picture would have been complete. But no, he turned and gazed impassively, and if he thought queer things he kept them to himself. So, too, did the Czarowitz, a tall, fair Russian, who kept his horse in the background and seemed a model of unobtrusiveness—which amused me immensely, considering the relative positions of Russia and Persia, and how the Shah is nothing more nor less than Baron Reuter's paid man. Never mind; Russia doesn't care for Shahs and their shows, do you know—by the Duke Alexis was sent to America, and is still kept travelling all over the world! Because he was absurd enough to fall in love with a charming young woman below him in station, because he was yet more absurd to marry her, because his father became very much enraged at this outrage, and because the parental order went forth to separate the pair, in the hope of killing love by separation. Now, is it not? The more I think of it the more I see reasons for sympathy between a despotism and a republic like our own. But to return to Windsor. Side by side sat the Princess of Wales and her sister, the Czarevna, both dressed alike, both womanly and pretty. The Czarevna is fresher, and they do say that she was sent to England because the Shah admired her, and thus to counteract any effect produced upon him by the Princess of Wales. I don't believe it, but there is no difference does it make? Not a average Englishman thinks Russia is the root of all evil. If cholera, or a financial panic, or rinderpest, or potato famine, or an Alabama treaty disturbs public peace Russia is to blame.

Well, the sham fight was a very pretty toy-performance, and, as the smoke cleared, the sun, that had all day been under a cloud, showed its round face and gilded the tops of the trees with a glorious light that reflected upon the vanishing troops and people. Helter-skelter, push, elbow, rush for the station was now en *regle*. Would cabby take us? Yes, for 15 shillings. It was a swindle, but Shahs only come once in a thousand years, so why rebel? We didn't. We jumped in, and cabby, having lunched on the Queen's favorite beverage, not only whipped up his own horse, but whipped other people's, defied policemen, indulged in loud and hilarious conversation, and altogether deported himself in a manner calculated to gladden my democratic soul. Reaching the station alive we made two of one vast human hive, and when the train came up we fought for places savagely and successfully. To be sure we got third-class accommodations for first-class tickets; but what of that? Did we not reach home finally? Yes, after being two hours on the road. We were shunted (which is English for "switched off," and a much better word,) that the Shah might pass without hindrance, and before I attained the luxury of bed that night I wished the Shah in Persia. "Bother the Shah!" exclaimed one indignant passenger, "He's a nuisance. My dinner's been waiting for me two hours. The idea of an Englishman's being shunted for that ugly, head-chopping savage!" I say so too, and the only comfort I take in the whole matter is that the Atlantic ocean will prevent the barbarian from bestowing upon America the light of his diamonds. The Shah excluded, the Windsor review was a complete success; and more than ever do I realize the stupidity of America in trying, on national occasions like the Presidential inauguration, to imitate European pageants. We cannot do it. Our greatness is our weakness in shows, and the sooner we cease to make fools of ourselves the better. The moral of it all? There was none. For the coming of the Shah to England, inquire of his master, Baron Reuter. Will Americans take any stock in the Persian bubble?

**Union of Christendom.**

(From the New York Express.)

The hearts of many good men are yearning for the union of the various Churches of Christendom. Some longing eyes are directed towards a union of the Episcopal Church with the Greek. A small number would hail a reunion with the Roman Catholic Church, while a goodly number see no reason why the Methodists, the Presbyterians and the Baptists should not join the fold of the Episcopalians. In conformity with the latter idea a meeting has been held in England, which was attended by prominent men of both parties. What the views of the conference were has not transpired. If they aim at a mechanical union of their forces at "home and abroad" much good may be done. Three times the present number of missionaries would be available under a well-directed and non-sectarian course of proceeding. But if they aim at a chemical union—a mixing of various bodies, and then a general stirring of the whole—we fear they will have nothing but an effervescing draught, a grand fizzing up, a pleasurable but momentary excitement, resulting in neither bone, muscle nor other ingredient of permanent strength.


## WANTS.

WANTED—ONE THOUSAND TRUSTEES, Guardians and Orphans to invest in Western County and Township Bonds, which will yield from 10 to 12 per cent. interest. Bonds now guaranteed. A. J. WHITAKER & CO., Dealers in Municipal Bonds, No. 1427 F street. Refer by permission to Moses Kelly, esq., H. C. Swain, esq., Geo. W. Mckinney, esq., D. Kolb, esq., and J. C. Wiswall & Co. jy10-6t

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A FARM of 40 acres, improved by a comfortable frame house, situated in Stafford county, Virginia. About 100 acres is under cultivation, and the remainder has timber land. Terms very reasonable. Inquire of A. LLOYD, Attorney, 475 Louisiana avenue, near City Hall. my7-tf

ALL KINDS OF CAST-OFF WEARING APPAREL can be sold to the very best advantage by addressing or calling on JUDAH, 418 D street, between Sixth and Seventh northwest. Notes by mail promptly attended to. Cash paid. feb15-tf

EUREKA EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, NO. 507 Seventh street, near N. wants.
MRS. LOUISE C. BUTLER.

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; simple and durable; the most desirable machine for all work in use. Agency No. 490 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets. Also agent for Demorest's Patterns.
T. W. SPICER, Agent.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—BOARD, WITH OR WITHOUT ROOMS, in a good locality, convenient to the Executive Departments. APPLY AT 458 Twelfth street, between I and K streets northwest. se25-tf

## PERSONAL

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.—Real Estate Notes for amounts to suit parties wishing investments for sale by
R. H. WARNER,
720 Seventh street.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against I. H. Hennage are notified to present the same, properly authenticated, to W. T. Dixon, Trustee, by July 21, otherwise they will be excluded from the dividend of the trust. W. T. DIXON, Trustee, Baltimore, Md. jy7-3awsw*

$20,000—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000 AND $500 to loan on good real estate in this District. Also, other amounts to suit borrowers.
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KERBY, DENT & CO., *General Auctioneers and Commission Merchants*, also Agents for the sale of Herring's Champion Fire-proof Safes, Nos. 510 and 512 9th STREET, near Pennsylvania avenue.—Goods sold at auction at our rooms or any part of the city. Special attention paid to selling Real Estate at auction. Liberal advances on consignments and prompt returns. my16

GEORGE TRUESDELL & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
515 Seventh street, (over German American Savings Bank.)
Special attention given to RENTING, COLLECTING, PAYING TAXES, AND NEGOTIATING LOANS.
Order by permission to General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster General U. S. A.; James S. Grinnell, Chief Clerk United States Patent Office; John Lenox, architect; Hon. Geo. S. Blair; Hon. Jas. Douglass, Commissioner Internal Revenue; Wm. P. Mears, furniture dealer; C. H. Trentler, Cashier German American Savings Bank; Colonel John M. Fessenden; Hon. John Bliss, Consul General of Switzerland. ap24-1m*

NOTICE—THAT E. S. BUNDY, 419 D STREET, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest, sells matchless coal at the reduced rate of 25c. per half the cost of ready made new ones. N. B.—Second-hand clothing of all kinds bought at fair cash prices. se26-tf

## MERCHANT TAILORING.

I HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED
A LARGE INVOICE OF
**Custom-made Clothing,**
of FINE ALPACA COATS and LINEN SUITS.
Also, a full line of Alpaca and Linen Dusters.
S. W. OWEN,
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jy15-tf

H. FUGH & SON,
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Between Pennsylvania avenue and F street, opposite Willard's Hotel, have received and opened a large invoice of Spring and Summer
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, of the latest styles.

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Also, a fine assortment of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. mh25-tf

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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WASHINGTON, D. C.
jel-1m

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Washington, D. C.
ap26-1y

TH. JESUP MILLER,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
has removed his office to southeast corner of Four-and-a-half street and Louisiana avenue. Entrance on Four-and-a-half street. se13

TALLMADGE A. LAMBERT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 2 Columbia College Law Building
sep10-tf

## MEDICAL.

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## DENTISTS.

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Full Upper or Lower Set of Teeth.....$10
Partial " " " " " ..... $4 to $10
Teeth extracted by the use of Pure Gas..... $1
Each additional Tooth, same sitting..... 50
mh11-tf

RURAL HOMES
ON THE FAMED AND ROMANTIC
ROCK CREEK,
HALF MILE FROM BOUNDARY STREET.
SITES
That Afford Grand
SIGHTS
OF
RIVER, CITY and COUNTRY.
Kerrand's Subdivision of "Woodley,"
SIXTEEN LOTS,
CONTAINING
FROM FOUR TO TWELVE ACRES,
SOLD
ON FIVE YEARS' TIME,
ONLY ONE FIFTH CASH!
Some of these Lots are CLEARED and CULTIVATED; others are WELL TIMBERED with Oak and Chestnut. They lie on each side of the new Woodley Lane road, and, beginning with the bridge over Rock Creek, they extend to the beautiful summits about the late residence of Hon. R. J. Walker.
Some of the land is fine for Gardening.
A road of the Timber is heavy and valuable.
Several of the Sites afford charming views.
All are attractive and beautiful.
All are within ten minutes' drive of the city, along a new, shaded and romantic road.
The Rock Creek Park will adjoin this beautiful property.
In all respects this is one of the fine subdivisions for VILLAS ever made about the city, and is offered at the LOWEST RATES.
R. M. HALL,
Real Estate Broker,
CORNER SEVENTH AND F STREETS.
mr4-3m

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB.—There will be special meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance of every member is earnestly requested.
FRANK T. HOWE,
jy16 [Star] Rec. Secretary.

☞ THERE WILL BE AN ADJOURNED meeting of the Alumni Association of the Law Department of Columbian University at the Law Building THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of enabling graduates to subscribe their names to the constitution of said association.
THOS. H. JANVIER, Secretary.
jy16*

☞ CHAS. McNAMEE, LATE ASSISTANT clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and it son, have opened an Office for Examining Title to Real Estate and Conveyancing, FOURTH-and-a-half street, second door south of Mr. Fendall's.
(Chronicle and Star.)
jy15-6t

☞ CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING,
Corner Ninth and D streets,
OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
Completed sets of all the popular books of the day, including the works of Dickens, Bulwer, Cooper, Mrs. Stowe, Wilkie Collins, Miss Mulloch, Holmes, Aurnett, Tyndal, Figuier, Chas. Reade, Miss Braddon, Fairlion, Haus, Anderson, Bushnell, Guthrie, Miss Warner, &c., &c.
TERMS $5 PER YEAR, OR $2 PER QUARTER.
DAILY PRAYER-MEETINGS
At 12:15, 6, and 9 p. m.
SABBATH SERVICES, at 8 p. m.,
IN LINCOLN HALL.
jy3-tf

☞ TO THE PUBLIC.
**Rules, Regulations, and Instructions for the Prevention of the Spread of Epidemic, Infectious, and Contagious Diseases in the District of Columbia.**
Whereas, by "An act for the Prevention of Diseases in the District of Columbia," approved June 19, 1872, it is made the duty of the Board of Health of the District of Columbia, whenever in the judgment the said District is threatened with, or affected by any formidable epidemic, infectious or contagious disease, to issue or cause to be issued such orders, regulations, and instructions as may, in their judgment, be deemed effective for the prevention and removal of such disease, said orders, regulations, and instructions to be and remain in full force and effect until by the said Board revoked: *Provided*, That the same may be modified in such manner as in the judgment of said Board may be deemed necessary. Now, therefore, the Board of Health, of the District of Columbia, hereby make and issue the following orders, regulations, and instructions, to wit:
1. Every physician or head of any family in the District of Columbia having knowledge of any case or cases of cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, ship fever, relapsing fever, or other epidemic, contagious or infectious disease, shall, within twenty-four hours after obtaining such knowledge or information, report the same to the Board of Health.
2. No person shall bury any dead body or remains of persons who shall have died of any contagious disease shall be buried within twelve hours from the time of death, unless upon special permission from the Board of Health, and at such time for such interment shall, for sufficient reason, be extended, and every undertaker within the District of Columbia is hereby required to report the name of the attending physician or other responsible person having cognizance of the case to report the same to the Board of Health and secure permit for the burial of the same.
3. No railroad or steamboat company or other common carrier shall bring into the District of Columbia any person, or a dead body known to be or suspected of being affected by any of the foregoing diseases; but any railroad car, steamboat, or other conveyance on which there may have been such person or article affected or suspected of being affected as aforesaid shall be stopped upon the limit of the District of Columbia until the Board of Health shall be notified of the same, and the proper officer thereof shall have made inspection of such person or article and disposed of the same according to the direction of the Board of Health.
4. During the prevalence of any of the foregoing diseases within the District of Columbia there shall be used as dishes-scents: In privies, dry earth, dry ashes, sulphur, lime, or lime, carbolic acid with sulphate of iron, or some other disinfectant; and carbolic acid, in the proportion of one pound of crude carbolic acid to the solution, shall be employed in quantities not less than twice per week, night and morning; in drains, sewers, and upon premises generally, quick lime, carbolic acid, or lime, or other equivalent disinfectant, shall be used to any quantities, and within such times as to keep all premises within the District of Columbia in proper sanitary condition.
5. That all undertakers, or persons acting as undertakers, in the city of Georgetown, are hereby required to report to the Board of Health, on or before the tenth day of each month, until all, or else ordered, all interments made in the month, together with a certificate from the physician or other responsible person cognizant of the circumstances attending the death of any individual, setting forth the name, sex, color, age, time of and cause of death, and also the place of the interment, together with such other facts as may serve to identify the individual, and be of service to the board in preventing the spread of epidemic, infectious or contagious diseases.
These regulations the Board of Health will, to conserve the public health, rigidly enforce according to the law conferring the authority and making it the duty of the Board of Health to issue orders, regulations and instructions as aforesaid.
CHAS. C. COX, M. D.,
President Board of Health, Dist. of Columbia.
Attest: H. W. Blake, M. D., Secretary.
Approved: H. D. Cooke, Governor. jy14-3m

☞ PERSONS LIVING WITHIN THE following limits: Between Fifteenth street north and Boundary, and Seventh street west and North Capitol streets, can have be rather the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN regularly served by the undersigned, at whose residence orders and complaints can be left, as well as at the REPUBLICAN office.
OULICK & BRO.
jy14-tf 1325 Sixth street northwest.

☞ BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, July 10, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the parking on the east side of sixteenth street, between reservations or public squares will not be allowed, and any persons found offending in this respect in future will be dealt with according to law.
By order of the Board:
CHAS. S. JOHNSON,
Assistant Secretary.

☞ COMMERCIAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—Books of subscription to the capital stock of this Association can be found at the GROCERY STORE of the Association, 245 Pennsylvania avenue, where persons can sign the constitution, and members can call and make payments on their stock.
The Board of Directors meet at the same place EVERY TUESDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock.
Any information desired will be cheerfully given upon application to the Chief of the Bureau, at the store.
JAMES T. POWELL, Sec'y.
jy12-eod

☞ NOTICE.—PERSONS INTERESTED in starting a Fire Insurance Company in South Washington are hereby notified that books are now open for subscription of stock at the BANKING HOUSE of F. A. BOSWELL & CO., corner Four-and-a-half street and Virginia avenue southwest, and at the OFFICE of SIMON JOSEPH, Justice of the Peace, 452 Four-and-a-half street southwest, where all the stock will be taken until the 1st of AUGUST, 1873, or sooner if all the stock is taken.
F. A. BOSWELL,
President *pro tempore*.
SIMON JOSEPH, Secretary *pro tempore*.
SAMUEL HERMAN, Treasurer *pro tempore*.
jy8 [Star & Chronicle.]

☞ METROPOLITAN BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The attention of the public is invited to the Metropolitan Building Association of Washington. It is to be organized upon a plan of advertising known as the "old plan," with such improvements as have been suggested by experience. The shares are one dollar each, and provide for the loan of money has been fixed for the third Monday in July, August, &c. As the stock is being rapidly taken, all are advised to subscribe at once. Office for organization is been specially authorized to receive subscriptions:
Wm. Dickson, Real Estate Office, 455 Fifteenth street.
John Cook, 913 Twenty-second street.
James Fraser, Treasurer, Wood and Coal Office, 417 Tenth street.
George W. Cissel, Grocer, 820 Seventh street.
J. C. Ecklof, Marshal Police Court.
Joseph B. Edson, Patent Attorney, 514 Ninth street.
George W. Baner, Pennsylvania avenue, near Eleventh street.
W. F. Callan, Real Estate Office, 515 Seventh street.
J. V. Cox, 809 Ninth street northwest.
O. M. Talbert, Doors, Sash and Blinds, 641 Massachusetts avenue.
Geo. H. Wood, Office Comptroller of the Currency.
Wm. H. Browne, Principal Examiner, room 10, Patent Office, and the Secretary.
The dues are payable any time before the third Monday in July, at the office of the treasurer.
WM. DICKSON, President.
JOHN A. PRESCOTT, Secretary. jy2-dd