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.

MR. SHEPHERD'S APPOINTMENT.

Two newspapers—the New York *Herald* and the New York *Tribune*—disgraced themselves and degraded journalism yesterday by the publication, in regard to the appointment of Mr. Alexander R. Shepherd to be Governor of the District of Columbia, of a number of statements which are simply deliberate and willful falsehoods. The assertions in these two journals are simply downright misrepresentations, and when we say so we are willing to let the people of Washington be the judges and decide the issue which we raise. In the first place, the *Tribune* declares in its Washington column "that the indignation at the appointment of Mr. Alexander R. Shepherd is universal, except on the part of those subservient to the ring which rules here." The *Herald*, in the same department of its issue, says: "Since the appointment has been formally announced, the indignation of the people of the District is very great. No one is censured but the President, and the question is asked on every side, Is it his contempt for public opinion, his ignorance of the sentiment of the people, or is it his stolid indifference that nerves him to such action?"

We distinctly and unequivocally deny that there is even an iota of truth in these statements. We have published a paper in this city for nearly fourteen years; we claim to know something about the city, and aim to reflect its opinion, and, in branding the above assertions as false, we do it with a full sense of our responsibility to the public. So far as the District government is concerned, we have no interest in it other than that which every citizen has. We do not belong to what is called "the ring," and no one in any way connected with the "ring" has the least interest in the REPUBLICAN. We have supported the District authorities since the organization of the new government, because, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, they have done a great work, and should receive the thanks rather than the condemnation of the country. So far as Mr. Shepherd is concerned, his appointment to succeed Mr. Cooke as Governor has been all but unanimously approved by our citizens, and he enters upon the discharge of his duties with the hearty good will of all classes of the community. The statements we have quoted in regard to him are cold and cruel falsehoods, as every one of our readers will bear witness.

"THE DASTARDLY BUSINESS of compounding with the criminals" is the characterization given by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* of the established fact that the people in the Ku-Klux regions of Kentucky do sympathize with and protect the members of that organization. It gives an array of details to sustain this fact which is simply horrible. These details are forcibly put forward by a correspondent "on the spot," for whose veracity the *Courier-Journal* vouches, and who charges among other things that "a certain distinguished judicial officer of this State, a gentleman learned in the law, has publicly pronounced innocent a certain party now under bond to appear at the next term of the circuit court, to be tried for midnight murder. And what if I should add that this same judge must himself preside at the trial?" This recalls the speech of Reverdy Johnson—whose Democracy no one will deny—delivered before the United States circuit court at Columbia, South Carolina, when, being employed to defend a number of Ku-Klux prisoners, he felt impelled to declare that the testimony was overwhelmingly against his clients. Thus the Democracy is forced to admit the truth at last of the terrible charges against them of murder, arson and robbery, which they have denied for so many years.

THE Wilmington *Journal*, alluding to the return of Captain R. A. Shotwell, a member of the Ku-Klux Klan, pardoned out of the penitentiary by President Grant, speaks of him as a "much persecuted gentleman," who "has been held as a political prisoner." In the opinion of the jury and court before which Shotwell was tried he was the associate and accomplice of murderers. The gratitude which the *Journal* and the people who sympathize with it would be expected to feel toward the President for this pardon is expressed by it as follows:

"We are pleased, too, at the action of the President in this matter; not because, as we said before, we are grateful to him as for an act of magnanimity and clemency, for this the remembrance of Captain Shotwell's long imprisonment utterly forbids; but because it is a further indication that, in the opinion of the President and those who control his action, the time has gone by when a resort to prosecutions and prosecutions in the Federal courts is expedient as a measure of party policy. All that our people have ever asked has been that they should be permitted to attend to their own legitimate affairs without let or hindrance save that which is just and impartial administration of the laws of the land may require. To this category the Ku-Klux prosecutions did not belong, having been gotten up in the interests of the Radical party and carried on with all the vigor that partisan zeal and personal hate and malignity could infuse into men."

THE Richmond *Dispatch* admits that the table of Southern State debts recently printed in the REPUBLICAN "shows a difference indeed in the aggregate debt of Virginia from 1860 to 1872," and adds that this "result is from accrued interest." Now, let it explain why the sham-Conservative administration which has had control of the State so long allowed this interest to accrue. The public is in possession of Governor Walker's estimate that the resources of the State amounted to $25,000,000 per annum. Will the *Dispatch* tell us what became of these assets? In other words, we want to know what disposition has been made of the $100,000,000, which is the sum of the resources of the State accruing during Governor Walker's administration. Further, let the *Dispatch* tell us, if it can, what State North or South under Republican rule has squandered a like sum. These questions are pertinent issues in the pending campaign, and it is to be hoped that the *Dispatch* will not, as usual with it, ignore them. They are of more importance than the discussion which it so gleefully began over an unfounded rumor that some one had misused an official postage stamp.

THE Lynchburg *Republican* declares that in many precincts of Virginia it is impossible to find a Radical who can read and write. It is induced to make this declaration in view of the appeal of the Republicans for fair play in the selection of judges of election. Without disputing it, we allude to it now for the purpose of asking the *Republican* and its friends to show some of the magnanimity of which they boast toward their ignorant fellow-citizens. Will it be done, or will the cheating by which President Grant lost thousands of votes last fall be repeated?

EMPHATIC APPEAL FOR AID.

The yellow fever continues at Shreveport with unabated malignity. The suffering of the terribly-stricken inhabitants is beyond the power of language to describe. Those who have escaped the attacks of the plague are so thoroughly demoralized with terror, or so exhausted physically and pecuniarily in ministering to their suffering neighbors, as to be of little service in this trying situation. The case of the people of Shreveport appeals with extraordinary emphasis to the charitable liberality of the people of the entire country. Their cry for aid is receiving fitting response from New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, New York, and other places. Cannot something be done for them in Washington? The case is one of the greatest urgency, and should be met promptly. Let a meeting be called and an opportunity offered our people to contribute their offering. The case is so urgent as to warrant the calling of a town meeting by the Governor of the District, and we suggest that this be done. In the meantime such of our citizens as desire to contribute to this fund may leave their subscriptions at the office of the REPUBLICAN. The amounts received will be acknowledged in these columns, and promptly forwarded to Shreveport.

THE New York *Times* discusses a subject which has been, is, or will be, of interest to most of us some time or another, namely: "Boarding vs. Housekeeping." The journal makes an estimate of the comparative cost of boarding and housekeeping, and believes that housekeeping is the more economical. Its figures, based upon Brooklyn and New Jersey market and other rates, are as follows:

Board for two (one comfortable room) at $25 per week	$1,300
Washing $2 per week	104
	$1,404

The second table is as follows:

Rent	$600
Servant	144
Food ($10 per week)	520
Fuel and light	136
	$1,300

These tables seem to be reasonably fair, and show a handsome margin on the side of housekeeping. When other circumstances are taken into consideration of course there can be no question as to which mode of life is the more preferable, particularly when there are children in the family.

A GOOD DEAL OF GRATUITOUS ADVICE is being offered the President just now in regard to the appointment of a successor to the late Chief Justice Chase. The *Times* of yesterday prints one of the usual homilies upon the subject, which is about as meaningless as the other articles that have been written in the same line. Of course, no appointment that the President could make would be satisfactory to everybody. No matter who gets the place, there will be a large class of growlers. While the question is under discussion, it will be well to remember that every appointment of the kind that has been made has been a political one.

THE BEST EVIDENCE of the appreciation in which ex-Gov. Cooke is held by the substantial citizens of the District is to be found in the letter and the signatures thereto tendering him a public dinner upon his retirement from office, which will be found in other columns. In the list will be found the names of the best citizens of the District—a list not confined to mere party, or composed of office-holders, national or municipal.

A LETTER written by Professor Wise last August, which has found its way into print, reflects anything but credit upon the *Graphic* managers, and leads to the irresistible conclusion that, from the first, it was a mere advertising scheme. The balloon was not constructed according to his ideas or suggestions, as was originally stipulated.

RETURNS from four hundred and forty-three small cities and towns in Maine give Dingley a majority of 10,518, leaving about fifty-three towns and plantations to be heard from. A comparison with the returns of last year from the same points show a substantial Republican growth.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD that Emperor Bill Mahone, of Virginia, is displeased with the management of the Petersburg *Index and Appeal*, and will soon establish a new daily in that city.

POLITICAL NOTES.

JUDGE DEVENS, of the Massachusetts superior court, is spoken of as a candidate for the vacancy in the supreme court of the same State.

THIS is the policy which the Republican leaders offer to Texas: They promise to secure order, and invite immigration and capital, to build railways, and enforce education. The success of the Republican party in the approaching election will make every family in Texas richer and happier; it will drive the assassins and the midnight robbers into obscurity, and extirpate them by vigorous legislation; it will secure the [illegible] property of the German populist [illegible]; it will sweep away the last [illegible] the rebellious faction; it will make taxation and Austin the centres of unprecedented prosperity, and fill the vast waste of Texas with a busy and united people.—*Harper's Weekly.*

IF ANYTHING could show the strait to which the Bourbons are driven better than another, says the Charleston (S. C.) *Chronicle*, it is the fact that they are ashamed of their name. They have tried all sorts, but just as soon as one becomes attached to their organization, or want of organization, it becomes so odious, that they drop it involuntarily. They stuck to the word Democrat until it came to represent so much crime, folly, and treason that they tried to bury it under reform. They then tried to steal the livery of the Republicans, and dubbed themselves the Liberal Republican party. That trick exposed, they now retreat into the meaningless term, Conservative, which they think can hide a Ku-Klux effectually from the people, and deceive the masses better than any other. Why not call themselves political shysters, "and done with it?" Their party is a farce of the most ridiculous character.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, whose editor is Murat Halstead, and who was a prominent supporter of Horace Greeley, and consequently knows all about his old bed-fellow, John Cochrane, of New York, says: "John Cochrane, the political panjandrum of New York, who in his time has played many parts, and who last year assumed to be the Liberal Moses, is in a bad way. He lately presented himself in his most impressive style to the Democracy, but their State committee snubbed his pretentions, and gave him to understand they could take no more of him until he put on the Democratic livery. He was then open to offers from the custom-house party, but their city committee warned him to stay outside until he had done penance for past offences by voting the regular Republican ticket. This is rough on Cochrane, who doesn't know where to go. Last year, for a time, in his own opinion, he held the fate of both parties and of Rome in his hand. When he blew his bugle blast, without regard to consequences or the art of music, it seemed to him that the noise was tremendous; but now his shrill whistle is unheard, far or near. He should start a party for himself, and call on the "grasshoppers" who were on his side last year, as he said, to join in the struggle against God, men and politicians."

THE Baltimore *American* of Monday contained the following paragraph in reference to the nominations made by the Maryland Republican State Convention: "If the platform of the Maryland Republican Convention had been equal to the candidates placed upon it, the convention would have been entitled to the credit of having done its work thoroughly well. Messrs. Goldsborough and Price are both gentlemen who may be voted for by men of any or all parties, with the full assurance that if elected they will forfeit no trust that has been committed to them. Each has heretofore been tried in public position, and evidenced the capacity, integrity and devotion to duty that is the best security the people can have for trusting them again. As comptroller of the State Mr. Goldsborough has had a valuable experience, and the best interests of the public could not but be served by again placing him in that position. The present comptroller has already served several terms, and though we have heard of no more serious charges against him than nepotism and absenteeism, and an undue favoritism towards certain banks that are the depositories of State funds, yet the position is one that should not for too long a period be trusted to the control of any one man. We believe a change would be beneficial, and that the present would be a good time to make it. We observe also that the Republicans of the counties are selecting their local nominees with unusual care. Baltimore county has presented a ticket that ought to be strong before the people, if they have any regard for fitness and qualifications in the choice of those who are to serve them in the Legislature and elsewhere, and Frederick county on Saturday selected some of its very best men. Such nominations deserve success, even if they do not win it."

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

A TOUR IN AND AROUND QUEBEC.

Character, Peculiarities and Language of the People—The Past and Present of the Ancient City—Points of Historic Interest.

[Written for the Republican.]

Thinking that a descriptive letter from a traveling Washingtonian upon the quaint, historical and interesting old city of Quebec would be acceptable to your readers, I will attempt to give a brief account of some of the many curious and interesting objects which I witnessed in a recent trip to and sojourn in that unique city. I will also state some of the more important facts relating to these objects of interest is and about the city. Our party, consisting of four eager, observant and experienced tourists, representing the cities of Washington, Philadelphia and Chicago, arrived early in the morning of the 23d of August, in one of the splendid boats of the Richelieu company, plying between Montreal and Quebec, a distance of 180 miles. It will be well to remember, at the same time, that Quebec is 586 miles north of New York, and 816 miles north of Washington.

Nothing is truer than the statement, made by Professor Silliman in 1819, that "Quebec, at least for an American city, is certainly

A VERY PECULIAR PLACE."

To the Canadian, even of Montreal, it appears as strange as to a foreigner. If Quebec has a foreign air, even to a Canadian, it was something like being transported into a new world when we rounded Cape Diamond and set foot in a French city founded in the year 1608—that is, two hundred and sixty-five years ago. Here the Canadian looks upon the extant vestiges of ancient notions and improvements with feelings of curiosity as powerful as those which move a complete stranger. Quebec, French at first, is French still—in population, language, ways and manners. More than half of the citizens, and nearly all of the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, speak French as their mother-tongue. Very many of them have a knowledge, more or less perfect, of the English language, while many of the British citizens speak French also. The language in its written forms, as seen in the numerous French books, magazines and newspapers published in Quebec, is correct and intelligible; but the speech of the lower classes and of the rustics is difficult and often impossible to understand. It is not Parisian or even Roucannaise French, but a strong provincial dialect, brought from the rural districts of Normandy in the seventeenth century, and enriched by the addition of later local idioms. The old upper and lower towns, capping and belting in front the imposing, high, rugged rock, have a heroic-sublime, classical and rough aspect, which astonishes and bewilders. Quebec, the Gibraltar of America, possesses many of those reminiscences of Europe which in almost every other place on this continent have disappeared to make room for modern notions and improvements. As strangers, our senses were thrilled at all we saw. We almost felt captivated with the oddity and strangeness of this unique city. This Maid of the St. Lawrence, as she is called in Montreal, has kept obdurate faith to her national and poetic monastic vows. She leads an austere life and looks back to her apostolic and military heroes, whose blood and sweats have dotted deeply the earth from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. She venerates the past and teaches us by her example. Her unique conditions and position are such as to make it to her almost a calling. Her temples of worship, benevolence, science and arts have a distinct character.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CITY.

As we approached in the early sunlight the city loomed up grandly and appeared as if a race of Titans had heaved it up as a resting-place. Taking a hasty survey, before moving away from the landing-place, we behold the frowning altitudinal rock which to the left, at 337 feet, is occupied at the summit by the famous citadel. Almost overhead, at 189 feet, was the beautiful platform of Durham Terrace, supported by a long chain of massive, elegant walls, partly of a pillared kind, sticking together on the very verge of open space and destruction. People seen there look like dwarfs to you, and you to them. The place where General Richard Montgomery fell is commemorated in golden letters on the rocks under the walls of the citadel. The attention of the tourist is attracted to a board high up on the rock, bearing the inscription, "Here Montgomery fell." It can be seen to advantage on approaching and leaving the Montreal or Lévis boat, or on approaching the lower town in a carriage from Wolfe's Cove, through Pres-de-Ville and Champlain street. The position of the board and the inscription have led not a few to suppose that the unfortunate general, while attempting to scale the heights, fell from that spot and was killed. The fact is that on the morning of the 31st of December, 1775, this gallant soldier, while leading a large body of his troops to storm the city, fell at the first fire of a gun from a battery which had been placed so as to sweep the road. The busy wharves where we landed are farther downward. The high, perpendicular, monstrous rock on our left—so near, so menacing, so thrillingly ghostly—seemed to vacillate on its deep, watery base and get ready to entomb the beholder. For a moment we fancied our position is dangerous. But Henry Ward Beecher, Professor Silliman, W. H. Russell, Knox, Ampers, Mrs. Moodie, Trollope, Sala and others have ventured up, and why may not we? The lower town, however, deserves a stay of a few hours and the close attention of every one. Among

THE FIRST OBJECTS WHICH STRUCK OUR ATTENTION

here were those odd-looking *calèches* hitched to Norman ponies, which, with many shakes, will safely take you up Mountain street. As the usual mode of riding in Quebec is by the *calèche*, it requires further description. The *calèche* is a singular and usually very shabby-looking vehicle, perched on two high wheels, with the driver sitting on a narrow ledge in front. These vehicles are drawn by homely but hardy little horses, and are usually driven by French-Canadians. One or two persons can ride in them, but they are not adapted to carrying luggage. Our party preferred to make the ascent from the lower to the upper town on foot by way of Mountain street, one of a number of streets which might calmly bid defiance to the leveling propensities of our Board of Public Works. Though steep, this street is much frequented. One of the sundry hints we made was at that great curiosity in the way of a street, called "Break-neck-stairs," where we were in danger of falling into and rolling down the almost vertical Champlain street. The long wooden staircase leading to the foot of it has on both sides small, dark shops, principally of boots and shoes, which seem to do a good business with the sailors, raftsmen and country people. This curious, very narrow, street is quite a curiosity. It was near the foot of these steep, crowded and picturesque Champlain steps where the remains of Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Quebec, were recently found, in the vault of an ancient chapel. The vault in which it is alleged that the bones of Champlain were found was opened in 1866 by the superintendent of the waterworks. The bones were subsequently removed to the Cathedral. Those who have taken much trouble to investigate the matter have no doubt that the vault is that of Champlain Chapel, where he was buried. He died December 25, 1635. What a lesson does this teach of the vanity of human affairs! In the city which he had founded and fostered, the tomb of the great propagandist was for centuries forgotten, and strangers and heretics daily passed over his ashes. Higher up the street we were fortified for further efforts by a sumptuous breakfast at the *Restaurant du Chien d'Or*, opposite the post office, for the modest sum of 50 cents! In the north front of the new and

FINE CUT-STONE POST OFFICE,

on Buade street, is a figure of a dog, carved in stone and gilded, under which is an inscription in French. This figure is known as the Chien d'Or or Golden Dog, to which an interesting legend attaches. It was formerly inserted in the front of a house which, until lately, occupied the site of the present post office, and which was built by Nicolas Jacquin Philibert, a merchant of Quebec, who had erected it August 26, 1735, in the time of the Intendant Bigot, at whom the lampoon contained in the inscription was aimed by M. Philibert, who had suffered wrong from him. Much has been written about the old building in Buade street, which was bought by the Government for a post office, and for a long time known as Freemasons' hall. It was demolished in 1871, to make room for the present handsome edifice, the new post office. The figure of a rather tame-looking stone dog gnawing a bone, which used to be over the principal door of the old building, is, as I have stated, seen over the side door of the new edifice, having been preserved, gilded and placed there to keep alive the legend it is said to represent. The inscription on the famous tablet reads as follows:

"Je suis un chien qui ronge l'os;
En le rongeant je prend mon repos.
Un temps viendra qui n'est pas venu
Que je mordrais qui m'aura mordu."

"I am a dog gnawing a bone;
While I gnaw I take my repose.
The time will come, though not yet,
When I will bite him who now bites me."

STORY OF THE DOG AND THE BONE.

It came to pass—so the story goes—that, under the French *regime*, Mons. Philibert, the proprietor of the old house, having had some disagreement, as some say, with Bigot, and being on bad terms with him, unwisely placed this image and inscription in front of his house, from a feeling that he could not then seek or hope for redress from his enemy. Bigot could not misunderstand its meaning, and Philibert, as the reward of his verse, which may be said to have contained more truth than poetry, received through his back as he was descending Mountain Hill the sword of an assassin—an officer in the garrison. Transferred to a regiment in the East Indies, the murderer was permitted to escape. He was followed, however, by the brother of the murdered man. The parties met on the street in Pondicherry, drew their swords, and after a severe conflict the assassin fell by the hand of the avenger of his brother's blood. It must be said that some doubt has been thrown over this tradition. I have given it as it is most generally received. Otherwise that the disagreement was with Pierre Legardeur, Sieur de Repentigny, an officer who had been quartered in his house; that Philibert was assassinated by Legardeur, and that Philibert's brother or son pursued the assassin to Europe, or Pondicherry, East Indies, and slew him, or was slain, in a duel. But whether or not any one of these legends be true, it is an undisputed fact that the golden dog of Philibert occupies a "high" position in Quebec and its annals.

HOW LORD NELSON ESCAPED CAPTURE.

M. Le Moine, one of the talented authors of Quebec, in his lately published French work, entitled "L'Album du Touriste," a work of 385 pages, which enriches Canadian literature, and contains, among other things, some deep researches into the archæological history of Quebec, has a very interesting chapter on the old building of the Gnawing Dog. It recalls that before, and for a long while after, the siege of 1759, when Quebec fell into the hands of the British, the old relic was used as a coffee-house, and that during the stay, about 1782, of the brig Albemarle, of 26 guns, commanded by Nelson, the hero became deeply in love with a Miss French, a beautiful beauty, whose father kept the coffee-house, and would have given up his commission and married her had he not been carried aboard by some interfering friends, who could then foresee his memorable future career. Lamartine and Southey both make mention of this romantic incident in the life of the illustrious Lord Nelson. Says Southey:

"At Quebec Nelson became acquainted with Alexander Davison, by whose interference he was prevented from making what would have been called an imprudent marriage. The Albemarle was about to leave the station, her captain had taken leave of his friends and was gone down the river to the place of anchorage, when, the next morning, as Davison was walking on the beach, to his surprise he saw Nelson coming back in his boat. Upon inquiring the cause of his reappearance, Nelson took his arm to walk towards the town, and told him he found it utterly impossible to leave Quebec without again seeing the woman whose society had contributed so much to his happiness there, and offering her his hand. 'If you do,' said his friend, 'your utter ruin must inevitably follow.' 'Then let it follow,' cried Nelson, 'for I am resolved to do it;' 'and I,' replied Davison, 'am resolved you shall not.' Nelson, however, upon this occasion, was less resolute than his friend, and suffered himself to be led back to the boat."

What a perspective presents itself in considering the consequences which might have followed, had the future Titan of the sea refused to listen to the persuasions of his friend and followed the promptings of his passion! What changes in the map of Europe! What new horizons in history, if Nelson had deserted the naval service of his country in 1782! Napoleon would no doubt have dictated the law to the entire world. His supremacy upon the sea would have consolidated his dominion upon the European continent, and this, because an ardent young captain of a frigate had been seized with a passion for a ravishing Canadian beauty!

The locality of the Golden Dog, it would seem, was prolific of

ROMANTIC ADVENTURES.

Le Moine reverts in a humorous style to a sound horsewhipping administered to the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William the Fourth,) son of George the Third, and worthy brother of the dissolute Dukes of York and Sussex. The frigate Pegasus, on which he served as a cadet, was in the roadstead. He was on leave. Seized with admiration for a young Quebec beauty (the chronicle does not say whether she was the Circe who had captivated Nelson,) he followed her even under the paternal roof, but the prince had omitted from his calculations the fierce father, who, furnished with a stout horsewhip, applied it without pity to the royal shoulders of the Duke, who cried like one possessed: "Don't strike me! I am the son of the king! I am the son of the king!" "You are the son of the king," replied the outraged father. "Very well. You see how I am treating the son of the king!" and he administered to him a dose which the royal Duke never forgot.

THE PRINCIPAL PLACES OF INTEREST

in and about Quebec require a drive of about sixteen miles, and will consume at least a day. Many American tourists "do" them in an indifferent way between the arrival and departure of the Montreal night boat. Our party engaged the services of Josef Petitclerc, carriage-driver, an intelligent and wide awake Frenchman, who took us, after our delicious *dejeuner* at the *Chien d'Or*, to the Citadel, the Governor's Garden, Durham Terrace, Grand Battery, Laval University, the Bishop's Palace, the French and the English cathedrals, Beauport Asylum, the Falls of Montmorenci, the Natural Steps, Seminary Chapel, containing paintings by Champagne and others, the spot where Montgomery fell, the plains of Abraham, and the monument marking the spot where Wolf fell at the taking of Quebec, in 1759; the Parliament building and the house in which Montgomery was "laid out," as the drivers' cards have it. J. Q. R.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. PUGH & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
513 FOURTEENTH STREET,
Have received their first installment of Fall Goods, consisting of superfine Diagonals, Fancy Cheviots and Domestic Cassimeres, and shall receive weekly during the season, which they are prepared to make up in the latest style. sep16-tf

M. WILLIAN'S
FIRST OPENING
OF
FALL GOODS,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.
sep16-1w

Y. M. C. A.
Circulating Library,
Corner Ninth and D streets.
NEW BOOKS constantly being received by this Library, over 2,000 having been added within the past year.
TERMS, $1 per annum; 25 per quarter.
FREE READING-ROOMS for Ladies and Gentlemen. Daily Prayer Meetings at 12.15, 6 and 9 p. m. Sunday Services—Bible Study at 4 p. m.; for the Masses, 8 p. m., at LINCOLN HALL. sep16

S. W. OWEN & CO.,
Merchant Tailors
AND
DEALERS IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
1413 Pennsylvania avenue.
Our
Fall Stock
OF
NEW GOODS
is COMPLETE.
Uniforms for OFFICERS of the Army and Navy a Specialty. sep15-1m

THE QUESTION
Is often asked "Where Can I Go to Get a GOOD SUIT OF CLOTHES or a GOOD-FITTING SHIRT at a reasonable price?"
Go to J. W. BELBY'S,
sep6 No. 1916 Pennsylvania avenue.

"HAY," "OATS."
A No. 1 article of NEW HAY AND OATS now arriving. For sale in lots to suit by
W. M. GALT,
sep6 Indiana avenue and First street.

PASTURE FOR HORSES.—250 ACRES IN pasture, O. H. P. CLARK, Seventh street road, near Bligo Post Office, Montgomery county, Md. sep4-2w*

FOR SALE AND RENT.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK HOUSES, NO. 236 and 238 East Capitol street, opposite Grant's Row. Apply at No. 236 East Capitol street. sep16-3t

FOR SALE—LOT ON K STREET, BETWEEN Fifteenth and Sixteenth northwest. LOT on Twelfth street, near Boundary. Apply to
sep16-3t DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW BRICK HOUSES, all the modern conveniences; eleven rooms on C street, between First and Second northeast. Apply to
sep16-3t DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FRAMES ON R street, between North Capitol street and New Jersey avenue. Apply to
sep16-3t DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUILDING LOT ON E street, between First and Second northwest, improved by two small Frames. Apply to
sep16-3t DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.

FOR SALE—LOT ON N STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth streets northwest. LOTS on T street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, containing about 25,000 square feet. Apply to
sep16-3t DUNCANSON, DOWLING & CO.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, FURnished or unfurnished, containing nine chambers, two parlors, one large dining-room and a library in the main house; two servants' rooms, kitchen and butler's pantry in the back building.

Boarding-house and lodging house keepers need not apply. Address P. O. box 111. sep16-tf

FOR SALE—A LOT OF LAND IN RENO, AND near Tenallytown, containing about two acres, inclosed by a substantial fence, and on which there are a well-selected number of fruit trees and the best grapes grown in this District. The whole is in good order and produces the best vegetables in the neighborhood. There is on the land a good and well-built Dwelling, suitable for a small family; an excellent pump of pure water, and is situated about two and a half miles from Georgetown.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed persons desirous of purchasing will examine the place. Apply to the owner, WM. LINNER, on the premises, or NUMA GALLAN, at his office, No. 613 Fifteenth street, Washington city. sep16-6t

COMFORTABLE PARLOR AND ADJOINING CHAMBER, in a small private family, can be had on reasonable terms. Location, E street between Ninth and Tenth. References required. Address B. T., at this office. sep15

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—A DESirable lot on Delaware avenue, between North Capitol street and North G street, 75 cents, well located. House and lot, 1811 I street, $10,000. Desirable property on South H street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, $1,200. Nos. 720 and 722 Seventh street, 2-story brick houses, rent for $432 each, $12,000 and $12,500. No. 1104 Fourth street, $2,700. Comfortable home, situated on Ninth street, between G and H streets northwest, $5,500. Fine lot, New Jersey avenue, between First and Second streets, $2,000. Valuable property on Ohio avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, $3,250.
THOS. F. WAGGAMAN,
sep15-3t 519 Seventh street.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT IN MOUNT PLEASANT—The finest lot, without exception, in this rapidly growing suburb. The extension of the street railway will soon be continued so as to double the price now asked. Long time and small cash payment. Call early. Apply to
sep15-3t R. H. WARNER, 728 Seventh street.

FOR SALE.
Attention, Congressmen, Capitalists, and Others.
AT A SACRIFICE.
HOUSE AND LOT desirably located; street paved with asphalt; sewerage splendid; taxes paid; title perfect; lot 21 by 136 feet 8 inches to a 20-foot alley; house five rooms and hall, three stories high and four rooms deep. This house is one of the best constructed in the city; white marble trimmings to the doors and windows; white marble steps; splendid dry cellar underneath the main building, and small vegetable cellar underneath the back building; gas throughout; sitting-room, dining-room and kitchen on first floor; nine sleeping apartments; two splendid bath-rooms, with water closets and modern bathing apparatus; two marble mantles in almost every room; range of best pattern; wash-tubs, with hot and cold water; servants' water-closet, &c.; first-class cellars; gas fixtures; fourteen fine closets throughout the structure. There is a well of delicious water in the yard; also fine grass, swards, gravel walks, and shrubbery; a two-story brick stable in the rear, with upper story finished off for coachmen. This splendid property will be sold for $18,000 in gold, if taken at once, or $13,500, on easy terms, or take other city property in part exchange.
Inquire at No. 1418 New York avenue, corner of Fourteenth street, of
HUYCK & ADDISON,
Real Estate Agents and Brokers.
[Chron.]

ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in an eligible location on Capitol Hill, and in a private family; can be had on most reasonable terms by addressing HOME, this office. sep15-3t

FOR SALE—$14,000 WASHINGTON CITY SINKING FUND BONDS; 20 years; par gold, at 91 cents flat. OANTZ & APPLEMAN,
sep15-6t* 308 Fourteenth street northwest.

FOR RENT—NO. 629 E STREET NORTHwest, one door from Seventh street, well situated for business, a patent or law business. Possession given October 1. Apply to Dr. J. F. MAY, 1401 New York avenue. sep15-6t

FOR SALE,—WILL BE SOLD CHEAP, HOUSE and LOT on East Capitol street, between Second and Third streets. Inquire at 1413 Columbia street, between F and G sts. sep11-6t*

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HOUSE ON THE corner of First street west and Pierce street north; has eight rooms, kitchen, bath-room, Latrobe stoves, &c.; range, hot and cold water; lot 80 feet square. Apply to NOURSE & MIDDLETON, 418 Fifteenth street. sep9

FOR RENT—THE MARBLE-FRONT STORE and Basement, corner Eleventh street northwest and Pennsylvania avenue. The store is 30 feet front by 104 feet on Eleventh street. For terms apply at No. 211 E street northwest. sep2 3w6*

FOR SALE—A FIVE-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, in perfect order, with gas, water within twenty-five feet, half square of Seventh street cars. Terms cash. Address D. D., REPUBLICAN office. sep9-4t

FOR RENT—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE on I street, between First and Second streets northeast, with all the modern conveniences; eleven rooms. Apply to
sep5-6t Southeast cor. Ninth and D sts. northwest.

A FARM OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN ACRES, situated in Fairfax county, Va., nine miles from Georgetown, one mile from Georgetown turnpike, with comfortable dwelling and out-houses, fruit and never-failing water, is offered for sale or exchange for city property.
For particulars apply at this office. sep5-tf

FOR RENT.—PARTIES ON CAPITOL HILL or in other sections of the city, having Houses for rent, can have the same advertised free of charge, by leaving them rented to good tenants by calling upon us at our office, as we have always a large current list of applicants therefor.
HESTER & BYON,
Real Estate Agents and Brokers,
sep3-eod 119 First street southeast, Capitol Hill.

FOR SALE, IN ELLAVILLE, PRINCE GEORGE'S county, Md., a beautiful Residence, on high ground and healthy locality, commanding view of surrounding country, and fifteen minutes' ride to the cars to the city from Bladensburg station, where sixteen trains stop daily. Large double Frame House, twelve rooms; cistern, fine well, excellent water; such spring-house, barn, &c. Peach, Apple and Pear Orchard, all choice fruit and young, bearing trees; Grapery, with choice variety. This place is now occupied by Joseph H. Bryan, esq., City Surveyor. Will sell the house and sixteen acres with two cows, carriage, wagon and farming implements on easy terms. Apply to
J. H. STINEMETZ,
sep3-tf 1207 Pennsylvania avenue.

FOR RENT—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on first floor, with ADDITIONAL BEDROOM on second floor if desired; situated in an excellent locality on the Hill. Can be rented by calling at 131 B street southeast. sep1-tf

FIFTY MORE OF THOSE SUPERIOR JACKSON watches just received.
NEY, MAGRATH & BELL,
aug29-2w* Corner of Mass. ave. and I street N.W.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, GOOD TERMS, fine brick house, splendid parlors, finished in black walnut, sixty feet long, bay windows in each end, sliding doors and all the modern improvements. Location good; furnished first class or without furniture. Cheapest good property in the city.
Apply to DYER & DAVIDSON,
aug26-2w* 149 Pa. ave., near Willard's hotel.

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL BLOCK OF buildings on M street, corner of Ninth northwest, is offered for sale upon the most liberal terms. In point of convenience, location and appearance they are unsurpassed by any private residences in the city. They have all the modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold water throughout, washstands throughout, hot and cold water, furnaces, ranges, dumb-waiters, butler pantries, linen closets, bath-rooms and every other requisite pertaining to first-class houses. Apply to
ALEX. SHADDOCK, 1327 E street.
aug29-3m Seventh street and Louisiana avenue.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A PAIR OF HANDsome iron gray horses, 15 hands high, well matched, sound and fast; time, 2:45. Apply at 1. E. Fowler's, Executor of H. T. Fowler, No. 6 St. Paul street, Baltimore. sep4-eod4t*

FOR SALE OR RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE STORES, Nos. 1318 and 1327 Seventh street, near the new market; in perfect repair; possession given immediately. Apply to
HALL & ROME, Grocers,
jy29-eotf No. 807 Market Space.

IVY CITY
Is on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, adjoining the grounds of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, only twelve minutes' walk from the H street cars at Ninth street east. Lots containing 5,000 feet for only ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, on easy terms. Any one can buy a lot.
Apply to
GEO. M. LANCKTON,
aug15-tf 513 Seventh street, opposite P. O.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, NO. 480 O street northwest; six rooms, hall, cellar, water and gas. Built by day's work, and handsomely trimmed throughout. Price, $4,000. Inquire on the premises. aug15-3awtf*

FOR SALE.
About 240 gallons Catawba and Concord WINE, made in Washington, D. C., 1873, from grapes grown on my farm in Maryland in 1869, 1870 and 1871, and yet it has the peary age on it. This statement is no contradiction when explained by the maker. It is hoped the quality, taste and flavor of this new production will assist to set aside the too common, and often unjust, prejudice against "DOMESTIC WINE." Professed experts have expressed their surprise that such quality could be made in this country. This Wine requires FIVE YEARS to manufacture it, and is made by an entirely new process known only to myself, and obtained by *practical experiments* since 1839, and at a cost that has compelled me to abandon its future manufacture, hence no more of it can be had but that I have on hand, and were I not in need this would now be offered for sale at the price named below.
IS SICKNESS IT WILL BE APPRECIATED.
As this wine is too fine a product for the trade to handle I propose to dispose of it to some person who desires it for his own private use. It can be bought for