National Republican.

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

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THE REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

AN UNFORTUNATE *lapsus typi* in our news columns a few days ago regarding the connection of the firm of Fisk & Hatch with the financial panic in New York has enabled the Conservative journals of Virginia to display their knowledge of and ability to use the language of Billingsgate.

THE FUTURE of the Northern Pacific has already become a subject of discussion in the public press. A New York cotemporary sees only one of two courses left—the abandonment of the enterprise or its assumption by the Government. Only six hundred miles of the road are built, or about one third. The proposition that the Government should complete the work is absurd in the present state of public feeling.

THE Philadelphia *Age* points to the action of the Washington Bar Association in the case of Mr. Merrick vs. Green, and calls upon the Bar Association of that city to imitate its excellent example. The Bar Association of Philadelphia, the *Age* says, has become chiefly the collector and custodian of law books instead of a high-toned professional tribunal to guard the honor and integrity of its members, and punish unworthy persons who have crept into the profession.

THE New York *Express*, which has always bitterly opposed the President, thus comments upon his action in the late financial crisis:

"We sympathize with the President in the pressure made upon him on Sunday. Hitherto he has encountered the wild beasts of politics, but on Sunday he met bankers, brokers, merchants, lawyers and capitalists by the thousand, and resisted them all with a sang froid that amazed the thousands, but delighted two or three men of financial ability, who thought he was right."

THE Washington correspondent of a Western paper is authority for the statement that the officers of the National Grange in this city are considering the propriety of and will soon issue a circular to the Order to the effect that granges that enter the political field must expect a revocation of their charters. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and other places some of the granges have become mere political machines, and thus diverted the association from its original purpose.

DELAWARE is, we believe, the only State where that relic of barbarism, the pillory, flourishes in all its pristine vigor. In Kentucky the law has been repealed, but will not take effect for a few months. A public whipping which took place there a few days ago draws from the leading Democratic organ a severe criticism and the declaration that "judges and juries should consider the repeal already binding, and not degrade themselves and the State by executing what the law for the time permits, but what the law has pronounced against."

IT IS VERY HARD to satisfy the Liberal Republican editors. He of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The President and Secretary of the Treasury were kept out of mischief in New York on Sunday, but they would have looked a little better if they had been in their offices at Washington. The consultation at the Fifth Avenue hotel was not strictly edifying;" forgetting that General Grant has been always in the habit of facing danger at the front, where Mr. Halstead was never seen when the country needed his stalwart arm

JUDGE JOHN A. MERRITT, Hon. A. M. Keiley, John S. Wise, esq., and Col. Joseph Mayo, jr., all spoke at the Conservative meeting at West Point on Monday last. We have received no official report of the proceedings, but if the orators themselves are to be believed, they were all sublimely eloquent.—*Richmond Whig.*

For once during the campaign, and probably a mistake, the *Whig* has exposed the basis upon which it relies for its estimate of the sham-Conservative success in the State. It should have added to the foregoing a further doubt regarding the West Point meeting, and might have appropriately said: "If the orators themselves are to be believed, they convinced their audience that the necessities of the State require the election of the Kemper ticket." But the people will tell another and more truthful tale, one which may be believed, on the 4th of November next.

THE EFFECTS of the late tornado in Florida are very fully detailed in the Tallahassee *Sentinel*. In that city, after the gale, "countless trees lying in every direction, in many cases blockading the streets, the fences prostrated, the houses unroofed and in many instances a total wreck, were terrifying evidences of the power of the storm." The Capitol building was seriously damaged. The water poured into the Senate and Assembly halls, the Supreme Court room, the offices of the Secretary of State, &c. The chimney of the Executive office was swept away, and nearly every house in town was more or less injured in a similar manner. But, heavily as the city suffered, the destruction in the adjoining county was still more severe. The crops are entirely destroyed. "Every particle of cotton in bloom has been blown out and beaten into the sand." At St. Mark's every house but one was washed away, and twenty families are homeless.

THE Baltimore *Sun*, of yesterday, says: "We learn from the Chicago *Tribune* that articles of consolidation were filed a short time ago with the Secretary of State of Indiana between the Chicago and Atlantic, the Chicago and Atlantic Extension and the Baltimore, Pittsburg and Chicago Railroad Companies. This last named is the company which is now constructing the Baltimore and Ohio Company's line to Chicago. The object of the consolidated company is to build a direct line from Chicago to the eastern line of Ohio, there to connect with a line from that point to Pittsburg. The capital stock is to be $400,000, and the general offices will be in Chicago. Thus it is that the Connellsville railroad is to have its further west connection from Pittsburg, and which is the most important desideratum for realizing the great and profitable results expected to flow from that line to the cities of Baltimore and Washington."

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS all over the country is drawing lessons from the late crash. The Baltimore *Gazette* believes that in the future "there will be fewer loans to stock brokers and more liberal discounts to business men." The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "There has been an inflammable material all about us which has been for months preparing, and which but awaited the application of a spark to set the whole fabric in a blaze. But as to the soundness of the credit of our merchants and business men there can be no doubt. They are evidently disconnected with speculative enterprises, and are strong in the prosecution of a healthful, legitimate business." The Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* is of the opinion that "with abundant crops, happy farmers, prosperous manufacturers, well-paid mechanics and laborers, full savings banks, heavy exports and busy merchants, none who have been doing business on sound rules need borrow trouble in advance." The Cincinnati *Gazette* thinks "the panic is so largely a scare without real cause that the restoration of sanity and confidence is all that is required to stop the pressure."

THE HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE AGAIN.

The paragraph in yesterday's REPUBLICAN relative to the Hampton Roads Conference between President Lincoln and the Confederate commissioners was calculated to mislead the reader who did not closely study the context. The nature of the venerable senior Blair's overtures to the Confederacy have been set forth correctly by Mr. A. H. Stephens, and were *approved* by Mr. Lincoln. A gentleman thoroughly conversant with the affair explains that Mr. Lincoln refused to agree to Mr. Stephens' proposition for an armistice to allow the Confederate army to get into Mexico for the purpose of expelling the French, except upon the stipulation of ultimate submission by them to the Federal Government. Mr. Blair's proposition differed from this in the important fact that it demanded the submission of the Confederate forces as a condition precedent to their entry into Mexico. This explanation, which is also supported by the statement of Mr. Stephens, makes it plainly evident that Mr. Lincoln not only fully adopted the scheme suggested by Mr. Blair, but was willing to offer more liberal terms than those embraced in it. It may be idle, at this late day, to indulge in regrets, but one cannot look back, in view of the facts here presented, without a feeling of sorrow that the obstinacy of Jeff. Davis, as evidenced through his mouth-piece at the conference, prevented the adoption of this happy compromise of the then pending difficulties. As we asserted yesterday, Hunter was but Davis' mouthpiece when he took the ground that the Southern people were not in favor of the Monroe doctrine, and every one knows that he misrepresented Southern feeling when he uttered that statement. The opportunity was then offered to a Republican people, divided against each other on questions of governmental policy, to forget their differences and join together in a battle against the encroachments of monarchical power on our continent. The Government of the United States was then engaged in its diplomatic capacity in efforts to displace Maximilian and sustain President Juarez in Mexico. The proposition suggested by Mr. Blair was therefore eminently in accord with the desires of the Administration, as well as with the traditional policy of the Government. It is possible that Davis and his friends were ignorant at the time of the weakness of their cause, but they could not have been ignorant of the antipathy of their followers towards the usurping powers which threatened the annihilation of republican government in our sister republic. That antipathy was too deep-seated, had been too carefully nurtured to be forgotten even in the heat of civil strife. The admonitions of the founders of our institutions remained as sacred in the minds of the people of both sections as the utterances of infallible oracles, and will remain so to the end of time.

SENATOR EUGENE CASSERLY.

The readers of the REPUBLICAN will remember that last March, when Mr. Eugene Casserly, of California, was loud in denunciation of leading Republicans who had been engaged in credit mobilier transactions, we charged that he was equally guilty, and that an investigation would prove the truth of our assertions. In doing so we had no desire to divert attention from the corruptionists in our party; the point we attempted to make was that, while the purification process was going on, the opposition side of the Senate should be treated in a similar manner. We offered to put the witnesses upon the stand who would prove before any investigating committee that he had been elected to the Senate by the corrupt use of the money of railroad and mining companies. Immediately the whole strength of the Casserly ring, or rather of the ring of which he is a member, was put forth to save him, and in consideration of the fact that the Senate was about to adjourn in a few weeks, we concluded to let the matter drop until the new Congress met next December. An idea of the strong influences brought to bear in his behalf may be obtained from the following dispatch, which was sent by the Associated Press:

"SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The Washington telegrams reviving the charge that Senator Casserly's election—over five years ago—was tainted with bribery, and that such is the general sentiment here, excite only surprise and indignation. The reports are believed to be adroitly imposed upon Eastern press correspondents by agents of some of the lobby schemes which Mr. Casserly aided in killing during the last Congress. So far from the Bank of California having purchased Mr. Casserly's election, John Conners was notoriously the Senatorial candidate of the bank and the railroad influence. Casserly's election was the result of practical co-operation in the State election between the Democrats and a large number of Republicans who boycotted the nomination of Geo. G. Gorham for Governor, and who were opposed to Conners for Senator. This combination of circumstances, without any agreed coalition of opposing political elements, resulted in the election of Haight for Governor and Casserly for Senator. The Legislature which elected the Senator had these bribery charges before them at the time, but the Senate—which had a majority of Republicans, none of whom voted for Casserly—indefinitely postponed the consideration of the whole matter more than five years ago. His friends appeal to his whole course in Congress as the conclusive answer to anything imputing to him subserviency to capitalists in California or elsewhere. No reputable California journalist of either party questions Casserly's personal purity and integrity."

Upon which that great champion of senatorial reform and regeneration, the New York *Tribune*, then commented:

"There seemed to be no necessity for the telegram from California assuring people on this side of the continent that public opinion in the Pacific States long since acquitted Senator Casserly of any corrupt motives or practices in securing his election. That might have seemed necessary to an Administration newspaper, frenzied with a desire to get even for Pomeroy, Caldwell and the credit mobilier party of conspirits. But Senator Casserly's course in the Senate has been so blameless and above the breath of suspicion that any revival of ancient and frivolous charges against him would be thoroughly ineffectual for harm. The matter was fairly investigated just after Mr. Casserly's election, five years ago, and was dismissed as utterly without any basis of truth. If Republican senatorial damages are to be repaired by the *ex post facto* process, the retort has been unfortunately delivered in this case."

In this way the *Tribune* came to the defence of Mr. Casserly—for what reason is best known to itself, but which subsequent events may develop. To show that the charges we preferred against Mr. Casserly last spring were not without foundation in fact, and that he was afraid to face the investigation to which we invited him, it is only necessary to quote a portion of the report of the Democratic county committee of San Francisco, which was appointed last August for the purpose, among others, of "ascertaining all the facts touching the present troubles within the Democratic party, the causes thereof and the names of the parties thereto, and report the same to this committee, in order that the Democratic party, at its own proper time, may take such action thereon as to them may seem right or proper." The report in question is printed in the San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 17th instant, which was received here yesterday. The material portion of it bearing on Mr. Casserly is as follows:

"Your committee have further to report that while engaged in making this investigation reliable information has come to their knowledge, and not of their seeking, to the effect that the same Eugene Casserly, who has made this charge of corruption against the members of your committee and of the legislative convention, holds his present seat in the United States Senate by purchase. Your committee are prepared to prove that over one hundred thousand dollars, gold coin, was paid for said seat and in the election of the said Eugene Casserly to the United States Senate. Your committee report that this information has come to their knowledge from parties of the highest and most respectable standing in the State of California. Wherefore your committee recommend that a copy of these proceedings, properly engrossed, be by your committee duly transmitted to the Vice President of the United States, with the request that the same be by him laid before the Senate for such action as that body may deem proper, your committee hereby standing prepared to furnish, when called upon for, the evidence of the truth of the statements herein made."

Mr. Casserly was so conscious of his innocence last spring was so serene under the charges made against him in the REPUBLICAN, that he did not feel called upon to ask for an investigation. It is to be hoped that he will not treat with equal indifference the grave accusations of his own party friends, of the Democratic county committee of the city of San Francisco. A grave indictment has been preferred against him, an indictment assailing his honor and his integrity. Let us wait and see how he will answer it next December. The REPUBLICAN will assuredly remind him of it. Upon that he may depend.

MR. EMORY P. BEAUCHAMP, of Terre Haute, Ind., has been in the city for a few days. Mr. Beauchamp has recently been appointed consul at Aix-la-Chapelle. It is understood that he has received his instructions from the State and Treasury Departments and will sail for his post about the 1st proximo.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN

THE POLITICS OF THE OLD DOMINION.

Richmond on the James—The Poor Whites and the Republican Party—Popular Education and the Democracy—Anxiety for Public Meetings—The Personnel of the Campaign—Assurance of the Success of the Republican Ticket.

RICHMOND, VA., September 23, 1873.

Why hotel pens are so bad, as they invariably are, and why the ink which always accompanies them is so execrably poor, is one of those things that no fellow can find out, but regarding which most every fellow, good and bad, has been tempted to serious objurgation. From one end of the country to the other the hotel keepers seem to have conspired for the purpose of provoking itinerant scribblers into wrathful humor from the very inception of their epistolary efforts. The hotels of Richmond are no exception to this rule; and, while they are otherwise very comfortable, and in many respects attractive, they deserve right here most earnest admonition that their ways as regards their pens should be mended. Like everything else in the late Confederate capital, the hotels here have about them a distinct aroma of the past which is novel to the strange Northern visitor, and is apt to strike one as slightly un-American. In other words, they are not quite "so spruce," as the Yankees say, as they might be, and the discipline of the servants is different from what we are accustomed to, even no farther north than Washington. In truth, a change is apparent as soon as one crosses the Potomac. The dress of the people is different, and, so to speak, is noticeably slouchier. I have no doubt the style is more comfortable, and I do know that it has improved in appearance since the close of the war. During that unhappy period it seems that the male portion of this people became

ENAMORED WITH GRAY AS A COLOR,

and it is now a predominant shade of male wearing apparel. At the same time the gentler sex became fond of sorrowful black, and although the requirements of mourning for the dead of the war have long ago expired, they yet affect its sombre hues. This statement, of course, refers to what is denominated the better classes of the whites. I do not discover any material change in the dress or manner of the poorer whites. Their women wear the same faded cheap calicoes, go barefooted, are thin-breasted, and spare in every limb, just as they were in the "good old times" of which one hears so much here. They seem to be a different and distinct type of humanity, and find fitting mates in the males of their species. It is unfair to say that they have remained stagnant as the war left them, for they are beginning to think, and that is the first step in the direction of improvement. It should be remembered that they were deprived the same as the blacks of all educational privileges in those "good old times" referred to, and that they are just now beginning, under the beneficent influence of Republican progress, to discover their real value as citizens, and the rights to which they are entitled as such. Heretofore they have been used as voters. Now they are beginning to use their votes as weapons with which to win the contest between aristocracy and pauperism. It should also be remembered that they have been almost entirely ignored by the so-called philanthropists who have done so much for the freedmen. This may be an unpalatable fact to utter in the midst of the pending campaign, but it is, nevertheless, true, and the poor whites know it to their sorrow. They know that for scant single dollars spent in their behalf prodigal millions have been bestowed on the blacks. After all, they were somewhat to blame themselves, for they joined the popular hue and cry among the whites of their section against the innovation of free schools; and had it not been for the strength of the combined white and black Republican vote they would not have been blessed with them to-day. But, as I have said,

THEY ARE BEGINNING TO THINK,

and are rapidly learning to appreciate the deplorable condition which they have been subjected to in its proper light. This leads them to the contemplation of party principles and antecedents, and naturally into the Republican ranks. It is in vain that the sham-Conservatives declare their friendliness for popular education. Every one here old enough to know anything about the matter remembers the opposition rendered by that party to the constitution, prepared by Republicans, which provides for popular education, and those who are not old enough are, in a meagre way, taking advantage of the slim opportunities afforded to them by Democratic management of that provision. The Republican party, on the contrary, is so closely identified with the free-school system that its name is almost synonymous with popular education. Following naturally from this acknowledgment of its progressive spirit is the deduction that it is the friend of the poor people of every class in life, and I am rejoiced to be able to declare that this deduction obtains a wider acceptance with each recurring season of political discussion. I believe that the poor whites long ago entertained this same idea, and that, with the thousands of mechanics who are now joining our party, they have hitherto hesitated to commit the outright act of severing their former political connections, merely because they feared the ridicule, and submitted to the prejudices of the old leaders. That they have accepted these new ideas with a firm determination to adhere to them in the future is a fact which will be demonstrated in the election of the Republican State ticket next November. This is proven, even now, by the reports received at the headquarters of the Republican State central committee. These reports show that numbers of men of local prominence, who last fall either voted for Greeley or obstained from voting at all, will now support Hughes, and it should be understood that it requires only the slight encouragement of this kind of declarations by these men of local prominence to induce the poor whites to make similar announcements. It is also proven by the fact that the people are unusually clamorous for public discussions, and that they are not satisfied, as in times past, with

LISTENING TO ONE SIDE ONLY.

I have seen, since my arrival here, dispatches which have been received by Judge Morton from men who were strangers to him, begging that speakers be sent to localities in which Republican principles have heretofore had no advocates, and in which the people have always been satisfied to follow the dictates of chronic or hereditary leadership. This fact is the most encouraging feature of the situation. It shows an earnest desire for enlightenment and a breaking down of the barriers and stupid customs of the past. But above all it shows a toleration of political opposition which is commendable and, perhaps, not altogether expected. The committee labors under the disadvantage of being poor in all the resources which combine to make a success in political campaigns. It is without money, and has but comparatively few speakers at its command. The Conservatives, on the contrary—backed as they are by railroad monopolists, and sustained by a class of politicians who are known almost proverbially as natural orators—are rich in everything required by the emergencies of the canvass. Thus you see that the contest is not equal in some of its most vital aspects.

But while the committee has not, thus far, succeeded in perfecting so thorough an organization as might be expected, it has made sufficient progress to show that with all their advantages the Conservatives will certainly suffer defeat. Your readers already know that the latter rely on race-prejudice alone as the cohesive power of their party, and that the cry of Virginia for white Virginians is sounded with furious and re-echoing noise, because it is necessary to drown the clamor regarding the control of the party by Mahone, Barbour and Robinson, the railroad managers of the State. They can, consequently, appreciate the force of my statement, that while the opposition is weakened by internal dissensions the Republican party is strengthened by peace and harmony in its councils as well as by the constant accessions to its ranks, to which I have referred. In fact, with the exception of Col. O. T. Beard, for whom our revenue officers at one time had a peculiar regard, and who has carried his whisky dealings very naturally into the Democratic ranks, we

HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE VOTER

since the Lynchburg convention. The efforts of the Conservatives to produce discord in our ranks and to induce desertion from them have proved unavailing. At the same time, with rare exceptions, every man in the party who owes anything to it on account of especial promotion or favor is hard at work for its success. Of those rare exceptions I may speak at another time, but it is sufficient now to say that they are confined to a small clique of minor custom-house officials, who are naturally more active in a national than in a State campaign, and even they do not lag far behind in the most essential work of the campaign. I find that the colored element of the party is more enthusiastic and earnest than at any time since the war. With accustomed self-sacrifice, and with a commendable desire that nothing shall be imputed to them which can possibly be construed to the injury of the party or to the increase of prejudice against it, the colored voters have agreed not to run candidates of their race. In fact, all the talk about blacks for candidates that I have heard comes from Democratic sources. To-day, for instance, a man who characterised himself as a "live rebel" straggled into Judge Morton's office, and insisted that a black man should be put on the municipal ticket. "Will you vote for him?" asked the Judge. "Not by a —— sight; but you —— Radicals owe it to the niggers, and it'll keep some of our white —— fools with us if you do it." This disinterested advice and solicitude received merited attention. I have conversed with many black men since my arrival, and have yet to find one that does not agree to the application in the pending instance of the homely old slave maxim, "sugar done catch mo' flies than vinegar." In fact, they are all inclined to conciliate the whites; and, while they do not hesitate to denounce the Conservative effort to arouse the prejudice of race against them, they are eager to

OFFER THE RIGHT-HAND OF FRIENDSHIP

to every white man who makes an advance towards them. They do this, too, in a modest, humble and generous spirit, without sacrificing one jot or title of their self-respect or claims to the rights and political privileges to which the changed condition of affairs entitles them. They do not seem to fear, as certain Northern alarmists do, any serious results from the effort of the Conservative press to arouse this feeling against them, and laugh at the idea of Ku-Klux in Virginia, because they know that the people are too intelligent to have any sympathy with such a movement; but they do fear the effect of it on their status as laborers. They know from bitter past experience that prejudiced land-owners and employers have wreaked cruel vengeance on them before this by discharging them from their service when they have refused to vote the opposition ticket. But they are better organized now and more independent than they have been, so that with the exception of localities in the country districts, where their organization is not perfected, it is probable that such acts of injustice will not occur at the coming election. To speak plainer, I believe that the colored laborers in the cities and thickly populated regions of the State know the meaning of the word "strike."

THE PERSONNEL OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Much might be written about the *personnel* of the campaign; but the readers of the REPUBLICAN are already aware, from the reports of speeches in its columns, who the active workers are. Major Richard H. Carter, of Fauquier, the chairman of the State central committee, is a blood kinsman of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee. As a consistent supporter of the National Administration last fall, when he voted for General Grant, he now places himself in thorough accord with the party as a State organization. There are few gentlemen in any community who are better entitled to the distinction which is given to courteous and affable bearing than he, or who could be more fittingly characterized as a genial, whole-souled, thorough-bred, high-toned Virginian of the true kind. The *sangre azule* shows itself not only in his fine, dignified appearance, but in every step of his daily life; and withal he is an active and effective worker.

Judge Morton, chairman of the executive committee, is evidently the right man in the right place. Prompt in attention to the duties of his important position, and energetic in their discharge, even to the minutest detail, he has thus far, though with some sacrifice to his personal interests, satisfied every one having the interests of the party at heart that no better man could have been selected for the place.

Col. John R. Popham, who figured prominently at the Philadelphia convention last year as the active and most efficient agent in the nomination of Vice President Wilson, is the secretary of the committee, but latterly his time has been almost entirely engrossed by service on the stump. There are few more effective speakers in any section of the country. He has a nervous boldness which arouses enthusiasm, and carries conviction to the minds of his audience, while his arguments appeal to their hearts. In short, there is a captivating, reckless dash about his speeches that reminds one of a cavalry charge, and a gallant charge at that.

Rush Burgess, collector of internal revenue for this district and treasurer of the committee, is another impetuous stumper. Spare-built, with wide-stretched, staring blue eyes, light complexion, sandy chin-beard, and a slight nasal intonation, he "makes up" so well on the hustings that the people listen to him involuntarily. He is rather a "rough rider" in his manner, and deals with his opponents without gloves. With a ready command of repartee and being conversant with the history of current affairs, as well as those of the past, he is an adversary worthy of the best steel the Democracy can bring forth.

Colonel John W. Jenkins and L. H. Chandler, esq., are entitled to distinguished prominence as among the most able advocates of the Republican cause in the State. Mr. Chandler is so well known in Washington that mention of him in your columns would be almost superfluous. He is one of nature's orators, whose keen sarcasm and ready wit combine with his inimitable capacity to relate an anecdote to make him one of the most successful political speakers in the South. Colonel Jenkins is a man of another, but not less effective, kind. He is also a natural orator, and his speeches are entitled to rank among the most finished, if not polished, efforts of the kind that have yet been made in the campaign.

There are other gentlemen who deserve especial notice in connection with this branch of my subject, but I am compelled for want of space and time to pass them by. It is sufficient to say that each and every Republican in the State who is able to contribute to the success of the campaign is putting his shoulder to the wheel, and that the success of the ticket is now assured beyond doubt.

E. P. B.

MR. LOUIS BAGGER, formerly the managing editor of the *Daily Patriot* of this city, has been engaged to "write up" the condition of the Southern States for a New York daily. He will leave here in a few days, and expects to be absent two or three months.

HOOK & BRO'S NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

It gives us pleasure to tender thanks to our long standing customers and friends at our old stand, and to inform that we will remove to the "Hoos Building," F street, on the 1st of October.

Our purchasing partner is now in New York, availing himself of the fall in the price of goods owing to the great panic in the money market, and is now forwarding to our new store a splendid assortment of fall and winter FABRICS of the latest importation.

His letters advise us that he is now devoting his time in selecting from the most elegant varieties, in style and make, of CARPETINGS both European and American ever before seen in New York, which will be opened next week in Carpet Hall, a room 50 feet square, in the Hoos Building.

Until our removal we offer at the old stand the remaining stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

sep25-6t HOOK & BRO.

TAPE WORM REMOVED, WITH HEAD COMplete, in a few hours. No detention from business. Medicine perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. No fee till cured. Refer to citizens treated and to Medical Faculty. United States Army Medical Museum in regard to cases known by them to have been successfully treated by me, and specimens can be seen with head complete at the museum. One-half the diseases are caused by tape or other worms existing in the alimentary canal. Prominent citizens of Washington will certify that, after being treated by different physicians for dyspepsia, liver complaint, consumption, &c., for years, they have been completely restored to health under my treatment, and found they had been treated for the wrong disease. None but vegetable remedies used, and a cure guaranteed in every case undertaken by me. Names of patients for reference at my office. Hours 8 to 10, 12 to 2 and 5 to 8.

DR. H. WILSON,
sep25-6t 613 Fourth street, bet. E and F, N. W.

FOR SALE AND RENT.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT THREE-STORY brick house, with back building, ten rooms, and fine, dry cellar. The house is well supplied with closets; has pantry, range, hot and cold water, water closets, bath, gas, &c. Lot 24 by 108 feet. Has a nice front yard, inclosed, with heavy iron fence. Street paved with wood. This property passed from the builder's hands a few years ago for $8,500, and is now offered for $6,000, and is the greatest bargain in the city. It is only a minute's walk from the street cars.

M. M. BOHRER,
sep25-3t Real Estate Broker, 512 Seventh street.

A SPLENDID PIECE OF SUBURBAN
PROPERTY FOR SALE.
A RARE CHANCE FOR A CAPITALIST.

A tract containing 8¾ acres of land fronting on

LINCOLN AVENUE,

only two hundred and fifty feet north of the city boundary line; improved by a DOUBLE FRAME DWELLING, containing eleven rooms, with all the modern improvements; has a saloon parlor, fine cellar under whole house; bath-house, summer kitchens, servants' house, barn, corn house, carriage house, and other outbuildings.

A fine bearing orchard, containing 600 choice fruit trees of different varieties; 430 bearing grape-vines, excellent water, &c.

Price only $20,000, on favorable terms. It is probably not too much to say that this property will bring double this amount inside of ten years, as the improvements now being made in that direction will convince any one having a knowledge of the natural advantages of real estate in that vicinity.

Apply to M. M. BOHRER,
sep25-3t 512 Seventh street.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE WITH modern conveniences, situated on north K street, between Fourth and Fifth streets; $1,500. Two fine dwelling houses, (brick,) on New Jersey avenue, between north E and Seventh streets; $1,400. Two comfortable brick houses on Tenth street west, between north P and Rhode Island avenue; $1,300. Some small houses on Fourth, between north I and K streets; $1,000. A small frame on Vermont avenue, between Q and R streets; $1,000. A lot with a small house on 6 street south, between Sixth and Fifth streets east; $6 6th, per foot.

THOS. E. WAGGAMAN,
sep24 519 Seventh street.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms for rent. Apply to 511 Thirteenth street northwest. sep21-3t

A PAIR OF HORSES, WELL MATCHED, work single or double. One is a superior saddle horse. Perfectly gentle; a child can drive them. May be sold separately. FRED. KOONES, 426 Louisiana avenue. sep23-3t

FOR SALE OR RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE STORES, Nos. 1315 and 1317 Seventh street, near the new market; in perfect repair; possession given immediately. Apply to

HALL & BRO'ME, Grocers,
jy29-eotf No. 807 Market Space.

FOR RENT, ON FOURTEENTH STREET, near R northwest, a first class store, with cellar, handsome front, plate glass; desirable location for dry goods, clothing, shoes, confectionery, &c. Inquire on premises. WM. CLABAUGH.
sep23-3t

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE CORner R and Nineteenth streets; ten rooms, closet, hall, gas and sewer pipes; three basement rooms unfinished; very large lot. Price, $9,000. $1,000 cash. Apply next door. Immediate possession given. sep22-3t

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT AND DINING ROOMS, centrally located—near the Government Departments. Large bar-room, and ruling counter and dining rooms, with kitchen rooms for boarders. This house is now doing a large business, but the proprietor is about to retire from the city, and the place will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at JOHNSON'S AUCTION STORE, No. 426 Pennsylvania avenue. sep22-3t

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FOR SALE, IN most desirable situations on Capitol Hill, houses of all grades, ranging in price from one to twenty-five thousand dollars. Congressmen and the general public in quest of permanent places are invited to examine our attractive schedule.

HESTER & RYON,
Real Estate Brokers,
sep22 110 First street southeast, Capitol Hill.

FOR SALE.—WILL BE SOLD CHEAP, HOUSE and LOT on East Capitol street, between second and Third streets. Inquire at 1339 Columbia street, between P and Q streets. sep24-6t

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BRICK, on Ninth N street, between Ninth and Tenth; fitted up with modern conveniences. Terms easy.

R. K. WILSON,
sep22 10t (Star) 511 Seventh street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND WELL-LOCATED three story BRICK HOUSE, on the north side of L, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, with every modern convenience and deep lot.

R. K. WILSON,
sep22 6t (Star) 511 Seventh street.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAP HOUSE AND LOT, on east side of Ninth street, between K and L; good roomy house and large lot. Street cars pass the door. Terms easy.

R. K. WILSON,
sep22-10t (Star) 511 Seventh street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, containing fifteen rooms. No. 312 Twelfth street northwest, convenient to Pennsylvania avenue. Inquire of JOHN D. CLARE, No. 322 Twelfth street northwest. sep18-1w*

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING, in most elegant location; present lease; front three-stories; eleven rooms; with all modern improvements; bay windows; grounds in front; terraced; will be sold cheap if application is made.

R. H. WARNER,
Real Estate Broker,
sep20-6t No. 729 Seventh street, bet. G and H.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING, on "Grant Place," between Ninth and Tenth streets; three-stories; twelve rooms; all modern improvements. Call early for a bargain.

R. H. WARNER,
Real Estate Broker,
sep24-6t No. 729 Seventh street, bet. G and H.

A SPECULATION!

CHEAP HOMES NEAR THE CARS AND NEAR THE CITY LIMITS.
TWO TO FOUR ACRE LOTS.
A FEW LOTS WILL BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH, LONG CREDITS will be given where it is desired, with six per cent. interest.

Several lots are sold, and will be improved in the spring.

The situation is attractive and healthful, and abundant shade.

Lovers of the rural and beautiful could not be better suited.

R. H. HAYES,
Real Estate Broker,
sep18-eod1m 511 Seventh street.

FOR RENT—VERY DESIRABLE, IN GOOD location, 330 Twenty-first streets, twelve rooms, furnished, rent low; 475 I street, twelve rooms, unfurnished, modern conveniences, $75; 498 K street, ten rooms, $45; 731 Twenty-first street, seven rooms, $35; 1009 Seventeenth street, E street, one door from Seventh, eleven rooms, $125; 417 K street, ten rooms, (vacant 20th,) $40; 1819 Eighteenth street, seven rooms, $25; 1009 Seventeenth street, Island, seven rooms and store, $30; on Nineteenth, between L and M streets, five rooms, $14; 1922 Twelfth street, eight rooms, $25.

THOS. E. WAGGAMAN,
sep19-tf 519 Seventh street.

FOR RENT—A PARLOR, WITH BED-ROOM adjoining, with a private family, on Capitol Hill. Excellent locality, and will be furnished to suit. Address X Y Z, this office. sep17-tf

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 servants' parlor in the back building. Boarding-house and lodging house keepers need not apply. Address P. O. box 111. sep15-tf

COMFORTABLE PARLOR AND ADJOINING CHAMBER, in a small private family, can be had at $40 per month. Location, E street, between Ninth and Tenth. References required. Address B. T., at this office. sep15

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. sep14-tf

FOR RENT.—PARTIES ON CAPITOL HILL or in other sections of the city, having Houses for rent, either furnished or unfurnished, can have them rented free of cost to responsible parties, on application at our office, as we have always a large current list of applicants therefor.

HESTER & RYON,
Real Estate Agents and Brokers,
sep5-6tf 110 First street southeast, Capitol Hill.

FOR SALE, IN ELLAVILLE, PRINCE George's county, Md., a beautiful Residence, on high ground and healthy locality, with commanding view of surrounding country. Ten minutes' ride in the cars to the city from Bladensburg station, where sixteen trains stop daily. Large, double frame house, twelve rooms; cistern, fine well, excellent water and spring-house, barn, &c. Peach, Apple and Pear Orchard, all choice fruit and young, bearing trees; Grapery, with choice variety. This place is adjoining the farm of Joseph R. Bryan, esq. Will sell the house and sixteen acres, with two cows, carriage, wagon and farming implements on easy terms. Apply to

W. H. STINEMETZ,
sep1-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 Capitol Hill. Can be rented by calling at 131 B street southeast. sep1-tf

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 marble mantels, marble-top stationary washstands throughout, hot and cold water, furnaces, ranges, dumb-waiters, Butler pantries, linen rooms, stationary wash-tubs, speaking tubes, water closets, bath-rooms and every other requisite pertaining to first-class houses. Apply to

ALSTROT & DUDLEY,
aug30-3m Seventh street and Louisiana avenue.

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 5,600 feet for only ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, on easy terms. Any one can buy a lot.

Apply to GEO. M. LANCKTON,
aug18-tf 513 Seventh street, opposite P. O.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—I OFFER FOR SALE the three-two-story BRICK HOUSES situated on E street south, between Sixth and Four-and-a-half streets west, on easy terms. In the meantime will rent them at $30 per month, payable in advance. Gas and water on premises.

F. A. BOSWELL,
jel8-tf Vs. ave. and Four-and-a-half st. S. W.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH good board, can be obtained at No. 407 L street north west. jy23-tf

FOR RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS ON CAPITOL Hill. Apply at No. 36 north B street, near Delaware avenue. jy10

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 BY
AUSTIN P. BROWN,
Corner New York ave. and Fifteenth street,
THREE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSES,

ranging in price from $28,000 to $50,000; and several other First-Class Houses.

ONE WHOLE SQUARE OF GROUND

and lots in all parts of the city.

HOUSES and LOTS at Mount Pleasant. jel4-tf

WANTS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN a dry goods or grocery store, by a reliable col