National Republican.

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

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THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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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.

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

THURSDAY MORNING.....MAY 28, 1874.

THE Senate District Committee yesterday reported in favor of allowing the Metropolitan police the twenty per cent. extra compensation under the act of 1867.

THE Investigation into the affairs of the District closed yesterday. We have published the entire testimony taken, with the exception of about six columns which was taken on Tuesday and that of yesterday, all of which will appear in a double sheet to-morrow.

THE delegates to the Protestant Episcopal convention of the Diocese of Maryland assembled in this city yesterday in goodly numbers. They are mostly quartered at the Arlington and Ebbitt houses. The session at St. John's church, presided over by the assistant bishop, Rt. Rev. Dr. Pinkney, in the absence of the venerable Bishop Whittingham on account of feeble health, was of a most interesting character. A powerful discourse was delivered by Dr. Leeds, of Baltimore, showing how peculiar are the questions now pressing upon the Episcopal Church, more important and intricate than any ever yet presented to the Christian Church—questions, however, which the Church is fully able to answer with a true apostolic spirit. All parties in the Church—High, Low and Ritualistic—have contributed to bring about the present state of affairs in the Church, and each party has brought solid material upon which the highest energies of those in authority may build a future for the Episcopal Church in this country never equaled in the past for true charity and advancement.

THE INQUEST CLOSED.

The District Investigating Committee yesterday adjourned *sine die*. Mr. Chairman Allison finally choked off the flood of talk, and the books, papers, and archives were once more remanded to the custody of the District officers. The gentlemen of the committee now address themselves to the far more responsible work of making up their judgment as to the reforms needed and the means whereby they are to be accomplished. The testimony, as given in the broad pages of THE REPUBLICAN day after day, shows what is necessary. We think that the committee cannot but see that a revolution has been wrought here, and that in a new order of things it was inevitable that some abuses should grow up, and that some slow and unpatriotic people should think such rapid changes were a ruthless invasion; for we have been almost cursed with a class of population—fortunately not very large, and growing less every day—who have supposed that they held a prescriptive right to dictate the affairs of local government in the National Capital, simply because they once flogged their slaves within the shadow of the Capitol. It has required the crushing out of this idea to assert the broader and truer one, that the capital of the country belongs to the people of the country, and but for the fact that the people of the country placed it here, and allow it to remain here, the owners of city lots would never have been here themselves. Therefore we say, what has been done by the local government since 1870 is in the nature of a revolution, which has very nearly accomplished its work. What remains to be done can undoubtedly be accomplished by simpler and cheaper machinery.

We cannot doubt that the able gentlemen of the committee will find remedies for the evils that they have discovered. The resolution under which they have acted requires of them this duty. They are to report additional safeguards in the expenditure of money, and we take it they will find it necessary to accompany any such recommendations with the further one of providing safeguards against authorizing the expenditure of money. The power to authorize the expenditure of money in the District of Columbia, in our judgment, should rest solely in Congress, and, this being fixed absolutely, the means whereby the expenditure is made may be very simple indeed. We have hopes that the committee may consider the question of expenditure from this standpoint; and, in that case, we see no reason why they may not be unanimous in the general result. We cannot but believe that even Mr. Wilson, notwithstanding his strong prejudices and his remarkable course thus far, when he comes to the question of results, will allow his better judgment to mold his conclusions. Certainly his reputation as a lawyer, and his standing and duty as a Republican, would seem to require this.

We hope people will not forget what this investigation was started out to prove. If any one will take a file of the New York *Sun* or *Tribune* of last November and December, they will see just what its object was. It was started to prove, as was charged in specific terms, every officer, from Governor Shepherd and General Babcock down, a thief and robber, who had enriched himself at the expense of his neighbors who paid the taxes. Every single indictment of corruption has miserably failed, and it has been shown that some of these gentlemen have neighbors who don't pay taxes. This very day there are hundreds of laboring men in Washington literally being robbed of their bread because hide-bound skin-flints like Columbus Alexander do not pay their taxes. We undertake to say, that if the corps of detectives and slanderers—private, professional and newspaper—had not supposed they could fasten the charge of fraud and corruption upon officers high in position they would never have begun operations, and their failure to do this has heightened the bitterness with which they have latterly pushed the prosecution. It has caused them to gravitate from charges of grave moment, unsupported, to the drivel of slander, malice and revenge. Every malcontent, every disappointed contractor or man who wanted a contract, and every newspaper correspondent who wanted to belime another's character, crowded their scurvy array of disjointed charges and insinuations into the volume of evidence, and there it will go down to obscurity.

Whatever else is said or found, there must be one verdict, and that is, that there has been no personal corruption; that there has been no collusion or conspiracy; that there has been no fraud as against either the District or the General Government; and that whatever errors, mistakes, evils, wrongs or extravagances may have been discovered, there has, nevertheless, been entire integrity of purpose on the part of those charged with the conduct of affairs.

A FREE CONTINENT.

The abolition of slavery in the United States marked a notable epoch in the history of the effort to secure the freedom of the human race. At the same time it established a new policy in the American system which pledges the Government of the United States to the idea of freedom for the blacks and for the oppressed in every clime in the Western hemisphere. There were other objects in view during our days of colonial dependency, and during the subsequent period when the Madisonian doctrine asserted itself; but when the war against slavery occurred, and when the nation committed itself to the grand principle of emancipation, a new theory entered into our national policy. As a nation we became the accredited exponents of Abolitionism. Great Britian, with its opposition to the slave trade, was simply overshadowed in the effective progress made by our own people in the direction of emancipation. The next step in this pathway is plainly indicated by the effort of the Cuban patriots to do what the Spanish authorities have promised and failed to do—*i. e.* abolish slavery in the island of Cuba. If the Cubans are sustained, we shall realize one great and effective stride in the advancement of this new policy. Already this question has attracted the attention of such leaders of the colored people in this country as Prof. J. M. Langston. In a recent speech delivered by him on the occasion of the celebration at Oberlin, Ohio, of the anniversary of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, he gave utterance to sentiments which show very plainly that it has assumed political significance.

"With freedom established," he said, "in our own country, and equality before "the law promised in early Federal, if not "State, legislation we may well consider "our duty with regard to the abolition of "slavery, the establishment of freedom and "free institutions upon the American conti-"nent, especially in the islands of the sea, "where slavery is maintained by despotic "Spanish rule, and where the people, de-"claring slavery abolished, and appealing "to the civilized world for sympathy and "justification of their course, have staked "all upon 'the dread arbitrament of war.' "There can be no peace on our continent, "there can be no harmony among its "people, till slavery is everywhere abol-"ished and freedom established and pro-"tected by law; the people themselves, "making for themselves, and supporting "their own government. Every nation, "whether its home be an island or upon "continent, if oppressed, ought to have, "like our own, a 'new birth of freedom,' "and its 'government of the people, by the "people and for the people,' shall prove at "once its strength and support. Our "sympathies especially go out to-"wards the struggling patriots of "Cuba. We would see the 'Queen of "the Antilles' free from Spanish rule; her "slaves all freemen, and she advancing in "her freedom across the way of national "greatness and renown. Or, if her million "and a half inhabitants, with their thou-"sands of rich and fertile fields, are unable "to support national independence and "unity, let her not look for protection from "or annexation to a country and government "despotic and oppressive in its policy. By "its proximity to our shores; by the ties of "blood which connect its population and "ours; by the examples presented in our "Revolutionary conflict, when France fur-"nished succor and aid to our struggling "but heroic fathers; by the lessons and ex-"amples of international law and history; "by all the pledges made by our nation in "favor of freedom and equal rights, the "oppressed and suffering people of Cuba "may justly expect, demand our sympa-"thies and support in their struggle for "freedom and independence. Especially "let the colored American realize that where "battle is made against despotism and "oppression, wherever humanity strug-"gles for national existence and recogni-"tion, there his sympathies should be "felt, his word and succor inspiriting, en-"couraging and supporting. To-day let us "send our words of sympathy to the strug-"gling thousands of Cuba, in whose midst, "as well as among the people of Porto "Rico, we hope to see slavery, indeed, "abolished, free institutions firmly estab-"lished, and good order, prosperity and "happiness secured. This accomplished, "our continent is dedicated to freedom and "free institutions, and the nations which "compose its population will enjoy sure "promise of national greatness and glory. "Freedom and free institutions should be "as broad as our continent. Among no "nation here should there be found any "enslaved or oppressed. 'Compromises "between right and wrong, under pretence "of expediency,' should disappear forever; "our house should be no longer divided "against itself; a new corner-stone should "be built into the edifice of our national, "continental liberty, and those who 'guard "and support the structure' should accept, "in all its comprehensiveness, the sentiment "that all men are created equal, and that "governments are established among men "to defend and protect their inalienable "rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of "happiness."

THE UNITED STATES AND THE EAST.

During the debate the other day in the House on the legislative appropriation bill, Mr. Garfield said, in reference to Mr. Fish's recommendation for a Third Assistant Secretary of State, that the Secretary of State had informed the committee that there were three natural groups of nations to deal with, each of which required special and peculiar qualities to understand and manage their affairs here at the State Department—one the English-speaking races, and the second the Latin races. Two Assistant Secretaries were needed for them, and that we had lately opened relations with a class of nations who are not Christian, but nations like the Chinese and Japanese. The Secretary of State, in order to accomplish his work more satisfactorily, asks for a Third Assistant Secretary for this important group.

The wisdom of the recommendation of this step in our foreign relations is apparent. We have as a nation to deal intelligently and mercifully with the two only remaining native civilizations of the East. To place the influence of the United States in the North Pacific on such a footing as will command respect and secure for the rapidly developing industries of the Pacific slope the benefit of a near market, the measure suggested seems necessary. We have a fair fame in the East as a nation peaceful in its negotiations and friendly in its intercourse. Our enterprise opened Japan, and has acquired relations with China. But as yet we have no catalogue of oppressions like those which Mr. Richards attributed to England in his speech the other day in the House of Commons on the West African possessions. We quote below an extract from an English paper of his remarks on that occasion:

"He was jealous for the honor of his country, but there could be no true honor apart from right. [Hear, hear.] Success, however decided and dazzling, was not honorable if it were attained by a sacrifice of the great principles of justice and humanity. There were some things they had done within the last twenty years upon which he thought scarcely any Englishman could look back with pride. The bombardment of Canton, the burning and looting of the Emperor of China's summer place, the burning of Kagosema, the demolition of Magdala, and now the burning of Coomassie; these were things not worthy of a country which boasted that it stood at the head of Christian civilization. These were not triumphs of Christian civilization, but of barbarous and brute force. He did not blame the army and navy in the slightest degree, for they were only instruments in the hands of others; but they were acts which shocked very many people at home, and which he thought some honorable member ought to denounce in that House."

Let us have a Third Assistant Secretary in the State Department who will advance the interest of the United States in the only intelligent, lasting way that can be done with the interesting populations of Asia and Polynesia, and that is by endeavoring to understand the purposes of these nations and to assimilate their interests with our own. He can assist in the extension of the moral influence of our civilization, which always has been more potent than arms and threats. He can assist in preventing the national honor from becoming subject to similar reproaches that have been so frankly uttered by Mr. Richards.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SHUBRICK.

HIS BRILLIANT NAVAL RECORD—ORDER OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Rear Admiral William B. Shubrick died yesterday morning, at his residence, in this city, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. There are few of our citizens who have mingled among officials that do not remember the venerable form and dignified bearing of this gallant and distinguished officer of the navy.

He was born in South Carolina on the 31st of October, 1790, and appointed midshipman from his native State on the 20th of June, 1806. It was during our "second war for independence," on the 5th of January, 1813, that he was commissioned as a lieutenant, and in June of that year he commanded a gun-boat in an attack on a British frigate in Hampton Roads. He also commanded a gun in the battle on Craney Island, when the British were repulsed, and was third lieutenant of the frigate Constitution in the action which resulted in the capture of the Cyane and Levant.

Lieutenant Shubrick was commissioned as master-commandant March 3d, 1820. In 1827 he was ordered to the command of the sloop Lexington, Brazil squadron, and in 1830 was appointed commandant of the Washington navy yard. On the 21st of February, 1831, he was commissioned as captain. From 1833 to 1837 he was on ordnance duty. In 1840 he was placed in command of the West India squadron, and in 1843 was appointed commandant of the Norfolk navy yard. From 1845 to 1846 he was chief of the bureau of provisions and clothing of the Navy Department. During the Mexican war he commanded the Pacific squadron. It was while in this command that he landed his forces and captured the fortified town of Mazatlan from a superior force, under General Tellez, and held it and several inferior places to the end of the war. In 1853 he was assigned to ordnance duty, and in 1853 was appointed chief of the bureau of construction. From 1854 to 1858 he was president of the light-house board, and in 1859 was appointed to the command of the Brazil squadron and Paraguay expedition. He was commissioned as rear admiral on the 16th of July, 1862, and was again president of the light-house board from 1866 to 1869.

In all the honorable grades of service thus occupied by this gallant officer, he discharged every duty with ability and a fidelity which secured for him the highest confidence of the Government, the profound esteem of his brother officers and the grateful admiration of his country. Full of years and of honors, he has gone down to the tomb, leaving behind him a spotless name, an unblemished personal reputation and an untarnished official record worthy of emulation.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 27, 1874.

General Order.

It is the sad duty of the Secretary of the Navy to make known to the naval service that Rear Admiral Wm. Bradford Shubrick, the senior officer of the retired list, died this morning at his residence in this city, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Born in South Carolina in 1790, Admiral Shubrick entered the navy in 1806, and has served his country faithfully and well for sixty-eight years.

Four times he has commanded squadrons, twice navy yards, has twice served as chief of naval bureaus, and for many years presided over the Light-house Board.

He won his early renown in battle as a lieutenant of the frigate Constitution in the war of 1812, and his last service afloat was as commander of the Paraguayan expedition.

In every trust committed to him during life he has deserved well of the Republic, and, dying, he leaves to the service the conspicuous example of a life of wisdom, courtesy, courage and spotless honor.

On the day after the receipt of this order the flags of the navy yards and stations, and of all ships of war in commission will be kept at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and thirteen minute guns will be fired at noon from all the navy yards.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMNANT DAY. ON FRIDAY, MAY 29, We shall display an immense lot of remnants of DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, &c., on our centre counters, and FOR THAT DAY ONLY shall offer to close them out at HALF PRICE! BOGAN & WYLIE, Nos. 1018 and 1020 Seventh Street Northwest.

JOHN ALEXANDER, DEALER IN PAPERHANGINGS OF ALL GRADES, No. 1231 Pennsylvania avenue. Decoration Hangings and Frescoimitations, Centres, Medallions, Statues, &c. Fresco Novelties, Decoration Borders, &c. Decorations in Panels or Mosaic Style for ceilings and sidewalls, made in velvet or gold. Plain Fresco, Oak or Marble, to suit all styles, for private houses, public halls and churches. All kinds of Wood Imitations, Tinted Papers, in forty and twenty-inch widths. Gold Papers, in stamped gold and bronze, as low as 50 cents per roll. Also, a complete assortment of Satins and Blanks at very low prices. my28Th & M3m

PROPOSALS FOR POST OFFICE ENVELOPES. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1874. Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until FRIDAY, the 29th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock m., for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the following-described Post Office Envelopes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to wit: FOR OFFICIAL LETTERS AND RETURNS. No. 1—size, 3¾ by 5½ inches. Estimated number required ..... 7,000,000. No. 2—size, 3½ by 6¾ inches. Estimated number required ..... 750,000. No. 3—size, 4 by 9 inches. Estimated number required ..... 2,000,000. No. 4—size, 4½ by 10½ inches. Estimated number required ..... 200,000. FOR RETURNING DEAD LETTERS. Size, 3½ by 6¾ inches. Estimated number required, 2,500,000. FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES. Size, 5 by 10½ inches. Estimated number required, 6,000,000. The estimate given are intended as a guide to bidders. The Department may require more or less of each kind, as the service may demand. *Bids must be made for each kind of envelope* (official, dead-letter and registered pack age,) *separately*, and the contract will be awarded for each kind to the lowest responsible bidder. Samples of the different sizes and styles of envelopes required, together with blank forms for bids, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner, by hand. The envelopes must be landed in parcels of twenty-five, packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth on the corners and sides, each to contain not less than 250 of sizes Nos. 1 and 2, and not less than 100 of the other sizes, or otherwise, as may be ordered; the boxes to be wrapped in strong manila paper and properly sealed, so as bear safe transportation by mail to postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, the wrapping may be dispensed with, in the discretion of the Postmaster General. When 3,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and properly addressed; but when less than 3,000 are required to be sent by mail, proper labels of direction must be placed on each package—all to be done by the contractor without additional charge. The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of postmasters or of the Department, and be delivered either at the post office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this Department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the Department. All the envelopes herein described must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, and the registered package envelopes will be required to be printed in vermillion or some other approved brilliant color. The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified to by the postmaster or United States attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the article or articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of not less than twice the contract price of all the articles estimated to be furnished by said bidder, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same. Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered. The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract if in his judgment there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to samples. The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond under the 17th section of the act of Congress approved August 24, 1866, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to prevent the waste of public money." In the event of the failure of any bidder to comply with the foregoing requirements, the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, direct the purchase in open market of such quantities of envelopes as shall be necessary to supply the deficiencies caused by such failure, and charge to the contractor or contractors 25 per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for the same. Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Post Office envelopes," and addressed to the Honorable Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General. my22-Th&S8t

Malaga Fruit Company, 408 NINTH STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ W. C. A. STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The attractive feature this evening will be a series of tableaux, including a representation of statuary and a scene from the "Winter's Tale;" also, a burlesque on "Lord Ullin's Daughter." Mr. Hay is expected to sing "Lord Lovell" to-night. Admission, 25 cents. my28

☞ WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY GUARDS.—The members are ordered to assemble at the armory, in full winter uniform, (without overcoats,) THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, sharp, to attend the funeral of Capt. LEWIS F. WHITNEY. By order, my28 B. R. ROSS, First Sergeant.

☞ CITIZENS OF LANCASTER County, Pa., residing in Washington will please meet at the corner of Ninth and F streets, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, promptly, for the purpose of receiving the equestrians coming from Lancaster. my28*

☞ "TO YOUR TENTS, OH ISRAEL." The Advent Mission Tent, located on E street northwest, between Sixth and Seventh streets, will be dedicated THIS EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock. A discourse appropriate to the occasion will be preached by Elder Rev. A. Brown, of United India. Services every evening. All are invited. my28*

☞ NOTICE. All persons indebted to the firm of GREEN & WILLIAMS are hereby notified that their accounts must be settled within thirty days from date, either by cash or short notes, as the business of the old firm will be closed on the 1st day of July next. Mr. V. Pulizzi is authorized to receive and receipt for all moneys due the firm. Parties failing to comply with this notice will be forced to a settlement by process of law. W. B. WILLIAMS, Surviving partner of Green & Williams. my27-1w (Star)

☞ LADIES' TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING at Dumbarton-street M. E. Church, Georgetown, FRIDAY EVENING, May 29, at 7:45 o'clock, conducted by ladies of the Temperance Union. The public is cordially and earnestly invited to attend. my27-2t*

☞ SELECT EXCURSION TO CABIN JOHN BRIDGE, on the upper Potomac, SATURDAY, May 30, given under the auspices of the ladies of the Barbara Heck Society of Wesley chapel. Boat leaves wharf foot of Congress street, Georgetown, at 3 o'clock, returns at 9 in the evening. Tickets, $1, to be had at Warren Choate & Co.'s bookstore, 941 Pennsylvania avenue. my27-3t

☞ MEMORIAL DAY.—THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic respectfully invite the assistance and cooperation of the ladies of Washington in the decoration, on the 30th instant, of graves of the many thousands of Union soldiers buried in this vicinity by contributing cut flowers, wreaths, crosses, shields and other floral deposits. These may be left at the headquarters of the committee, corner of Tenth and D streets northwest, (old office of THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN,) or by notifying the chairman of the decoration committee, A. H. G. Richardson, they will be called for. This invitation is particularly extended to the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers. my27-3t

☞ STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL—W. C. A.—The Women's Christian Association are going to have their Festival this week—WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at the Masonic Temple. At the beginning of each evening's entertainment, music, dramatic readings and tableaux vivants will be given, after which the delicacies of the season will be served by the ladies of the association. Lunch from 12 to 2 p. m., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY. The best culinary and artistic talent of the city will be in requisition to make this feast of strawberries thoroughly enjoyable. Donations of everything that is fine to eat or drink are now in order and may be sent to Masonic Hall after 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning and each day of the festival. Old friends and new, rally round our flag. By order of the board. A. L. B., Secretary. my26-tt

☞ OFFICE OF FRANKLIN INSURANCE Company, of Washington, D. C., May 18, 1874.—The stockholders of the Franklin Insurance Company of Washington, D.C., will meet at this office on MONDAY, June 1, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing twelve directors for the ensuing year. CHAS. BRADLEY, Secretary. my19

☞ NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1874. A list of all property upon which arrears of taxes are due to the late corporation of Washington, Georgetown and the county is now being prepared for publication. This will include GENERAL TAXES for the year 1870 and all previous years; also, installments of SPECIAL TAXES, such as Footways, Carriageways, Sewers, &c., &c., levied and assessed under the old corporation. Persons owing taxes of this description should pay them before June 1, and thereby save additional cost; otherwise, the property will be advertised and sold to satisfy the delinquent taxes. LEWIS CLEPHANE, Collector of Taxes for D. C. my19-1Tel

☞ RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT, exchanged or sold to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis or Chicago at a reduction upon any other office or depot in this city. Apply to M. D. WHITESIDE, 369 Pennsylvania avenue, in the Parkinson House. my16-1m

☞ OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Canal Company, Annapolis, Md., May 12, 1874.—Notice is hereby given that the coupon due July, 1874, on the preferred construction bonds of this company, will be paid at the banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore, on and after the 20th instant. T. J. GORMAN, President. my12-1d

☞ DR. MARY J. PARSONS, Fourteenth streets. Office hours from 8 to 10 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. my12-1m*

☞ NOTICE TO HACKMEN.—THOSE Hackmen who do not pay their proportion of the expense of keeping the black stands clean will not be allowed to occupy the stands. By order of the Board of Public Works. my12-tf CLEMENT HILL, Gen. Inspector.

☞ HILBURT'S ORIGINAL POLAR SODA. 1429 Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's, DEPOT FOR MINERAL WATERS. ap16-tf

☞ NOTICE. BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, April 13, 1874. All complaints in regard to neglect on the part of the contractor for the removal of dead horses and other carcasses and offals of the city and vicinity, and all complaints in regard to neglect on the part of the contractor for the removal of ashes should be addressed to the undersigned, at Room No. 22 Columbian Building, Four-and-a-half street northwest. A. WALLACE, Inspector of Garbage and Ashes. ap14

☞ OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Canal Company, Annapolis, Md., May 12, 1874.—The stockholders of this company will hold their annual meeting on MONDAY, June 1, 1874, in the Executive Chamber, at Annapolis, Md., at 12 m. BENJ. FAWCETT, Secretary. my12-WFMsd

☞ DR. S. S. BOND HAS REMOVED to No. 413 First street, between E and F streets. Calls left at the Drug Store, corner of Tenth street and New York avenue will receive prompt attention. mh31-tf

☞ ALL THE COUGH MEDICINES, Cod Liver Oils, Troches, &c., at the Temple Drug Store. nov1

☞ CURRENT AND BACK NUMBERS of the DAILY AND WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, and all other city papers, obtained from J. BRAD. ADAMS, Stationer and News Dealer, under St. Cloud hotel, corner of 9 and Ninth streets. feb-tf

☞ NOTICE.—I AM NOW PAYING high cash prices for second-hand Clothing. I have just started this business, and need the goods to fill my store. By calling on or addressing E. HERZOG, 517 D street, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, prompt attention will be given. jan22-ly

☞ E. H. WELLS, DENTIST, HAS removed office to his residence, 103 Second street, third door from Pennsylvania ave. jan1-tf

☞ DR. A. PRATT, GRADUATE OF Ohio College of Dental Surgery, 411 Seventh street, east side, bet. D and E, a few doors south of odd Fellows' Hall, Washington. Gas used in extracting Teeth. Teeth $7 a set, either jaw. v17-tf

☞ DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERIES, Pomades, Toilet Articles, &c., at lowest rates, at TEMPLE DRUG STORE.

☞ PURE WINES AND LIQUORS FOR medicinal purposes, at the Temple Drug Store. nov1

☞ WHEN YOU CAN NOT FIND WHAT you want at other places, try the Temple Drug Store, F and Ninth streets. nov1

☞ HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES AND specifics at the TEMPLE DRUG STORE, corner F and Ninth streets.

☞ LEGAL AND OTHER BRIEFS PRINTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE at the REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE. noth-tf

☞ WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE at this office.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!! I have now in stock the largest number and the greatest variety of CARRIAGES ever offered in this city. Pony Phaetons in great variety. Only deal in first-class work. Repairing promptly attended to. ROBERT L. GRAHAM, Repository and Factory, 511 Eighth street, between D and E northwest. my22-tf

DECORATIONS FURNISHED FOR BALLS and Parties by JOHN C. HOGAN, Awning manufacturer, 712 Market space, between Seventh and Eighth streets. no29-tf

THOS. M. PLOWMAN, ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER, 629 E STREET NORTHWEST. ONE DOOR EAST OF SEVE TH.) bm7-3m

1,000 LARGE FINE APPLES—THE freshest of the season. Just received. MALAGA FRUIT COMPANY, 408 Ninth street northwest. my27-tf

GROCERIES.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

We copy the following from the *Sunday Gazette:*

G. G. Cornwell & Sons.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The action of the grocery clerks in this city in petitioning for a reduction of hours during the summer months is worthy of more than a passing notice. This hard-worked and deserving class of young men are simply asking that relaxation during the coming sultry weather which the arduous duties and late hours incident to business of this kind during the busy season justly and fairly entitle them to. The request is certainly a reasonable and moderate one, viz: to close the stores from June 1 to October 1 at 7 p. m., with the exception of Saturday nights. It is to be hoped, in the name of humanity and justice, that this arrangement will be generally complied with, and there will be none among our leading grocery houses penurious or selfish enough to frustrate this scheme by withholding their co-operation.

The general adoption of the hours mentioned, while affording time for amusement and instruction to the clerks, cannot militate to any extent against the amount of business to be done, as customers will readily fall into the habit of making their purchases during reasonable and proper hours. We sincerely trust that this move may prove a success, based as it is upon every principle of humanity, county and justice.

On and after JUNE 1, we close our establishment at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

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G. G. CORNWELL & SONS, FINE GROCERS. 1418 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel.

Announcement Extraordinary!

3,000 Pounds JAVA COFFEE, GENUINE OLD GOVERNMENT, Price, not roasted, 35 cents; roasted, 40 cents.

5,000 lbs. Maricaibo Coffee, Commonly sold by small dealers for JAVA. Price, not roasted, 30 cents; roasted, 36 cents.

5,000 lbs. Fine Rio Coffee, Price, not roasted, 28 cents; roasted, 33 cents.

5,000 lbs. Laguayra Coffee, Price, not roasted, 29 cents; roasted, 33 cents.

20 Bales Mocha Coffee, Imported in original bales.

250 CHESTS FINE TEA.

OOLONG, (black,) best, 85 cents per pound. ENGLISH BREAKFAST, best, 85 cents per pound. GUNPOWDER, (green,) best $1.45 per pound. IMPERIAL, (green,) best, $1.25 per pound. JAPAN, (uncolored,) best, $1 per pound.

200 bbls. SUGAR. NEW YORK STANDARD REFINED, which we are selling at small advance over refiners' prices. GRANULATED, 11¼ cents per pound. CRUSHED, 11¼ cents per pound. POWDERED, 11¼ cents per pound. CUT LOAF, 12 cents per pound. COFFEE, 19@21 cents per pound. BROWN, best, 10 cents per pound.

G. G. CORNWELL & SONS, FINE GROCERS, 1418 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, (OPPOSITE WILLARD'S HOTEL.)

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW YORK BRANCH. On Saturday next there will be opened at NO. 503 NINTH STREET NORTHWEST, Agency of the Davis Sewing Machine. One of the best assortments of domestic made LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS ever offered in Washington. This stock was selected at the manufactory for this market by one who has been more than twenty years engaged in the shoe business. There are no commissions to be paid runners, agents, &c., hence I can sell at prices corresponding to the times. Ladies, examine for yourselves. my25-3t

PERSONAL. THERE IS NO QUESTION ABOUT IT, BUT SELBY cut sell SHOES as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the city. Why? Because he buys for cash and his expenses are much less. LADIES' GAITERS from $1 up to $3 per pair. MEN'S SHOES from $1.25 up to $5 and 5 repair. He can accommodate the rich and satisfy the poor. Misses' and Boys' Shoes from the lowest prices up. Children's in all the new colors. Straw Hats in profusion and at all prices. Gent's Furnishing Goods in great variety. Give him a call before buying. No. 1328 Pennsylvania avenue. nov16

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

NEW BOOKS. History of American Currency. By Sumner. Villets Linden, or The Artist's Bride. By Emerson Bennett. The Queen of the Regiment. A novel. By Cathrine Ring. St. Ronan's Well. By Sir Walter Scott. Scribner's pocket edition. Personal Reminiscences by Charley, Planchette, and Young. By Richard Henry Stoddard. (Bric-a-brac series.) The Elective Power in the United States. By Adolphe de Chambrun. From the French. Victor Hugo's '71. The Circuit Rider. By Eggleston. The Theory of the Beautiful. By Samuel Tyler, LL. D., author of Memoir of Chief Justice Taney, &c. A Tribute to W. W. Corcoran. By M. E. P. Boutilary. Walfried. A novel. By Auerbach. Famous Trials. By Morse. Consistity on Bond of the following celebrated trials: Trial of McFarland, Forest divorce case, trial of Mary Harris, Burch divorce case, Beardsley divorce case, trial of Lowenstein for the murder of Welton, &c. By Bellamy. For sale by W. H. & O. H. MORRISON, my22 Booksellers and Publishers, 473 Penn. avenue.

NEW BOOKS. Walfried. A novel. By Auerbach. Adventures of an Attorney in Search of Practice. Chapters on Angels. By Hamerton. The Superhuman Origin of the Bible. By Henry Rogers. The Poetry of the Orient. By Alger. All the new Sabbath-school Library Books. Croquet, at all prices. WM. BALLANTYNE'S, my4 423 Seventh street.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES. Seventy-five carriages, new and second-hand, of the latest styles and finish, among which are several family carriages but little used, Coupes, top buggies, used a few times. All of this very large stock we will sell low for cash or approved paper to suit the times. Repairing done in the neatest manner. JOHN M. YOUNG, my27-3t* 313 Sixth street and Louisiana avenue.

ESTABLISHED 1844. A. J. JOYCE, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, 412, 414, and 416 Fourteenth Street. REPAIRING in all its branches. All carriages left for repairs, storage, or commission, are insured. AGENTS for Brewster & Co., (of Broome street,) Fifth avenue, New York. aug13-tf

BUILDING MATERIALS

MARYLAND FREESTONE M. & M. CO.—This company is now prepared to furnish the best Bubble Sequra Stone, for Walls, Foundations and small dimensions, at very low prices, delivered promptly at their wharf, corner K and Twenty-eighth streets. Stock yard, 28th street. We are invited to call at once and look at the stone now landing. my21-1m J. W. ALVORD, President.

D. HOKE & BRO., Wholesale and Retail DEALERS IN LIME, my1-1m Corner E and North Capitol streets.

Lumber! Lumber! Wheeler Brothers, CORNER OF SEVENTH AND Q STREETS NORTHWEST, AND No. 2 WATER STREET, GEORGETOWN, D. C. my24-tf

OATS! OATS! A large supply of very Superior OATS, BALED HAY AND STRAW FOR SALE LOW by W. M. GALT, Indiana avenue and First street, near B, and O. Railroad Depot. ap1

THE ARTIFICIAL STONE COMPANY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA are prepared to supply, at short notice, Tiling for Vestibules, Sidewalks, Footways, and Curbing, in different colors; Fountains and Lawn Ornaments, House and Lawn Steps, and Platforms; houses fronted; cellar walls and flooring cemented to exclude dampness; kitchens and areas cemented and made perfectly dry, and a sure preventive against the intrusion of rats, insects, &c., and all other work executed for which Portland Cement is adapted. Our Portland Cement becomes in a few days superior to any of the marbles or natural stone in common use, and is an admirable imitation of either marble or stone; is more durable, and increases its crushing resistance with age. Its beauty is unquestionable. C. M. ROBERTS, Manager, jan30-tf 426 Louisiana avenue.

Malaga Fruit Company, 408 NINTH STREET.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

10 BLS. FINE CATAWBA WINE, $1.50 PER GALLON. $1.50 PER GALLON.

REAL SELTZER WATER, APOLLINARIS SPRING, THIS YEAR'S FILL