National Republican

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

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☞ All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to WM. J. MURTAGH, Proprietor, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.

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

THURSDAY MORNING:.....AUGUST 12, 1875.

PERSONS LEAVING the city during the summer months can have THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN sent to their address by mail, postage paid, and changed as often as they may require, by ordering it at this office. Terms: Sixteen cents per week, or sixty-six cents per month; invariably in advance.

EXPLANATION EXTRAORDINARY.

So many malicious misrepresentations have recently been made regarding the business relations existing between the District Commissioners and THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN that we feel called upon to make a brief explanation.

First. Those relations are friendly, and, as yet, no controversy has arisen, nor is one likely to arise, to disturb their friendly character.

Second. The President has not interfered, one way or the other, in our business transactions with the Commissioners, nor has he been appealed to to make any such interference.

Third. While we are extremely grateful for the gratuitous advertising of this journal by the authors of the misrepresentations referred to, we regret that they have all been guilty of lying, and that some of them have added to that guilt the worse crime of base ingratitude.

THE New York Republicans propose to take time before the forelock and hold their State nominating convention at an early date. This is wise, as it is manly. The party need have no fears of a prolonged discussion of its principles and record. In truth, the more they are talked of and the better they are understood, the worse it will be for the Opposition.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter appears in another column, suggests that the remains of our dead Presidents shall be disinterred and removed for re-burial to Mt. Vernon. The idea no doubt had its origin in the time-honored custom of entombing the rulers of Great Britain at Westminster, and will be objectionable to a large number of people on that account. It is nevertheless worthy of serious consideration, and further discussion. No danger need be feared from the imitation of the British example, because the veneration of our people for their illustrious dead is engendered only by the memory of their services in behalf of the cause of true republicanism.

THE *World* labors hard and in vain to find rag-money arguments in Senator Morton's late speech. It may as well prepare itself at once for the inevitable division of the people on the currency question, which is foreshadowed by the present condition of affairs. The honest resumptionists will follow the Republican party, and the inflationists or repudiators will join the Democracy. If present indications are to be depended upon this will be the situation in 1876. Certain it is, at any rate, that previous platforms of the Republican party have been consistent in this respect, while the growing influence of the Pendletonites in the West plainly points to a rag-money plank in the next Democratic platform.

THE Petersburg *Index and Appeal* explains the increase in the Republican vote of the State of Kentucky since 1860 by declaring that it is "solely due to the fact that "the negroes have had the ballot put into "their hands by the unconstitutional legis-"lation of a Radical Congress." In a few days it will reiterate its not very "plausible falsehood," that the "people" of the South accept the acts of Congress under the constitutional amendments as the paramount law of the land. Then, why does it attempt to teach its readers that those acts are unconstitutional? This kind of Gush is illogical, and is the evident handiwork of one who has been so badly trained in the methods of the Gush movement as to be incapable of disguising his true feelings and belief.

THE "Independent Sovereignty," known as the State of Virginia, is again agitated, in view of the near approach of the meeting of Congress, with the idea that the General Government should be prevailed upon to advance $60,000,000 to aid the improvement of the Kanawha canal. With a State Rights majority in the House of Representatives, and that majority controlled by the Confederate Southern military ring, it is strange that the Independent Sovereignty aforesaid should beg for aid. Why don't it consistently ask the other Independent Sovereignties of the "confederation of nations" to loan it the amount it requires? Or, after all, is it willing to admit that Congress has the authority to control the internal improvements of the country, and that the people of one of the States are interested personally and politically in the welfare of the whole?

THEY ARE beginning to beg the question. The Richmond *Dispatch* says the late North Carolina convention election "was not one for a test of party strength." From the earnest efforts of the Democracy before the election to induce the "people" of the State to overcome the effects of "nigger rule," we had made a contrary deduction. But the *Dispatch* goes on to say that the Legislature, in the act providing for the election, restricted the powers of the convention, and therefore prohibited such a revision of the constitution as the people desired. It seems to forget that this was one of the main arguments of the Democrats to induce the people to support their candidates—*i. e.*, that the restrictions referred to would prevent the possibility of completely revolutionizing the State government. We thought during the campaign, and still think, that those restrictions would not weigh a feather in opposition to the desires and designs of the Democrats; but, be this as it may, the truth is a majority of the *citizens* of the State were in favor of retaining the present constitution inviolate, the "people" to the contrary notwithstanding.

THERE are few public men in the country who have given the close attention to the Southern question that Senator Morton has bestowed upon it. As the great war Governor of Indiana, dealing with the armed traitors in front and the Knights of the Golden Circle in the rear, he knew and felt as few men did the magnitude of the rebellion and the utter unreliability of the pledges of its promoters. It was therefore natural that in his late speech he should treat of that question as the paramount issue of the day. In comparison with it, in his estimation, all questions relating to the financial troubles of the country sink into utter insignificance. And he is right. While the people of the North, forgetful of the lessons of treachery to be found in their past dealings with the Southern Democracy, are absorbed with considerations of personal interest, the Southern rebels are organizing a new effort to reassert the supremacy of the doctrine of State Rights. One of these days, unless they heed the warnings of such deep thinkers as Mr. Morton, they will wake up to find themselves confronted with a condition of affairs of which they little dream now, and in which the leaders of the rebellion will play parts as the rulers of the entire country.

THE appointment of Andrew Johnson's successor in the Senate proves to be a matter of some difficulty to the Governor of Tennessee. Among the aspirants are ex-Governor Isham G. Harris, Judge Archibald Wright and Judge T. W. Brown, of Memphis; General Alex. Campbell, of Madison county; Colonel John A. Gardner, of Weakley; B. D. Thomas and General W. B. Bate; while the *Exchange*, a newspaper published at Milan, in that State, exclaims:

"We nominated ex-President Davis some months since for that office, and are still in favor of him. He is the best man we know of to fill Johnson's seat. Let's have Davis."

From this explanation of the situation it seems that "Honest Andy's" seat may eventually be filled by a faithful representative of the Lost Cause. But the serious nomination of Jeff. Davis will strike the average Northern mind as audacious, to say the least. That such a suggestion receives toleration by the public is wholly due to the impudence of the Southern Democracy, which is the natural outgrowth of the encouragement extended to them by the Doughfaces of the North, and the natural result of the Centennial Gush movement.

LOUISIANA AND THE NEW ORLEANS "TIMES."

In one of those mephitic exhalations which come up to us from Louisiana through the columns of the New Orleans *Times* there is a passage so wonderful in its lack of sense and grammar that it passes all comprehension. As near as can be made out from the article, immigrants are not considered desirable in Louisiana, unless born South of Mason and Dixon's line. This is only another form of enunciating that most ridiculous conceit of the Southern mind, that the natural and only "kings of men" spring from the loins of Southern men; whereas, the truth is that the South, as a whole, is by no means superior to the North, and in point of native intellect, Louisiana is particularly unfortunate. The men who make laws, who progress in invention, who establish literature, who build up commerce, who thread States with railroads and trace the land with telegraphic wire, in short, who represent progress in all the great departments of human industry, are the real "kings of men;" and in this regard what has Louisiana to boast of? Nothing, absolutely nothing of her own production. Long years ago when the hardy, persevering French were established in Canada, battling for a foothold against the snow, and ice, and rock, a party of them explored the Mississippi to the Gulf, and Iberville from the North planted the first colony on the soil of Louisiana, in 1699. Bonaparte sold it to the United States, in 1803, but the purchase then included what is now the territory of the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and a good part of Minnesota, and all of the Indian Territory, and the fifteen millions paid for it were derived principally from Northern sources of revenue. Louisiana has been a State of the Union since 1812, sixty-three years, and in all this time it has not produced a single citizen, "native and to the manner born," who has won what is called a national reputation for transcendent talent in any walk of life or sphere of action. Only twice has it been represented in the Cabinet of the United States; first by Edward Livingston, Secretary of State for two years under Jackson, and second by Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of War under Fillmore. Livingston was a carpet-bagger, having been born in New York in 1764, and was forty years old when he went to New Orleans. Conrad was a carpet-bagger, having been born in Winchester, Virginia. It never had a citizen eminent enough to be even thought of for the Presidency. John Slidell, her cunning Senator once, was a carpet-bagger in Louisiana from New York. Pierre Soule was a refugee from France and born at Castillon, in the Pyrenees. Judah Peter Benjamin saw the light of life and the ark of the family covenant on the soil of San Domingo. He emigrated to Savannah and wandered from there with his carpet-bag into Louisiana, and for his education he is indebted to Yale College. Miles Taylor, a man somewhat distinguished as a member of the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses from Louisiana, was a carpet-bagger there from New York, where he was born. Thomas G. Davidson and John M. Sandige, members of the Thirty-sixth Congress, were not natives of the Pelican State; and, to go back a little, Alexander Barrow, a Louisiana Senator from 1841 to 1846, like the living R. H. Marr, was a native of Nashville, Tennessee. William L. Brent, a member of Congress from 1823 to 1829, was a native of Charles county, Maryland, and its old Senator, James Brown, was a native of Virginia; but Henry A. Bullard, one of the ablest representatives Louisiana ever had, was born at Groton, Massachusetts, and Thomas Butler, another able man of that State, was a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Thomas W. Chinn, another member, was a Kentuckian, and John B. Dawson, who did so much for the State, in and out of Congress, was a carpet-bagger from Tennessee. Solomon W. Downs went into Louisiana from Tennessee and thence into Congress, and Benjamin W. Flanders, who has filled up a good deal of Louisiana history, is a native of Bristol, New Hampshire, and Henry H. Garley, a representative from 1823 to 1831, was a native of Lebanon, Connecticut. Michael Hahn, its Governor in 1864, was born as far away from Louisiana as Bavaria. Its well-remembered John H. Harmanson was a Virginia carpet bagger; another member, Theodore G. Hunt, was a South Carolina carpet-bagger, and Henry Johnson, the old Whig leader in Louisiana, was an emigrant thither from Tennessee, and one of her best-known names, Joseph S. Johnston, was a native of Salisbury, Conn.; Alexander Porter, Senator from 1833 to 1837, was born in the Emerald Isle; and Eleazar W. Ripley, so long one of her Representatives in Congress, was an humble emigrant from Maine; and Philemon Thomas, who was a shining light in the State, wandered through North Carolina and Kentucky first before going there; John M. Landrum was a native of South Carolina; but there is no end to this sort of illustration, for only four or five out of all her Senators and Representatives in Congress have been natives, and only two or three of her Governors, and her public instructors are all emigrants; and yet the *Times*, controlled by Northern and English directors, started with Northern capital and indebted for what sense it has in its columns to Southern subordinates, says that "the most useful emigrant we in "Louisiana could possibly secure was born "south of Mason and Dixon's line." The really great men Louisiana has had were either born north of that line or in foreign countries, as we have shown; but, in all seriousness, we do not strip the poor booster of the *Times* of his pretensions and expose the poverty of one of the States of this nation for any other purpose than that of showing the folly of sectionalism. This country is open and free to all people for settlement, and the citizens of one State will continue to move and remove into another at will, and those who have talent and energy and honesty will be sought wherever they go, to fill the offices of public trust and honor. Louisiana is a State of vast capacities, and she has many noble sons, and true Republicans will everywhere rejoice to see them advance to high power and dignity, but under the baleful teachings of the Democratic *Times* that Commonwealth would be retarded by the lack of progress which only follows from the attrition of the masses.

A PLEA FOR THE NATIONAL BANKS.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: The following appeared in the editorial columns of a Democratic, rag-money organ of this city, in its issue of yesterday:

"All that the Ohio platform demands is that the national bank notes shall be retired, and the charters of the national banks taken away. If this is done, and greenbacks issued in place of the bank currency, twenty-four millions annually in interest will be saved to the 'workingmen' of the country, for it is they who in the end must pay the taxes. That will be one way by which the workingmen can get some of the greenbacks. During the last ten years they have been compelled to pay the national bankers nearly two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, without obtaining a single thing in return."

Indeed! If this be so, is there a parallel in the history of any country for such a state of affairs? What a shame it is that the workingmen of this country have for ten long years been kept in ignorance of the fact that they were annually squandering twenty-four millions of hard-earned dollars in such a reckless manner! And how fortunate it is for them that, after wandering in financial blindness just a quarter of the time the children of Israel wandered in the wilderness, a Moses appears to show them the error of their ways. We are almost inclined, from a mercenary stand-point, to accept this statement, and demand from these gentlemen bankers our share of the plunder, but before doing so, perhaps, we had better examine the matter a little. Suppose we "take away" the charters of the national banks, retire the national bank currency and surrender these piratical bankers the three hundred and sixty millions in bonds now in the vaults of the Treasury as security for their circulation, and issue greenbacks instead, as proposed. How would we stand then! Who would get the twenty-four millions interest—the workingmen or the owners of the bonds! Perhaps the owners of these bonds might get the avaricious notion into their heads that rather than give away the twenty-four millions mentioned it would be better to dispose of them to our cousins across the water, take the proceeds of the sale and loan it to the workingmen, and make them pay thirty-four millions for it—who knows! Money is worth from eight to ten per cent., and while the bonds do not average more than six, workingmen are often borrowers. Then, would not our cousins across the water call on us for the same amount at interest now paid to bankers! And when paid to them, how could we go to work to make them refund this twenty-four million steal! They, however, would have no charter which we could abolish, or anything of that kind, and it is most probable that they would be satisfied with anything but the pound of flesh. Then, again, there is another little matter connected with this transaction which the laboring people might find detrimental to their interests. The banks pay to the Treasury as internal revenue tax the sum of twenty millions or so. To whom could we look for that! We are afraid these windy assertions about saving such bags of money for the workingmen have little foundation. We are sorry, but figures won't lie.

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EDITORIAL JOTTINGS.

— Garfield will talk to the good people of Ohio on the importance of a Republican victory.

— The Mississippi still swells. It enlarged one and a half inches yesterday, and storms still feed it from the North.

— The public schools of Arkansas are closed, and emigration to the State has ceased. This is the result of Democratic rule.

— A vault at Copenhagen yesterday received all that was mortal of the charming story-teller, Hans Christian Andersen.

— Weeps he never so mildly and the smallest of lachrymose Shearman's tears will fill a teaspoon. Many of them weigh a pound.

— Joaquin Miller and Olive Logan have been natating in the surf together. And now the gossips are putting extra time on the subject.

— A skunk has secured a foothold under the Democratic platform of Ohio, and Hendricks can't be prevailed upon to go within speaking distance of it.

— Morrissey, Tilden and Hendricks have been closeted at Saratoga, and now the political scale goes bobbing about like a weathervane in a whirl-wind.

— What has the country done that it should be afflicted with a second Beecher trial? If Dory can't stop his squirming he'd better swop places with some one that will.

— The people of St. Louis drink skimmed chalk and water, and believe it is milk. Still, they are looking forward for two national conventions and a slice of "future greatness."

— And now they want Jeff. Davis to fill the vacant Senatorial chair. But a voice borne on the irresistible current of public opinion whispers in firm and relentless tones a protesting "Never!"

— The eldest son of Brigham Young died suddenly at Manita last week. Think of being afflicted with a dozen wives while living, and then of being compelled to "pass over" bald-headed.

— "Let the kettle to the trumpet speak; the trumpet to the cannoneer without; the cannon to the heavens; the heavens to earth;" and then you will have a noise after Fog-Horn's own heart.

— Brick Pomeroy will deliver a series of agricultural lectures this fall. It may be all right, but it does seem as though he ought to have long since gone to meet—what he will meet on the other shore.

— The Detroit *Post* is alarmed at the report that the Long Branch Sartoris baby has very little hair on its head. The *Post* says: "This is ominous. Bald-headed, and not yet a month old! Cæsar was bald-headed!"

— A sensible pastor in New Hampshire stripped his coat and helped secure a quantity of hay that was threatened by an approaching shower one Sunday afternoon. The thunderbolts didn't interfere in the least, either.

— The New York Republicans have struck the key-note of victory. Their convention will assemble on the 8th of September, at Saratoga, and thus they will put their candidates before the people in time to accomplish a thorough campaign.

— A man went to the Indian Territory recently, and writing back says that it is a grand country—a perfect Arcadia—in every sense the land of promise—and then he quietly inquired whether that position of sub-deputy constable was still open for him.

— Ex-Senator Pugh refuses to speak in Ohio because the press treated Judge Thurman's effort so shabbily. Phew! but that savors too much of political timidity. The truth is, they can't find anything praiseworthy to say either about the platform or party.

— The example of Ananias is entirely useless as an impressive example to Sunday school children since Sam. Cary was brought before the public as a speaker. If Providence had been one half as severe on him as it was on old Ananias he would have died "a-bornin'."

— Nordhoff fled from the maledictions which he brought upon himself in the South to the quiet regions of the Yellowstone, and before he had been there a day he tumbled into a hot geyser, and might have gone to meet Cain only for the fact that he proved too light to sink.

— Inflationist Democrats are critical when Governor Tilden's record is in question. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* warns him that, if he hopes to be President, he must leave off nepotism at once, and decapitate his elegant nephew, Pelton, military secretary, aid-de-camp, etc.

—"From over the desert I come to thee, on a stallion shod with fire, and the winds are left behind in the speed of my desire," are the words she got from him as he left the Rio Grande. But he drew up in front of the garden gate a bride of a donkey that was too thin to bray a welcome note.

— Senator Anthony doesn't believe the Southern Democrats will be unwise enough to insist on having the Presidential candidate, and thinks Hendricks has the best chance for the nomination among those talked of, but opines that the nominees of both parties will probably be new men.

— The sausage of Phila-me-delphia has poisoned one of its citizens, and they begin to suspicion the dogs of prophobia. The particular canine interested in the sausage may have been rabid, but the other dogs are not to blame for tha', and yet the populace are crying loudly for the blood of all dogs.

— At Nancy an American congress is discussing the question whether there was a discovery of America before the time of Columbus. What slow people those Nancy fellows must be. It has been known for at least three weeks that Fog-Horn de Allen discovered this country before Columbus' grandmother cut her front teeth.

— The Pennsylvania Democrats are writhing on the ruffled border of hesitancy. United they want a hard-and-soft-money plank in their platform; divided they want either one or the other, according to tastes and circumstances. They will want about fifty thousand votes more than they will poll for either system to enable them to triumph.

— The Ohio Legislature, which is largely Democratic, recently closed a career of legislative debauchery that fails to find a parallel in the history of this nation. Its record was that of bribe-giving and bribe-taking, as evidenced in the "Wood county business," and the general press of the State condemn it as a disgrace and a stain to the good old Commonwealth.

— Senator McDonald, of Indiana, who claims to be a hard-money man, jubilantly predicts a great Democratic, rag-money victory in Ohio. How that gentleman can make the two policies mingle harmoniously is a question that would set a mummy to thinking. But they are a mysterious people are those Democratic political aspirants, and their ways are dim and doubly vain.

Where Are the Southern Whigs to Go?

(From the New Orleans Republican.)

The Whigs of the South were always under the hack with the Democracy. They were denounced as Federalists, Abolitionists and feeble friends to the South. The maintenance of a common resistance to invasion, with the assurance that the Northern Democracy were sound on the State rights question, gave the Democrats of the South the command of the Confederate government, and left little to the Whigs, except to lead from Manassas to Gettysburg. The treacherous desertion of the Northern Democracy, with the underground efforts of the Southern Democracy, through Blair, Vallandigham and their like, to preserve the Democratic unity even throughout that bloody war. It would seem singular that this habit of obedience should have been continued after the war, but the habit of domination seems established. Notwithstanding the selfish monopoly of all the official appointments by the Democracy, in spite of a dependence on foreign powers, an utter incapacity to provide the means of war, and the most flagrant oppression of the Southern people, the Southern Whigs returned to their yoke, and have, without an effort at political independence, fallen into the Democratic ranks as the merest privates. The only notice that we have seen taken of this honest and brave political party has been the remark that they find their principles more nearly carried out by the Democratic than by any other party existing. It may be granted that under the Allen-Thurman dispensation men may express any political opinion, but we will show by the last expression of national opinion ever uttered by the Whigs that there is no common principle in their platform which is carried out by the Southern Democracy. At the Whig convention of 1856 Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, presided, and the slaveholding States of Missouri, Mississippi, Virginia, Louisiana, Georgia, Delaware, North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Arkansas and Florida were represented. This convention announced the following schedule of principles:

1. Unalterable attachment for the Federal Union, with "no safer guide or higher law than the Constitution of the United States."

2. They charge "the present disordered condition of our national affairs," the dangers of civil war, the bitterness of sectional recriminations "to the culpable neglect of duty by the present (Democratic) national administration."

3. They protest, in the name of Washington, against "geographical parties;" apprehend evil from the sectional array of parties, and nominate Mr. Fillmore as "a representative of neither of the two sectional parties now struggling for political supremacy."

The platform breathes throughout the utmost nationality. How, then, can the Whig party, which was so averse to civil strife, enter a campaign under leaders who avow their determination to revive the contests of the past for the purpose of reinstating doctrines which have been decided! If the Whigs believe that the South will be more prosperous by political quiet and development let them avoid the Democratic agitators. If they wish to secure measures for the promotion of domestic industry or the diffusion of popular intelligence, they had better leave themselves free to vote for men, without respect to party, who favor progress. If they deem the South to be safe and more prosperous under a regime of industrial development, let them guard against the ascendancy of party which presents but one alternative—a Democratic monopoly of office or civil war. Without dictating to the Southern Whigs what party they should aid in the coming contest, we may at least advise them not to bet their money until they see the horses. stripped. Let them not commit themselves until they can form some opinion as to the ability and intention of each party to carry out their principles of love for the Union and care for the people of the South which they always maintained. If the Republicans can present a platform of principles manned by statesmen of character and ability, the Whigs may safely break the bonds by which the Democracy have bound them, and exercise the common right of American citizens to vote any ticket they may deem most consistent with their principles and most promotive of the safety and welfare of the Southern people.

OUR DEAD PRESIDENTS.

Shall Their Remains be Removed to Mt. Vernon?

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1875.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: Knowing that you gentlemen of the press like short metre in communications when addressed to you, I, therefore, go in *medias res* without any further preface, to offer this suggestion: That Congress be petitioned at the next session to appropriate a sufficient amount of funds to disinter the remains of all the deceased "Presidents of the United States," remove them to Mt. Vernon, and reinter them in mausoleums for each one in a circle round the Tomb of Washington.

Some of the Presidents are laid now in obscure, unadorned and neglected graves—very unbefitting for men who occupied such a high and mighty position of power as they did when living.

D. A. McC.

DIED.

ROOSE.—At Cape May, N. J., August 10, FRANK, infant son of W. S. and Jane Roose.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1403 Q street, this (Thursday) morning at ten o'clock.

SYPHAX.—On August 10, at six o'clock p. m., RICHARD LEE, son of Colbert S. and Cordelia W. Syphax, aged one year and seventeen days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 1631 L street, at 11 o'clock this morning. Friends of the family are invited.

CASSELL.—On August 11, MAUD, aged seven months and six days, youngest daughter of George T. and Elizabeth A. Cassell.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, from the residence of her grandfather, Eli Davis, No. 306 Eleventh street, between H and I northwest.

LANGLEY.—On August 11, at 3 o'clock a. m., SAMUEL ANDREWS, infant son of R. C. and Elizabeth Langley, aged one year, five months and eight days.

Funeral at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, from the residence of his parents, No. 1206 Eleventh street southeast.

MERRIAM.—At Bryan hall, Prince George's county, Md., on August 6, ANNA C., daughter of G. F. and Mary E. Merriam, late of Topeka, Kansas, and granddaughter of Thomas A. Scott, Washington, D. C., aged three years, one month and twenty days.

WARD.—On August 11, at 11 o'clock a. m., W. HANLIN, youngest son of J. T. and M. A. Ward, aged eleven months and fourteen days.

Funeral will take place from No. 1031 Second street northeast, at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

$200 A YEAR.—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TWENTY YOUNG BOYS.—Fitted up in a superior manner—gymnastics, military drill, ponies for riding, and first-rate education. E. HYNDS, Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y. au12-1m

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE SEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1875.
Jerome J. Hinds vs. John Allman et al. } No. 4546. Equity Docket, 15.
On motion of the plaintiff, by Mr. Pelham, his solicitor, it is ordered that the defendants, John Allman and George Allman, cause their appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.
By the Court: A. WYLIE, Justice, &c.
A true copy. Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk, &c.
au12-2taw

JACQUES JOUVENAL'S MARBLE WORKS, No. 941 D Street, near Lewis Johnson & Co.'s Bank.
All MONUMENTS on hand sold at a great reduction. All new orders made by designs of the latest styles. The best workmanship and best ITALIAN MARBLE guarantee jel2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FAVORITES WITH SMOKERS—Boss Cigars, $5 per 100; Figaro Cigars, $6 per 100, or $1 per bundle, at M. GOLDSTEIN'S, 511 Pennsylvania avenue. These Cigars are superior to any in the market for the price. au7-6t

☞ JACKSON WAGONS—New Stock. Some choice lumber trucks, coal carts and farm wagons very cheap. MAGRATH & BELL, Cor. Massachusetts avenue and Fifth st. N. W. jy30-tf

☞ ONLY PURE SPRING WATER used to make the Soda and Mineral Waters sold at Temple Drug Store. jy9-tf

☞ THE COLDEST AND PUREST Soda Water is at the Temple Drug Store, drawn from the steel fountains. jy9-tf

☞ IMPROVED APPARATUS AND Steel Founts guarantee the purity of Soda and Mineral Waters at the Temple Drug Store. jy9-tf

☞ PURE CREAM, GENUINE FRUIT Juices and Improved Soda Water to be had only at the Temple Drug Store. jy9-tf

☞ IMPROVED SODA, WITH GRANULATED ICE. Fresh Fruit and Cream Syrups, in glass fountains, always drawn from the TRIUMPH. First quality Drugs and Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Articles of Crown stamp, at ELCOX'S, Corner of Seventh and E streets. jy1

☞ ICE-COLD TEA, OF UNRIVALED FLAVOR, WITH Milburn's Famous Polar Soda, At 1429 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, is the most superb and delicious drink yet introduced. je30-tf

☞ YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, corner of Ninth and D streets.
Reading-room and Library free to all.
Prayer Meetings daily at 12:15, 6 and 9 p. m.
Sabbath Evening Services, (exclusively,) for young men, at 6 o'clock.
Sabbath Afternoon Services at 5:30.
Circulating Library, 12,000 volumes. New books constantly added. my27-tf

☞ TEETH $7 PER SET. EITHER jaw, by Dr. A. PRATT, graduate of Ohio College of Dental Surgery, and of the Rush Medical College, Chicago, 403 Seventh street, east side, corner of D. Gas and chloroform used in extracting teeth. jel1-4f

☞ DR. J. B. JOHNSON, OF ALEXandria, Va., offers his professional services as Surgeon, Physician and Oculist to the citizens of the District of Columbia.
Office No. 1411 Pennsylvania avenue, between Willard's hotel and the Owen house.
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. my28-tf

☞ ELECTRICITY WORKS WONDERS IN THE CURE OF DISEASE. Dr. Sturgis and wife warrants a cure in less time, and for less money, than any other known treatment. No. 1103 F street northwest. my29-1y

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☞ LEGAL AND OTHER BRIEFS PRINTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE at the REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE. no4-tf

☞ CURRENT AND BACK NUMBERS of the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, and all other city papers, can be obtained from J. BRAD. ADAMS, Stationer and News Dealer, under St. Cloud hotel, corner F and Ninth streets. fe16-tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF BATHING. POINT LOOKOUT SUMMER RESORT. Hotel Now Open. JAS. R. MILBURN & BRO., Proprietors, jy22-1m Point Lookout, St. Mary's Co., Md.

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EDUCATIONAL.

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE—Incorporated and endowed by the State of Maryland. It has new buildings, extensive grounds, good apparatus and library, and a Faculty of eight able Professors. Twenty-eighth Annual Session OPENS SEPTEMBER 13. Young Ladies and Misses received as boarding or day pupils. Refer to Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., Washington, D. C. N. C. BROOKS, LL. D., President. au11-WFMtm

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR both sexes, is on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad. Superior buildings, home care, earnest teachers, able lecturers; pupils can remain vacations. The incorporated trustees are "Friends." Hon. Washington Townsend says: "As to the progress of my late ward, who was under your care and tuition for over two years, I was well satisfied with the school, its arrangements and discipline, and the progress in knowledge he made." Lecturers: J. Thomas, LL. D., E. Harvey, M. D., C. Stockton Gaunt, M. D. Address JOSEPH SHORTRIDGE, A. M., au9-3m Concordville, Pa.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, Wilmington, Del. Next session will begin THURSDAY, September 9. The best facilities are afforded for acquiring a THOROUGH AND COMPLETE EDUCATION, under homelike influences, at reasonable expense. For Catalogue, address REV. JOHN WILSON, A. M., President. au7-1m

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NOTICE—MISS CALKINS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, September 6, at the corner of Third street and Pennsylvania avenue, Capitol Hill. au6-1d

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C. Preparatory Department opens September 8. The College September 15. Medical Department October 4. Law Department October 11. For information address J. C. WELLING, LL.D., President. au5-MWFtoct5

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY, NO. 81 STODDARD STREET, GEORGETOWN, D. C. A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. The course of study is thorough and progressive from the rudiments to graduation. Miss LIPSCOMB, Principal; Miss S. F. HORN, Miss ——, Literary Assistants; Miss BERTIE H. RIDGELY, Elocution and Literary Department; Dr. J. P. CAULDFIELD, Instrumental Music; Mrs. M. F. NEWTON, Instrumental and Vocal Music; Prof. L. EUGENE COLLIENE, French; Prof. E. T. FRISTOE, Lecturer of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. Circulars obtained of Principal at Ballantyne's, 426 Seventh street; Gilman's drug store, Pennsylvania avenue; J. Bradley Adams, corner Ninth and F streets, Washington City. Fall session opens September 13. Fifth Street cars pass within one square of Seminary. au4-tdel5

THE WASHINGTON FEMALE SEMINARY Will be reopened MONDAY, September 13, 1875, at the school-building, No. 1021 Twelfth street northwest. A limited number of boarding pupils will be accommodated. For terms apply to the principals, at 1027 Twelfth street northwest, or procure circulars, which may be found at the principal bookstores. au3-2m

ALNWICK SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. The duties of this long-established Institution will be resumed (D. V.) on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of September. Address M. A. TYSON, Principal. Contee's Post Office, Prince George's Co., Md. jy31-1m

CAPITOL SEMINARY, 217 A street southeast, MRS. LOUISE E. DEANE and PROF. WM. N. MIRRIK, Principals; PROF. CHAS. E. WEIDMAYER, Teacher of French, German and Italian; PROF. W. M. MIRICK, Teacher of Music, Latin and Mathematics; Committee and Counsellors, REV. J. E. NEWMAN, Chairman; HON. T. L. TULLOCK, and DR. CHAS. ADAMS. The Second Annual Session, September 1, 1875, to be divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, the first term to commence September 1, 1875, and close January 18, 1876; the second to commence January 19 and close June 7, 1876. Terms, per session of twenty weeks, one half in advance; the other half at the close of the term: Senior Class, $60; Intermediate, $50; Primary, $40; French, German and Italian, $40 each; Latin, $35; Boarding, $150; Bartholomew Drawing, $5 extra; Special Writing Lessons by Professor, $1 extra. Circulars at Ellis' Music Store and Parker's Book Store. jy31-1m

$57.50 PER QUARTER. NO EXTRAS. Media Academy for Boys; twelve miles from Philadelphia; ten instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Pa. jy16-2m

MISS OSBORNE'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, 963 M street, corner of Tenth, will re-open MONDAY, September 6, 1875. Thorough instruction in English branches, Ancient, Modern Languages and Music. Particular attention given to Primary and Intermediate department. jy13-3m

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WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for a small family. State terms and location. Address Box 40, REPUBLICAN office. au11-3t

WANTED—MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS, by WM. J. JOHNSTON, Attorney-at-Law, au8-1y Room 40, Le Droit Building.

DR. A. PRATT, DENTIST, HAS REmoved to the northwest corner of Seventh and D streets, over Crandall's book store, where he will be pleased to see his old patrons, and the general public. jel2-tf

WANTED — A COMPETENT BLACKBOARD DELINEATOR. Address Box 15, at this office. au26-tf

NEW AND SECOND-HAND—ONE PRICE only. New clothing sold at very reasonable prices. Selected stock of second-hand clothing, very cheap, at PERETH'S, 459 D street, between Sixth and Seventh northwest. Branch store, 1215 E street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth N. W. jy8

EUREKA EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 612 F street, Baldwin's Eureka House, 1212 K street, between Connecticut avenue and Eighteenth street northwest. janl5 MRS. LOUISE C. BUTLER.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NOTICE.—TWO PROMISSORY NOTES, one (1) of GEORGE W. STICKNEY for $65, to order of C. I. Entwisle, dated on or about July 9, 1875, at ninety days, and endorsed by said Entwisle; the other given by HENRY M. BA