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.

TUESDAY MORNING.....SEPTEMBER 21, 1875.

IT BEGINS to be apparent that the President's letter to Attorney General Pierrepont, regarding the Mississippi troubles, has had the effect to arouse an undoubted belief in the reality of these Southern outrages on the colored people. The hesitation to respond to Gov. Ames' demand for troops may, therefore, prove to be a benefit, although it is to be feared that registration has been so seriously interfered with in that State that the Democrats may carry it.

TILDEN seems to be more of a favorite among the Southern Democrats as a prospective candidate for President than Hendricks, although the latter had the advantage of a good "send-off" at Mecklenburg last May. Up to this time, however, the currency question has not entered into the consideration of their respective merits in that section, and it may yet turn out that Hendricks will have the advantage, on account of his evident tendency in the direction of soft money.

THE Democrats carried only three counties in Maine. If they had carried more, judging from their exultation over this small mite, it is reasonable to suppose they would have gone crazy. Investigation shows, however, that even that insignificant success was due to the strength taken from the Republican ranks by the Temperance men. In a national campaign, when the contest is narrowed down between the two great national parties, and the active sympathies of the liquor-dealers for the Democracy are not aroused by agitation of the temperance question, a different result is certain to occur.

THE Pennsylvania Republican Association was induced to do a very foolish thing last night in the adoption of a resolution regarding the controversy between the union and non-union printers. The fact that many of the non-union printers now employed by the "down-town" offices in this city are Pennsylvanians and Republicans seems to have been entirely overlooked. The whole affair was evidently conducted by men who were either ignorant of the facts of the case or were capable of willfully misrepresenting them. After all, it is a matter with which the Association has nothing to do, and its action, therefore, appears to be decidedly meddlesome.

THE New York *Graphic* is not always consistent in its political cartoons, however pointed they may be. Not long ago it caricatured Senator Morton as attempting to arouse the "bloody shirt" Southern outrage indignation feeling in Maine, by representing him as pointing to Ku-Klux scarecrows. Last week it caricatured Attorney General Pierrepont as another Richelieu, in the act of detaining the army from interfering to restore peace in the South. This latter cartoon is an exceedingly forcible one. It shows the whites and blacks of Mississippi in the act of murdering each other, while Richelieu (Attorney General Pierrepont) appears in the foreground restraining an army officer from quelling the riot by directing him: "Lay "by your sword. States (even Mississippi) "can be saved without it."

THE Alabama revolutionists, now engaged in amending the Constitution of that State, have done better than we expected they would as regards the question of the right of secession; but they have not yet declared, nor will they, that the right to secede is a treasonable right, and can only be asserted as such. They have simply contented themselves with a declaration that from the American Union there can be no secession of any State. In other words, they admit that the superior physical force of the General Government will serve to repress secession; but they do not squarely and unqualifiedly admit that the right of a State to secede was settled adversely by the war. This manner of begging the question may close the eyes of those who are willing to believe that the Southern Democrats are thoroughly loyal; but it will not deceive any one who is thoughtful enough to scrutinize it closely for the purpose of reaching a clear understanding of the motives which prompted it.

"IF THE NEGRO must die at the South, my advice to them is to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Let it be seen by these cowardly mobocrats that in attempting to slaughter black men they invite the knife to their own throats and fire and rapine to their own hearthstones, and they will cease."—*Fred. Douglass.*

"This sort of wild talk would, if they could read, be read with astonishment by the blacks in Virginia, who are quietly pursuing their work, and living about as peacefully and with as little molestation as any peasantry on earth."—*Staunton Vindicator.*

We have already declared our belief that Mr. Douglass' advice was unfortunate, but perhaps excusable under the circumstances, and it will appear to be more excusable now to thoughtful people, when such Democratic authority as the *Vindicator* characterizes the free colored citizens as "peasantry." The sooner this idea is eradicated the better it will be for the whites even in Virginia, in which State, it must be admitted, there is less molestation of the blacks than in any of the reconstructed Commonwealths of the South. The fact that it does exist shows how far they are from a full appreciation and complete recognition of the meaning of the war amendments to the Constitution.

WE FIND the following letter in a recent number of the Columbus (Ohio) *Journal*. The writer was formerly Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and for a long time United States Minister to the Argentine Confederation. He is one of the most prominent men in Ohio, and has been for twenty years a neighbor of Secretary Delano. The letter is respectfully commended to the attention of Mr. Samuel Walker, one of the regular correspondents of the *Sunday Capital:*

The writer sends us a copy of the following letter, with the statement that the Cincinnati *Gazette* has refused to publish it. Is occurs to us that such an authoritative denial of a statement calculated to damage private character should have been promptly published in the columns where the mistake was made. Of course Deacon Smith could have had nothing to do with this plain case of bearing false witness. It is the work of the wicked partners:

MT. VERNON, O., August 31, 1875.

Editor of the Gazette:

DEAR SIR: Your continued attack upon Hon. C. Delano, "Secretary of the Interior," has been endured by the Republicans of this part of Ohio until it has ceased to be a virtue. Yesterday it was published in your Washington telegraphic dispatches that Mr. Delano had a carriage and horses here belonging to the Government. There is not a man in this community who does not know this charge to be an infamous lie. Every horse Mr. Delano has here he rented upon his own farm, with the exception of one pony, and the carriage he uses he owned years before he was appointed Secretary of the Interior. Your course in regard to Mr. Delano has caused indignation and disgust among our Republicans here, where he is known the most intimately. If your object is to promote the interest and success of the Republican party you are making a fearful mistake by assailing (without cause) its prominent men. I have no personal interest to serve in writing this note, but ask you, in the name of justice and truth, what is your personal reason for trying to destroy one of the ablest and best men in Ohio.

Yours, truly, R. C. KIRK.

N. B. I ask you to publish this note.

THE POWER OF THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

The New York *Herald* complains that the Southern Republicans in the last Congress combined with their "Northern friends" to prevent and accomplish certain kinds of legislation, as their interests at the time seemed to dictate. The *Herald* knows very little of the inner workings of this combination, which we admit did exist, because its representatives here last winter were not of the kind entitled to the recognition or confidence of respectable Republicans. The truth is that it was begun before the holiday recess, at a caucus of Southern Republican members, convened in pursuance of a suggestion made by THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. At that caucus it was determined to subordinate everything of a political character in the way of legislation to the acknowledged necessity for the passage of some law for the protection of Republican voters in the Southern States. It was agreed that the appropriation bills and other purely Government measures should be passed without delay and should not be interfered with; but that the bill to Protect Electors, described by the *Herald* as the Force Bill, should be urged in preference to any other question. Finally, the matter was brought before a general caucus of Republican members of both Houses. Then it was discovered that such Gushers as General Hawley, Mr. Speaker Blaine and a few others had made a combination to prevent the execution of that determination. This was really the pernicious combination from which followed all the dissatisfaction which has since then been the occasion of such wide differences of opinion in the party regarding the Southern question. But the result was that the Southern Republicans succeeded in carrying their points in the House, and would have succeeded in the Senate if so much time had not been wasted by the weak-kneed element of the party in discussing a needed change of the rules. They do not despair in the future, however, and in the next National Convention will pursue the same policy. Determined as they are, to compel the Government and the people of the North to recognize the villainy of the Southern Democracy, they will leave nothing undone that can be done to pledge the party once more to the protection of the colored voters of their section. They will make themselves felt in that body tenfold more than they were in Congress, and will see to it that the party is placed once more in a thoroughly consistent position as regards its past record and past pledges. The Gushers and the "pinned-backs" will then find it imperative upon them to stand from under.

POLITICAL COOKERY.

The Democrats of New York, in their late State convention, cooked up and served to their inflation brethren a rich dish of hash. Seldom do we meet with a parallel case of serving up political odds and ends as in this instance. We commend the repast to the appetites of the inflationists and repudiationists of the South and the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and "may good digestion wait on appetite."

The platform adopted by the New York Democracy, so far as it has any significance, is made up of stolen planks from that of the Republicans. It hits from the shoulder on the financial question and puts the eye of inflation in mourning. This feature of the case has our hearty approval, except so far as larceny, insincerity and hypocrisy are involved, and they seem to cover it as a mantle. When these are culled from the melange there is nothing of value, either in principle or in practice, left. The declaration of principles is a mere tub in which Tammany proposes to put Governor Tilden to sea as a Presidential candidate, and unless His Excellency is an expert swimmer he is in great peril.

The selection of candidates, like the platform, is made of material stolen from the Republican ranks, and which can be spared without serious detriment to that party. The Hon. John Bigelow has been a Republican, for all that any one knows, up to the hour he accepted this nomination, and may be so still. His selection is no doubt made for the reason that Governor Tilden, who appears to have been the nominating power of the convention, could not find a man within his party that could be trusted in this position. Mr. Potter having declined, Lucius Robinson, the candidate for comptroller, has also been a Republican, and shared honors at the hands of that party. The candidate for State prison inspector is of the same political stamp. Thus of the seven candidates on the ticket three are Republicans, and the balance, in most instances, are obscure and unknown men in the party or to anybody else outside the localities in which they live.

If a stolen platform and such a ticket can succeed in the State of New York at this important crisis, we greatly mistake the intelligence and patriotism of the people of that great State. Very many Democrats, who do not fancy being driven through a convention like cattle to the market, are of opinion that if they are to support Republican principles and men at the ballot-box, they may as well do it in the Republican ranks.

RAPID MAIL COMMUNICATION.

The recent "new departure" of the Postmaster General in the way of increased expedition in the transportation of mail matter is receiving general commendation. It is an enterprise of that practical character which must of necessity prove successful. The decrease of time required by the new system results less from an increase of the maximum speed of trains than from an economy of the time formerly consumed in the frequency and length of stoppages. It is simply a division of that labor between "way" and "through" trains which was formerly accomplished by a single "express" mail train.

This new arrangement is demanded alike by mails and passengers. There is no good reason, in the present magnitude of travel and correspondence, why persons destined to distant points should be compelled to stop at all intermediate places, where they have no business and can derive no pleasure. To compel them to do so would be simply in conformity with the principle of detaining all mails until a full car-load had accumulated. The inauguration of the "fast mails" does not detain or impede "way" mail trains, which continue to perform the same service as before, but it does confer immense benefits upon those living at remote points. The economy of time alone is of almost incalculable value to business men. Practically a business day is saved in a trip between the various cities of the seaboard and those of the Mississippi valley by these "limited express trains." What formerly occupied thirty-six hours is now accomplished in twenty-four, without increase of the maximum speed or of the danger to the lives of the passengers. If we take the number of passengers that will be transported annually by these trains and estimate the time saved at one day each it will be found that the economy of time to the passengers will far exceed all the extra expenses incurred.

We have said that the danger to life is not increased by these rapid trains. In explanation and qualification of this assertion it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that a large proportion of the time of ordinary mail trains, and even express trains, which stop on signal, is consumed in the length of frequent stops, in getting under full speed again, and then finally in "slowing" up for the next station. All can perceive that the slow train must require more steam for the purpose of constantly increasing and retarding its momentum than would be necessary if a uniform high rate of speed should be maintained so long as the supply of fuel and water remains good. It is well known that, as a rule, railway accidents do not usually occur during high rates of speed, but are more generally occasioned by some carelessness in the starting or stopping of slow trains or in switching them on or off from sidings. The wear and tear of rolling stock is vastly greater in fast accommodation trains than in rapid through trains, owing to the continual jerking and buffing in changing from high to low rates of speed. Upon good, double-track roads, therefore, high rates of speed for long distances must be considered the safest to passengers.

If the foregoing observations are correct, we are entering a new epoch in the way of mail and passenger facilities of transit. And we have good reason to anticipate the best and most economical results from those "limited express" trains. As their name signifies, they are restricted to a limited number of cars and passengers. They are made up of mail, baggage and parlor cars by day, and by night the parlor cars are exchanged for "sleepers." Of course, thi mode of traveling is somewhat more expensive than by the ordinary cars. The increased comforts, conveniences, expedition are, however, supposed to be more than an equivalent for the additional expense. These are some of the benefits accruing to travelers. Those to be reaped by correspondents and the subscribers to the great journals by the reception of their mail matter a day sooner than formerly are of a similar character, but extend to all classes of the population of the country.

There is a single suggestion that occurs to us in this regard, which appears to us of much importance. Would not the public be much the gainer by another division of this fast mail business? Suppose the New York Central line should take the morning mails and New York papers for the West, and that the Pennsylvania line should change its time for leaving to evening, thus giving us two fast mails per day from the Atlantic seaboard to the Lakes and the Mississippi Valley? The latter line, serving to connect New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington at the East with Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville in the West, is eminently fitted to distribute the large evening letter mail, which is naturally ready to leave at the close of the day, but which by the present arrangement goes off by the slow train, or awaits the "limited express" run of the following morning. We hope the Post Office Department will take this suggestion into serious consideration. It will certainly meet a hearty response from the general public, which so fully appreciates the main features of this new enterprise.

GOING WHERE THEY BELONG.

The gathering together at Muskogee, Indian Territory, of thirty different tribes of red men, for the purpose of participating in an inter-tribal fair, is probably the most significant occurrence in the annals of governmental relation with the aboriginal tribes of America. Enough was developed during the week these nomadic people mingled harmoniously together to silence the utterances of every man who attempts to cry down the broad and magnanimous system of treatment which has been adopted to civilize and elevate this race. A decade of years ago the possibility of bringing the representatives of thirty distinct tribes to a certain assigned spot, where they might socially intermingle and enjoy the fruits of friendship, would have been quite as remote as the possibility of removing the eternal hills and forming in their stead broad and level plains. But time and a remarkable policy have wrought this transformation scene—a scene which, in the light of surrounding facts, speaks volumes in commendation of the system of Indian treatment which was inaugurated and executed by the present Administration, inspired with a hope to ameliorate the condition of a primitive people who had been continuously wronged.

For the past two years the country, from water to water, has been flooded with a sea of slanderous insinuations reflecting upon the integrity and honor of the Department which, by the laws of the Government, controls the interests of this race. A Detective Press, wrapt in the one idea of generating untruthful rumors and magnifying them into palpable and bulky falsehoods, has plucked from the workings of this magnificent system only the petty irregularities which must of necessity occur in all departments of National and State governments, and, sending them broadcast over the land, forget the poignant fact, because it is consonant with the interests of their malicious and unprincipled purposes to ignore it, that no policy, or scheme or establishment has ever before wrought out the munificent blessings which have followed in the broad wake of this ship of peace. A man, clothed in the raiment of science, having been crossed and thwarted in his professional aspirations by the edict of the Indian Bureau, retaliates by grasping the pen of slander and heaping calumny after calumny upon the official head of that Department, and then, seeking the subterfuge of an investigating commission, attempts to substantiate his reckless and incoherent charges by an incomprehensible and irrelevant mass of statements which form a curious batch of truth and falsehood, mingled together in one chaotic mess.

A man who assumes the garb of a Christian gentleman to conceal his slave-dealing and blackmailing propensities, and who once professed, for a selfish purpose, a high and supreme attachment for the Indian policy, has for the past six months burdened the press of the country with a series of open letters which glared with misstatements and gleamed with personal spite. He, too, had been crossed and thwarted by the Department of the Interior. He was Hon. Columbus Delano's rival, and was squarely beaten in the race, and his political aspirations blighted. He begged to be the head of the Department which to-day he willingly stoops to defame, but happily for the country, by the wise dispensation of Providence, he was disappointed. And now, to appease this feeling of abasement, he uses the venom of the slanderer's fang to poison and prejudice the public mind, not only against the administrators of the peace policy, but against the policy itself.

Then, following in the footsteps of these men, came others, with calibres small and heads sore, and, imitating the example set by these fossiliferous and slave-dealing gentlemen, they snapped and snarled at the heels of official deportment with mouths dripping with the slimy froth of a personal-spite hydrophobia. This is the secret of the animosity that has been shown to the Indian Department for the past year, it being simply a combination of men determined to avenge themselves against men who, in their official capacity, happened, forsooth, to destroy their ambitious schemes for personal aggrandizement. For a short period of time they flourished, and seemed flushed with temporary triumph. Their malicious and erroneous statements floated hurriedly over the land on the wings of a gossipy and rumor-breeding press, and in many places found hearts credulous enough to harbor a confidence in their veracity. But in this, as in all other cases of willful slander, the right will prevail. Truth, which is broad and deep and eternal, that has been thus crushed for the moment by a tidal wave of imbecile and inconsistent assailants, once more arises in its strength and efficacy, and with the stern weapon of justice destroys the castle Calumny reared by these prejudiced men.

The remarkable developments which were made at the Muskogee fair strikes a stinging blow at the men who attempted to bring this infamy upon the Indian Bureau. The union of thirty nations whose tribal relations have heretofore been discordant and belligerent, for the purpose of vieing with each other in the arts of peace and the products of industry, bears witness of such force and poignancy to the wise and competent administration of Indian affairs as to completely overshadow and engulf the petty and pitiful charges of this clique of disappointed and scandal-generating men. That two hundred thousand people should have been elevated from the most abject depths of savagery and social woe to a plane of semi-civilization and industry within the short space of a decade of years is in fact a monument to this beneficent policy of peace before which the attacks of the libeller and perverter of truth pale into insignificance.

But the time has come when, like all other sources of error, these self-avenging soreheads must fade in their conspicuity and silently pass away to other and newer fields of scandal and shame. The days of this clique are numbered. They have run their race in this libelous tournament. They have failed in their wretched and vicious schemes, and the public will now be gratified to have them quietly retire and appear no more. The scientific gentleman who has been led into this unrighteous crusade from personal spite, aided by cunning men, will go back to his fossiliferous remains with a name not only tarnished by the transaction, but with a reputation for honesty of purpose, candor and frankness greatly depreciated. The pretentious Christian gentleman, who is a slave-dealer and has repeatedly told untruths in his letters, will find it extremely difficult to once more gain the eminence he held for uprightness and integrity before he entered this fray. And their followers—the poor, miserable tools which they have used, and which have repeatedly used them—they are at the best of no earthly consequence and of no social good. Thus these men who came before the public with pomposity and braggadocio pass away, each performing his comical part in the comedy and wearing the brand of a malicious and selfish man at its close; and when the coming report of the commission is published, and the people are congratulating the honored heads of the Indian bureau, let them lose no time in consigning this band of scheming soreheads to those shades of oblivion that are past the limits of earthly resurrectionists—into the depths of perpetual obscurity.

EDITORIAL AFTERTHOUGHT

Senator Schurz is to enter the Ohio canvass immediately on behalf of the Republicans. He will make nine speeches favoring hard money.

Something must be the matter with the telegraph operator at Rome. We have heard nothing concerning the Pope's health for the past thirty six hours.

A false impression is rife that Republican stock has gone down in Ohio since the Maine election. The fact is it's the Democratic beer that has been going down. This, however, is a common occurrence.

The man who stumbled over a crowd of boys on the street wanted to know what the sidewalks were made for. The ignoramus was not aware of the fact that they were built expressly and exclusively for boys to spin tops on.

It seems rather strange, but it was always the case since Cain injured Abel, that boys who charge their mothers five cents for each errand will stand on the curbstone all day in sunshine and storm and bet millions that they can rival their comrades in the "spinning of the top."

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: "Cowardice and snobbishness are the distinguishing features" of that plank of the New York Republican platform which demands a just, generous and forbearing national policy in the Southern States, and a firm refusal to use military power except for purposes clearly defined in the Constitution."

The Hon. B. F. Wade made his first appearance in the Ohio campaign at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, a few days ago, where he introduced ex-Gov. Hayes in a brief speech. After telling the audience that he should go to his grave ashamed of them if they allowed the Democrats to carry the State, he settled the whole question of corruption at Washington with this comprehensive statement: "I know that nowadays we hear public men maligned on every hand. Now, I say that these sweeping charges of rascality against the public men of the Republican party in Washington are not true. I have been there in Washington some time, and I don't know as they ever accused me of stealing anything, and I say these charges are not true. I do not deny that the Republican party has rascals in it, as well as other parties, but these charges are made for political effect. The Republican party has done more to make the Republic permanent than any other party."

As soon as the Indian commission make their report there will be several prominent and important reasons for instituting two more investigations. It would be highly consistent with the moral dignity of the Church to which William Welsh belongs should it at once institute a thorough examination of the life of this man, and discover, if possible, whether the charges preferred against him of blackmailing, slander and slave-holding have any foundation or not. If he is a blackmailer, what right has he to the cloak of religion which he so pompously wears? If he be a persistent slanderer and traducer, why should the Church countenance his wrongs by allowing him to remain within the fold? If he be a slave-dealer, then he is unworthy the sheltering roof of Christianity, and to be consistent with its creed it must forthwith expel him from its company and expunge his name from its records. Besides the Church, Yale College has a task to perform. If there be any one thing more than another that adds reputation and lustre to a college, it is the purity and dignity of its professors. Therefore, if Prof. Marsh be guilty of the charge laid at his door, Yale will brighten its future by cleansing its records of his name and filling his important chair with a gentleman of true and consistent principles. If the Professor be guilty of inaugurating this unrighteous crusade against the Indian Bureau because he has not received from it all the attention he desired while prosecuting his scientific investigations in Dakota, then he has brought a dishonor to his name under which he cannot labor with benefit for the institution which he represents. If he be guilty of having secured the intoxication of Lewis Richard, the half-breed, for the purpose of having him agree to and sign an affidavit, as it stands to-day upon the records of the investigation that he did, then he is a scoundrel and a blackmailer, with a disposition to traduce character, which makes him not only an improper attache of a great and famous institution, but a dangerous person to hold any responsible charge. These things stand clearly against these men, and unless they are openly and completely disproven the Church and the college will add to their lustre and dignity by acting promptly and severely with these respective cases.

Gone to Meet Brother Beecher.

[From the Philadelphia Star.]

Col. George H. Butler—soldier, diplomat, dramatist and journalist—has joined the Church. Henceforth the Arcadian is to come under the head of the religious press, hand-in-hand and walking the same path as the *Independent*, the *Freeman's Journal*, the *Golden Age* and the *Christian Union*. No longer does the brilliant Butler care to shine with Dana and Bennett, Whitelaw and Joe Howard, Jennings and Hugh Hastings. This dazzling array he leaves to join Beecher and Tilton, Bowen and Bellows, the McMaster and the Mullally.

Why Don't Jeff Davis Vindicate Himself?

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The story of Andersonville is one of the darkest pages in the war's dark record, and the sufferings and cruelties endured in that accursed spot can neither be slurred over nor hushed up; against the voice of their lamentation no conspiracy of silence can prevail, and when the chief conspirator in so hopeless an evasion seeks to screen himself behind his dignity, his character as a guest, or his mission as a peacemaker, he simply declares himself guilty of everything charged against him. If Mr. Davis had no share of responsibility for the horrors of Andersonville, he owes it to his own character and to those who are implicated with him to exonerate the innocent and to point out the guilty. If he is innocent himself, he knows who are the guilty ones, and to refuse to name them is to perpetuate the injustice done to those who are not guilty.

MARRIED.

GODEY—BIRCH.—On September 15, by the Rev. Wm. I. McKenney, WM. H. GODEY, JR., and LAURA V., eldest daughter of Henry Birch, esq., all of this city.

PEACOCK—NAYLOR.—At Baltimore, Md., on September 15, by the Rev. Alex. E. Gibson, WM. PEACOCK, JR., of Baltimore, Md., and MARY A., daughter of Dickerson Naylor, esq., of this city.

DIED.

ROSS.—On September 18, in the forty-eighth year of her age, ANN E. ROSS, the beloved wife of Richard B. Ross.

The friends and acquaintances are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 11 o'clock this morning, from No. 1341 Twelfth and O streets. The remains will be rested in Asbury church.

LEWIS.—In Georgetown, September 20, at 6:15 o'clock, LAURA JANE, eldest daughter of the late Captain and Jane Lewis, in the thirty-second year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from her brother-in-law's, S. P. Deener, No. 81 Congress street, Georgetown, on Wednesday, September 22, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

O'NEIL.—On Sunday, September 19, ANN ELIZA, eldest daughter of James and Jennett O'Neil.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 1202 L street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend.

UNDERTAKERS.

RICHARD W. BARKER,
CABINETMAKER AND UNDERTAKER,
NO. 613 ELEVENTH STREET NORTHWEST
Between F and G.
The Celebrated Stein
and a variety of other Caskets and Coffins of the latest patterns.
Robes and Shrouds.
☞ Bodies EMBALMED and prepared for transportation at the shortest notice. my20

R. F. HARVEY,
UNDERTAKER,
934 F STREET NORTHWEST.
sep15-1y

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ CHAPEL OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, Twenty-second street and Virginia avenue northwest. Services: Sunday, morning prayer; litany and holy communion, 11 a. m.; evening prayer, 5 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and all Holy days, celebration of the Holy Communion at 7:30 a. m. sep16-52t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DR. P. J. DONAHUE, GRADUATE in honors of the University of London, England, has resumed instruction in Classics, Mathematics, French and English. Special preparation for Annapolis, West Point and the Universities. Highest references. Address, 1017 Nineteenth street northwest. sep21-1m

☞ ALL PERSONS IN FAVOR OF forming a new BUILDING ASSOCIATION on the Co-operative plan, with some new features not particularly advantageous to borrowers, are requested to meet at Board of Trade rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 22d instant, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

G. W. HAWKINS,
T. R. PENNICK,
THOS. HYDE, and others.
sep21-2t

☞ LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT R. HOWISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, Fredericksburg, Va., (office on George street, with John G. Mason, esq.,) will practice in Fredericksburg and in the counties of Spotsylvania and Caroline, and (when specially retained) will take business in the Federal Courts in Richmond, the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and the Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., and (upon like retainer) will examine titles or take other business anywhere in Virginia. sep17-2TuThSu

☞ OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL COMPANY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Sept. 14, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that the coupon due January, 1875, on the preferred construction bonds of the company will be paid at the banking-house of Alexandre Brown & Sons, Baltimore, on and after WEDNESDAY, 22d instant.

A. P. GORMAN,
President.
sep15-dtd

☞ DR. W. P. LAWVER, HAVING returned to the city, will resume the Practice of Medicine at his former office, 1731 Pennsylvania avenue. sep13-1m

☞ REMEMBER JUSTICE'S OLD STAND. He pays for second-hand Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., as "Fair (cash) Prices" as he always has, at 519 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest. Note by mail promptly attended to. sep11-tf

☞ WEDDING STATIONERY

Received yesterday, the choicest stock of WEDDING STATIONERY ever offered.

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND PAPER in new and tasteful designs, in great variety.

The Engraving of WEDDING CARDS A SPECIALTY, being practical and giving personal attention.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

An examination of our stock and specimens earnestly asked for.

DEMPSEY,
Stationer and Engraver.
913 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. sep13-1m

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK.—The Annual Election of Trustees of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of F and Seventh streets, N. W. (Federal Building), on TUESDAY, September 28, 1875, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, p. m.

C. E. PRENTISS, Cashier.
Washington, August 28, 1875. aug28-std

☞ ONLY PURE SPRING WATER used to make the Soda and Mineral Waters sold at Temple Drug Store. jy3-tf

☞ THE COLDEST AND PUREST Soda Water is at the Temple Drug Store, drawn from the steel fountains. jy3-tf

☞ IMPROVED APPARATUS AND Steel Founts guarantee the purity of Soda and Mineral Waters at the Temple Drug Store. jy3-tf

☞ PURE CREAM, GENUINE FRUIT Juices and improved Soda Water to be had only at the Temple Drug Store. jy3-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

HOOB'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 3:30.

Circulating Library, 13,000 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, 401 Seventh street, east side, corner of D. Gas and chloroform used in extracting teeth. jy11-tf

☞ DR. J. R. 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

☞ LEGAL AND OTHER BRIEFS PRINTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE at the REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE. no19-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. 1108 F street northwest. my20-1y

☞ PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY compounded at COUGHLIN'S TEMPLE DRUG STORE, Masonic Temple. jan12

☞ WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE at this office.

☞ 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. feb7-tf

$5,000 AND $3,000 TO LOAN ON REAL estate on short time, and $20,000 for two or three years. J. STANLEY JONES, 511 Seventh street. se21-6t

☞ CHANGE OF TIME.

REGULAR LINE TO

NORFOLK, NEW YORK,

AND

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

On and after MONDAY, September 20, 1875, the new and elegant steamer

Lady of the Lake

will make three regular trips between WASHINGTON and NORFOLK each week, touching at the principal River Landings, as follows: Leave WASHINGTON every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 o'clock, p. m., and NORFOLK every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 4 p. m.

Fare to Norfolk, $1; round trip tickets, $1. Meals and staterooms extra.

Tickets good until used.

For Tickets, Staterooms or information apply at the office of the LANDLAND AND SEABOARD COASTING COMPANY, at the National Metropolitan Bank, Fifteenth street, opposite Treasury Department. sep15-tf

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—NINE DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES on East Capitol street, in GRANT'S ROW.

These elegant houses, most desirably located, are not entirely completed.

Proposals for the leasing of any of them for a period of from one to three years will be received by the undersigned, the lessee to do the necessary work to fit the house leased for occupancy, and to be reimbursed out of the rents. Any lease made will be subject to ratification by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

JESSE B. WILSON, Receiver.
429 Sixth street northwest.
sep17-2w

FOR RENT ONE HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, $40. One with 12 rooms, $50, modern improvements. One with 8 rooms, $30, with side lot.

G. A. ARMES, 714 TENTH st.
au 28-tf

511 THIRTEENTH STREETN. W.—FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms, Parlor and Chamber, en suite or single, at a low figure. au20-4t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — AN EXCELLENT GRIST and SAW MILL on Columbia Pike, Fairfax county, Va., and about six miles from Washington. This property is known as the "Barcroft Mill," and is now in complete working order. The property offered contains about TWENTY-FOUR ACRES OF LAND, good dwelling and orchard. For terms, apply to THOMAS BAYNE, 221 D street southeast, Capitol Hill, between Second and Third streets, Washington, D. C.
sep17-FMaWim*

FOR EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO PROPERTY FOR WASHINGTON. SPECIAL AND RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Unimproved, unincumbered, perfect title, splendidly located, and rapidly enhancing in value. Chicago property for a private residence in this city. For full particulars, inquire of

HUYCK & ADDISON,
Real Estate Agents, No. 1461 New York avenue, corner Fourteenth street. sep15-tf

FOR SALE, TWO BRICK HOUSES, $4,000. Two frame Houses, with lots 23 ft. 3 inches front each by 120, $3,000. Four frames, $820 cash. On easy terms.

G. A. ARMES, 714 TENTH st.
au 28-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A fine assortment of English Breech and Muzzle loading SHOT GUNS, each fully warranted. Also, Gun Findings, Revolvers and a large lot of unredeemed pledges, at

S. GOLDSTEIN & CO.'S,
Loan and Commission Brokers,
Northeast Corner Tenth and D Streets.
au28, tf

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE—4 rooms and attic, range, and laborde heating 5 rooms; bath and 2 water closets, hot and cold water; *first floor laid on concrete*; no rats and no dampness; large closets. Terms, $150 down and long time. Apply to

GEORGE R. MILBURN,
Real Estate Broker and Notary Public,
413 Seventh street.
au25-wfm15t

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD WILL, license, fixtures and insurance of one of the finest and best located Market Stores in Washington, now doing a large business. The reason for selling are on account of my paralyzed condition; not able to attend to it properly. Inquire at Circle Market, corner Fourteenth and M streets northwest, or address Box 56, Republican Office. jy26-tf

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A BRICK house, three stories high, price—brick front containing nine large rooms, situated on Maryland avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets southwest. apl7-tf

FOR SALE—HOUSES, NO. 810 M STREET, at $3,300; 907 M street, $15,000, and a large number of others in all parts of the city.

E. J. SWEET,
511 Seventh street.
feb-tf

HALSTED, HAINES & CO.,
374 to 378 BROADWAY.
New York,

Sole agents for the JONES MANUFACTURING CO.'S COTTON, the most perfect Cotton Goods in the market; qualities EE, OO, AA, XX, XXX and No. 1.

Sole agents for RICHARDSON'S LINENS, in short lengths and three cuts in a piece, at an average discount of say fifteen per cent. from the list price.

Special bargains in COURTAULD'S BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES. Job lots in Hamburg Edgings; also, a very large assortment of choice and confined patterns. jy28-ThSM3m

FOR SALE OR RENT.

519 NINTH STREET NORTHWEST—For rent or lease, a HOUSE, well suited for business and residence combined. Apply on the premises. sep17-6t*

FOR RENT OR SALE—FRAME HOUSE in Rockville, Md.; eight rooms.

PETER & HENDERSON,
sep17-6t* Rockville, Md.

WANTS

WANTED—OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION stock and Northern Pacific Railroad bonds. J. H. SQUIER & CO.,
se26-tf Bankers, 1416 Pennsylvania avenue.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN CLERKING in one of the Departments, ROOMS and BOARD in the central part of the city. Address Box 7 this office. sep17-dt*

WANTED — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED House, or a small House, on Capitol Hill, suitable for housekeeping; possession wanted about 28th instant. Address T., "Relief," Navy Yard. se17-4t*

WANTED—A PERSON TO COVER A small house with a second hand paint or other material that will prevent dampness from driving rains. Apply at 1902 Vermont avenue northwest, after 4 o'clock p. m. se17-4t*

WANTED—MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS, by

WM. J. JOHNSTON, Attorney-at-Law,
au9-1y Room 40, Le Droit Building.

INFORMATION WANTED—RE. STREET, otherwise ARCH