National Republican

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

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every morning (Sundays excepted) at the southwest corner of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at fifty cents per month.

Mail subscribers, postage paid, $6.00 per year; $4.00 for six months, and $2.00 for three months. Terms invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Twenty-five cents per line. Advertisements under the head of "For Sale or Rent," "Wanted," "Lost and Found," and "Personal," twelve and a half cents per line.

☞ 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.

SATURDAY MORNING.....MARCH 4 1876.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION—MR. BELKNAP.

The croakers, the weak-kneed, the doubters and the traitors who are counted among the numberless hangers-on of the Republican party are crying aloud just now that political doomsday is impending. They seem to think that

In Belknap's fall
We sinned all.

Or, if they do not think so, purposely give aid and comfort to the enemy by pretending to think so. It is true that the party is suffering under its sorest affliction, and one from which no comfort can be derived, except in the fact that it finds, not one, but hundreds of parallels in the ten-fold greater and more heinous afflictions of the same kind that in days gone by made the Democratic party a thing to be loathed and spurned by honest and clear-sighted men. We admit that this is poor consolation, but if we fail to find any sufficient solace in it, we may at least derive benefit if we profit by the blundering experience of our opponents. The advice of the croakers and others to whom we have referred is cowardly, and smacks of a nervousness born of present difficulties. There is nothing of the courage about it that is the presage of victory, nor of the determination required to put a weak enemy to rout. The Democracy, we should remember, never punished its leaders for their corrupt practices. For this reason those leaders grew bolder and bolder in their iniquities, until they finally seized upon the throat of the Government itself, not satisfied with having robbed the Treasury, and attempted to suck the very life-blood of the nation. When the people became aroused to a knowledge of this fact, the Republican party grew into existence as a necessity of the period. We do not believe that the necessity has passed away. The Democracy has abandoned none of the heresies for which it received popular condemnation; its leaders have lost none of their boldness in the advocacy of pernicious administrative policy, and the only things to commend it, and them, to the public is the assumption of a demogogical economy in the public expenditures which has added ruin to the commercial stagnation which prevailed before Congress met, and the exposure of an insignificant misdemeanor on the part of a hitherto unsuspected Republican official. This is the situation at the present moment. Looking at it calmly we cannot find anything discouraging in it. To be sure, if we fold our arms and admit that the President, the Administration and the party at large are jointly responsible for the malversation of the late Secretary of War, we shall not only be defeated, but deserve defeat. But if we do what the Democracy never did do, if we punish the man or men who disgrace the party by violating the laws of the country, we at once reinstate ourselves in public favor, and put our antagonists again at a disadvantage.

Thus far, in the especial case under consideration, the Democrats have made but little headway. The hurrah of the moment, so to speak, is with them, because the public mind has been shocked by an exposure of wickedness in high places, but while the blow has staggered it it has not shaken or destroyed public confidence. The recoil will be on our side, and if we deserve it, the sober second thought of the country will sustain us. The Republican members of the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department are entitled to as much credit, and are as much responsible for the result under consideration, as their Democratic colleagues, whom the fortunes of political warfare placed in a majority of one vote pending the investigation. The Republican minority in the House, after a judicious plea for time in which to examine the evidence in the case, joined unanimously in voting that the accused Secretary should be impeached. The Republican members of the Judiciary Committee are engaged with their Democratic colleagues in preparing a basis for the impeachment trial, and a Republican Senate will sit as the High Court at that trial. But, aside from the view of the case presented by the possibilities or probabilities of impeachment, involving legal technicalities and parliamentary precedents, there is another and a stronger phase of it, from which the most beneficent results may be expected. Not that we would pounce upon a man of Gen. Belknap's position to make him a sacrifice for party's sake, nor that we would win favor by persecuting him cruelly, but in the trial before the courts of justice, which must assuredly follow the events of the past few days, the integrity of the party can and must be served by preserving the majesty of the law. There is no occasion to plead for such a result. It is certain to come. The President has directed that the subject shall be made a matter of especial attention by the proper law officers of the Government, and very soon the questions involved in it will become the subject of thorough judicial investigation. Let justice be done, and the people will be satisfied, their faith in the party restored, their eyes opened once more to the true condition of affairs, and their antipathy to the Democracy revived. This accomplished, victory in the coming campaign will be as certain to the Republican party as it is certain that a Republican victory is essential to good government.

NOW THAT the truth is known regarding the circumstances of the acceptance of Belknap's resignation, will the New York *Herald* do itself and its readers the justice to correct its misrepresentations of that occurrence?

THE most unpleasant feature of this Belknap affair is the publicity which it necessarily inflicts upon the present wife of the ex Secretary and her deceased sister. No man of refinement or the slightest chivalric inspiration will fail to regret this unfortunate phase, or to refrain from extended comment regarding it. The sanctity of the most private relations of life has already been rudely, though perhaps necessarily, violated in the exposures already made, and the sympathy of a generous public will go out toward the afflicted woman whose name has now become so unexpectedly prominent before the world.

THERE is a general current of sympathy for General Belknap in his misfortunes; but it is coupled in the minds of even his warmest party friends with a determination that he shall not be allowed to escape merited punishment.

IN THE VIVID LIGHT of their past experience, particularly recalling the malfeasance of Secretary Floyd, the Democracy begin to predict the downfall of the Republican party. But there is a striking difference between the cases of Belknap and Floyd. The Democracy cherished their disgraced Secretary, and made him a leader after his infamy was known. The Republicans, while recognizing the mitigating circumstances of Belknap's case, will see to it that no guilty man is allowed to escape.

FLOYD STOLE millions, and was known to be a dishonest man when he was appointed to be Secretary of War. His thefts from the General Government were bold and defiant, and were not palliated by surrounding circumstances. Yet the Democracy never lost faith in him as a leader, and no act of theirs, as a party, is recorded which even hints in the direction of his disgrace. The plain deduction from this statement, taken in connection with the action of the House on the Belknap case, is that it is not disgraceful for a public officer to be guilty of corruption unless he chances *not* to be a Democrat.

MR. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, in his discussion of the Belknap case, made an admission which the public should not overlook. As a Democrat, and speaking for the Democratic members of the committee from which the case had been reported, he asserted, in effect, that the Republican members of the committee had been as earnest in their desire to seek and expose the truth as he himself and his Democratic colleagues on the committee. It will not be long before the Opposition will begin to charge that the Republicans attempted to shield General Belknap, but this admission from Mr. Blackburn will probably serve to disprove the charge.

SENATOR WITHERS, of Virginia, a brave and somewhat distinguished ex Confederate officer, interposed his objection yesterday and prevented the Senate from considering a bill to make the 22d of February, the birthday of George Washington, and the 12th day of February, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, legal national holidays. As it can scarcely be imagined that the objection was interposed by a Virginia Senator for fear that Washington's name would be too highly honored, we are forced to the conclusion that dislike to do honor to the name of the martyred President was what inspired this Withering movement.

THE MOST cogent statement of the Belknap case in the House last Thursday was made by Representative Bass, of New York. He summed up the evidence with remarkable clearness, and closed his remarks, which were doubly forcible because he is a Republican and a member of the committee having the matter in hand, with the declaration that "this testimony is sufficient to justify the vote of every member of this House for the resolutions which have been presented by this committee." Inspired by the desire that no "guilty man shall escape," and determined to do his duty both to the Republican party and the country, Mr. Bass met the issue squarely, unflinchingly and manfully. It is to be hoped that his example will find ready imitation in the party at large.

THE Democratic members of the committee who made such a grand display yesterday in presenting the late Secretary of War for impeachment, and who aired their knowledge of the laws and precedents in the House on the preceding day, have excellent records to commend them to the confidence of the people. The chairman, Mr. Clymer, was a member of the National Democratic Convention which met at Charleston in 1860 and tried seventy or eighty times to nominate Jeff. Davis, and then split, the Davis part adjourning to Baltimore, where a few weeks later Mr. Clymer assisted in the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. Messrs. Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Robbins, of North Carolina, both served throughout the late war as Confederate officers, and at the close were amenable to trial for treason. They live to day, and hold their seats in the American Congress and investigate and prosecute Union ex-officers by the clemency and grace of the American people. It is a singular change to be effected in ten short years, is it not? Treason is hanging in some places. John Brown found it so in Virginia.

WHEN MR. HEISTER CLYMER declared that Mr. Belknap's misdemeanor has "no parallel in our own history, or in any other country," he probably purposely ignored the history of his own party, which unfortunately is a part of the history of this country. That history shows that, in addition to the Fort Snelling land swindles, in which nearly all the great Democratic leaders of that day participated, and in addition to the Jake Thompson (Democratic Secretary of the Interior) Indian frauds, Secretary of War Floyd transferred troops, guns and munitions of war, at the beginning of the rebellion, to inconvenient localities; that Secretary of the Navy Toucey dispersed the navy in every ocean; that Secretary of the Treasury Cobb deliberately did what he could to ruin the public credit, and that, in short, all of the Democratic leaders then in highest power conspired in the interest of "the Democracy" to make a happy and united country an eternal impossibility. In the light of this colossal conspiracy, preceded as it was by the boldest thefts of millions of money from the Treasury, the insignificant peccadillos of Belknap shrink into comparative nothingness. As a rhetorical effort Mr. Clymer's declamation may have sounded very fine; but it was simply a rhetorical fiction. If he had told the truth he would have said that the most revolting spectacle in our history resides in the fact that the Democracy not only condoned the thefts to which we allude, but made political saints of the men who participated in the conspiracy which followed them. And he might have added that while the Democratic motto is and has always been, "Let no guilty Democratic leader be punished," the Republican axiom is, "Let justice prevail, though the heavens fall."

GENERAL BELKNAP'S RESIGNATION.

"Why did President Grant accept Belknap's resignation?" This is the prevailing question of the hour, and is asked as frequently by the friends as the opponents of the Administration. The answer was plainly stated in our news columns yesterday in the explanation that the President, at the time he accepted it, was not aware of the fact that Mr. Belknap's personal acts were the subject of Congressional investigation. He knew, of course, that the appropriate committee of the House was engaged in investigating the affairs of the War Department, but in addition to this knew nothing except what he was told by Mr. Belknap himself. The latter was greatly confused at the time he tendered the written request to be relieved, and left the impression on the President's mind that while he did not intend or desire to shirk any personal responsibility for any official act, he did intend and desire to assume responsibility for the acts of others. The President was deeply impressed with what then appeared to be an act of self-sacrifice on the part of the ex-Secretary, and, without intending to aid him in avoiding punishment to the full extent of the law, wrote an acceptance. If the President had at that instant known the full extent of Mr. Belknap's complicity in the acts of those whose memories and secrets he seemed intent upon shielding, another and a different result might have ensued. As the case now stands, the President has already been assailed for precipitate friendly action, when, in fact, he acted under a misapprehension. It is probable, however, that if he had not accepted it the Opposition would have instantly charged him with retaining an unworthy person in official position and a self-confessed corruptionist in his Cabinet. As it is, by placing Secretary Robeson in charge of the War Department, which he could not have done so long as Mr. Belknap retained possession of the portfolio, the Government service has not been interfered with, but its imperative interests have been served. At the same time, the ends of justice have not been retarded, because the cases of General Belknap and his accomplices were instantly brought to the attention of the proper judicial authorities.

GIGANTIC MONOPOLY.

It is strange, yet nevertheless a fact, that one combination of a few individuals last year collected from their two thousand two hundred and forty-five miles of railroad $25,091,235, of which $14,589,948 was net income, which is six per cent. interest on $244,000,000 of capital. By their official proceedings and reports they boastfully show that they already have the capacity and the prospect of doubling this enormous revenue, when they will wield a capital of nearly $500,000,000, the value of their present property. They now ask the Government to permit them, without restriction or control, to occupy, to the exclusion of all others, the only competing route across the continent, on which to construct, at their own good pleasure, with money extorted by their present monopoly, a twin monster line of equal magnitude and power, the two to be capable of crushing the very life out of all future competition under a unity of ownership and policy. This brief statement will give our readers some faint idea of what is involved in this contest before Congress, between the "Huntington ring" on the one hand and the people of thirty-one States and Territories, as represented by eight hundred and sixty-nine delegates to the St. Louis convention in November last, on the other. The success of their efforts would be to perpetuate their power over the productive wealth of this entire people by defeating the only possible competing scheme in the present condition of the country. Congress has no power now to control and regulate this monster monopoly by effective legislation. The Texas and Pacific bill, on the contrary, expressly provides that that road shall forever be "a free and open highway," subject to the control of Congress and the courts, so as to insure impartiality and equity in its management, and the enjoyment of its benefits by all sections; and it is further expressly prohibited from entering into any combinations with other corporations whereby its character as a free highway might be lost, and it become a party to monopoly. Here is where the shoe pinches. If Congress decides to aid in building the Texas and Pacific road it will be upon terms that forever prevent the owners of the present monopoly from gaining control of it. Hence the determination to defeat it at all hazards.

EDITORIAL GOSSIP.

The Democratic press, like a horde of wild and ravenous wolves, pounce upon the sins of one Republican official, and cry, "Of such alone is the kingdom of Radicalism!" Let them, in their fiendish revelry, halt for a moment and reflect upon their own record.

The Democrats in and out of Congress are attempting to hold the Republican party responsible for a deed done in the dark, for the acts of a public servant whom it is shown has in secret connived against the purity of the Government for his own purposes. It is the same as an attempt would be to hold the creditors of Winslow responsible for his forgeries, from which they are the greatest sufferers.

Democrats, pause for a moment amidst your uproarious jollity, amidst your gormish political feasting upon the carcass of a fallen opponent, and look with all eyes into the mirror which reflects your past. Look! Does the blackened and stained record of years of official turpitude, corruption and treasonable plottings startle you? Probably not. Nothing but the close proximity of virtue will do that.

The metropolitan Democratic press seize upon the fall of the War Secretary, and howl and rage as though Gabriel had blown his trumpet, and they were all about to appear before the great White Throne to answer, each for the deeds done in the body. They attempted to make the shocking and terrible disgrace of one servant of the country the disgrace and infamy of the Republican party. If the party in power be responsible for this single act of official corruption, then history has recorded a thousand crimes of as infamous a nature, whose damnable guilt has dyed the political soul of the Democracy so black that all the waters in the universe and all the scrubbing-brushes of time cannot scour into respectable cleanliness.

The Bourbon press are crying loudly against the President for accepting the resignation of Mr. Belknap, when the truth is it would have made no difference as far as impeachment is concerned whether he had done so or not. With this attempt to make political capital out of a puerile charge against the President, it might be well to remind them that in 1860 Col. R. E. Lee, when contemplating treason to the National Government, tendered his resignation to Buchanan, who, fully aware of the motive of Lee, accepted it. No stupid howl was made about it. The fact is, the Democracy applauded the action of their President. Lee had not been the recipient of a bribe, we acknowledge, but he was bent on robbing the nation of peace and his services to which it was entitled. The Democracy are just now pointing at the small-sized beam in the Republican eye, when they have a whole rotten "lumber yard" in their own optic.

A Republican Secretary of War has been bribed by the present of $20,000, being the fractional part of a cent per capita for every American citizen in the land. In 1860 a Democratic Secretary of War stole $40,000,000, and a Democratic administration seized upon $500,000,000 worth of United States property and appropriated it in a wicked attempt to destroy the Union—$730,000 for every year since Pontius Pilate, amid the fiendish appeals for blood from the scoffers of the Son of God, ordered the object of their murderous onslaughts away to persecution and death; $16,720,000 for every hour since the world and the heavens stood amazed, the giant mountains trembled with the thrill of awful dread, the moon, the sun and stars shrank away into obscurity, and the earth was veiled with funereal darkness from the sublime and awful scenes of Calvary; $24,792,000 for every minute since Napoleon marshaled his legions on the crest of the mount of Transfiguration, and hurled them like an avalanche upon the Turkish battalions below, carrying death and terror over the field; $7,884,000 for every minute since the Southern Democrats, in collusion with their Northern doughfaced allies, deep down in the damnable pits of their black hearts, hatched a treason to wrap in ruins and stream with blood the glorious fabric of a Republic at which all the world wondered; $473,003,000 for every second since forty thousand Union prisoners were huddled like wild beasts together in 18 death-breeding acres at Andersonville to rot with disease, to emaciate by starvation, to be shot on the dead-line and to be devoured by maggots, lice and other loathsome, creeping vermin; $55,782,945 for every second since Jeff Davis, Ben Hill, Blackburn, Robbins, Tucker, Knott and a host of other Southern Democrats, with Northern accomplices, inaugurated an internecine war which laid in waste the fairest portions of this proud country, dotted our hills and vales with the graves of over half a million of our bravest and best men, made hundreds of thousands of widows and orphans, created a monstrous three billion national debt and left the South a barren waste, overrun by hordes of murdering, robbing, mobbing Ku Klux. Americans, compare the paltry $20,000 bribe to this towering, colossal mountain of heinous iniquity, and you have the difference between Democratic and Republican sin and rule. Beneath the shadow of this mighty mound of everlasting infamy and shame the sins of the Republican party pale into insignificance.

An Analysis of General Belknap's Case.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: Over no malfeasance in office is there likely to be so great a cry of affected horror as that already raised over the misdemeanor of the late Secretary of War. The facts "are so plain," said the chairman of the committee of investigation, "that everywhere throughout this broad land, and throughout Christendom, wherever the English language is read or spoken, they will for long years constitute a record of official corruption and crimes, such as there is no parallel for in our own history or in any other country that I know of." That is very good for a person whose memory can recall the performances of Floyd, the last Democratic Secretary of War. Very good, indeed, for one who can remember the aid and comfort given to the rebellion by the last Democratic Secretaries of the Navy and Treasury. Now, what is this unparalleled crime, this sample of official corruption, which by its transcendent blackness whitens by comparison the deeds of Floyd, Toucey and Cobb? Under section 1115, Revised Statutes, the Secretary of War is authorized to permit the establishment of trading establishments to be maintained at any military post on the frontier, not at any city or town, and under this *permissive* authority post traders may by a special commission furnish articles of comfort and convenience to the soldiers of the army. They vest in a trader a monopoly of trade over a certain district. If the monopoly were not granted, if the trade were left open to free competition, there would be some risk that the soldiers would not get those little commodities they so much need, and which the commissariat cannot undertake to supply. The whole system could be annihilated at a word from the Secretary of War, as at a word it can be established. Those monopolizing trading posts are *permitted* only, not ordained. Permitting Evans or Marsh—or whoever it may have been—in accordance with usage, to have the monopoly of the tradership at Fort Sill, the late Secretary also allowed his wife to share in the trader's profits and to settle the award of her share. Neither the wife nor the Secretary robbed the United States of one penny. Doubtless the soldiers paid good prices for their tobacco and their extra glass of liquor, but they would have bought them no more cheaply if the trader had not shared his profits with the giver of his commission. Floyd transferred guns and other munitions of war to the rebel territory; Toucey dispersed the navy in every ocean; Cobb deliberately did what he could to ruin the public credit, and *all* conspired in the interest of the Democracy to make a happy and united country an eternal impossibility. If these crimes do not still remain unparalleled, if the scale of their enormity and baseness has never in past history been equaled, it is only because the dignified offenders were Democrats, and constitutionally incapable of a patriotic inspiration.

Of course, the Secretary's act was a misdemeanor; but it does not rise to the height even of an unlawful participation in the profits of a Government contract. The post-trader performs no service for which he is paid out of Government funds. His commission is not commanded by the statutes. It is a commission issued, or not issued, in accordance with the usage and regulations of the War Department, and in accordance with a system which the Secretary of War can at any moment suspend. The case is as if a patentee of some invention desirable to soldiers, out of which large profits could be made, should apply to the Secretary of War for a permit to make an exclusive sale of it, and as if the Secretary should, instead, allow another in his name to share in the profits of the permit. Such action is, indeed, indefensible, because it is in conflict with the general principle that *a public officer should not so use his office as to enhance its emoluments beyond his salary*, unless the law itself which he administers provides for his remuneration in that way. It is as if a judge on the bench, having decided a case according to law, should receive a present for his decision from the winning litigant.

The late Secretary has violated no statute law. He has not defrauded the Government. He has simply shared indirectly in the profits of a function *which is a bare appendage to his official duties.* That is the sum and substance of his offending. Such action is, to be sure, a violation of the unwritten rules of public administration—action to which the people have a right to expect that a public functionary, unless he has graduated from the Democracy, should be superior. But it is offensive to the opposition, not chiefly on account of its incompatibility with pure public morality, as because it indicates to them that others are depriving them of the richest tid-bits of the offices for which they hunger. *Hinc illæ lacrymæ!* Hence, the "unparalelled" character of the late Secretary's offense. CENSOR.

Closing Carpet Sale.

Dry Goods Fearfully Cheap,

Grand Opportunity for Cash Buyers.

Best Ingrain Carpets, $1.15; 10 per cent. off for cash.
Heavy All-wool Ingrains, 75 cents, worth $1.
Brussels, marked down.
5,000 yards fast colored Calico, 5 and 6½c.
Opening spring dress Goods, cheap.
Plaid Dress Goods, 12½c. up to fine goods.
Wide White Sheeting, very heavy, 25c. worth 35.
White Piques, 12½c. worth 15.
Also yards Cambric Edgings and Insertings, 5c. up.
Glossy Black Alpacas, 25, 35, 40 and 50c.
Black Cashmere, 25, 37, 40; low prices.
All kinds fast colored Towels, Napkins; cheap.
Cassimeres for men and boys, at low prices.
Centennial Unlaundried Shirt, made of Wamsutta muslin and Shell Bosom, the best value in the market—and at less than cost of making; only $1.25 a-piece or $13 a dozen.
Call and Examine. Good value for your money always given.

T. N NAUDAIN,
No. 709 Market Space.
mh4-tf

THE BOSTON MARKET SCALE

Self-preservation being the first law of nature, and being placed in a position to know the many complaints of buyers against the Spring Balance, now in use in our markets and by dealers in produce generally, I respectfully invite the attention of both dealer and buyers to the above-named Scale, now on exhibition at my place, No. 428 F street; and to all classes of persons having anything to buy or sell, that we are selling. I invite them to call and prove by practical test the great loss sustained by using many of the common scales now in use by most of our dealers.
No. 428 F street northwest. JOHN J. JETT,
Agent for Howe's U. S. Standard Scale.

☞ Scales Repaired. mh4

SEND 25c. TO G. P. ROWELL & CO., NEW York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing list of 3,000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. mar4-tp

M. EASTWOOD,
BROKER,

No. 1322 Penn. ave., Republican Building. Money loaned. Good short-time notes and other securities bought and negotiated. mar3-2t

$5 TO $20 PER DAY AT HOME—Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. mar3-ly

NORTHERN LIBERTY CHARIOTS.—The route of these new and popular street cars has been extended to Pennsylvania avenue and First-street east, and on G street to Twenty-second street west. They pass the Capitol, Northern Liberty Market, Corcoran Art Gallery, Treasury, War, Navy and State Departments, via K, Third and D streets. The Art Gallery is FREE on Thursday evenings.
Chariots for parties, receptions, &c., can be engaged for any hour of the day or night. Office adjoining the Northern Liberty Market, K street. mar2-1m

A. L. BARBER & CO.
HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICES TO
LE DROIT BUILDING,
Corner of Eighth and F streets.
A few OFFICES for rent in LE DROIT BUILDING.
Two STORES and a large number of OFFICES for rent in the ST. CLOUD BUILDING.
HOUSES and LOTS for sale at LE DROIT PARK.
Apply to the owners, as above. mar2-tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
MUST SELL AND WILL SELL.
VIRGINIA BOARDS, good, $18 per M.
JOIST and SCANTLING, all lengths and sizes, $18 per M.
8-8 WHITE PINE SIDEING, $30 per M, formerly $40. LATHS, $2.50 per M; formerly $3.
Good VIRGINIA FLOORING, $25 per M.
CEDAR POSTS, 20 and 30 cents.
All other kinds of LUMBER, dressed or rough, at less than market prices. A small lot of Oak, Ash and Walnut that I will sell at one half the usual prices. An early call will secure bargains.
GEO. H. JOHNSON,
fe4-3m Cor. Fifteenth and R sts. northwest.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Rev. Wilbur F. Watkins, Rector—services TO-MORROW, at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. At the evening service the SEATS ARE FREE, and all persons are cordially welcome. The Rector will preach. mar4*

☞ UNIVERSALIST SERVICES, Rev. G. H. Fay will preach in Tailmadge hall, on F street between Ninth and Tenth streets, TO-MORROW at 11 a. m. Sunday-school and Bible Class at 9½. Concert by the Sunday-school at 7:30 p. m. mh4*

☞ UNITARIAN SERVICES—REV. G. W. Briggs, D. D., of Cambridgeport, Mass., will preach in the Unitarian Church, corner Sixth and D streets, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Communion immediately after morning service. mar4*

☞ UNITARIAN SERVICES.—THE Rev. Dr. Woodbury, of Providence, will preach at the Unitarian church, corner of Sixth and D streets, TO-MORROW at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:45 a. m. mar4

☞ THE REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of the New York Republican Association will be held at Gonzaga college hall, 510 F street, adjoining Masonic Temple, THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 7:30 o'clock.
R. H. DUELL, President.
J. H. CARMENCK, Secretary. mar3

☞ ST. PAUL'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, corner of Eleventh and H streets northwest. Services TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at 10 and 7:30. Sermon in the morning by Rev. W. Kase, of Baltimore; sermon in the evening by Rev. T. H. Pearne, D. D., of New York. Seats free; all invited. Rev. S. Domer, pastor. mar3

☞ CONGRESS AND TEMPERANCE.—The third public meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society will be held at Rev. Dr. Butler's Methodist church, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Addresses by several members.
mh3 J. W. CROSKERY, Sec'y.

☞ NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING of stockholders of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, for the election of directors for said Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, 451 Ninth street, corner of D street, on TUESDAY, the 14th of March, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m. mar2-10t

☞ A CLASS FOR KINDERGARTEN INSTRUCTION FOR MOTHERS, who wish to introduce this system into their own nurseries, will commence on Monday, March 13, at 10 o'clock p. m. The instruction will teach the system, applicable from the time the child is three months old until it is of an age when the seclusion of home no longer satisfies its social nature, and the Kindergarten should receive it.
For terms and particulars apply to
Mrs. LOUISE POLLOCK,
Le Droit Park, or at
Miss SUSIE P. POLLOCK'S
Kindergarten, 718 Eleventh street,
Between G and H northwest.
Between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock. mar2-7t

☞ INSURANCE NOTICE.
The Agency of the "Maryland Fire Insurance Company," of Baltimore, was withdrawn from Mr. R. C. Jordan, December 1, 1875, and Mr. F. Cassin then appointed, who is alone authorized to take risks and renew policies for said Company in the District of Columbia.
JOS. K. MILNOR, President.
JOHN M. BRIDGES, Secretary.
☞ Mr. CASSIN'S Office, No. 905 F street. mar2-6t

☞ HOME MUTUAL BUILDING Association of Washington, D. C., Organized January, 1876. The first monthly meeting of this association will be held MONDAY, March 6, at 7 p. m., at Springer hall, corner Eighth and Eleventh northwest. Entrance on Eighth street. The Secretary will be present at 6 p. m. to receive subscriptions and issue certificates of stock.
Shares, $500. Dues, $1 per month on each share. Subscription will be received at the office of the Secretary, 434 Louisiana avenue, opposite City Hall, and at the meeting.
BURR H. ROBINSON, President.
IRVING WILLIAMSON, Secretary. mh1-4t

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.
On and after March 1 the two ferry-boats will make hourly trips between Washington city and Alexandria, from either city, as follows:
Leave Washington at 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6 p. m.
Leave Alexandria at 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6 p. m.
S. S. HOWSON,
President P. F. Co.
feb29-3t

☞ A CARD.—TO ALL WHO ARE suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, premature decay, nervous weakness, early decay, losses of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. fe28-3MWF6m

☞ A REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. below the regular retail rates on all brands of Cigars and Tobacco and Smokers' Luxuries at
M GOLDSTEIN'S
California Cigar Store,
511 Pennsylvania avenue,
Under Metropolitan Hotel.
fe16-1t

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO MAKE room for a very extensive and entirely new Spring stock, we offer for CASH, at a reduction of 10 per cent. on our regular prices, all grades of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES and other goods in our line.
Gold Paper, from 40c. per roll to $1.50.
Staple goods the lowest in the District.
The above for CASH ONLY, including our same reduction of 25 per cent.
W. H. CLARK,
No. 1223 Pennsylvania avenue.
February 1, 1876. fe4-STuThlm

☞ TO GAS CONSUMERS.
Notice is hereby given that on
May 1, 1876,
the net price of gas will be reduced to
$2.25 per 1,000 Cubic Feet.
CHARLES E. BAILEY,
Secretary Washington Gaslight Company.
ja31-MWF1My1

☞ SEND IN YOUR CARDS AT ONCE for the ALPHABETICAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY in the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. Address Box 8, REPUBLICAN office.

☞ "CONGRESSMEN AND STRANGERS" and lovers of first-class "CIGARS" are hereby ordered to call at once on the
H-U CIGAR MAN,
and purchase a box of this celebrated B-C "CIGARS" for $1. A 10 cent Cigar for 4 cents.
930 F Street and 439 Seventh street.
☞ SIGN OF BIG CLOCK. ☜ ja31-1f

☞ RAILROAD TICKETS—TO CHICAGO, $12; Louisville, $10.50; Cincinnati, $14; Baltimore and return, $1.75. Can be had of BRAD. ADAMS, 512 F street, opposite Patent Office. ja12-tf

☞ YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, corner Ninth and D streets. FREE READING ROOM, PARLORS AND CONVERSATION ROOM. Evening Classes in German, French, Grammar and Arithmetic.
LITERARY SOCIETY.
Daily Prayer meeting at 12:15 and 6 p. m.
SABBATH SERVICES in LINCOLN HALL at 3:30 p. m., conducted by the Young Men of the Association. Music led by Organ and Cornet.
YOUNG MEN'S MEETING (exclusively) at 6 p. m.
YOUNG MEN ARE CORDIALLY INVITED. dec18-tf

☞ SAMARITAN NERVINE, THE great nerve conqueror, cures epileptic fits, convulsions, spasms, St. Vitus dance and all nervous diseases; the only known positive remedy for epileptic fits. It has been tested by thousands, and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for circular, giving evidence of cures. Address, Dr. S. A. RICHMOND, Box 71, St. Joseph, Mo. no7-1y

☞ VEGETINE, PERUVIAN SYRUP and all other tonics and blood purifiers, Humphrey's Specifics and Witch Hazel, at the Temple Drug Store. no6-tf

☞ REMEMBER JUSTH'S OLD STAND. He pays for second-hand Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., as "Fair (cash) Prices" as he always has, at 469 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest. Note by mail promptly attended to. se31-1f

☞ LUNG AND CHEST PROTECTORS. Hale's Honey and Tar, Bull's Syrup, Balsams, Expectorants and all cough remedies, at Temple Drug Store. no6-tf

☞ DALLET'S, TRASK'S AND other ointments, Bord-helis, Carbolic Russia and all other salves, at Coughlin's Temple Drug Store. no6-tf

☞ WILBOR'S, DE JOHN'S, MOLler's, Fougeras, Marsh's, Burnett's, Caswell's and other Cod Liver Oils, at Coughlin's Temple Drug Store. no6-tf

☞ BOILING-HOT OR ICE-COLD TEA, COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE, PURE AND FRAGRANT, WITH
Milburn's Unrivalled Soda,
1429 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Near Willard's Hotel.
oct20-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. feb1-tf

☞ DR. J. H. 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 Omen 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. no12-tf

☞ WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE at this office.

☞ PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY compounded at COUGHLIN'S TEMPLE DRUG STORE, Masonic Temple. ja812

DRUGGISTS.

L. C. BISHOP,
DRUGGIST,
113 Penn. ave., bet. Eleventh and Twelfth sts.
(Special attention given to compounding Prescriptions.)
And Dealer in
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND FINE TOILET GOODS, AT LOWEST PRICES.
mar2-tf 113 Pennsylvania avenue.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

DECKER BROTHERS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS
ARE MATCHLESS.
G. KUHN,
Sole Agent,
407 TENTH STREET NORTHWEST,
Above Pennsylvania Avenue.
PRICES REASONABLE. TERMS EASY.
nov23-tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR EXCHANGE—TEN ACRES NEAR city, good new house, six rooms, also barn and other out-buildings; in fine order. Will trade for a house in the city and pay some cash, or assume a mortgage.
R. M. HALL,
517 Seventh street.
mh2-tf

FOR TRADE—A NEW HOUSE OF SIX rooms on Tenth street northwest, incumbered with $700. Will trade for a stock of goods, or for the difference.
R. M. HALL,
517 Seventh street.
mh2-tf

FOR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF THREE hundred acres, near Fort Washington; good buildings, &c.; some good timber; a bed of rup-rior Marl; land finest in the country for tobacco, &c.; $40 per acre; will swap for city property, improved or unimproved.
R. M. HALL,
517 Seventh street.
mh2-tf

FOR EXCHANGE—MAGNIFICENT PLANtation in the finest section of Florida; an orchard of peaches, oranges, pecans, lemons, &c. &c. Produce a fine Sea Island Cotton; 2,300 acres, buildings; fine lake, stocked with fish, near the house. Will trade for a good house, and pay or receive difference or take property encumbered.
R. M. HALL,
517 Seventh street.
mh2-tf

FOR TRADE—1,080 ACRES OF SPLENDID Land near St. Croix, Wisconsin. Will trade for city property and assume some incumbrance.
R. M. HALL,
517 Seventh street.
mh2-tf

FOR TRADE—A FARM IN WEST VIRginia on Baltimore and Ohio railroad near town, schools, &c.; good buildings and rich land, orchard, limestone quarry on place, and is altogether a veritable place. Price, $2,000. Will trade for property here and pay some difference.
R. M. HALL,
517 Seventh street.
mh-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ENTIRE square of ground near the Capitol, at 89 cents per foot. Easy terms.
R. M. HALL,
517 Seventh street.
fe10-1f

FOR SALE—$1,000 CASH, WILL BUY A five years' lease, good will and fixtures, horse, wagon, &c., of the best grocery east of the Capitol; stock at cost for cash. Address Box 37, REPUBLICAN Office. fe24-1f

MONEY TO LOAN.
$2,000, $1,000, $800, $700, $400, $300 to Loan on good Real Estate security.
B. H. WARNER,
fe26-3t Corner Seventh and F streets.

MONEY TO LOAN—$20,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,500, $1,000 to loan at 5 per cent., and very moderate commission, on well-located real estate.
B. H. WARNER,