National Republican

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

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MONDAY MORNING.....APRIL 17, 1876.

WHY don't the ex-Confederates of the House formally declare martial law in the District? They have done it in effect by virtually suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Kilbourn case.

AND NOW General Babcock has been indicted again—this time, apparently, upon the evidence of a self-confessed perjurer. When this safe burglary business is fully exposed, as it finally must be, it will be discovered that a number of unsuspecting people have been misled, and that the public at large has been violently deceived, so to speak, regarding the facts in the case.

SENATOR MORTON'S chances for the unanimous support of the Southern delegates in the Cincinnati convention are constantly improving. His efforts to protect the Republicans of the South in the exercise of their rights as citizens by providing that the United States courts shall have jurisdiction in such matters are duly appreciated, and serve to attract the support and demand the gratitude of every loyal man in that section.

THE KU KLUX in Atlanta, Ga., did not keep Foster Blodgett in confinement long. Blodgett threatened to tell what he knew about bribing Democrats and Democratic papers, and in less than twenty-four hours some of the so-called leading citizens of Atlanta volunteered to go upon his appearance recognizance, and what had the appearance of an elephant upon their hands was soon gotten rid of. If we are not greatly mistaken, Blodgett cannot thus easily be disposed of, but will insist upon a trial, to the end that certain leading Democrats may be shown up in their true colors.

IN A FEW DAYS we shall republish the interview of Hon. Robert Purvis with the adventurer Chamberlain and his wily henchmen, Thompson and Cardozo, in compliance with the requests of dozens of our South Carolina readers. One writer from Columbia says: "Thompson and Cardozo have not dared to show their faces upon the streets since the terrible *expose* made against them by Messrs. Purvis and ex-Commissioner Sperry." Mr. Purvis has been the recipient of numerous letters, from both Democrats and Republicans in South Carolina, thanking him for the discomfiture of this trio of frauds, who have for months been palming themselves off upon the credulity of a gushing public.

THE unterrified Georgians are heaping imprecations upon the heads of Messrs. Gordon and Norwood because of their refusal to act in concert with Ben Hill in securing the pardon of a few hundred illicit distillers now in the penitentiary from that State. The Senators allege that Mr. Hill, anxious to claim all the honor of securing their pardon for himself, neglected to solicit their aid, and hence they cannot be held responsible for Ben's abortive effort. Mr. Hill on the other hand declares that he invited the aid of the entire Georgia delegation in the laudable (?) enterprise, but they refused to second him because the distillers were a portion of his constituency. Just who is responsible for the failure to have these virtuous Georgians liberated we are unable to say, but the manner in which the North Georgians are praising Hill and denouncing Norwood would indicate that the former is not destined long to remain in the House subject to the restraining influences of Sam Randall and "Dan" Tucker, but will at an opportune moment glide gracefully into the Senate, when the Democracy will have the opportunity of frequently hearing the precious truths (?) that Hill so loves to give utterance to. In the meantime the poor distillers refuse to be comforted, and curse the day when Gordon and Norwood were made Senators, because of their neglect to aid them in the hour of their distress.

THE HOUSE AS A MOB.

If the House of Representatives is a power above and independent of the Constitution of the United States, that fact should be understood. The people, who framed the Constitution, have innocently supposed that in that instrument they had provided certain checks and balances conducive to the perfect protection of the personal rights and liberties of citizens. These were three co-ordinate branches of the Government, each designed to be independent in its own orbit. The duties of each are carefully defined, and are entirely compatible with peace and harmony. The legislative, or law-making branch; the executive, or law-administering branch, and the judicial, or law-interpreting and law-enforcing branch, have each their distinct and well-defined duties laid down. The House of Representatives has no color of authority or warrant in the Constitution for resolving itself into a Grand National Inquest or High Police Court except in the clause which makes it the sole prosecutor of impeachments. In such cases, by its rules and practice, it prosecutes such inquests through its Committee on the Judiciary, governed by rules of evidence, and with the design of presenting articles of impeachment in such cases as can be fully proven before the Senate as the High Court of Impeachment. In defining the power of the House of Representatives as a distinct and independent body or fraction of the Congress the Constitution says: "The House "of Representatives shall choose their "Speaker and other officers; and shall "have the sole power of impeachment."

Further on, in defining the powers of the Senate, the same authority says "the Sen-"ate shall have the sole power to try all "impeachments." So the Senate is the court, is the tribunal, even in cases of impeachment, to issue process and punish for contempt. Again, in the enumeration of the powers of each House, the only warrant for interference with personal liberty or the infliction of punishment, except through the judicial power, is to be found in the following language: "Each House "shall be the judge of the elections, re-"turns, and qualifications of its own mem-"bers, and a majority of each shall consti-"tute a quorum to do business; but a "smaller number may adjourn from day "to day, and may be authorized to compel "the attendance of (whom?) absent mem-"bers, in such manner and under such "penalties as each House may provide." And again: "Each House may determine "the rules of its proceedings, punish "(whom?) *its members* for disorderly be-"havior, and, with the concurrence of "two-thirds, expel a member." Why punish its members? Clearly because in section six of the same article they are exempt from arrest and punishment by the courts during the sessions, except in cases of "treason, felony and breach of the peace." And why cannot a single House punish any one not a member? Because the same authority gives to the Congress the power to make laws to *provide for* the punishment of certain crimes.

Among the things which the Congress may not do, enumerated in section nine, we find the following, which seems to be tolerably explicit: "The privilege of the "writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be sus-"pended, unless when, in cases of rebel-"lion or invasion, the public safety may "require it." Of course, it is not pretended that the public safety is now in such danger from "rebellion" or "invasion" as to require the suspension of this writ by a fraction of the Congress. But now let us see what the judicial power may do under the Constitution: "The "judicial power shall extend to all "cases in law and equity arising under "this Constitution, the laws of the United "States and treaties made, or which shall "be made, under their authority," &c., &c. * * * "The trial of all crimes, except in "cases of impeachment, shall be by jury." * * * These powers seem to be pretty broad, covering all cases in law and equity everywhere, and in the District of Columbia in particular, where the Congress has the exclusive legislative power.

Let us see if the people have not some rights which were noticed in the Constitution. Among the amendments we find such provisions as these, to which we desire to invite the attention of the House of Representatives: "The right of the people to "be secure in their persons, houses, papers "and effects against unreasonable searches "and seizures shall not be violated, and no "warrants shall issue but upon probable "cause supported by oath or affirmation, "and particularly describing the place to "be searched and the *person* or things to "be seized." Is not that plain enough? Has there been any oath or affirmation of probable cause in Hallett Kilbourn's case? Was he not incarcerated upon the Speaker's warrant without any legal or judicial proceeding whatever? "No person shall "be held to answer for a capital or other-"wise infamous crime unless on a present-"ment or indictment of a grand jury," &c. * * * "Nor shall be compelled in any "criminal case to be a witness against him-"self, nor be deprived of life, liberty or "property without due process of law," &c. * * * "In all criminal prosecutions the "accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy "and public trial by an impartial jury," &c. "Excessive bail shall not be required, "nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel "and unusual punishments inflicted."

All the foregoing extracts are from the Constitution, and they go to show clearly and distinctly that the House of Representatives has no more power over the persons and property of the citizen than any other mob or congregation of men, except in its legislative capacity as a fraction of the Congress. But it has usurped nearly all the powers of the French Directory in the days of the Revolution, or, in other words, which, carried to their logical conclusions, would lead to the same results. It has caused the arrest and incarceration of a citizen for an offense which the Congress has defined to be misdemeanor. Its Speaker has certified the case to the District Attorney, according to law, who has brought it before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury has indicted the accused, and the Court has issued its warrant for the arrest and arraignment of the accused, when it is met by the House, in its character of "mob," with the refusal to yield him up to the judicial power. The Court then issued its writ of *habeas corpus*, and was again met by the House in its arrogated character of "mob," in which it claims to be superior to the Constitution, from which it, as well as the judicial and executive powers, derives its existence, with a temporizing hesitation which amounts to contempt of court. The men who pretend to justify the action of the House beg the whole question by basing that action upon British precedents instead of their own powers, as defined in the Constitution of the United States. This fact, of itself alone, begs the whole question. Where the Representatives of a free people appeal to British precedents one or two centuries back to justify their course of conduct it is quite safe to put down that course as a bad one for liberty.

The example of this House in showing contempt for courts and inaugurating mob law in their stead is fraught with incalculable mischief if not at once corrected. It is not the province of the House to punish anybody but its own members. It may impeach, but after it has prosecuted impeachment to removal and disqualification the judicial power comes in again and indicts, tries and convicts of the criminal offense and awards the penalty. The House should respect itself if it would command the respect of the people. Let it renounce its *roles* of mob, of jailor, of grand inquest, of detective police, of retailer of confessed felon's gossip, of blasting the reputation of honorable men on *ex parte* testimony, and give its attention to the legitimate legislation of the country.

A MODERN EPHRAIM.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* is joined to its idols. It will hearken neither to the voice of expostulation nor remonstrance. It prefers to enact the part of tail to the Democratic kite rather than enjoy the glorious liberty that belongs to a member of the Republican party. It is no fault of ours if, forgetful of its *ante bellum* record, that paper elects to continue a campfollower of Democracy on its ignominious journey to the Hades of unfaithful stewards. We are sorry for the perplexities of the *Virginian*, but are powerless to aid it if it persist in disregarding our advice.

The *Virginian* very unreasonably complains that its editor felt "hurt" because he was not permitted to participate in the election that adopted the present constitution of the State. Well, the cause of that temporary disfranchisement was of the *Virginian's* own procuring. If it had remained true to its *ante bellum* conservatism there would have been no occasion for it; but, unfortunately, the close of the war found it, like Aleck's sheep, in bad company—that of a Democracy whom it was requisite to put on their good behavior for a season; and it is not altogether certain that it would not have been better for the best interests of the country to have continued the probation of the *Virginian's* allies for a longer period. Let the *Virginian* learn a lesson from this about the necessity of keeping good company.

ARE WE NOT THE GREATEST AND THE FREEST NATION ON THE GLOBE!

We hear these indisputable facts loudly uttered, day by day, and even in the House of Representatives. Nobody has the temerity to express even a qualified dissent. We have created high-sounding military titles, promoted officers for distinguished service to fill them, limited the duration of these grades to the lifetime of the occupants, and then, with a meanness that has no sense of shame, reduce the pay of these distinguished grades nearly one-half. The "representatives" of the American people now, at least, have no appreciation of the distinguished services of the General and Lieutenant General of our "armies," but a sense of shame must come to every citizen who still appreciates that the country has had its perils, and able men who faced them at the head of our armies. Would it not be well for the House of Representatives to lessen the titles with the pay? It would at least relieve these distinguished officers from any effort to support titles when the pay was merely taken from them. Certainly the British Government will not rob the commander-in-chief who conquered at Magdala, nor the more recent one who invaded the interior of A'rica and conquered a horde of negroes. Their rewards were titles and emoluments to support them, for two short, effective campaigns.

How is it with us? The generals, colonels and distinguished civilians of the "Southern Confederacy" now, as politicians in Congress, with other Northern *politicians* there also, control the appropriations of the country, and are endeavoring, with might and main, to make every one appear odious who fought our battles or aided to maintain the integrity of the nation. By "investigation," for the purpose solely of *misrepresentation*, they hope to attain their ends. An undeniable proof of this assertion is found in the appointment of a committee to investigate the "Washington real estate pool" and the proceedings relating thereto.

Let it be borne in mind that no complaint is made by any one of fraud; that whatever this pool bought and sold was so honestly done that nobody alleges being wronged by it; but an "investigation" presupposes wrong, and to work they go, ordering a business man to produce his papers, deeds, etc., and deliver them over to irresponsible parties. In vain he makes oath that neither officer of the General or of the city Government has connection with it, nor that Jay Cooke & Co. have no interest in it. No, these clean-handed men, these honest "representatives of the people," must look into the private affairs of an individual for the sole purpose of perversion. The citizen who refuses to bring his books, disarrange, and perhaps, through loss of papers, imperil his private affairs, has insulted the "dignity" and "privilege" of the House, when the committee do not even inform him of what wrong they wish to inquire into. The jail, and nothing but the jail, will serve to impress the "recusant witness" (in relation to what offense?) and the American people how devotedly their "Representatives" are pursuing abuses! Are we not the greatest and the freest nation on the globe?

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

"Do you want a lawyer?" remarked His Honor to a prisoner the other day. "Oh, no," he replied. "I propose to tell the whole truth."

Two hundred young ladies of Vassar have recently been turned loose upon the country on a vacation spree. There may not be any real danger, still it is advisable for young men not to go far away from home without their revolvers.

Locke and Gaylor's great comedy, "Inflation," will be placed upon the stage at the National to-night. It has met with marvelous success since it was first introduced to the public. Those who have read Petroleum V. Nasby's humorous and satirical works will be anxious to witness the production of this great comedy.

It is known that Mr. Williams, Secretary Bristow, ex-Attorney General Akerman and Attorney General Pierrepont have offices at their residences furnished with money from the Secret Service Bureau.—*New York World.*

The above statement is correct with but one exception. That is, it is a lie from Alpha to Omega and all the way back.

There is something in the atmosphere of Europe that reminds one of burnt powder. Russia is very uneasy. She does not like the attitude of Austria and Germany towards Turkey. There is but very little love or sentiment existing in the feelings of these nations toward each other, and any overt act on the part of any of these nations would inevitably precipitate a war.

Some young men we have in all communities who are easy-going fellows. They do not appear to care much what the next day will bring them to eat, drink and wear. Time is nothing to them. Life is a matter-of-fact affair. They never worry about what they are to do for a livelihood; more than that, they do not appear to care. Yesterday, meeting one of this peculiar class on the street sporting a fine cane and right royally-flavored cigar, we inquired: "John, what do you do for a living?" He replied, "Mother keeps boarders."

Congressmen are still quibbling over the writ of *habeas corpus*. When things come to such a contemptible pass that American citizens clothed with brief authority will consent to dilly-dally and trifle with the strongest bulwark of their own freedom, then it is proper time to shut the door of the Republic in the face of the Goddess of Liberty and kindle our fires with the pages of the Constitution. A demand for the exercise of the writ of *habeas corpus* is a sovereign privilege granted by our Magna Charta to every American citizen. If you take that privilege from him he can point with scorn to the flag and the Constitution and cry, "What is all this worth?"

New Publications.

"The Official Guilde Book to Philadelphia." By Thompson Westcott. One hundred engravings. Porter & Coates, 822 Chestnut street. For sale by Solomons & Chapman.

Ouida's Works: "In a Winter City." J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by C. C. Pursell.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Disgraceful Partial Success of the Traitor Chamberlain.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 15, 1876.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: The State Republican Convention which convened here on the 11th inst. under the call of the chairman of the State Executive Committee for the purpose of selecting fourteen delegates to represent South Carolina at Cincinnati, adjourned this morning at 6 o'clock. The body succeeded measurably only in fighting the enemies of the Republican party in this State. For months previous to Tuesday last Governor Chamberlain had been working to have himself and friends elected, and to accomplish that end circulars were sent out to his auditors and treasurers, sixty-two in number, instructing them to manipulate the various county conventions in his favor.

Chamberlain's orders to his appointees in this particular were deemed by some of them to be extremely unrepublican and unjustly dictatorial, but as the alternatives presented to them were either to submit and carry out his programme and be continued in office or kick the traces and retire from official position, the majority of them bought their passage into the convention and acted throughout the proceedings of that body exactly as their master directed.

On the day that the convention was called to order the Governor's appointees put him in nomination for the temporary chairmanship, in opposition to General S. A. Swails, the candidate of the anti Chamberlain Republicans, but

HE WAS BEATEN TWO TO ONE,

Swails receiving eighty votes out of one hundred and twenty. A number of the Republicans thought this would cause the auditors and treasurer to despair of the success of their so-called reform leader, and that his name would not be pushed forward as a candidate for the suffrages of the convention to go to Cincinnati, but the wily Governor did not intend that his henchmen should escape the responsibility of his defeat or success by withdrawing his name.

And so, after the committee on credentials had made a report seating the regularly-elected delegates, Chamberlain gave them the order to rally and vote against its adoption, and to contend for the seating of the contesting delegations, composed mostly of trial justices and notaries public. He rose in his seat in the convention, and spoke long and earnestly in behalf of his contesting friends, but General Elliott took the floor in reply, and, in a speech of powerful force, presented to the convention the true issues before it, and critiesed severely the sordid and selfish motives of the Governor.

Indeed, Elliott whipped many of his Excellency's friends into the admission that he was wrong, and by his persuasive eloquence convinced every member of the convention that Chamberlain was being actuated in his cause by the basest of motives. Having had his scalp taken in this passage at arms with the chairman of the Republican party of the State, he commanded his appointees to withdraw his name as a candidate for the permanent chairmanship. This guaranteed to Swails a unanimous vote for that position, which he shortly after received.

The convention now having been permanently organized, a recess was taken to yesterday afternoon, which was occupied by Chamberlain and his supporters in an

ENDEAVOR TO BUY UP THE CONVENTION.

Rumor was rife upon the streets that money was freely used by his crowd to influence the members in their votes. Chamberlain wanted not only to go himself to Cincinnati, but asserted that his friends should be sent also; and upon the reassembling of the convention it was evident to every one that he had made good use of the recess, and had succeeded in capturing many of the most ignorant of the convention.

Cardozo had shelled out money freely, and stalked into the convention in the afternoon with a smile of assured victory lighting up his broad physiognomy, and rolling the whites of his cheesey eyes from member to member who had sold out to him. He and Chamberlain sat in close proximity to each other, and were frequently seen exchanging notes. As soon as the convention got to work again both of these traitors made, successively, speeches advocating their claims. They were replied to in turn by R. B. Elliott and R. B. Carpenter, who accused them of not only conniving at the downfall of certain leaders of the Republican party here, but working also for the destruction of the organization itself.

After this the convention proceeded to the election of the fourteen delegates. A number of persons were nominated, of whom the following were elected: H. G. Worthington, W. J. McKinley, H. C. Conim, W. B. Nash, A. S. Wallace, Dr. John Winsmith, Robert Smalls, L. Cain, R. B. Elliott, J. J. Patterson and R. H. Gleaves. At this point Treasurer Condozo and Chamberlain, discovering that they were going to be left at home, signaled to the auditors and treasurers to

BREAK UP THE CONVENTION.

Condozo, with a countenance flushed with that anger characteristic of a traitor, realizing that he is about to be defeated, rose in his seat and said: "Mr. Chairman, that roll shall be called no further."

With a heavily-loaded cane he pelted away for nearly thirty minutes upon the desk in front of him. Meantime the Governor and his treasurers were busily circulating among the delegates, offering large prices for votes. As soon as Cardozo was informed that his friend, the Governor, had succeeded in purchasing a sufficient number of votes to elect him as the fourteenth delegate the burly treasurer resumed his seat, and, with a tom-cat expression of face, caterwauled out that "he'd show the convention."

Daylight fast approaching, and most of the delegates worried down, a motion was made to call the roll, and was carried. Amidst the utmost confusion Chamberlain received sixty-five votes, a bare majority, and was declared elected.

The scene that followed this declaration beggars discription, and I will not attempt to tax your columns with it. Chamberlain and Cardozo were openly charged with having used money to carry the convention, an imputation which neither of them denied. Thus emboldened, Chamberlain had a resolution sent to the Chair—in his own handwriting—calling upon the convention to indorse his administration, but the Hon. R. B. Elliott took the floor and stripped the Governor so bare, exhibiting him as one deserving censure instead of praise, and shamed the wandering delegates who voted for Chamberlain as a delegate back into a decent regard for their party. The resolution was lost by a vote of ninety to twenty-three.

As a whole the convention has done well. The delegation is anti-Chamberlain in sentiment, with the exception of himself, and will not throw away their votes on Bristow. In my next I will give you a short history of the men who supported Chamberlain; a man who desires to-day, above all things, social recognition for his family at the hands of the rebel Democracy of South Carolina.

HAROLD.

[OFFICIAL.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 1, 1876.

General Order No. 204.

The pay of the crews of the receiving ships, and the number of the men allowed in each rating will hereafter be in conformity with the following table:

RATINGS.	MONTHLY PAY.	WABASH.	COLORADO.	WORCESTER.	PIOTOMAC.	SARANAC.	INDEPENDENCE.	RELIEF.	ST. LOUIS.
Boatswain's Mates	$26 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Quartermaster	26 50	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	
Coxswains	26 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Captains of Forecastle	26 50	1	1	1		1			
Captains of Top	26 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Captains of Afterguard	21 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Quarter Gunners	26 50	2	2	2	1	2			
Carpenters' Mates	26 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sailmakers' Mates	26 50			1					
Machinists	26 50	2	2	2					
Captains of Hold	26 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ships' Cooks	21 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Cooks	26 50	1	1	1					
Bog-room Keepers	21 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Lamp Cleaners	21 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ships' Corporals	26 50	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
Coopers' Mates	26 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Nurses	15 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ship's Yeoman	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Engineers' Yeoman	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Master-at-Arms	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Apothecary	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Paymaster's Yeoman	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Schoolmasters	26 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ships' Writers	21 50	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	
Ships' Printers	26 50	1	1	1					
Ships' Tailors	23 50	1	1	1	1	1			
Ships' Bakers	26 50								
Painters, 2d class	26 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cabin Stewards	26 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cabin Cooks	21 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wardroom Stewards	31 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wardroom Cooks	26 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Steerage Stewards	26 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Steerage Cooks	19 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Bugler	21 50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Seamen	19 50	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Ordinary Seamen	17 50	8	8	8	8	6	6	2	
Landsmen	15 50	16	16	16	4	8	14	5	8
Firemen, 1st class	31 50	8	8	8	6	7	7	1	
Ordinary Firemen	17 50					1	2	1	
Steward to Commander-in-Chief	41 50	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
Cook to Commander-in-Chief	36 50	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
Coxswain to Commander-in-Chief	31 50								
Carpenter	19 50								1
Master of Band	31 50	1		1	1	1	1	1	
First-class Musicians	26 50	7		7	7	7	7	7	
Second-class Musicians	21 50	8		8	8	8	8		

The pay of master-at-arms and ships' engineers' yeomen on receiving ships at Brooklyn and Charleston is $61.50 per month, at Philadelphia, $56.50 per month, and on other receiving ships, $51.50 per month.

First-class paymasters' yeomen allowed to all receiving ships.

First-class apothecaries allowed to receiving ships at Boston, New York and Norfolk, all others allowed second-class apothecaries.

Paymasters' yeoman and apothecaries will be allowed $1.50 per month additional as heretofore.

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

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ON SATURDAY, APRIL 15.

apl4-2t

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!!

On hand the largest assortment of new style carriages of every description, top and no-top buggies, side spar and end springs, piketons in great variety, jump seats, &c., &c., new and second-hand, at popular prices, at

SCHUT, H. GRAHAM'S Repository, 434 Eighth street northwest. ☞ Repairing promptly attended to. apl2-3t

J. RICHARD RIGGLES,

DEALER IN

PAINTS, OILS AND WINDOW GLASS,

714 K street Northwest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—THERE WILL BE A meeting of the PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION at Marini's hall, 511 E street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 17, 1876. apl7*

☞ MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF B. B. FRENCH LODGE, No. 10, F. A. A. M., are hereby requested to assemble at Masonic Temple on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, DAVID R. SMITH. All Master Masons in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M. H. MCINTIRE, apl7 Secretary pro tem.

☞ GLENWOOD CEMETERY.

A meeting of the Lot Proprietors in Glenwood Cemetery will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, near the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street, on MONDAY EVENING, the 17th instant, at 7:30 o'clock.

A full attendance is requested.

S. T. G. MORSELL, President of the Lot Proprietors' Meeting.
WM. LINDS, Secretary. apl7

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.

WALL PAPERS.

Just received, an elegant assortment of Wall Papers, of new and splendid designs, at

KIDWELL & HENDERSON'S, apl3-STuThSr 406 Ninth street.

☞ THE BEST.

MILBURN'S SODA WATER.

NATURAL SPRING WATERS ON DRAUGHT. ICE-COLD TEA, COFFEE, AND CHOCOLATE.

apl5tf 1329 Pa. avenue, near Willard's Hotel.

☞ DR. DUKE, 1229 PENNSYLVANIA avenue, late of New York. Special mechanical dentistry. Teeth inserted on coral rubber, superior to red rubber. Teeth filled in the best manner; extracting without pain. apl3-1m

☞ DR. NEWMAN'S SERMONS—No. 6.

"WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH CHRIST?"

A Reply to Infidels.

For sale at all bookstores.

REEVES & PAGENHOFF. apl3-tf (Star&Critic-2t) 21 E street northwest.

☞ $6 PER SET, EITHER JAW, by Dr. A. N. C. Welsenborn, Dentist, 493 Fourteenth street northwest; also, gold fillings done at reasonable prices and satisfaction given. apl2-3m

☞ DR. M. D. MYERS, DENTIST, has removed to 1735 Pennsylvania avenue, Nitrous Oxide Gas administered. apl-3m

☞ "NOTICE TO BUILDERS."—THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of builders and the public in general to the fact that they have now on hand ONE MILLION OF GOOD BRICK, pressed (or front brick) and merchantable brick, all hand-made. Buyers should give them a call before making their purchases elsewhere.

MARTIN & BRO., mh23-3m* Brick Yard South Capitol and R sts.

☞ TO LOVERS OF FINE BRIAR-ROOT PIPES.

M. GOLDSTEIN, 611 Pennsylvania Avenue,

Has received 100 dozen of the celebrated BRIAR-ROOT PIPES, with and without amber mouthpieces, which he offers at 50c per cent, below the regular retail price. Briar-root Pipes from 25 to 75 cents each; fancy wood pipes from 15 to 30 cents each. Call and examine the largest assortment ever offered in this market. mh23-tf

☞ FLUID LIGHTNING, WARRANTED to cure Neuralgia, sold only at Coughlin's Temple Drug Store. mh10-tf

☞ FLUID LIGHTNING, WARRANTED to cure headache, sold only at Temple Drug Store, F and Ninth streets. mh10-tf

☞ FLUID LIGHTNING, WARRANTED to cure all Nervous Pains, sold only at Coughlin's Temple Drug Store. mh10-tf

☞ A CARD—TO ALL WHO ARE suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss 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. JOS. T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York city. fe28-MWF8m

☞ TO GAS CONSUMERS.

Notice is hereby given that on

May 1, 1876,

the net price of gas will be reduced to

$2.25 per Cubic feet.

CHARLES B. BAILEY, Secretary Washington Gaslight Company. Ja31-MWF1My1

☞ YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, corner Ninth and D streets. FREE READING ROOM. PARLORS AND GYMNASIUM 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 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 741, St. Joseph, Mo. no29-tf

☞ REMEMBER JUSTH'S OLD STAND. He pays for Second-hand Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., as high as any dealer; he always has, at 619 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest. Note by mail promptly attended to. apl-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. jel1-tf

☞ 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. 1011 Pennsylvania avenue, between Willard's hotel and the Owen house.

Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. my24-tf

☞ LEGAL AND OTHER BRIEFS PRINTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE at the REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE. no13-tf

☞ WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE at this office.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

I Don't Keep the Cheapest Goods, I TRY TO KEEP THE BEST.

I DON'T ASK THE PUBLIC TO BUY, BUT I DO ASK THEM TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK. Which is the

Largest and Best Selected in the City.

GEORGE T. KEEN, Merchant Tailor,

apl4-3m 414 Ninth St. northwest.

MR. H. KOPPEL, MERCHANT TAILOR, (Late of the Ebbitt House,) takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he has removed his place of business to

Nos. 603 Louisiana Ave. and 604 D St.,

WHERE HE HAS THE

FINEST SELECTION OF GOODS

this side of New York, which he is prepared to make up in

FIRST-CLASS STYLE,

at prices to suit the times.

☞ CALL AND BE CONVINCED. apl3-tf

GEO. BERGLING,

Merchant Tailor and Gent's Furnishing Goods,

1338 F street northwest,

has received a very elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, SUITABLE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

He is prepared to make them up in the best workmanship and latest styles AT REASONABLE PRICES. apl1-tf

DRY GOODS.

SPRING DRY GOODS.

BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS AT COST.

5,000 yards remnants Calico, 4c. per yard.
6,000 yards remnants