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, $8.00 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 and 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.

TUESDAY MORNING.....JULY 18, 1876.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
of New York.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months, and wishing to be informed of matters transpiring at the city of Washington, can have the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN *mailed to their address, free of postage, at the following rates, payable in advance:*

One week	$0 20
Two weeks	0 35
One month	0 66
Two months	1 33
Three months	2 00

SHALL John Bull apologize and deliver up our criminals, or shall we meekly do his bidding?

SAM RANDALL has killed his friend Tom Scott's fast mail train. Won't there be fun now in Sam's district? Sam's epitaph will be: "Killed by false economy."

WILL General Banks hurry up that report and resolution on our relations with Great Britain? Was not Winslow a constituent of his? And does he not want him to come home? Oh, for some of the spirit of a century ago!

THE Democratic ex-Confederate House gladly and with commendable haste awarded handsome pensions to the Custer family, in consideration of Custer's services before the Clymer committee, we must suppose, for when General McDougall, of New York, proposed a bill granting proportionate pensions to the heirs of the rest of the command they refused to suspend the rules for the purpose.

HON. S. S. Cox must sharpen his wit if he is to run tilts with General Smalls, of South Carolina. When he impertinently asked that old Union soldier, his peer on the floor, who vouched for him, Smalls retorted "thirteen thousand majority of the voters of my district in my native State of South Carolina." Cox was dumb for once. His attempt to domineer and browbeat a fellow-member on account of his color was no credit to him.

IT WOULD seem there can be but little, if any, doubt now of the election of Hayes and Wheeler when the announcement is made that General Jack Farnsworth, of Illinois, has decided to support the St. Louis nomination. The General almost invariably manages to step into the wrong boat. He and Wm. B. Ogden—a railway partner of Tilden's—joined the Free Soil, Van Buren and Adams party together in 1848 at Elgin, Illinois. It is not strange that both should support Tilden now.

IN THE interview between the District Commissioners and the delegation from the Central Republican Committee, one point worthy of consideration was brought forward by the latter. The citizens of the District have no vote, but the sympathies of the majority are with the Republican party. If they were allowed to elect their officers of responsibility and commanding patronage they would most surely elevate true Republicans. In speaking of the appointment of Mr. Dodge as Treasurer, the committee very pertinently said: "We suggest that were an elective government given the people of this District to-day, you would, upon reflection, be slow to advise Republicans to select a Democrat as candidate for this office when there might be found scores of Republicans eminently fitted for the position." The pertinence of the whole business, however, hinges upon the question: Is Mr. Dodge a Democrat?

EVIDENCE now begins to come in from South Carolina of the premeditation of the latest barbarity which is shocking the whole country. Young Butler and Getson appear to have watched the manœuvres and evolutions of the colored troops for an hour or more before demanding passage through the ranks, and then selected the very moment which was the most provoking and annoying to the command. So it was the troops and not the gentlemen (?) were insulted. Observe the system and deliberation with which the next steps were taken: counsel engaged; trial postponed till Saturday to give time for preparations; mounted whites, fully armed, collected in great numbers in the town to be present at the hearing; Captain Doc. Adams sent for to meet General M. C. Butler in the presence of one hundred and fifty armed and half intoxicated desperadoes. Is it any wonder he failed to appear? Why the whole thing happened in perfect consonance with the Lamar-Gordon-White-Line tactics in Mississippi. The meaning of it was: "You negroes must subside or quit."

IS IT NOT fair to presume a distinguished citizen of New York, who afterward became the Democratic candidate for President, knew what he was talking about in February, 1871, when he said the brain, the heart, the soul of the present "Democratic party is the real element at the South, with its Northern allies and sympathizers. It is rebel to the core to-day. It would come into power with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification of ten bitter years to impel and guide its steps. It would devote itself to taking off or reducing the tax after tax until the Treasury was deprived of the means of paying interest on the national debt, and would hail the tidings of national bankruptcy with unalloyed gladness and unconcealed exultation. Whatever chastisement may be deserved by our national sins, we must hope that this disgrace and humiliation will be spared us." The prayer of the greatest of all American journalists was listened to in 1872, and those who have the same profound interest in their country's future welfare will feel like uttering sentiments corresponding to his as to the result of the approaching national contest.

THE New York *Evening Post* prefers the financial plank of the Cincinnati platform over that adopted at St. Louis. It holds truly that the repeal of the resumption act is repudiation. In 1869 Congress, by solemn resolution, assured the world that the United States notes should be redeemed in coin as soon as practicable. The result was rapid appreciation of national credit. In 1875, in furtherance of that solemn promise, it fixed that "practicable moment" to be January 1, 1879. Numerless contracts and enterprises have been predicated on this promise. Can any one now contend that the repeal of the latter act would not be the repudiation, in terms, of the promise? What is repudiation but failure to provide for payment of an obligation at maturity? And is not this more especially and emphatically the case when the promise is made by a Government which has the power to make its promises good through taxation? To be sure it is. The Democratic party, then, stands to-day the confessed advocate of repudiation. This is what we have all along charged as being its objective point. But now it boldly and shamelessly puts the doctrine of repudiation forth as the financial plank of its platform. It is skillfully gilded with the name of repeal, but that in no wise changes its nature.

THE BELKNAP INVESTIGATION.

It will be remembered that when Gen. Belknap resigned in March last the Opposition press of the country was filled with statements charging that the War Department was, under his management, thoroughly corrupt; and it was said, without any foundation whatever, that every branch of the Department showed mismanagement. When the impeachment articles were presented by the House of Representatives the right was reserved to file additional articles, and it was heralded throughout the country that there would be no end to the long list. What is the result? No additional charges have been filed, for the simple reason that the investigations of the committee show that there is no foundation whatever for them. In the impeachment trial on Wednesday last Mr. Carpenter asked the chairman of the Committee on Expenditures (Mr. Clymer) these questions:

Q. How long has the committee been engaged in investigating the affairs of the War Department? A. We entered actively upon an investigation, as I have stated before, about the 21 of February, and we have conducted our investigation with reference to different branches of the same subject up to within the last week or two.

Q. Since this trial commence? A. Yes, sir.

Here is a hostile committee of the House of Representatives anxious to find additional articles of impeachment against the Secretary of War, for over five months engaged in a persistent, *ex parte* and unsparing investigation of General Belknap's administration without any result prejudicial to him. With no opportunity on his part to cross-examine witnesses and without knowledge of his own as to the character or design of the investigation, nothing has been found since the filing of the previous articles which reflects upon him in any way as an officer of honor. If any Department of the Government or any officer thereof was ever compelled, without an opportunity for personal hearing, to go through such pitiless and searching scrutiny as this, we fail to recall the occasion. Thus all the charges against General Belknap have settled down to those already filed. And as to these, the testimony of the principal and in fact only real witness for the prosecution shows that there was never, at any time, any agreement between them that any consideration should be paid for appointing Marsh or Evans or for continuing Marsh or Evans in the position, and as Marsh states: "This arrangement was made without the advice or consent of the Secretary of War; neither did he have any knowledge of such arrangement from me or anyone else as far as I knew, nor was he interested in any such arrangement or the fruits of any arrangement between us. There never has been nor is there now any contract, agreement or arrangement between the Secretary of War and myself in regard to these matters."

PLATT VS. GOODE.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Judge Brown, of Kansas, presented the report of the majority of the Committee on Elections in the contested seat from the Second Virginia district in favor of seating Mr. Platt, and Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky, a minority report from the same committee favoring the retention of Mr. Goode? There are some remarkable features in the minority report. It rejects the navy yard vote in precincts which gave Platt a majority, and counts it in precincts giving Goode a majority. It rejects as illegal twenty votes in Surry county which were registered four days before the election, when only eight of those so registered are shown by the evidence to have voted, Mr. Blackburn taking the ground that the fact of their having registered is presumptive proof that they voted on the day of election. It rejects seventeen votes in Sussex county cast by men voting on transfers, whom the judges of election, themselves Democrats, swear had been in the county more than three months next preceding the election, and were legal voters. But all these rejections failing to give Goode a majority, the minority, in seeming desperation, proceed to the remarkable and unprecedented act in the American Congress of throwing out the entire vote of Rives and Bland townships, in Prince George county, on the frivolous pretext that the returns were not sealed when being carried from the voting precincts to the office of the county clerk. There is no allegation of fraud or that the returns were in any way tampered with, and the sole reason for rejection is that the judges of election failed to put sealing wax on the outside of the packages. In the two townships there were six judges who had the entire control of the election. Of these five were Democrats and active partisan friends of Mr. Goode. They all testify under oath, when called by Mr. Goode to the stand, that the election was fairly and honestly conducted; that the votes were legally cast by legal voters precisely as returned; that at the close of the polls, having no sealing-wax, and in their backwoods locality being unable to obtain any, they honestly tried to do the best they could; that they strung the votes on a string, as required by law, and in one precinct put them in a tin box and locked it; in the other put them in a paper bag and sewed it up. From each precinct a Democratic judge carried them to the office of the Democratic county clerk on the day of election, and they were counted by four Democratic commissioners on the day prescribed by law. The poll-books are now in the committee-room, and contain the name of every voter who voted on the day of the election, and they correspond exactly with the number of votes returned by the judges as having been cast.

The history of Congress furnishes no precedent for a rejection of votes under these circumstances. On the contrary, there is one unbroken line of precedent against it. And such a principle once established by law there could never more be a fair election. No candidate would be safe, no matter what his majority, for none can fail to have somewhere in his district officers of election opposed to him. Let it be understood that a mere act of omission on the part of one of these hostile officers can vitiate and destroy the entire vote of a county, and it would become a simple question as to which party could make the most omissions, and a matter of no consequence as to which got the most votes.

The action of the chairman of the committee, Mr. Harris, of Virginia, in signing the minority report excites much comment in Congress among men of both parties. In the Le Moyne-Farwell case he made an elaborate argument to prove that no candidate could profit by the act of omission or commission of his partisan friend. In this case he reports and will doubtless vote that Mr. Goode shall profit by the act of omission of his own partisans, and that Mr. Platt shall lose his majority and two townships be disfranchised because of the failure of these Democratic judges to comply with a directory mandate and because they could find no sealing wax to put on the outside of the packages containing the returns. We have much curiosity to hear his explanation of this apparent inconsistency, and of taking one position when his own ox is being gored and a different one when his neighbor's animal is undergoing that operation.

Messrs. Thompson, of Massachusetts, and House, of Tennessee, the Democratic members who favor the resolution seating Mr. Platt, are men of high character and influence in the House. They are so fortified by law, fact, evidence and precedent in the position they have taken that there is scarcely a doubt but that the House will sustain them by a large majority.

THE CONTEST FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

The present fight over the public printing is a very pretty one as it now stands. There appears to have been a plan concocted by which the more profitable part of it should be divided among certain parties in and out of Congress, who have long been covetous of it. To accomplish this purpose an investigation was set on foot, which had for its purpose to raze the business of the Government printing office to its very foundation and divide the *debris* among friends in the Democratic party. This was to have been done in the interests of Democratic economy. Several months were devoted to investigation, all on one side, and a report was made which reflects no credit upon the candor or fairness of the majority of the House Printing Committee. A careful examination of the *ex parte* testimony does not develop a scintilla of proof of either fraud or corruption in the management of the office by the present Congressional Printer. But he is a Republican, and that is sufficient reason why he should be persecuted and, if possible, dishonored before the country.

After months of toil to find cause of censure or condemnation against the Congressional printer and his administration, the committee managed to have engrafted upon the sundry civil bill several measures which had for their purpose to divide up the public printing as outside patronage to favorites, cripple the Government printing office, and depose the Congressional printer.

The Senate spoiled this little game by protecting the office against this raid, greatly to the discomfiture of the hungry expectants of the spoils. The whole matter is still in conference, but the groans of the wounded betray the fact that so far in the fight somebody has been hurt. We had no stock in the contest, but as spectators we are constrained to the opinion that the prospective result reflects little credit upon the wisdom or the philosophy of the defeated, or the skill of the engineers.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

"Tilden and Reform," shout the Democracy, but we believe the ticket is Tilden and Hendricks. Quite a difference.

The sheriff who connived at and allowed the escape of William M. Tweed, the Boss thief of the universe, is now shouting his lungs sore for Samuel Jones Tilden, the Bachelor and Bogus reformer of the Democracy.

The Petersburg *Index* in rejoicing over the brutal massacre at Hamburg says it was a little affair in which "a half dozen mutinous negroes lost their worse than worthless lives." This paper flies the Tilden reform banner, and the slaughter of negroes is its policy of reform.

Samuel Tilden, the great reformer, has deserted his executive duties at Albany and has fled to Saratoga to while away the summer months. He does this even before President Grant goes to Long Branch. Certainly the Democracy should rebuke him for absence from his post of duty.

The following points were developed in Governor Vance's speech in North Carolina recently: He is sorry that he laid down his arms. He is in favor of re-enslaving the negro. He defended secession, and felt convinced that the lost cause is not lost. He talked treason for one hour, and then asked the Tilden Democracy to elect him Governor of the State, and the request met with their approval.

Horace Greeley, in speaking of Tilden's connection with the giant frauds of Tammany and the Democracy throughout the Empire State, said: "You, not merely by silence, but by positive assumption, have covered these frauds with the mantle of your respectability. On the principle that the 'receiver is as bad as the thief,' you are as deeply implicated in them to-day as though your name were Tweed, O'Brien or Oakey Hall."

It is said that Samuel Jones Tilden would have given a large majority of ducats annually if his parents had parted his name in the middle with something other than Jones. Since his nomination he has endeavored to twist Jones into Jericho, or some other high-sounding and novel name, but unfortunately the ink used in writing Jones in the family Bible struck in and will not be erased. It is quite appropriate, however, for, politically speaking, he will go to Jones' locker next November, and it is always wise to have such a thing, if it must occur, to do so in the family.

The time has come when those of the American people who aided in saving the Union must stand by their guns and preserve the results of the war. The smouldering embers of rebellion still smoke in the South. The old spirit is once more assuming an aggressive attitude. Hatred to loyalty is again unmasking its grim visage and sounding the tocsin of sectional strife. The other day in Kentucky they compelled the widow of a Union officer to pull down the Stars and Stripes on penalty of having her house burned over her head. In New Orleans the owners of a building compelled a post of the Grand Army of the Republic to take in an American flag bearing the names of Hayes and Wheeler under pain of ejectment from the premises. This is but the Alpha of these scenes. With Tilden in the White House there would be no welcomed spot for loyalty in all the wide domain of Dixie.

When we remember the disgraceful exhibition witnessed in and about our Washington hotels while the contest for a candidate for Speaker was going on last fall, crowded as they were with pugilists, notorious gamblers from every section of the country, and the lowest blacklegs, and the more recent unheard-of scenes at a national convention which transpired at St. Louis, is it not time for all good and honest men to inquire of themselves if the time has not fully come for them to become aroused, if not alarmed, at the danger which must result to all the better interests of our Government if they do not arise in their majesty as a people and, exercising that right vouchsafed to them, suppress every semblance of rowdyism, ruffianism and scoundrelism which has taken such a deep root within the organization of modern Democracy as to make it a most dangerous combination to the future prosperity of the whole nation?

A wise suggestion was made the other day by a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the condition of Southern politics, which was to this effect: That the national executive committee would find it to the incalculable interest of the Republican party to send into the Southern States during the approaching campaign an army of our best and most prominent political speakers, for the purpose of urging upon the Republican voters, white and black, the necessity of every man's voting at all hazards at the next election. The Republican voters of the South should be convinced that if they will manfully and boldly exercise the elective franchise bestowed upon them by the Constitution they will be protected in the attempt by the great North and West. If they go to the polls with the determination to exercise that privilege, and are assaulted by the White Line mob, they will be avenged. Let them go unarmed and quietly discharge the duty they owe the Republican party, and if harm comes a retribution will follow which will teach the rebel and lawless elements of the ex-Confederate Democracy that by the force of arms and the triumph of right they have been conquered in war, and will be made to observe and respect the laws in peace.

"Murder will out." Plant an onion seed in a bed of sweet-scented roses, and the odious thing will come up with unblushing effrontery and fill the spot with its nauseating fragrance. Put Congressman Blue Jeans Williams in the House, where nothing but the water cooler flourishes, and, ten chances to one, the next time you find him he will be hovering around the lemonade pail in the Senate. This is a prediction we made two weeks ago, and now we claim the power of prophecy. It has turned out just as we said. Blue Jeans has been caught hovering around the lemonade pail in the Senate. Not only hovering, but actually drinking deep of the cool and refreshing beverage. He evidently did not intend to be caught, but you cannot tell what a day may bring forth, especially when the thermometer stands 99° in the shade, except it be perspiration. He was caught by a page, who describes the scene as follows: "I noticed old Uncle Blue Jeans standing in the door of one of the cloak-rooms, and also that he appeared to be uneasy. Now and then he would smack his lips and spit cotton. Then he would look nervously into the cloak-room in the direction of the lemonade pail. A Senator would occasionally step up and take in a delicious draught, which would cause Uncle Blue Jeans to twist about and mum-mum. After a while the cloak-room became deserted. This was the moment Old Economical had been longing for—this the hour and the time of his *salivation*. He glanced furtively about the Senate chamber, then carefully into the cloak-room, and, finding the way clear, he stole cautiously towards the lemonade pail. It was an impressive sight to see the gaunt form of the stingy Hoosier, half bent and stealthily, moving along towards the beverage which he but a day before, in the presence of the ex-Confederate House of Representatives, solemnly asseverated was too expensive a luxury for a Congressman's stomach. On he crept, peering hither and thither, that no one might see him unbeknown. He reached the pail and seized the glass. In a moment more the gurgle, gurgle of the beverage, as it slid by the œsophagus and rushed rapidly down towards the inner man, was distinctly heard in the Senate chamber of the nation. One, two, three and four glasses were thus emptied, but just as the sly old Hoosier was dipping for the fifth one a Senator stepped in and startled him so that he dropped the glass into the bottom of the lemonade pail, and, turning to the Senator, said: 'Why, how d'ye do? Have you got any water yet? I'm very dry.' The Senator pointed to the lemonade pail, but Uncle Blue Jeans shook his head, and said: 'Oh, no; not for the world;' and at the same time he 'wiped off his chin.'"

AUGUST ATLANTIC

Now Ready and For Sale Everywhere.

MRS. KEMBLE'S Reminiscences of the Stage.

GENERAL HOWARD'S Description of Chattanooga.

E. P. WHIPPLE on Dickens and the Pickwick Papers.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS on The Division of School Funds for Religious Purposes.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER on his Experience in Jerusalem.

☞ TERMS: 35 cents a number; $4 a year.

H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., Boston.
HURD & HOUGHTON, New York.

GILMOR & ST. GEORGE'S
ENGLISH GUM COATING,

FOR METAL AND SHINGLE ROOFING.

ALSO, FOR THE

Protection of sidewalks from dampness.

This Paint applied to metal, wood, brick or stone forms a coating which atmospheric changes do not affect.

IT IS WATER AND FIRE PROOF,

and expanding and contracting with the heat and cold; never cracks or peals. It is in all respects

SUPERIOR TO ANY PAINT NOW IN USE.

In applying it the greatest care is used to find and stop all leaks, for which no extra charge is made. All work is guaranteed to stand for five years.

One coat of this preparation is equal in body to three of ordinary paint.

All orders promptly executed. Prices less than ordinary rates.

Office: 462 sixth street. GEO. H. BIER,
jy17-3w Agent.

JOHN R. KELLEY,
Dealer in First-class
BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, &c.
CORNED BEEF A SPECIALTY.
Stalls 628, 629 and 630 Centre Market, Ninth-street wing, and 236 and 238 Northern Liberty Market, or address Box 713, City Post Office. Marketing delivered, free of charge, to all parts of the city. jy10-tf

GO TO
FUSSELL'S
FOR
ICE CREAM,
1427 New York avenue, near Fifteenth stree
feb-tf

WM. HENDERSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
Massachusetts Ave., Bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth Sts.
(Residence 1718 Fourteenth street northwest.)
All work executed promptly and faithfully.
Terms moderate. no14-tf

Pure Cider Vinegar.

ONE HUNDRED (100) BARRELS
PURE
CIDER VINEGAR,
in store and for sale cheap to the trade.
Purity Guaranteed.
Samples furnished upon application by
SAMUEL C. PALMER,
Depot, 57 Greene Street,
GEORGETOWN, D. C.
je24-tf

GOLD'S WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS.

No coal gas---No burnt air--No evaporation of water; the best quality of steam heat for dwellings secured without the disadvantage or cost of steam.

The best styles of Heating Ranges and Latrobes; Plumbing and Gas-Fitting; Tin and Sheet-Iron Work; Iron Railings, Crestings, Tree-Boxes, Settees, Chairs, &c., of the Composite Iron Company, New York; Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures.

Iron Castings made every day; Rolled Iron Beams always on hand; Every description of Foundry, Engine and Machine Work of the Potomac Iron Works, Georgetown, done promptly.

SMITH, BIRGE & CO.,
je12-tf **1014 Pennsylvania avenue.**

LEIBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF AND TONIC INVIGORATOR,

Recommended by the best physicians in England and America for Consumption, Debility, Loss of Appetite, Fever, Ague, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Female and Children Maladies.

OPINION OF DR. R. S. STEUART, President of Maryland Insane Hospital, Baltimore, Md.:

"I can recommend Leibig's Liquid Extract of Beef as the most efficient preparation I have ever met with. It combines the virtues of food and tonic in a remarkable way."

OPINION OF DR. WM. H. STOKES, Physician to Mount Hope Retreat, near Baltimore.

"I have great pleasure in adding my testimony to the virtues of Leibig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator as the very best preparation used, and therefore confidently recommend it to the medicinal profession."

AND MANY OTHER TESTIMONIALS.
PUT UP IN PINT BOTTLES—$1 EACH—TAKE NO OTHER.
SOLD BY
DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
Wholesale Agents,
SCHELLER & PINKARD,
de28-TuThSly 477 Pennsylvania avenue.

ALL KINDS OF GENTLEMEN'S CAST-off wearing apparel can be sold to the very best advantage by addressing or calling on JUSTH, 519 D street, between Sixth and Seventh northwest. Notes by mail promptly attended to. Cash paid.
jan13-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **$6 PER SET, EITHER JAW, by** Dr. A. N. C. Weisenburn, Dentist, 405 Fourteenth street northwest; also, gold fillings done at reasonable price and satisfaction given. apl2-tf

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1876.

☞ **WE, THE UNDERSIGNED MERCHANTS** of East Washington, agree to close our places of business, situated in this section, at 8 o'clock p. m., until September 1, 1876, (Saturdays excepted;) also, notify the community of the same through the *Star*, REPUBLICAN and *Critic*, commencing THIS EVENING, July 18.

Signed by Jas. A. Repetti, D. Nachman, M. Kaufman, Jos. Repetti, Frank P. Cross, H. J. Bright, M. McNelly, Peter Garden, H. M. Combs, S. Bilhor, N. Blum, P. Samstag, A. E. Bright. jy18-2t

☞ **SPECIAL NOTICE.**

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

Corner Ninth and D streets.

The report of the Delegates to the Young Men's Christian Association Convention, held at Toronto, July 13 and 16, will be given at the 6 o'clock meeting, SUNDAY, 23d.

All are invited to be present. jy18

☞ **METROPOLIS SAVINGS BANK,**
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1876.

The third semi-annual dividend of interest to depositors will be payable on and after July 20, 1876, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums left on deposit one or more calendar months during the half year ending July 1, 1876. Interest not called for will bear interest like the principal from July 1.

SAMUEL NORMENT, President.
NICHOLAS ACKER, Vice President.
jy3-MTuSw (Star).

☞ **ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1876,** the business hours of the German-American Savings Bank will be from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Open on Saturday evenings, to receive deposits only, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN T. FINTAN, C. E. PRENTISS, Cashier.
je30-FTuSat

☞ **NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1876,** the hours of the Metropolis Savings Bank will be as follows: From April 1 to October 1 from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.; from October 1 to April 1 from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Open on Saturdays from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m. to receive deposits only.

J. A. RUFF, Cashier.
je30,jy7,14,21,&28

☞ **SPECIAL NOTICE.**

Cigars Sold Retail at Wholesale Prices. Clear Havanas—Henry Clay Reina Victoria; 8¼c per 1,000; 2 for 25c. Clear Havanas—Margarita Comme il Faut; $60 per 1,000; 10c. each. Clear Havanas—La Rose Conchia; $80 per 1,000; 3 for 25c. Clear Havanas—Domestic Flor de Murias; $40 per 1,000; 4 for 25c. Clear Havana Filling—Domestic, The U. S. Ross; $50 per 1,000; 5 for 25c. Cigarettes—Caporal, Vanity Fair; $7.50 per 1,000; 15c. Cigarettes—St. James and Fumaristos; $10 per 1,000; 10c. W. T. Blackwell's Durham Smoking Tobacco, 90c. per pound only, at M. GOLDSTEIN'S California Cigar Store, No. 611 Pennsylvania avenue, under Metropolitan hotel. je20

☞ **SPECIAL NOTICE.**

To buy fine WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMONDS, and all other fine JEWELRY, cheap, for cash, go to

S. GOLDSTEIN & CO.

If you need GUNS, REVOLVERS, SILVER and any valuable present, for use or ornament, go to the LOAN OFFICE, CORNER 9TH AND D STS., To sell valuable Goods, to negotiate a Loan, or to obtain liberal allowances on Commission, on reasonable terms, go to the oldest, largest and most reliable house in this country.

S. GOLDSTEIN & CO.,
LOAN AND COMMISSION BROKERS,
Je29-tf Northeast corner Tenth and D streets.

☞ **HOLMAN'S**

Fever and Ague and Liver Pad

CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.

The Best Liver Regulator in the World

The only true cure for and preventive of malaria in all its forms:

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever, Sea-Sickness, Neuralgia, Bilious Disorders, &c., &c.

None genuine without the Trade-Mark and Signature of the inventor on the wrapper.

Ask your druggist for it. For certificates, read little blue book—*Enemy in the Air.*

W. F. KIDDER & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 83 John street, New York.
Sent by mail on receipt of $2. je9-FMW6m

☞ **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. fe25-MWFm

☞ **CRAM'S FLUID LIGHTNING** cures all pains and aches. Sold at Temple Drug Store and by druggists generally. my15

☞ **COLDEST AND PUREST SODA** Water, with genuine fruit juices and creams, at Temple Drug Store only. my15

☞ **PURE SODA AND MINERAL** waters, drawn from steel founts, insuring freedom from metallic poisons, at Temple Drug Store only. my15

☞ **NO ONE EVER MADE SICK BY** drinking soda or mineral waters at Temple Drug Store, as the apparatus and steel founts guarantee purity of waters. my15

☞ **THE BEST.**

MILBURN'S SODA WATER.
NATURAL SPRING WATERS ON DRAUGHT.
ICE-COLD TEA, COFFEE, AND CHOCOLATE.
ap18tf 1429 Pa. avenue, near Willard's Hotel.

☞ **SAMARITAN NERVINE, THE** great nerve conqueror, cures epileptic fits, convulsions, spasms, St. Vitus dance and all nervous diseases; the well 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 741, St. Joseph, Mo. no29-tf

☞ **REMEMBER JUSTH'S OLD** STAND. He pays for Second-hand Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., as "fair (cash) prices" as he always has, at 619 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest. Note by mail promptly attended to. se11-tf

☞ **TEETH $6 PER SET, EITHER** jaw, by Dr. A. Pratt, graduate of Ohio College of Dental Surgery, and of the Rush Medical College, Chicago, 493 Seventh street, east side, corner of D. Extracting teeth, 25 cents. jy11-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. my26-tf

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

☞ **WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE** at this office.

EDUCATIONAL.

BOULANGERIE FRANÇAISE.

FELIX DESFOSSÉ,

The well-known and only French baker in Washington, has removed to No. 2012 H street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, near Pennsylvania avenue, where, in a house expressly built for the purpose, he has facilities than before for the manufacture of the best French and American bread.

French bread a specialty. Liberal terms offered to hotels and dealers.

N. B. French bread is recommended for persons of delicate health, especially for those suffering from dyspepsia. jy1-STuThly*

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Pa., opens September 13. Location healthful, grounds ample, buildings commodious, Civil Engineering, the Classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to General E. F. BEALE, a patron of the academy, in Washington, or to COLONEL THEO. HYATT, President. jy5-3m

YOUNG LADIES'
ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION,
Frederick, Md.

This Institution, under the direction of the Sisters of the Visitation, is located in a healthy and picturesque region, receiving the pure air of the surrounding mountains.

Terms:

Entrance, $5. Board, tuition, per academic year, including Bed, Bedding, Washing and Mending, $250. Music, Drawing and the Languages form extra charges.

Pupils are received at any time during the session. jy12-WFM3t

MINER NORMAL SCHOOL—

FOR COLORED PERSONS.

This institution, supported mainly by funds collected by Miss Myrtilla Miner, will be reopened under new and favorable auspices on the fifth day of September next, at No. 813 P street northwest, in this city.

Candidates for admission, of either sex, must be at least sixteen years of age, of good moral character, and must pass a satisfactory examination in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and the History of the United States. Examinations for admission to take place at the School house on the day above named at 9 a. m.

TERMS:

Tuition free to persons intending to teach, and residing in the District of Columbia.

Persons, non-residents of the District, or not intending to teach, tuition per annum, $10.00.

All pupils will pay for incidental expenses $2.00 per annum.

For further information apply to any member of the School Board.

SCHOOL BOARD.—Rev. Cyrus H. Fay, Professor John M. Langston, Miss Georgianna A. Boutwell, Mrs. Ellen O'Connor, Washington, D. C.
jy12-WFM2m

PENMANSHIP.

DURING VACATION.

The large number of persons unable to properly perform the duties of clerical and other positions on account of their poor penmanship, and those who write well, but desire to write better, have the opportunity of taking a course of lessons adapted to their wants, at Washington Business College, corner of Seventh and L streets northwest. Satisfactory improvement guaranteed to the attentive. Tuition, $5. Liberal discount to clubs of three or more. my30-tf

MUSICAL ACADEMY,
1836 I street northwest. Dr. J. P. Caulfield, Principal. se18-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

313 **W. H. HARROVER,** 313
SEVENTH STREET.
Five doors from Pennsylvania avenue north.
STOVES, RANGES,
FURNACES, FIRE-BRICKS.
REPAIRS FOR ALL KINDS OF STOVES.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
se13

HENRY R. SEARLE,
ARCHITECT,
710 E Street, Opposite Post Office Department.

FOR RENT.

ROOMS.

1031 EIGHTH STREET NORTHWEST. For rent, furnished rooms, and table board. Terms reasonable. jy18-3t

FOR RENT—STORE 1009 B STREET NORTHWEST. This building has lately been rebuilt, and is one of the most desirable locations in Washington for the Produce or Commission business.

The upper portion of the building, corner Louisiana avenue and Tenth street, is well adapted for a printing office.

House corner Stoddard and Washington streets, Georgetown, D. C. This house has been thoroughly repaired, and is a most desirable residence for a small family. Inquire of

GEORGE HILL, Jr.,
jy14-2w 432 Ninth street.

904 FOURTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE Franklin Square—Handsomely-furnished ROOMS, with BOARD, as above, at summer prices. jy11-2w

461 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BETWEEN Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets northwest, for rent—a large store-room. A. B. DUVALL, attorney-at-law, corner Four-and-a-half street and Louisiana avenue. je3-tf

803 G STREET, OPPOSITE PATENT Office.—For rent—Pleasant summer rooms, with board; also table board. je16-tf

FOR RENT—DESK AND DESK-ROOM ON reasonable terms in a desirably-located, elegantly-finished and furnished office, complete in all its arrangements.

M. EASTWOOD, Broker,
1302 Pennsylvania ave.
my2

720 THIRTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST.—FOR RENT—Newly-furnished RED-ROOMS and PARLORS. Jan1-tf

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE, ELEGANTLY furnished, communicating ROOMS, fronting on Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. Inquire corner of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, Army and Navy Market. Jan1-tf

511 THIRTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST, between E and F.—Members of Congress and others desiring handsomely-furnished Rooms, with or without board, can be suited by applying as above. References exchanged. no2-tf

511 SEVENTH STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.—FOR RENT—Two communicating office rooms, at $25 per month; also, several handsomely-furnished apartments in an elegant house, with or without board. Apply at Room No. 2, 511 Seventh street. dec2-tf

HOUSES.

611 THIRTEENTH STREET NORTHWEST, between F and G streets—For rent, house with ten rooms, two bath-rooms and all the modern improvements. Apply to WILLIAM THOMPSON, No. 1219 I street northwest. jy18-3t*

213 FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET.—FOR RENT—House with fourteen rooms; all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises. jy17-tf*

FOR RENT! FOR RENT! FOR RENT!

S. W. cor. 17th F sts.	$350
No. 18 3½ st. northwest	200
" 602 F street northeast	125
" 368 A st. northeast	100
" 906 M st. northwest	100
" 1 Mason st. northwest	87½
" 1410 N st. northwest	85½
" 615 F st. northwest	60
" 226 1st st. northeast	75
" 325 Missouri avenue	75
" 717 H st. northwest	60
" 109 Pennsylvania avenue	55
" 420 3d street northwest	55
" 917 E street northwest	50
" 925 E st. northwest	50
" 461 11th st. northeast	50
" 1328 10th st. northwest	50
" 237 M st. northwest	45
Corner 13th and C sts. southwest	45
No. 230 M st. northwest	40