National Republican

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

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

TUESDAY MORNING.....AUGUST 1, 1876.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

of New York.

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THE "empty skull" reappeared in the House yesterday.

IT IS STATED that Bluford Wilson is hereafter to be regularly employed upon the Washington staff of the New York *Sun*. This is highly improbable. The days of his usefulness to that vile sheet have ended.

THE "empty skull" tried to replace the "burning entrails" with words of burning rhetoric in the House yesterday; but signally failed. The effort was stale and unsavory. It did not have even the merit of originality; but was simply a stupid rehash of exploded hearsay slanders.

IF YOU contract a debt for $10,000 and before it matures $5,000 of your capital pledged to its redemption is violently wrested from you, would it not be difficult to meet your obligation? This is exactly what has happened to the United States by the demonetization of silver.

THE demonetization of silver is simply and plainly the most violent kind of contraction. It takes away from the Government and the taxpayers about one half of the coin which was in existence when the public debt was contracted, and requires that the debt shall be redeemed with the remaining half.

THE conspiracy to destroy President Grant's reputation, in which Bluford Wilson and his disreputable associates are still engaged, was begun as far back as the winter of 1874—nearly two years ago. It was fostered by Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, among others, and is, therefore, partially of Democratic paternity.

THE Ishmaelite of the *Sun* insists that George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, shall buy the *Tribune*, and sneeringly adds that he would welcome him as a political neighbor. This is all "sour grapes" in Dana, whose highest ambition is to own and control the *Tribune*, upon which he performed so much hard labor in his earlier and better days. He wishes to turn it into a Tilden organ.

BEN BUTLER'S pertinent question regarding the mysterious disappearance of the public—school, we believe—funds of Tennessee when Governor Isham G. Harris and his staff joined the Confederacy is reproduced elsewhere in our issue to day. The fact should be noted that Tennessee had not yet seceded, and therefore Harris and his associates were without even the excuse of secession when they ran away with the taxpayers' money.

THE Whitthorne naval investigation report arraigns the acting Paymaster General for alleged inaccuracy of account, and the committee makes it appear that there is a deficiency of one million dollars, due from the bureau of provisions and clothing to the Treasury. On Saturday last Mr. Banks had read from the Clerk's desk the letter of General Watmough and the certificate of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, showing that this alleged deficiency does not exist, and that the one million dollars referred to had been covered into the Treasury in 1870, three years before General Watmough became acting Paymaster General. Yesterday Mr. Whitthorne failed to sustain his allegation, but stated, nevertheless, that he did not now and never had doubted the integrity of General Watmough. So would have disappeared every serious charge against the Navy Department had opportunity been given for fair hearing before the committee.

THE FINALE of the naval investigation extravaganza came off yesterday in the House, stage manager Whitthorne enacting the principal character, which partook alike of the clown and the heavy villain. The performance failed to arouse the audience or to elicit the applause of the Democratic *claquers*. Indeed, much of the hour occupied by Mr. Whitthorne in speaking his little piece was taken up by both Republicans and Democrats in replying to the correspondence from their constituents. Mr. Whitthorne perspired freely, walked about ten miles around the floor, gesticulating muscularly, and shouting all the time at the top of his thin, cracked voice. Then came the vote upon the resolutions of the majority and minority. Nobody expected a result different from that which came to pass. It was a strict party vote, and the evidence goes to the Judiciary Committee for manipulation in the interests of the Democratic party.

WHEN small men in public office become ambitious of further promotion, and are flattered by their subordinates as well as their political opponents, their natural and invariable resort is to conspiracy and slander. We have a case of this kind in our mind's-eye just now. It is related that a certain ex-Cabinet officer once told Senator Stevenson, of Kentucky, that he was not in sympathy with President Grant or his friends, although he had not then resigned from the Cabinet. The wily Senator, being desirous of doing all the injury he could to the Republican party through the Administration, at once advised the Cabinet officer to retain his office as long as possible. His design, as we have explained it above, was subsequently made clear to a Democratic friend in a remark to the effect that "we—the Democrats—can use him—the Cabinet officer—and we must do all we can to induce him to remain in Grant's Cabinet." To the Cabinet officer he said, in effect, "If you carry out your plans and snub these Government officials, as you say you can, from Grant down to the lowest gauger, your political future is assured. You can't help being a candidate for President, and you can't help receiving the support of all true reformers regardless of party lines." How well the poison of this insidious flattery did its work the developments of the past few months plainly show. Time will tell, however, whether such base intrigues can possibly be made acceptable to the American people.

THE New York *Herald* says: "No legislation can fix the value of one kind of money in comparison with another kind," and "if a silver dollar is intrinsically worth only three fourths as much as a gold dollar we may make it a legal-tender, but its purchasing power will be only seventy-five cents." This is a most egregious blunder. Congress has by its action since 1873 legislated silver into a depreciated condition in comparison with gold and at the same time appreciated gold. Germany has done the same thing. But this is not the question at issue in this silver business. What the people want to know now is whether they will be compelled to pay the public debt in gold alone, or in either silver or gold, as the law or contract authorizing the debt provides! Silver and gold were legal-tenders when the debt was contracted, and our bonds promise on their face that they shall be redeemed in coin or its equivalent, *i. e.*, silver or gold, the coin then in existence.

PROBABLY no conduct of any committee in Congress heretofore was so anomalous, illegal and reprehensible as that of the House Naval Committee, under Whitthorne's management, in the just concluded investigation into the affairs of the Navy Department. The most common, familiar rules of evidence were ignored. Hearsay testimony was in all matters admitted, and sometimes preferred, when the best evidence of witnesses could be obtained at the very door of the Capitol. The purpose of the majority of the committee was evidently to make material for the Presidential campaign, in utter disregard of truth or the effect that would be produced upon the characters of the officers of the navy and their families. One of the most glaring acts of this kind perpetrated by Whitthorne was in the investigation of the Key West and Port Royal contracts. The hearsay statement of an unprincipled, disappointed contractor was received in secret, whilst the direct testimony of others personally conversant of the facts was refused. One of these witnesses, Mr. W. F. Turner, of this city, was informed that he would be called before the committee immediately. This was on the 5th day of April last. He resides within half a mile of the Capitol, and his number and place of business were noted by Chairman Whitthorne, who promised to subpœna the witness. Whitthorne carefully neglected to send the subpœna, and about two weeks ago Mr. Turner addressed a respectful letter to the committee, setting forth that he had been momentarily expecting a summons to testify; that by chance he had learned the character of evidence thus far adduced; that it was false in all essential particulars, and he prayed to be examined as a witness in the interest of the public, and in order that the committee might form intelligent judgment upon the subject before them. Whitthorne ignored this letter, and upon inquiry we find that he never exhibited it to a single member of the committee. Had the witness been heard his evidence would have disproved every scintilla of the slanderous statement of the disappointed contractor. This is but one of numerous instances that can be cited to show the utter unfairness and dishonesty practiced in the conduct of this disgraceful investigation.

THE REPORT OF THE MAJORITY OF THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

In scanning this extraordinary document, conceived and executed for a purpose, the reader is struck with the fact that appearances even of fairness have been disregarded; no more, however, than has been the case with many other of the investigating committees that have marked in a disgraceful manner this session of Congress. It was evidently not the purpose to ascertain abuses and correct them or to gain the truth, but instead to make whatever could be speciously construed into an abuse, and speciously objected to.

The debate on Saturday in the House should be carefully read by every Democrat especially, who cares about even the appearance and forms of justice. It is worth while to note the character and precedents of persons who are willing to attach innuendo and stigma that the worth of the innuendo may be weighed.

Mr. Whitthorne, the chairman of the committee, is from Tennessee, and note, a lawyer by profession. He served as adjutant general of the provisional army of Tennessee during the rebellion, where he is not supposed to have "faced the music." He professes great admiration for the navy, yet his every act belies his assertion. If a single naval officer is culpable and known to him, it was his duty to name him, and to state fairly that he should in his opinion be tried for the offense. Instead he sneakingly insinuates culpability of naval officers, and proposes the aid of the Judiciary Committee to apply the law! He professes to be a lawyer. His constituency regard him, doubtless, as an able criminal, constitutional and probably international lawyer; and yet, with all this, he proposes that the Judiciary Committee examine four thousand pages of testimony, to see if the laws are not sufficient to impeach the Secretary of the Navy!

The Hon. B. B. Lewis, of Alabama, was a Confederate officer and is a lawyer.

The Hon. Roger Q. Mills, of Corsicana, was elected to the Forty-third Congress and was re elected to the Forty fourth as a Democrat, defeating Pleasant M. Yell, Republican. Such is the brief history given in full taken from the Congressional Directory. Is he a lawyer? Has he no history, no father, no mother? Is he a poor orphan? Or is history so overpowering that he has withheld it? Well may a person who gives so brief a history of himself inquire closely into the bank account of any one fortunate enough to have a bank account and income tax. Is the Hon. Mr. Mills a lawyer? We pause for a reply.

The Hon. Mr. Willis, of New York, is a lawyer; the Hon. Mr. Williams, of Delaware, is supposed to follow agricultural pursuits and belong to the only State in the Union where the whipping-post is a "legalized institution" and "does good."

The Hon. Mr. Jones, of New Hampshire, pursues, when not in Congress, the honorable vocation of brewing beer, and is doubtless a gentleman and a scholar.

The Hon. John Robbins, of Pa., is a manufacturer and might be supposed to know enough, as well as the Hon. Mr. Burleigh, when aided by competent lawyers on the committee, to decide whether the Secretary of the Navy is culpable and whether any existing law covers the offense. Yet, these gentlemen meanly propose to blacken the naval service by proclaiming that navy officers are culpable, and yet not name one, and that the Secretary of the Navy is culpable, but that they have not enough knowledge of the law or common sense enough to look over the Revised Statutes and have him held responsible for violation of the law.

It may be worth while to ask the conscientious Burleigh whether he found any navy yard "abuse" more flagrant than his demand as a member of Congress for the discharge of persons from public employ on no other than a political ground; persons in every way capable and worthy. Had he, in short, any other reason than that the persons named by him were not Burleighites? An honest confession is good for the soul, and Mr. Burleigh has it in his power to state how far, as a Congressman, he has endeavored to corrupt the navy and how he succeeded in his purposes. It will please his constituents if the confession is a candid one.

These are the men who are willing to blacken the character of any and every one. If they can receive the support of their party in doing so it will show a more hopeless state of corruption within it than is supposed possible.

SHORT MEMORIES.

If there is anything at this time that the Democrats long for, hope for, sigh for, and pray for, it is that the people of the United States may have short memories. All in their history that lies back of the Centennial year should be forgotten and forgiven, and then they could take a new departure with some hope of realizing their future aspirations. No party ever regretted more that it has a record than that which to-day enters the lists under the banner of Tilden and reform, and demands that the people of this Government shall surrender its reins into their hands.

At the close of the war, when the Democratic party of New York began to thirst afresh for the flesh pots of position, and sought to achieve success once more in the political field, Dean Richmond, then a prominent and sagacious leader in that party, after feeling of the public pulse, declared most solemnly that no politician should have a record of more than ninety days, and for some that would be too long. He found that the record of his party in that bloody and expensive struggle was held in recollection; that the men who had recognized the doctrine uttered at Chicago that the experiment of war was a failure were remembered by the people as doubtful patriots and dangerous receptacles of power. Hendricks had been teaching the people not to volunteer in the nation's defense, for he would not go, and he would not ask others to go where he would not go himself, and the people remembered him. Fernando Wood had lent his open sympathy and aid to the South during the rebellion, and he was remembered. Tilden, though in embryo, had discouraged enlistments, and by his influence had done all in his power to embarrass and delay the extinguishment of the rebellion. Seymour had set his face against the policy of the Government in filling the depleted ranks of the Union army by draft. All these things were treasured up in the memories of the people and were to be met on every hand, and the stout-hearted Richmond then in the field foresaw the overthrow of his party so long as his party had a record and the American people had a memory.

At this era history is repeating itself in the way of recollections, much to the discomfiture of those who are eagerly reaching after power in the Government. If Democratic history connected with the war to crush rebellion could be obliterated—if the peculations of Jackson's, Van Buren's and Buchanan's administrations could be buried in oblivion—if the millions of treasure that had been taken from the national treasury by Democratic hands could be dropped from memory—if the treason and rebellion that found origin purely in the Democratic party and deluged the land in blood at the expense of five billions of treasure could be blotted from the record—then the Democratic party could raise high its banner and march proudly to battle. But these damned spots will not out. History is written in letters of fire and blood, and stares that party in the face on every hand. It quails before the record. It attempts to shirk and dodge the true issue. It hopes to conquer under a fraudulent flag; but the people have memories, and the Democrats are marching to certain defeat.

BLUFORD WILSON AS A MARTYR.

Mr. Bluford Wilson, late Solicitor of the Treasury, having failed to accomplish the nomination of Mr. Bristow at Cincinnati by the abuse and slander of the President and those closely connected with him, is now busily engaged in an effort to place his own name high upon the roll of political martyrs. He is one of those light weights who knows of no better method of elevating himself than by trying to pull down those above him. And he does not appear to have had the experience necessary to teach him that such a course is but rarely successful. The favors that have for years past been showered upon himself and family by the President and the confidence reposed in him by his party do not appear to have inspired him with sentiments either of gratitude to his benefactors or respect for himself. The only active motive apparent in his course seems to have been an overweening ambition. Youthful as he is, it would seem natural that he might have been inspired by some higher and more honorable incentive than the direction of all his energies to the persecution of the personal friends of the President. But his entire time and every effort seem to have been directed to the attempt to link the names of the closest and most trusted friends of the President with those who had been detected in frauds upon the revenue.

If it is said that Mr. Wilson only did his duty in this regard, is it not a little remarkable that his efforts were directed solely to the prosecution of the friends of the President and Senators Morton and Logan? Do we find him extending his efforts in the direction of Louisville or New York, two of the largest whisky marts in the country? Are the distillers and importers at these points so immaculate that Mr. Wilson found them unworthy any of his attention? Or were he and his friend the Secretary so certain that their friends in New York and Louisville were honest that by parity of reasoning the friends of the President must be dishonest? It could hardly be that, for in it there is no reason or logic, and it will be exceedingly difficult to make the people believe that the secret of Mr. Wilson's animosity did not lie in the desire to so besmirch the President and Senators Morton and Logan, through the inculpation of their friends, as to destroy their influence at Cincinnati. He had put the Presidential maggot in the head of the Secretary, and made him believe that through the machinery of the Treasury and Postal departments, including their secret service systems, Bristow could be nominated by the Republicans. Wilson had managed the Solicitor's office just about long enough to imagine that he could "put up a job" to convict anybody he wished to convict, and he found the temptation too strong for Bristow to resist. The latter permitted the diabolical machination to go on. Wilson also found ready, willing and active co-workers in certain portions of the New York press. The *Sun* and *Tribune* were ever ready to print "anything to beat or belittle Grant."

We have from the first warned the prosecution of the tactics of the revenue thieves. From the beginning of the St. Louis business we have insisted in these columns that those engaged in the conspiracy would not hesitate by false swearing to implicate honest men in order to save themselves. These tactics have been practiced by the revenue thieves in all sections of the country ever since the internal revenue laws have been enforced. False swearing being a portion of their regular practice in cheating the Government was quite naturally resorted to by them to escape punishment. The St. Louis conspirators, with the utmost cunning and shrewdness, began this game immediately they were caught. It was their threats and menaces against Washington officials which brought out General Grant's famous "Let no guilty man escape" indorsement. They tried Avery, Holt, Babcock, Fred and Orvil Grant, Casey and even the President himself. They conjectured that there had been sufficient communication passing between some of these gentlemen and the St. Louis officials to inculpate some of them if it were adroitly manipulated and tortured into the worst and most suspicious interpretation. They knew that Dyer had no great love for the Administration, and that Henderson was a personal enemy. Henderson was employed by Dyer, who had been fooled into allowing the chief conspirators to turn informers and take the direction of affairs. Wilson was befooled in turn by these same confessed felons whom he trusted further and believed before and above those honorable officials whom he had known for years as above reproach in both military and civil life. Meanwhile the conspirators who had turned informers, State witnesses and chief directors of the prosecution established agents in Washington, whose business it was to supply the Detective press with scandalous rumors affecting the good names of those whom they wished to intimidate.

Mr. Wilson appears to have become the tool of these chief conspirators and their agents. He allowed them to divert his attention from the thieves to their victims. The former plead guilty and all implicated the latter. This result was the very achievement for which they had labored from the outset. It was their objective point from the start. If they could convict some near and confidential friends of the President, or even succeed in befouling and besmirching them they felt that their own disgrace would be greatly lessened. As their project developed they claimed the entire credit of the alleged exposure of frauds in high places for Bristow and Wilson, and held up before their befogged visions the executive power. The latter were bewildered by the dazzling view and fell into the trap. They forgot their former asseverations that no hitherto honorable and unsuspected man should be convicted upon the unsupported testimony of confessed felons and perjurers. They protested when the Attorney General wrote to Dyer calling his attention to this well-settled principle of law governing the rules of evidence. The detective press, at the instigation of the conspirators, denounced the letter of the Attorney General as a most unwarrantable interference with the course of justice. Mr. Wilson was quietly informed by the President that he deemed it fully as important that no innocent man should be wrongfully convicted as that no guilty man should escape. This was something which Mr. Wilson had quite forgotten then, and which he appears to have failed to remember in the preparation of his patchwork testimony for the ex-Confederate House committee. He says, to be sure, that the President instanced as a reason for his great confidence in General Babcock the fact that he had had charge of important trusts and large appropriations which he had executed with such fidelity that he could not credit the allegations of confessed thieves, perjurers and felons against him. But all this seems to have had no effect upon the narrow mind and obtuse intellect of Wilson. Ambition blinded his vision and he saw only that which he wished to be true.

This little Mephistopheles was all smiles and apparent sincerity to the face of the President while he was filling the columns of the *Sun* and *Tribune* with the vilest of accusations, either open or implied, affecting his integrity or that of his friends, relatives and official family. He never appeared in person as accuser. He was not manly enough for that. He fulminated his poisoned shafts through Newspaper Row. When the Detective Press was lacking a sensation Wilson rarely failed to come to its rescue. Finally, having been disappointed at Cincinnati, he knew that the President would learn the false and treacherous part he had played, and that he would have no further use for him as solicitor. His present object is to advertise himself as a martyred "honest reformer." He has the shameless effrontery to go to an ex-Confederate committee as the medium. This is to prove his true Republicanism. Its effect on Republicans will be, "on the contrary, quite the rewarse."

THE PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE PAVEMENT.

We notice that Senator Dorsey has introduced a bill in the Senate to extend the time for repaving Pennsylvania avenue. In the bill which has passed and become a law the Commissioners are required to have the work done by the 1st of December. It is true the time named for the work is short. But the pavement can be completed in that time and it should be done. The condition of the Avenue at present is shameful: it is a disgrace to Congress and the nation that the main thoroughfare in the capital city is almost impassable. Besides, the citizens of the District have some rights which Congress is bound to respect. The property holders and business men on the Avenue have suffered long enough through the neglect of Congress to repave the Avenue. Business has, in a great measure, been driven from their doors because the street was almost impassable for vehicles. Rents have fallen in consequence, so that business and property have been alike affected.

Another consideration should prevent any delay in reconstructing the Avenue. On the 4th of March next the Centennial President will be inaugurated at the Capitol. The grandest procession the world ever saw should pass down Pennsylvania avenue on that occasion. Unless the Avenue is repaved the Goddess of Liberty would be jolted from the chariot and have to trail her robes over the broken bits of wood that are now doing duty as pavement, while her sandals would be smirched by the slimy ooze that after every rain creeps from the gaping crevices on the street.

Seriously, this delay ought not to be made. The commissioners named in the bill for repaving the Avenue are officers of the army used to prompt action. Let them discard all red-tapeism and do as they would in the presence of a fortified enemy—advance promptly on the works and carry them by storm. A little energy on their part, and the Avenue, one of the grandest and most beautiful streets in any city of the world, will be properly paved by the 1st of December, the time named in the bill. We are confident we speak the sentiments of every property-owner and resident on the Avenue, from the Capitol to the Treasury building, when we ask Congress not to pass the bill extending the time for this work.

Senator Dorsey, ever since he has been on the District committee, has worked faithfully and intelligently for the interests of the people of the District, and we cannot understand why he should introduce a measure that would do much positive injury to so many of them. He should remember, too, that any amendment passed in the Senate would have to go to the House, and there the bill might be killed by the ex-Confederates. *Laissez faire* is a good motto in this matter.

It would be well for the citizens of the District living and owning property on the Avenue to petition the Senate not to pass the bill introduced by Senator Dorsey.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

The White Line press of the South are openly urging organized murder, and boldly boasting of their lawless vindications against the black voters.

If the New York *Herald* could only locate Governor Tilden's little and big horns it says it would give a map of his letter of acceptance. We hasten to refer it to Mr. Demijohn for information.

The Nashville *American* says: "Never mind about Tilden's letter of acceptance. Wait till you get his first message to Congress, if you want to see fun." Do you think a fellow can live forever, man?

Samuel J. Tilden has lost much by delaying his letter of acceptance. Those secret conferences at Saratoga, and the unusual time occupied in giving his letter to the public, tends to take the edge off of it.

The opposites in history: In 1776 the people were forced to rebel and fight against the taxation imposed by the British monarchy. In 1876 they have to fight against a taxation imposed upon them by rebels, who inaugurated a war to destroy the Union.

For the first time we have to record the fact that a man with a fifth bride attended the funeral of wife number four recently in Maine. Wife number four died of a malignant disease, and there were no funeral services for several days, and in the meantime the man took to himself number five.

The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) says: "Bread or blood. This is an ugly cry to be heard in the land, and shows that we are terribly misgoverned." Yes, and in the great State of New York, ruled for the last two years by the present Democratic nominee for the Presidency, this cry is heard in the most savage accents.

Nearly a month has passed since several unoffending and helpless colored men were massacred in the streets of Hamburg, and yet no one has been punished for the crime. The question is, "What is Governor Chamberlain going to do about it?" and a majority of the American people are asking it in solemn earnestness.

There are ten thousand miners in the Black Hills, and only seventeen bald heads in the entire number. This is what caused the remark from General S. Bull the other day, that "it was mean for the big white chief Crook to keep him penned up in the Big Horn mountains, when he knows that the scalp locks are abundant in the neighborhood of Harney's Peak."

The Democrats are so full of reform that it is constantly oozing out at unexpected places. When the ex-Confederate House seated Mr. Goode in the chair which, in all moral and legal right, belonged to Mr. Platt, it showed the capacity for the reform possessed by the Democracy. The Western Democrat was right when he exclaimed: "The spoils of office are what we are contending for, and by the grace of God, if we succeed in this campaign, the Democrats *will* have the offices."

What this country needs most, aside from a good fool-catcher, is an improved cow-catcher. It is one that will pick the animal up without injury, carry her back into a car, and milk her at the proper time. If the animal should happen to be a gentleman cow—a Sitting Bull, for instance—it would be a good idea to have the catcher so improved as to skin him and prepare the steaks and ribs for the market. This should all be done between stations, so that each town could be furnished with fresh meat upon the arrival of every train.

The St. Louis *Republican* has earned the eternal gratitude of Sitting Bull in the following puff of his delightful watering place: "Finest watering place in the country! Saratoga and Long Branch nowhere! Salubrious climate, mountain prospects, pleasant sites for picnic parties in mountain dells about the forks of the far-famed Little Big Horn river. Water, with medicinal properties, much praised by Major Reno and party, late visitors; in short, every attraction of a first-class fashionable abode for the heated term. The closest attention paid to all visitors; charges moderate, and always on horseback. Nice place for nurses and children, much affected by the military. An elegant summer resort—Recumbent Bison, proprietor."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Herald* telegraphs to his paper that "one of Robeson's messengers went around on horseback to distribute the minority report of the Naval Committee to newspaper men, to give it a wide circulation." The author of this paragraph thus apologized for his failure to get the news three hours after the Associated Press had delivered a telegraphic synopsis of the report in the Boston *Herald* office. Besides, he knew when he sent the dispatch that the "man on horseback" was a REPUBLICAN reporter, riding the REPUBLICAN horse, the prettiest and swiftest pony in town, who had been to the Government printing office to get copies of the report for this office, and that the proofs were obtained too late to send to any Northern paper.

"Crazy Horse" now wants to shake hands and call it square. He has probably run out of ammunition, and as soon as he gets a fresh supply from the Indian agents and traders will again take to the war path.—*Star.*

The *Star* is fully cognizant of the fact that the Indian Bureau has taken every precaution to prevent these Indians from obtaining ammunition at the agencies. Some time ago a rumor was afloat charging the bureau with allowing agents to sell fire-arms to the Indians. This was at once disproved, not only by the order issued by the Commissioner prohibiting the sale of weapons of any description to the Indians, but on investigation it was proved that this order has been strictly complied with. This insinuation that the Indians are returning to get ammunition from the agencies, and that they can get it, does injustice to the Indian Bureau, as it is laboring assiduously to aid the army in punishing the hostile Sioux.

General Custer, in a letter to the Rev. S. D. Hinman, written in 1874, said: "It was during one of our resting days in camp. I was seated alone in my tent when suddenly, as if from the rocks and forests of that beautiful region, I heard the familiar air, 'Old Hundred,' roll from a score of manly voices. Then followed the equally familiar hymn, 'Rock of Ages,' and others not less known. Cavalrymen are not noted for their hymn-singing qualities, and I stepped outside of my tent to discover from whom the music came. It was from a group of Santee young men, and I shall long remember the pleasing effect produced by having these good old hymns sung as I then heard them by men, or the sons of men, who, but a few years ago, roamed over the country in a state of barbarous wildness. So much for the labors of Christianity and civilization." Ten thousand such instances as this could be given which reflect undying glory upon the peace policy of President Grant.

WHITTHORNE.

Ben Butler's Comments Upon Him.

The following extract from the official report of the debate in the House, on the Credit Mobilier charges, Feb. 26, 1873, will be read with interest just now, in view of the prominence recently attained by one of the gentlemen who participated in it:

Mr. B. F. Butler. * * * Sir, there is one thing that has seemed to me peculiarly unhappy in this discussion. I am one of those who desire to let by-gones be by-gones. Men should not, it seems to me, recall unpleasant memories. Yet, if the Adjutant General, Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, who went with his Governor out of the Union before his State seceded, when that Governor took with him the money of the State from the bank of Tennessee, and carried it over to the rebellion——

Mr. Whitthorne. That is not so, General; it is not so.

Mr. B. F. Butler. I expected the gentleman might deny it, and, quite likely, truly, in so doing; but suppose some investigating committee should try to find it out and report otherwise. [Laughter.] Assuming that for a moment, because there may be men who would judge as wrongly of your case as this committee has of Oakes Ames, except so far as his truthfulness and honesty are concerned. That is the very danger to which I am trying to call attention. If that Adjutant General of whom I am speaking had lived in England, his head would now be glimmering on a pole, looking at the burning of his entrails, as a punishment for his treason.

Mr. Bingham. After he was dead; how could he see them?

Mr. B. F. Butler. I did not say he could see them. [Laughter.] Now then, by the grace of God and the Republican party, that man having all of his disabilities removed on his own request, and brought here among us by his constituents, to sit with us, if we can stand that contamination, cannot he stand Oakes Ames, the honest man? [Laughter.]

Mr. Whitthorne. Am I here to compound a felony? Was that the grace which was extended to me? If so it is not the entertainment to which I was invited.

Mr. Bingham. Was not the other a felony?

Mr. B. F. Butler. Was not the other gentleman honored by quite as respectable a constituency who never did commit treason?

Mr. Whitthorne. I do not know that.

Mr. B. F. Butler. I do. I think gentlemen ought to remember the words of him who spake as never man spake: "Let him who is without sin among you cast the first stone." Therefore, I pray you all, on both sides, make no precedents that may come back to plague the inventor. * *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets THIS TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Clarke's Hall, No. 479 Pennsylvania avenue. A full attendance of members and others interested in promoting the work of the party in the South is expected.
CHARLES MURPHY, President.
LUCIEN J. BARNES, Secretary. au1

POTOMAC INSURANCE COM'Y, OFFICE, NO. 56 HIGH STREET, GEORGETOWN, D. C., July 29, 1876.
The annual election of directors for this company will be held at this office on MONDAY, August 7. Polls open at 12 o'clock m. and close at 1 p. m.
jy29-td J. W. DEEBLE, Secretary.

Y. M. C. A.
Corner Ninth and D streets.
SABBATH EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Subject: "What shall I do to be Saved?"
Answered from God's Word in three-minute addresses by young men.
SINGING LED BY THE CORNET.
EVERYBODY WELCOME. jy29-tf

SPECIAL NOTICE!—HAVING an overstock of the better quality SLATE MANTELS we will offer a limited number at less than cost to make space in our show-rooms for the cheaper grades. Any one in want of something fine in this line, at less than manufacturers' prices, would do well to call at once.
We also have the largest assortment of Gas Fixtures in the city, of all celebrated makes, at less than manufacturers' prices.
HAMILTON & PEARSON,
Y. M. C. A. Building, Ninth and D streets.
Jy28-FMW2w

NOTICE.
H. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON,
Furniture dealers, can be found at No. 434 Ninth street, between D and E. [Star] jy27-2w

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Joint Stock Company of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, D. C., in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. building, corner of Ninth and D streets northwest, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, July 31, 1876, at 4:30 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. S. PRATT,
jy25-TuThS&M Secretary.

TRY IMPROVED SODA, WITH GRANULATED TEA.
KOLB'S,
jy21-2m Corner Seventh and E streets.

DELICIOUS FRENCH CHOCOLATE, VANILLA VISTAR CREAM SYRUPS, with IMPROVED SODA and GRANULATED TEA
KOLB'S, cor. Seventh and E streets.
jy21-2m

$6 PER SET, EITHER JAW, by Dr. A. N. C. Welsenborn, Dentist, 406 Fourteenth street, northwest; also, gold fillings done at reasonable price and satisfaction given. ap12-tf

WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION—The regular devotional meeting will be held THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, at the chapel of the Y. M. C. A. All are invited. my4-Thlm

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.
jy30-FTuSat1 C. E. PRENTISS, Cashier.

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.
jy30,1y7,14,21,a28

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Cigars Sold Retail at Wholesale Prices.
Clear Havanas—Henry Clay Reina Victoria, $120 per 1,000; 2 for 25c. Clear Havanas—Margarita Comme il Faut; $100 per 1,000; 10c. each. Clear Havanas—La Rose Concha; $80 per 1,000; 3 for 25c. Clear Havanas—Domestic Flor de Murias; $60 per 1,000; 4 for 25c. Clear Havana Filling—Domestic, The U. S. Boss; $40 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, 40c. per pound only, at M. GOLDSTEIN'S California Cigar Store, No. 411 Pennsylvania avenue, under Metropolitan hotel. jy20

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 TENTH 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,
jy20-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, Sick-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 to the Air.*
WM. 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. fe28-MWF6m

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 improved 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.
ap15tf 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 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 741, St. Joseph, Mo. no29-tf

REMEMBER JUSTH'S OLD STAND. He pays for Second-hand Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., as "fair (cash) prices" he always has, at 619 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest. Note by mail promptly attended to. se1-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, 494 Seventh street, east side, corner of D. Extracting teeth, 25 cents. je11-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.
Offices, No. 1411 Pennsylvania avenue, between Willard's hotel and the Owen house.
Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. my28-tf

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

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE at this office.

English Crockery.

Our latest English advices have informed us of a reduction in CROCKERY. We have lowered our prices to correspond. Ordering directly from England, we are able to offer inducements. On hand, a full line of
China, Cutlery, Plated Ware,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS AND GLASSWARE,
which we are offering at reduced rates.
HOLMEAD & CO.,
816 Seventh street, between H and I northwest.
au1-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

**FOR SALE, EX