

National Republican

W. J. MURTAGH, Editor and Proprietor. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every morning...

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

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

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1875.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S official report is printed elsewhere. It speaks for itself and fully sustains the belief that the White League attempted, with premeditation, to seize the Legislature by force.

WE PRINT here extracts this morning from the Republican press of the country sustaining the policy of the Administration regarding the Louisiana business.

THE New York World says "THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is not a paper of 'very wide circulation.' We admit that our circulation is not as wide as it ought to be; but we know that we print every morning twice as many copies as the World."

GRADUALLY, as the truth begins to be known, the people begin to repudiate the head-on and sensational assumptions of the New York journals regarding the Louisiana business, and at the same time to give evidence of their approval of the course of the Administration.

"GOOD OLD WM. CULLEN BRYANT was 'a fine old man when he was young. His 'Thanopsis' is a beautiful piece, but 'when he joins August Belmont, Boss Kelly and Sam Dana, to boost the White League, Parke Godwin, or some other 'son-in-law, should take the poet's 'home and seek his feet.'"—Wilmington Commercial.

GEN. SHERIDAN telegraphs that he will send an official list of the murders and assassinations which have occurred in Louisiana within the past three years, the perpetrators of which are still unpunished. We hope he will, in each case, give the color and the politics of both the victim and the perpetrator. Then we shall see whether the White League has drawn a "color line."

LET the New York World possess itself with patience for a few days longer, and it will learn a few things new to it, if not to its Southern Democratic friends, regarding the conditions of the White League States. The President has not acted hastily nor without having carefully studied both the cause of our Southern troubles and the effect of his measures to remedy them. In his special message to Congress these things will be plainly demonstrated.

THAT able and loyal paper, the Cincinnati Gazette, has aptly found a counterpart in characterization for Sheridan's "mandate." It styles the fulminations of the sensational New York morning papers on the Louisiana question "raw-headed editorials." That's about right. Our contemporary, the Evening Star, very sensibly comments also on the difference between the cool-headed discussion of the subject by the Western press and the hot-headed, stock-jobbing inspiration of the editorials of the Times, World, Herald and Tribune. It is just about the same difference that prevailed between the same sections and the same journals in war time.

IT THINGS go on in this way it will become imperatively necessary for every member of Congress to have his own newspaper. Here is the Times' correspondent telegraphing from New Orleans in regard to the anti-committee: "Mr. Potter will take the view of the World, and Mr. Phelps the view of the Tribune. Mr. Foster has no view to take. Will he take the view of the Times? If he must have a newspaper view, we cordially tender him the view of the National Republican. In that case his view will be presented to his associates in Congress at least twelve hours in advance of his contemporaries."

NOTICE TO REPUBLICANS. The White League Democracy and their newspaper supporters are primed to day with a large amount of political thunder which they expect to get off in the shape of resolutions in the House, under motions to suspend the rules. Among other things duly advertised to come before the House is a resolution to prevent the effect of Mr. Columbus Alexander's private character. The newspaper wretches of this sickly banding will see that it is presented to the public again, and the Tribune serves this impudent notice upon Republicanism, which we invite them to read: "The only effect of your further attempt to prevent the truth from being known in this case can 'have will be to cause suspicion of the motives of the men who vote against the resolution.' It has been charged that a much 'larger number of the members of the last Congress than has been generally supposed' were brought up to vote against the 'Public Works by the means of contracts, appointments, &c. If this is true all such 'men will, of course, vote against the proposed investigation.' Now, we shall be curious to see how many Republicans cringe under such a lash. It will be quite as interesting for the editorial management of the Tribune to hold a club over us, as it will for the Tribune to see how many its bluster can deter from acting their honest convictions. This safe-burglary resolution nuisance deserves simply to be kicked out of Congress along with its abettors. The Troy Times calls attention to the fact that the resolution was prepared in the office of the New York Sun, and given to Mr. Beck to present. All the circumstances confirm this statement. There has been one prolonged investigation by Congress: another by the grand jury with an indictment; a prolonged and expensive trial with one acquittal and two disquisitions. If there is any more testimony, there is now a new and legal grand jury where Mr. Alexander and his confederates can take their trial.

THE PEOPLE OF NEW ORLEANS. In the earlier periods of its history, under the editorial management of the late Horace Greeley, the New York Tribune strove to teach that the "people" of this country and of all countries comprised the aggregate of their inhabitants. The Tribune of to-day, under the editorial management of "young men especially trained" by Mr. Greeley, teaches that the "people" of New Orleans comprise simply the members of the "White League," which are a "superior race," "Democratic organizations," like the various "political clubs" of New York, and the "National Guard," of which New York is "justly proud."

"of which had not been known for years." The brazen effrontery of the above lying capitulation will be better understood by the substitution for the words in italics "armed" and "terror," so that it should read "armed influence" and "reign of terror." Everybody but the Tribune remembers that the portion of the Metropolitan police which was not killed, wounded or captured was driven from the streets by the armed banditti of the White League in contravention of law.

The Tribune goes on to say: "Who are the real 'banditti' in Louisiana, fulfilling every definition of the word? 'They are the men who have stolen the offices, the public improvements and the revenues of the State; who have made and widened the breach between the wounded and captured, who have added a score of millions to the public debt, and have nothing but 'lying messages, 'cooked' financial reports and their own suddenly-acquired riches to show for their doings. They have been 'appropriated; who, under pretense of being the friends of the poor negro, have by legislation lamed to the property interests of the State brought down his wages to a starvation figure; who have imposed upon the people a policy executive officers partisan, ignorant and depraved; who have contrived the most ingenious methods of depriving the State of its duly-elected officers, and when these failed to accomplish the purpose did not hesitate to put themselves above the law; who have used the sword to maintain their usurpation, demanding the lives of their victims to 'make easy their road to continuance in 'power.'"

Perhaps the Tribune would specify a few instances in which Republicanism in Louisiana has become more especially those Northern men who have settled there, and who in derision are called "carpet-baggers." We know of none. As a rule, every Northern emigrant to the South, whether office-holder or not, has been impoverished, generally robbed by the "sharks" who carry it a mile to 'go for them until they get their substance. If they cannot manage this result through the courts and by false swearing they resort to the Conshatoo process in the name of the "people" and the "reign of order."

In the same number of the Tribune from which the foregoing list of names is taken, Mr. Henry C. Dibble is spoken of as a man "who is trying to tell the truth." It is evidently pleased with his letter. Let us see what he says of the efforts of the Kellogg government in this "thieving" line. We quote from his letter in the Tribune: "The Kellogg government, which is marked by the 'trying to tell the truth,' 'Passing now to the events of 1874, we find these were repeated—the revolutions and counter-revolutions which attended the election of 1872. During this interval of two years the administration of Governor Kellogg was a mere name, making and executing the laws. 'To this government the Republican masses gave support, while the Opposition yielded in sullen obedience. The spirit of intolerance toward their opponents began to manifest itself actively, which, as the period of the Kellogg government, proceeded, found expression in slanders and bitter hatred. Governor Kellogg and his associates had done what they could; it was of no avail. They had reduced the taxes; that counted for nothing. They had checked indiscriminate appropriations for the support of the Opposition; that counted for nothing. They had characterized previous Assemblies; no thanks. They had carried on the government at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars less than it cost for a like period under the other administration, but still there was no less opposition and bitter hatred. They had fasted against every one connected with public office. All this demonstrates that, in the experiment of establishing and maintaining a government over a people, there is but one alternative as to form. Either you must establish an absolute government, and enforce obedience and outward respect, or you must have the consent, express or implied, of the whole people. A partisan press and designing politicians have so tortured and misrepresented the facts attending the election of 1872 that I should not be surprised if the Opposition sincerely believed that Governor Kellogg was not elected, and that he was in law and in fact a usurper; and so he 'cried, as with one voice, that no good could come out of Nazareth, and refused to give credit, when the future will accord with the view of the National Republican, numerous acts of violence and bloodshed; notably the massacre in Grand parish, the assassination of Judge Crawford and the 'District Attorney's court; disturbances at Attakapas, murders at Coushatta, and innumerable personal assaults and acts of oppression and intimidation on the backs of the friends of the State. 'Finally, this spirit of discontent was organized, and manifested itself in a politico-military body which took the name of the White League. This body under the leadership of more discreet and better thinking men, whose influence was sufficient to control the Government, had instances of outrages on the blacks, and the entire energies of the embryo army were systematically directed to the overthrow of the State government. The election was to be carried, right or wrong."

From the foregoing it is plainly to be seen that the Kellogg government was not only in this Louisiana difficulty but between the two great political parties of the country is as to what constitutes the "people." Who are "the people?" In other words, the question at issue, is, shall the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States be practically enforced? The Republican party says that they shall. The Democrats in the South say emphatically that they shall not. And their Northern brethren should say. They add that negroes and white Republicans shall neither vote nor hold office as such. If Northern voters were brought up to vote as the Democrats say, and stand upon platforms of their construction they may do so. If not, they shall not be recognized as "people," nor exercise the privileges, nor enjoy the protection that citizens have the right to claim.

Gen. Grant, as we have seen, is to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and to enforce and execute the laws of Congress, is bound to see that citizens are protected in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges as defined in the Constitution and the laws made by Congress in pursuance thereof. The National Guard of New Orleans, a citizen soldiery, which is honored by good men everywhere for its efforts alike in quelling riots in New York and defending the Government in time of war, will scarcely feel complimented by the Tribune's comparison, which places it upon a level with the mob of New Orleans, and the record of the National Guard of New Orleans is law-abiding and law-obeying and law-enforcing. The White League is shown by its record to be law-defying, law-usurping and law-breaking—a terror to all the "people."

The National Guard of New Orleans quelled the riotous quarter of a century or more ago in a manner which secured to New Orleans immunity from further riots for years. But the present course of the New Orleans is calculated to infuse, cultivate and cherish a spirit of mob-law in this city which will yet result in fearful bloodshed and destruction of property. Its teachings of to-day, followed by its logical conclusions, will sooner or later result in the substitution of the law of might for the will of the people as expressed by the ballot. Instead of elections we shall see armed revolutions in the place of quiet nominations. The Tribune's policy is to stir up the passions of the people, and to bring about a state of anarchy and confusion. It is to be hoped that the Tribune will be able to do this, and that the people will be able to resist it. The Tribune's policy is to stir up the passions of the people, and to bring about a state of anarchy and confusion. It is to be hoped that the Tribune will be able to do this, and that the people will be able to resist it.

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF NEW ORLEANS. The National Guard of New Orleans, a citizen soldiery, which is honored by good men everywhere for its efforts alike in quelling riots in New York and defending the Government in time of war, will scarcely feel complimented by the Tribune's comparison, which places it upon a level with the mob of New Orleans, and the record of the National Guard of New Orleans is law-abiding and law-obeying and law-enforcing. The White League is shown by its record to be law-defying, law-usurping and law-breaking—a terror to all the "people."

which will yet result in fearful bloodshed and destruction of property. Its teachings of to-day, followed by its logical conclusions, will sooner or later result in the substitution of the law of might for the will of the people as expressed by the ballot. Instead of elections we shall see armed revolutions in the place of quiet nominations. The Tribune's policy is to stir up the passions of the people, and to bring about a state of anarchy and confusion. It is to be hoped that the Tribune will be able to do this, and that the people will be able to resist it.

Ms. CHARLES NORDBORGH, the talented Washington editor of the New York Herald, acting under orders, has been "inter-viewing" the different members of the Cabinet on the Louisiana question, with very interesting success. He says, "I have seen, and I am tempted to remark. Nevertheless, if Mr. N. is going into that business, we have a right suggestion for him. Heretofore Mr. William Walker has been the only man who has been so respected the better spirit of modern times who has been so respected by many who have not his fault but his merit. That he has not had the best material in Louisiana to maintain the rule of law and order, and to bring about a state of anarchy and confusion. It is to be hoped that the Tribune will be able to do this, and that the people will be able to resist it.

"Fair Play for the Tea of the Lone Isle," by Mrs. Emma D. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.; for sale by J. Shillington.

"The Queen of the Kitchen," by Miss Young. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.; for sale by J. Shillington.

"How He Won Her," by Mrs. Emma D. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.; for sale by J. Shillington.

"The Queen of the Kitchen," by Miss Young. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.; for sale by J. Shillington.

"How He Won Her," by Mrs. Emma D. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.; for sale by J. Shillington.

"The Queen of the Kitchen," by Miss Young. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.; for sale by J. Shillington.

"How He Won Her," by Mrs. Emma D. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.; for sale by J. Shillington.

tion had one of two objects. It was either instituted to deprive interference, and so to facilitate the passage of the bill, or it was intended to succeed for enough to organize a new revolutionary Legislature, which should secure to the President the election of the White League, and so to bring about a state of anarchy and confusion. It is to be hoped that the Tribune will be able to do this, and that the people will be able to resist it.

FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET.

FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET.

FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET.

FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET.

FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET.

FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET.

FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET.

FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET.

FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET.

FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET.

FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET.

FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET.

FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET.

FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET.

FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET. FOR RENT. 606 THIRTEENTH STREET.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GROCERIES. ELPHONZO YOUNGS & CO. MAKE THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRICES.

GROCERIES. ELPHONZO YOUNGS & CO. MAKE THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRICES.

GROCERIES. ELPHONZO YOUNGS & CO. MAKE THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRICES.

GROCERIES. ELPHONZO YOUNGS & CO. MAKE THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRICES.

GROCERIES. ELPHONZO YOUNGS & CO. MAKE THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRICES.

GROCERIES. ELPHONZO YOUNGS & CO. MAKE THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRICES.

GROCERIES. ELPHONZO YOUNGS & CO. MAKE THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRICES.

GROCERIES. ELPHONZO YOUNGS & CO. MAKE THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL PRICES.

DRY GOODS. VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS. VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS. VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS. VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS. VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS. VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS. VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS. VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.