

National Republican

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NOTICE. We beg leave to state that we decline to return rejected communications; and to this rule we can make no exception.

South to southern winds, stationary or higher temperature, lower pressures, cloudy and mild.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1877.

Let us assure my countrymen of the South, that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an Administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish the interests of the white and of the colored people, both and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country.—(R. B. Hayes' letter of acceptance.)

WHISKEY was at large in the House yesterday.

YOUNG LANE, of Oregon, should take the temperance pledge as soon as possible.

BLUE GLASS will grow hair on the balddest of heads and make it put in the middle.

This pool business has gone quite far enough. "Let no guilty man escape."

MR. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, why not present a bill to Congress creating the best title of President for Mr. TILDEN.

The Democratic filibusters have discovered at last that they cannot thwart the inevitable with gas and mad gestures.

NEARLY every third Member of the House has a cold, and therefore, it is about time the Doctors were making a raid on the national Congress.

MR. BANNING on being asked yesterday why the Western Democrats are delaying the count, replied: "they believe in processions moving slow at funerals."

MR. TILDEN sent Mr. FIELD to Congress to convince the American people that he (SANTON) ought to be President, and yet the Democratic caucus snubs him and the House laughs at his antics.

THE prayer in the House of Representatives yesterday was one of unusual length, and some ungodly misanthrope suggested that the person was probably filibustering to consume time.

PRESIDENT GRANT can congratulate himself on being able to leave the White House soon without feeling that he must hurry back to receive a delegation, endorse a paper, or consider some grave question of national importance.

THE days of the pretty spittozers are numbered. In Massachusetts the Legislature are taking measures to exterminate him, and in Connecticut orders have been issued by the authorities to have all the spittozers in the State killed without delay.

THE Democracy are sorely troubled and bowed down with grief as they see the South gradually withdrawing from their corrupting embrace. Should the South leave the Democracy, the latter will have to rent somebody's brains to keep their organization running.

COL. ROBERT FURNBERG is mentioned by the Illinois press for a Cabinet position. While his legal learning and remarkable sound judgment would add lustre to the Administration, his persuasive tongue and well known piety would have a most desirable effect upon those who are lost in the sin of the Democracy.

MR. WALLING is a filibuster, and although we condemn his course, still he used an expression yesterday which was so unique that we give it space. On being accused of filibustering, he hurled the accusation back with clenched fist and the remark that "When fraud is law filibustering is patriotism." Had he grounds upon which to base the remark it would have had a greater effect.

IT is surprising how quiet Governor HENDRICKS has kept during the entire embroilment. He has not been connected with any of the mischievous schemes in which Colonel FOLGER has implicated Mr. TILDEN. While Gov. HENDRICKS comes out of the fight without any stain on his character, Mr. TILDEN has been robbed of his good name by the knaves and schemers who have surrounded him.

"SITTING the Presidency first and the appropriation bill after," is what some of the members of Congress say. True, but why not settle both? The appropriation bills are far behind, and it will be by the greatest legislative miracle on record, if one half is passed before the present Congress closes, thus necessitating an extra session. The responsibility must rest somewhere, and the country will not be slow to place it right.

SIN ROBERT FEELE lived long enough to cheer DANIEL, and we, too, have lived to take off our hats to FERNANDO WOOD, and smile approvingly upon his patriotic and noble conduct during the exciting debates of the past two days. Now, FERNANDO, if you will return Volume 33, of Miscellaneous Pamphlets that you took from the Congressional Library sometime ago, we shall give you full attention for all your pleads, and throw the mantle of charity over the unpleasant memories of the past.

We print the following as a curiosity, simply to show the ratio of liberal thought as against bigotry and partiality.

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY, FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

AGENT OF HERRINGTON, the HERALD seems to have broken from its moorings, and to be drifting on dangerous ground. I intend to leave it till I know where it lands. I inclose the amount due up to this time, and request you to discontinue it. Yours, J. M. A.

JOHN WARRER, 210 A Street, New York.

This is the first notice of which we have received in four weeks. Within the past ten days our subscription list shows an increase of forty per centum.

Hotels, news companies and carriers are multiplying their orders, and from distant cities come many postal orders to swell our coffers.

Indeed, the circulation of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is larger now than it has been at any time since its birth. We are not adding to the practice of trumpeting our business affairs into the ears of the public. We question the good taste of doing so. We try, however, to publish a good newspaper, and spare no efforts to make the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN acceptable to its readers.

ANOTHER day and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD's work in Congress will be ended. He can then retire to New York and attend to the pressing duties which devolve upon him as the adviser and counsellor of his Ludlow Street Jail client.

SLOW ADVANCE CERTAIN PROGRESS.

As a principle of morals it is gross error to obstruct well doing; and hence where we would encourage progress in a good cause we have at heart, to aid in the advancement of which we observe a disposition on the part of others, we cannot be too careful how we undertake to expedite the movement—least our over zeal shall prove an impediment in the way of its accomplishment. And particularly in this case where the desire is to promote a cherished object which has previously been regarded by many with doubt and distrust. In such cases precipitation is dangerous, and often disastrous. Communities and peoples proceed slowly in the solution of moral and political problems; and in all instances of attempted reform there is great hesitancy in the initiatory stages. Men are not instantaneously transformed in sentiment, and the early localizations frequently fall of permanent effect, and leave the work to be recommenced by succeeding philanthropists and patriots. So in respect of political creeds, where all the circumstances have tended to create a certain principle of action, which is made the criterion of all judgment, it is found exceedingly difficult to turn the minds of the masses away from the central conviction which animates a party, and move them in a new and apparently opposite direction. The higher and more intelligent classes may inaugurate a movement that promises good results, but they cannot hurry their followers in the novel way. To induce a change of feeling and general concurrence, commonly requires much time. And this is the invariable experience in cases where extreme situations have engendered ultra views and the obduracy of prejudice; for any change suggested imbues the mind with suspicion, lest the step shall be construed into an impementment of the former principle and practice—an apprehension which is too often controlling and fatal to the cause. From this it may be readily seen how improvable the prospect of committing a large party to immediate change, by resolution, proposed by those who have always held to the theory put forward for endorsement. The effect will generally be to destroy every chance of success, by summoning the ever prompt spirit of resentment which scorns an implication of error or imputed inconsistency. Now to apply our moral.

Some who profess to have the good of the country uppermost in their thoughts, with full knowledge that there was a spirit of reform at work in the ranks of the Republican party, which, if left to itself, was certain to produce the happiest results, but unwisely or maliciously actuated, recently introduced resolutions in the House of Representatives, having for their purpose the recognition of the Nicholls and Hampton Governments as the lawful governments of the States they essay to control. Now, while it is more than probable that in view of all the unhappy events which have attended the continued conflict of elements in those States, there is at this moment a majority of the Republican party in favor of guaranteeing to the Southern States entire independence of the Federal power in respect of their internal affairs—while there is a prospect that very early all the better portion of the party will subscribe to the policy, there was a solid vote against the proposition. And it was all for no other reason than that it is not in the nature of man to vote against his own conduct—all because there was imprudent haste, if there was pure motive in the mover, or devilish intent, if it was prompted by a spirit of mischief. But while we hope it will not have any lasting effects for evil, we are sure it has retarded the general movement.

The Republican party fully realizes the necessity for a change of policy in the South, but it declines to be hurried forward in its course to suit the caprices of the Opposition. In its own good time it will take up the needed reforms and commendate them. And when they are thus accomplished, the country will be one in interest, one in sentiment, and one in destiny.

RUSSIA'S GREAT MISSION.

Russia has furnished to the world a most wonderful example of a rude and barbarous people, carried forward through the earnest force of an energetic and far-seeing ruler, into a position of recognized equality in the great family of nations. The histories of Turkey and Russia are as unlike as it is possible for histories to be. Years ago when the Cossacks were a barbarous and insignificant people, the Mohammedans were in the full tide of their power and opulence, and presented to the world a practical realization of an Arabian Nights' tale in which unquestioning faith, unreasoning intolerance, and a religious enthusiasm at once fanatical and fierce, constituted the animating machinery through which the most wonderful achievements were accomplished, and the most atrocious cruelties were perpetrated. There was a time when the whole of continental Europe trembled at the power of the Mussulman; at that period the Russ, cold in climate and cold in blood, was ignorant and superstitious, filthy and degraded. But when the Cossacks began to understand the real virtues of civilization he wooed them with an energy as fierce as that with which the lion woos his bride. Thus while the power of the Turk was undermined and began to decline from the evil influences of its religious fanaticism and unrelenting hate of the Christian race, the Russians began to advance in civilization and gradually rose to be an almost controlling power in the affairs of continental Europe.

Since the Turkish forces were defeated at Zenta by Prince Eugene of Savoy, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, the crescent has gradually waned while the strength of Russia has become more and more pronounced until now we see the very existence of Mussulman rule in Europe threatened with irrevocable destruction at the hands of the sturdy and ever progressive Cossacks. Russia has but one great mission, and that is to crush out forever every vestige of Mohammedan power north of the Golden Horn. To this end she is now exerting all her powers, and the course of events will not pause in this direction until the prophecy has been fulfilled that "the Turk entered Europe by the sword and will leave it by the sword."

PREPARING TO INAUGURATE.

The active preparations being made by our citizens to secure a grand inauguration, demonstrate that we are not without success. Give us a fine demonstration. The country, and especially the people of Washington, never had greater occasion for rejoicing than now. We are standing upon the threshold of a bright and prosperous era in our national life. The bonds of a deeper and more earnest friendship between the North and the South have been signed within the past month by the people of both sections. The Southern leaders, by their brave and courageous course in aiding to battle the lawless conspiracy of the filibusters, have given unmistakable evidence that such bonds exist, and the popular sentiment among the Republican party everywhere shows undoubtedly that the time has come for sectional hate to disappear and the spirit of peace and good will to hold sway among our whole people who heretofore shall know no East, West, North or South, but all shall be merged in one common Union whose government shall be of the people, for the people, and by the people, so long as the Republic stand.

SOUTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

It is a sad condition of affairs in a nation when the crime of theft should be made the ground-work for a dangerous political uprising. Such, however, is the case in South Carolina to-day. According to our dispatches this morning, a thousand white and black men will meet at a place near Green Pond, called the Blue Store, for the purpose of arresting a colored thief, who has resisted the authorities on the ground that a warrant issued by the HAMPTON government was invalid, because a Judge of the State has pronounced South Carolina without a de facto government. This state of affairs cannot exist long in a State without the most serious and blighting consequences. A dual form of government, with two political factions, the one arrayed against the other, cannot fail to bring anarchy to the commonwealth where the duality is allowed to exist by the National Government. We hope that South Carolina will soon know who is to be the ruler of its people, that they may ascertain what laws to obey and what mandates to respect.

Centennial Commissioners.

The citizens of Philadelphia have presented Mr. JOHN WELCH, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, with which to found a professorship in his name in the University of Pennsylvania. As Chairman of the Centennial Board of Finance, Mr. WELCH did much to insure the success of the Centennial Exhibition, and it is well that the services he has thus heroically rendered, but no one seems to have considered the services of the United States Centennial Commissioners, Commissioned from each State and Territory by the President under act of Congress, they were hard at work for a year, before the Board of Finance was organized, and are still attending to their official duties. Serving without compensation, and many of them at great personal inconvenience, they have performed an amount of labor such as has never before fallen to the lot of a body of volunteer workers in this country, and they have brought great honor to the Nation by their patriotism, integrity and good management. The Exhibition is universally admitted to have been the finest ever held. It would be a graceful act for Congress to give a vote of thanks to the Commissioners.

The excitement is increasing in regard to the gold regions of the Black Hills.

Active preparations are being made by parties in New York, St. Louis, Chicago and other cities to migrate to that charmed bourse early in the spring. It is estimated that fifty thousand persons will visit that country during the present season. This number added to those already there will swell the population of the Hills to a city of several thousand. As a general thing this population will be made up of adventurers and a rough class, who will need the restraining influences of rightly enforced laws to keep that country from a state of anarchy and confusion. At present a portion of that section is not deftly understood to be under the control of any of the courts of Wyoming, Montana or Dakota. There is consequently a condition of anarchy, and when two authorities are up neither is supreme. For this reason it is believed that the wisest thing Congress can do is to make a separate Territory of the Black Hills region, and thus settle the perplexing question, and give to the large number of people there, and those now on their way, besides the thousands who will soon follow, a good government and protecting laws. This will have to be done sooner or later, and if done during the present session of Congress, it will save the country a dangerous state of anarchy during the coming season.

CONGRESSMAN GLOVER is trying to make himself odious in the House by contemplating a foolish resolution looking to the expulsion of General GARFIELD.

It is a pity that the gentleman, made effort to dispense with the reading of the journal. The only respect upon him, but will reflect upon the character and respectability of the committee, of which he is chairman. The testimony upon which GLOVER proposes to base his resolution, is simply a re-hash of the De Gars testimony taken about three years ago, in which it was proven that Mr. GARFIELD received \$5,000 as legitimate attorney's fees, and nothing else. Now, Mr. GLOVER in a spirit of party malice proposes to present the appeal that was taken by the Clerk of the House, and which was all the marks of a legal certificate. That was a grievous wrong, but it is not the business of the House to waste time in rehashing what has been read, and which the SPEAKER had not been told of until it was too late to be read. Mr. SPRINGER made point of order after point of order, that the full journal must be read, and the gentleman who submitted the resolution, and dispensing with the reading of the journal. The Chairman refused to order that the paper offered by Mr. POFFLETON was not in order. Mr. CAULFIELD (Ill.) said there was an obstacle in the way of the count, and that was that a paper purporting to be a certificate had not been received, and he would not proceed until it was received. Mr. SPRINGER then moved to reconsider the count, and that the count should be taken on the basis of the certificate as it was received. Mr. CAULFIELD then modified his resolution so as to request the return of the sealed certificate, and he would not proceed until it was received. Mr. SPRINGER then moved to reconsider the count, and that the count should be taken on the basis of the certificate as it was received. Mr. CAULFIELD then modified his resolution so as to request the return of the sealed certificate, and he would not proceed until it was received. Mr. SPRINGER then moved to reconsider the count, and that the count should be taken on the basis of the certificate as it was received.

MR. BERRY, of New York, made a lamentable display of himself yesterday.

There should be a rule adopted immediately by the House, looking to the summary removal of every member who loses his mind in the excitement of debate. Mr. BERRY lost his yesterday, and it was a long time before he found it. From the record which he made in the debate it could not be a great loss, nor a very desirable "find." Mr. BERRY's constituents will not be proud of the record he made yesterday in the House.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

The recess having expired, the Senate resumed its session at 10 a. m., with Messrs. MERRISS, CHRISTIANITY, ANTHONY and MONRIEL present. Up to this hour, 250, no business has been done, and the House has not yet returned from the House of Representatives to the Senate in joint convention to read the count. At ten minutes of eleven p. m. the Clerk of the House appeared in the Senate chamber, and announced that the House has passed a resolution that the vote of Henry M. Wallace, of Vermont, be counted, and that the House has also passed a resolution that the vote of Daniel N. Downs, of Wisconsin, be counted, and that the House has also passed a resolution that the vote of Henry M. Wallace, of Vermont, be counted, and that the House has also passed a resolution that the vote of Daniel N. Downs, of Wisconsin, be counted.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock, and some miscellaneous business was transacted by unanimous consent. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the subject of the election of the President, and the House passed a resolution that the vote of Henry M. Wallace, of Vermont, be counted, and that the House has also passed a resolution that the vote of Daniel N. Downs, of Wisconsin, be counted.

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THE SENATE RETURNS THE HOUSE RESOLUTION ALL-NIGHT SESSION.

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