

National Republican.

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MONDAY FEBRUARY 25, 1878.

The National Republican has a larger daily circulation than all the other morning papers of the District combined.

THE ST. LOUIS TIMES says: "Now let Mr. HAYES sign the silver bill, and shake hands with the people."

It is not a brave "soldier" who writes a threatening anonymous letter to the REPUBLICAN, based upon the fact that it advocates the cause of crippled soldiers, as well as that of all soldiers who wore the blue during the late unpleasantness.

The silver bill will probably reach the President to-day. Then let all "watch and wait." If gold does not go up and stocks do not go down, and the President should sign the bill, the gold men will be worse dazed than ever.

THE NEW YORK EXPRESS, in referring to the rumor that Secretary SHERMAN will do all he can to check the operations of the silver bill, should it become a law, very justly says: "Cabinet Ministers are not appointed to obstruct the operations of laws they happen to dislike."

The Lynchburg Virginian, in speaking of the majority by which the Senate amendments were concurred in, and the bills were passed, says: "This is a great majority, and indicates, unmistakably, the sentiment of the people and their determination to right the great wrong by which silver was demonetized."

THE MONTGOMERY (Ala.) Advertiser and Mail attempts to bull-doze the President for retaining ANDERSON in office in this wise: "This may be entirely consistent with Mr. HAYES' views of civil-service reform, but we think it would puzzle him to point out the clause in the Constitution which authorizes the President to retain convicted criminals in office in order to give them moral support."

SENATOR LAMAR is very unhappy, we are told. Well, he should learn to study the interests of the people of Mississippi instead of those of the people of Wall street.

He knew that equity demanded that silver should be restored to the same position in the coin which it occupied when the national debt was made payable in coin. His people knew that, and Senator BRUCE, dark as his skin is, saw it and voted accordingly. Now, the Legislature of Mississippi censures LAMAR and indorses and applauds the action of BRUCE by a vote almost unanimous, and LAMAR is said to "live and learn" in an old motto, but then a man who has been a lifetime in office and learned nothing can hardly expect to be indorsed.

Summer's Opinion of Webster. In a letter written September 4, 1852, to his brother GEORGE, Mr. SUMNER thus speaks of Mr. WEBSTER, who had just negotiated the WEBSTER-ASHBURN Treaty:

You will read WEBSTER'S letters to Lord AUBURTON. They are the poetry of diplomacy. You know of our reports in our history on his dignity and strength of composition, in the stately pace of the argument and the firmness of the conclusion. The letter on "Improvement" is magnificent. He thinks it his best. The former letter on Mr. LEON was a great production; the two on Mexican affairs are equally so. The demand for the Santa Fe prisoners is epic. If I had leisure I shall write an article for the North American on these dispatches as forming a new era in State papers.

In a letter written a few days afterward to Dr. LEBLANC, he said: "Nobody ever wrote dispatches like WEBSTER. This is owing to his large head. I can see that large head, like an immense butter-ram, behind every sentence he writes."

In writing to Lord MURFETH afterward, he said: "I bow to WEBSTER'S intellect; it is transcendent, magnificent."

The Eastern Trouble. The war in the East does not settle rapidly toward a condition of peace and quiet. The thunders and lightnings of war are not in active play, but the storm cloud hangs heavily and darkly over the scene. The Turks seem to be of opinion that the terms offered by Russia are by far too oppressive, and hence are tardily signing the conditions dictated by the Czar through General IGATIEFF. It is represented that the offensive conditions relate in part to the narrowing of the Turkish territory, and to that feature which virtually involves the expulsion of the entire Musliman population from the territory lost to Turkey. The Czar has not yet fully relinquished his purpose of entering Constantinople with a portion of his army, and the British Iron-clads hover around and in the vicinity of the Turkish capital under an arrangement not to land troops on the Dardanelles unless the Russians should attempt an entrance into Constantinople, and then, of course, it will feel called upon to protect British subjects from the consequences of such an advance. Thus the lion and the bear stand looking each other sulkily in the face, while all the rest of the world are looking on with interest, to be taught by events whether peace or war is to be the immediate future estate of Europe. Another offensive step on either side, and those great Powers not yet involved in the struggle will follow their sympathies and drift into the melee on the side that they may lead, for they are all armed to the teeth and waiting for the fray. The indications may point to a desire for peace on the part of the belligerents, but it is not assured. The future is full of doubt and peril.

A New Trial Denied. It was scarcely to be expected, where the court had been made to order, and for a specific purpose, and that purpose had been carried out in conviction, as in ANDERSON'S case, that any subsequent act of justice or even favor, would characterize the occasion. A new trial has been denied to Colonel ANDERSON at New Orleans. We are not disappointed in this. A conviction which was pre-determined, procured under proceedings at variance with the Federal Constitution, without any direct evidence of guilt, and which had been instigated by feelings of the deepest malevolence, and for the purposes of revenge, must not be disturbed or interrupted to secure another and a fairer and juster trial, than new and important evidence in support of "innocence" is available. Nothing of the kind is now to be tolerated by those who had determined upon the conviction and disgrace of the victim of partisan hate.

The Democrats of Louisiana have in this instance secured only a temporary triumph. They tempt their fate in the future. The measure of their proscription and avenging injustice exposes them to a return of this demagogue spirit to themselves, and it will, as time rolls on, sooner or later, assuredly come to them. If ANDERSON'S guilt had been established under a fair and legal trial the result would be accepted in a submissive spirit. But the case presents no such aspects to redeem it from the severest condemnation. We would be the last to screen him from a just punishment for his offense, if he had committed the crime alleged against him; but so long as the form of proceeding is in direct violation of the Federal Constitution, with which the State constitution must consist to be of any binding force, and in view of the fact that the proof of guilt is entirely wanting; every lover of justice, every defender of the right, every antagonist of wrong, every friend of the persecuted and oppressed should raise his voice in earnest protest against every such degradation upon the rights of a citizen, whether he may live in Louisiana or Maine. If such outrages against individual rights are to be tolerated anywhere in this nation the time will soon come when the Constitution, the laws, and the principles of common justice will be set at defiance by partisan hate, and no citizen will find any guarantee anywhere for the protection of his rights. If the people of Louisiana desire that good fellowship and peace shall prevail hereafter between the loyal and disloyal States of the rebellion, we admonish them that it can never be secured by a wanton disregard of justice and right. The spirit of slavery must be curbed until it shall die out or disappear or good feeling can never be assured. The guarantees of the Constitution must be respected in every State, city, and parish in the South or peace will not settle upon the land. The results of the war must be accepted in a better spirit and a higher sense of honor and mutual respect, or there never can be a sincere "union of hearts and a union of hands" in a common brotherhood of national relation, no matter if we are ostensibly found in the bonds of union under one flag. There will be no union of hearts until equal rights before the law are established upon firmer foundations than are at present indicated by the spirit of the Southern people. Conciliation must be hearty, and pacification sincere, and a proper respect be exercised for a difference of political opinion before peace can dwell among this people.

Demagoguery. It is a curious commentary upon the Democracy—that party which always pretends to be progressive, and to be ever imbued with the spirit of intelligence and sound judgment—that it should now be found reducing the salaries of our diplomatists and consuls, opposing the appropriations for continuing the work on public buildings and other public works, and doing other acts calculated to injure and destroy our commercial relations with foreign countries, and to make the privation and distress of the workmen more and more doubly bitter. And Democracy does not stop here. Not satisfied with this retrograde movement in the diplomatic and consular service, it must strike at the army—the protector and defender of the nation. There are Commonwealths in this country who think we do not need the services of an army. And we regret to say there are some Democrats of like opinion. We think an army was necessary for the preservation and restoration of the public peace in several of the States last summer. And so did the Governors of those some Commonwealths who asked the military aid of the Federal power. When the cry of economy is raised by the demagogue, and men with their families are starving for want of work; when this false economy is carried into execution and Government work at the navy-yards, the forts, upon the inland improvements, and at the public buildings is all suspended from lack of the necessary appropriations, then who is to blame? Is it the party that encourages this work and seeks to make our nation grand and powerful? Or is it that party which never believed that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," but always ignored talent and ability when ignorance could be found; and which in its spirit of demagoguery cries "Economy!" "Economy!" and stops the appropriations which would give relief, but fails to reduce the taxes upon the poor man a single cent, and thousands are suffering from the lack of the Government work which would give them food and shelter? "Oh, Democracy, what sins have been committed in thy name!"

That Veto? The enemies of the silver bill are sure that the President will veto it, and they speak on that point with much positiveness. While we care but little what line of action the President may decide upon, in view of the developed strength of the measure, we are reluctant to think that the Executive will so soon fly in the face of the principles and views enunciated in his annual message. It that document he drew a very clear distinction between matters of general legislation and those relating to the constitutional powers of Congress; and he defined with unmistakable clearness the line between the prerogatives of the executive and legislative branches of the Government. Here is the Pres-

ident's declaration to Congress and the country: "Closely connected with this general subject of the resumption of specie payments is one of subordinate but still of grave importance, I mean the resumption of our coinage system by the renewal of the silver dollar as an element of our specie currency, endowed by legislation with the quality of legal tender to a greater or less extent. As there is no doubt of the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and as this principle is a subject of analytical research which seem to me to belong to a mind more penetrating and also more circumscribed than that of a man." The plot is excellent and artistic, but not overdrawn. It is just what we are daily realizing in the path of true friendship. But how little after all we know of the human heart! The book is quite Frenchy.

THE BOY TRADER; OR, THE SPORTSMAN'S CLUB AMONG THE BOSSES. BY HENRY CARLETON. A year of the sea of the "Frank Nelson Series," this appears to be the continuation of the adventures of the Sportsman's Club. It picks up the schooner Stranger somewhere in the vicinity of the Sandwich Islands, about halfway between a tornado and a cyclone. Those who have read the earlier numbers of this series will need no incentive to induce them to read this continuation of the exploits of the "Club." It is written in the same free and easy off-hand style of its companions, and although some of its incidents are what may be termed "tongue twisters," they are perhaps, none the less readable for that.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE TEMPERANCE REFORM AND ITS GREAT REFORMERS. By Rev. W. B. DANIEL, M. D. With an introduction by Rev. Thos. C. Fisher, D. D. New York: A. S. Barnes, Publishers, 75 Nassau Street.

While the public mind is awake and alive to the great question of temperance reform, it should be met with proper intellectual aid, that will strengthen conviction and confirm resolution, and we know of nothing better adapted to this purpose than this large and comprehensive volume. It furnishes a history of the rise, progress, and latest triumphs of the temperance reform of America, from the days of the colonial Blue Laws and the early temperance organizations known as "societies" down to the era of crusades and crusaders, and what have been known as the movements of the Gospel Temperance Reformers—the Murrills, the blue-ribbon societies, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, &c. This work is spread upon more than six hundred and twenty pages, and is illustrated with twenty-five portraits and illustrations, rendering it not only a very attractive but a very interesting and useful volume. It is only published by subscription, and, in our opinion, it should find its way to every family library in this city.

WILLIAM S. FORT, of 1311 Ninth street northwest, who is well known to very many of the people of Washington as a very estimable citizen, is the agent for this work.

RENE AND FRANZ, from the French of GEORGE HALLER. T. Appleton & Co., 549 Broadway, New York. For sale by Robert Hall, 68 Pennsylvania Avenue. This is No. 7 of this firm's delightful "Collection of Foreign Authors." George Sand, in a profuse note, which highly praises the work, expresses the opinion that this Georgette Haller is a woman. She adds: "How are refreshments of sentiment and of analytical research which seem to me to belong to a mind more penetrating and also more circumscribed than that of a man." The plot is excellent and artistic, but not overdrawn. It is just what we are daily realizing in the path of true friendship. But how little after all we know of the human heart! The book is quite Frenchy.

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OPINION OF DR. W. C. CAVENAGH, M.D., on the value of the human body, and the value of the human soul, and the value of the human mind, and the value of the human heart, and the value of the human liver, and the value of the human stomach, and the value of the human intestines, and the value of the human bladder, and the value of the human rectum, and the value of the human anus, and the value of the human feet, and the value of the human hands, and the value of the human fingers, and the value of the human thumbs, and the value of the human nails, and the value of the human hair, and the value of the human skin, and the value of the human bones, and the value of the human muscles, and the value of the human nerves, and the value of the human blood, and the value of the human veins, and the value of the human arteries, and the value of the human capillaries, and the value of the human lymphatics, and the value of the human glands, and the value of the human organs, and the value of the human system, and the value of the human whole.

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