

National Republican.

A. N. CLAPP, EDITOR. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. Published daily except on Sundays.

Washington, January 10, 1879. SENATOR THURMAN ignored the question of the finances altogether in his Eighth of January letter.

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The absurd story is told that General Sheridan has received the approval of the new bill for the reorganization of the army and is now opposed to it.

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THE Pope himself received General Grant very kindly at the Vatican, in Rome, not long ago, and with some emphasis of extraordinary friendship.

THE question of the speakership of the New York State Assembly is now settled. That puts an end for the present to all wrangling between Oswego and Buffalo.

THE New State-Home at Albany, which has cost some \$12,000,000, more or less, though a comely and grand edifice, appears to be a little unfortunate in some of its characteristics.

THE Democratic charge now made against General Grant that during his public career his guiding motto was "No Irish Need Apply" does not exactly dovetail with the facts.

THE Army reorganization bill, section 41 of the act, "the Military Academy," proposes to make it and the post of West Point a separate and distinct military department.

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THE almost unanimous expression of the press as far as heard from upon the refusal of the House to grant ACKLEN's demand for an investigation is in condemnation of that action.

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his favor has steadily lost strength, and he is simply to-day a candidate instead of the candidate. No doubt the Tribune regards the possibility of a mistake on its part in this behalf entirely out of the question; but, while no one has had the power to measure Grant's strength, we modestly venture the opinion that he has lost no strength in the country since the Maine election.

SENATOR THURMAN's letter to the Democratic clubs gathered at the Jacksonian banquet at Columbus last Wednesday was a rare exhibition of his ability to write much and say very little. It is true the letter was short, much shorter than such epistles generally are, but for the number of words it contained it conveyed very few ideas.

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It costs only some sixty dollars to become a member of Tommany, according to a schedule furnished the public by a "friend of a victim." A man can get into as good company by stealing \$25 and going to Sing Sing, where he will be clothed free of charge in the highest style of the place, and have his board thrown in.

THE Chicago Interocean publishes an extract from General Grant's Des Moines speech, and says: "If these are the sentiments which the eminent conquerors of Cork feel called upon to rebuke, then they need to put their armor on for a pretty general quarrel with the American people."

It is his Democratic enemies do not cease their attacks and insinuations against the Secretary of the Treasury, the SHERMAN movement will begin to boom in earnest. The most effective way to increase the popularity of a successful public leader in this country is to secure for his benefit the most vicious enmity of the Democratic press.

EX-POSTMASTER JONES, of New York, who rejoices in the Irishman nickname of "PAT," joins in the general denunciation of the stupid and boorish action of the Corkons regarding General Grant. He second the motion of HUGH HASTINGS, an other Irish-Republican, to condemn the "Paddies from Cork" as bigots or idiots, or worse.

THE Pope himself received General Grant very kindly at the Vatican, in Rome, not long ago, and with some emphasis of extraordinary friendship. It remained for the Pope's followers in Cork to discover that the General is not entitled to receive even the common courtesies usually extended to distinguished travelers.

THE question of the speakership of the New York State Assembly is now settled. That puts an end for the present to all wrangling between Oswego and Buffalo, and about the Central Railroad and the canal over this vexed question, for that brusque, energetic, irrepresible, and able man known as "Old Sal," and ex-Lieutenant Governor ALVORD, of Syracuse, has taken the cakes and borne them away. It has been a good-natured but lively contest.

THE New State-Home at Albany, which has cost some \$12,000,000, more or less, though a comely and grand edifice, appears to be a little unfortunate in some of its characteristics. The Assembly chamber is so constructed, in violation of the laws of acoustics, that it is a sort of babel of confusion when the statements spread themselves upon the planes of eloquence and argument. Its echoes represent half a dozen speakers when one makes an effort.

THE Democratic charge now made against General Grant that during his public career his guiding motto was "No Irish Need Apply" does not exactly dovetail with the facts. During the war PHIL SHERIDAN was his favorite among his subordinate generals, and in his civil career these same fault-finders were wont to declare, with some show of truth, that TOM MURPHY was his "buzzing bird." Again, he probably has no more ardent admirer in public life than Senator SPENCER, who is pronounced Roman Catholic.

THE almost unanimous expression of the press as far as heard from upon the refusal of the House to grant ACKLEN's demand for an investigation is in condemnation of that action. In this many Democratic journals join, the general opinion being that ACKLEN should not content himself with his half-completed whitewashing, but that he ought to keep on asking for an inquiry until he gets one, and is either vindicated or proven guilty. If he is as innocent as he claims to be, he will probably accept this disinterested advice and insist on an investigation which the "awkward president" in which, in Mr. BRAGAN's opinion, it would establish. As the matter now stands, the House has placed itself in the attitude of having condoned, through a Pickwickian parliamentary technicality, the apparent crime of seduction.

THE New York Tribune, in airing its superior knowledge of the political sentiment at the city of Washington, says: THE GRANT movement reached its climax just after the Maine election, when it looked as if the Greenback party might acquire dangerous proportions, obtaining control of Congress, and lead to a general outbreak of labor against capital.

THE GRANT movement reached its climax just after the Maine election, when it looked as if the Greenback party might acquire dangerous proportions, obtaining control of Congress, and lead to a general outbreak of labor against capital. Then there was a desire for a strong man at the head of affairs. But the November elections closed the outlook completely. The staggering blow dealt the Greenback party then has been followed now by another equally damaging one from resumption, and the outlook to-day is free from all threatening of labor troubles or financial calamity. GRANT is still strong, but the movement in

his favor has steadily lost strength, and he is simply to-day a candidate instead of the candidate. No doubt the Tribune regards the possibility of a mistake on its part in this behalf entirely out of the question; but, while no one has had the power to measure Grant's strength, we modestly venture the opinion that he has lost no strength in the country since the Maine election.

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The Indian situation at the present time, I am sorry to say, is unsatisfactory. The Indian Department, under the management of General Sheridan, has been a failure. The system of superintending the Indian service, as it is now conducted, is a failure. It is a failure in every respect. It is a failure in the management of the Indian service, in the management of the Indian lands, in the management of the Indian trade, and in the management of the Indian education.

Section 45—Do the words "and government of the Military Academy" mean that the superintendent and commanding general of the department of West Point shall govern and rule the Academy in all things, regardless of the academic board, the Secretary of War, and existing regulations? Verily! May we ask, in the light of this bill, is the age of Caesarism upon us?

NEW PERIODICALS. We have been favored with a sight of two exquisite samples of the artist's art, recently from the shop of the famous Charles Whittlington, of the Chickwell Press, 21 Took's Court, Chancery Lane, London. They are an edition of Anon's translation of the Greek story of "Daphnis and Chloe," and the Abbe Prevost's account of Alton L'Escart. Both are in French, with a preface by Alexander Dumas, the younger. "Daphnis and Chloe" is printed partly in blue and partly in red, the effect of which is very agreeable. The editions are edited by, and printed for, Louis Glady. Any of our readers who may be curious in such matters, would certainly expect a copy of the editions of the French classics referred to.

The Knights of Pallas Magazine, Justice H. Rathbone, editor, has just made its appearance in this city. It is published under the auspices of the order whose name it takes, and is filled with interesting information relating to its interests, with other miscellaneous matter.

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PERSONAL. Hon. JOHN M. WELLS, of Cambridge, Mass., is looked at warmly. JOHN BROWN, of Iowa, is registered at Wornall. EDW. S. BRADY, of Wisconsin, is at the Arlington. JONAS T. KEENE, of Pittsburg, Pa., is stopping at the Hotel Hamilton. JOHN C. VAN ZANON, of New York, is a guest at the Edith Hotel. GEORGE L. S. BROWN, of Kenton, Ohio, is at the Edith Hotel. LEONARD J. T. VAN DERBILT, U. S. A., is at the Edith Hotel. JOHN DAVENPORT, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the Edith Hotel. J. G. BROWNMAN and O. C. TILNEY, U. S. N., are anchored at the Edith Hotel. REPRESENTATIVE ROYER, of Tennessee, registered at the Metropolitan yesterday. AMONG the arrivals at the National yesterday were Representative Gardner, of Ohio, and William W. Johnson, of Massachusetts; John W. Johnson, of New York, and Edward L. Remington, of New Jersey, are at the Riggs House.

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Colored Paymen. (To the Editor of the National Republican.) Sir: In your editorial of the 10th inst. on the "legality of the adoption of the amendments" to the Constitution, "for the successful ratification of which it is charged that the new State of West Virginia was especially created," you might with propriety have mentioned the fact that a number of States and Statesmen is included in one of the bright glories of States of this Union that made a noble sacrifice of their lives for the people of color from serving on juries. The legal validity of this statute will shortly be determined in the Supreme Court of the United States. A colored man, tried and convicted of murder in a Federal court, pending in the Supreme Court. Very respectfully, H. CLAY PRESS.

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of Lieutenant Lee, which was written about six weeks after the appearance of Lieutenant-General Sheridan's annual report, and thus gives some color to the apprehension expressed in the general that made the charges first and might have led to the evidence afterward, is particularly interesting. It is also worthy of remark that Lieutenant Lee's letter refers to an Indian tribe which, according to General Sheridan's annual report, very well, perhaps even too well, applied under the present administration, and which was since I came into office, under the present administration, and which it may have escaped General Sheridan's notice that in June, 1877, I appointed a commission to inquire into the condition of the Indian service.

Inquiry was very thorough and comprehensive. It laid open many abuses and defects, and led to important changes in the personnel of the office, as well as improvement in the business method of the Indian service. These changes and improvements could, of course, not be effected in a day, but they have gone on as rapidly as possible, and have already taken a much wider range than the complaints of military officers contained in General Sheridan's "supplemental report" seemed to call for.

It is perhaps just to General Sheridan to assume that during the six weeks he devoted to the search for old evidence against the Indian Bureau and to the preparation of new testimony, he could not find time to inquire into the business method of the Indian service. He would have had to resort to the administration of this Department, although he might have easily had the information had he asked for it. Had he been able to do so his annual report would have been a much more complete and accurate statement of the property of the Indian service, and a statement of the action in pursuing the orders and carrying out the business method. In that case his "supplemental report" would have presented a very different aspect.

He would have had to mention not only that Contractor McCann, of whom I have spoken, was criminally prosecuted by this Department, and has been tried and convicted; that Agent Livingston, and others with him, have been held in contempt of court, and that similar prosecutions of agents and contractors have been set on foot in other parts of his military division. He would have had to mention that the methods of business and account-keeping which his complaints suggest as necessary.

General Sheridan has evidently not informed himself about these things, and only thus can it be explained that, during several years previous to the coming of the present Administration, when the large majority of the cases of fraud and mismanagement in the Indian service were in the hands of the "supplemental report" occurred, very many of which passed with impunity, and not one of which led to a criminal prosecution, he had, although advocating the transfer of the Indian service to the War Department, and the removal of the Indian service from the hands of the Interior Department, as I also, when testifying before the joint committee of Congress examining into the transfer question, I am not only confident that he would find these methods infinitely superior to those which prevail in the Indian service, but that he would have had to admit them to be at least equal, if not superior, to those of the military service, not in point of regularity and order, but in point of economy and the safeguards against fraud and peculation, and the strictness of their enforcement.

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need to the guilty parties, without casting unjust imputations upon honorable men, and without omitting circumstances essential to a fair representation of the truth. But, such not being the case, I considered it my duty to call for proof. I did not do so for the purpose of "lecturing array officers into silence," as General Sheridan intimates with somewhat questionable propriety. For I very pointedly and repeatedly asked him not to be silent, but to speak, and the reply came only six weeks after my first request. In this case, as in others, I have done all I could by inquiry, and calling for reports, to bring its defects to light. I have not only not repelled, but I have invited information from army officers, and such as appear in General Sheridan's annual report, it is my duty to protect worthy officers under this Department so that they may not suffer in public estimation with the guilty. I have to protect the honor of the Department itself.

Earnestly endeavoring to elevate the moral tone and the efficiency of the Indian service, I consider it of the highest importance that every officer in it be inspired with proper self respect. He must feel that he can maintain in public estimation the name of an honest man if he deserves it. I have invited men in the Indian service as pure, high-minded, and faithful to duty as any officers in the army. I cannot permit them to be indiscriminately classed with military officers who are unworthy of the honor as well as the efficiency of the service. Nothing can be farther from my intention than to defend abuses or shield guilty officers in the discharge of their duties have a right to look to the head of the Department for the protection of their honor against any unjust assaults from whatever official quarter they may come. And that protection they should receive.

These are the reasons which compelled me to challenge the charges in General Sheridan's annual report, involving the whole Indian service, and to call for a statement of the facts and principles I shall deem it my duty to set in every similar case as long as I am at the head of this Department. Very respectfully, C. SCHURZ, Secretary.

To the Honorable the Secretary of War. "You can't come in," said a customer to a Druggist, who was looking at a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, when asked for, and Bull's got. Price 25 cents a bottle.

DIED. SCHWARTZ—On the 8th inst. at 123 p. m., after a short but painful illness, Mrs. F. SCHWARTZ, aged 3 months. Buried at 10 o'clock on the 10th inst. at 123 p. m. from residence No. 314 E. 12th street. Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, January 14, at 8 a. m. from the residence of Mrs. F. SCHWARTZ, No. 314 E. 12th street. Burial at 10 o'clock on the 10th inst. at 123 p. m. from residence No.