

National Republican.

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WASHINGTON, APRIL 3, 1879.

MR. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, sounded another key-note, and a very loud one at that, in the House yesterday.

It now looks as if the Nationals, with the aid of the Democrats, had carried the city of Chicago in the late municipal election.

THERE is considerable futile speculation regarding the disposition the Rev. DE LA MATRY has made of his balance of power in the House.

SENATOR WALLACE and Speaker RANDALL have not buried the hatchet, but they have about buried the Democratic party in Pennsylvania.

THE Democrats are now endeavoring to repudiate the outspoken, fearless, and candid Southern States, but it won't do.

ESTIMATING the probabilities of the length of the present session by the progress made on the army bill, it appears that it will last until the first of June.

TILDEN still persists in becoming the Democratic candidate next year. We fear that the Bourbons will finally be compelled to adopt the policy of the old woman who was "pestered" with an obnoxious lover.

THE Party-Again-of-Itself is the new name for the Bourbon majority. The coup-stated condition of statesmanship is therefore continued at the Capitol, and the caucus mandate against general legislation is still adhered to.

THE attention of colored emigrants from the South might be profitably directed to certain sections of East Florida, where their rights as citizens are respected and protected.

THE pending debate in the House is especially instructive insofar as it discloses the seditious and bull-dozing tendencies of the Democracy.

It becomes apparent under experience that the elevated railway in New York city are enveloped by manifold dangers.

SENATOR PENDLETON'S proposition to bring members of the Cabinet before Congress twice a week for inspection and catechism has the avowal of Utopian inspiration.

THE force and effect of the report in the case of FITZ JOHN PORTER, which "exonerates" him, is somewhat broken by the facts brought out in the testimony upon which it is based.

It is believed that Mr. Randall will be a pretty good temporary member—Anglo-Republic (Lp).

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On the night of the 27th of August preceding the second battle of Bull Run. The testimony shows that KEARNEY and BAGO, commanding divisions in HEINTZELMAN'S corps, and McDOWELL'S corps, also overcame that "manifest physical impossibility" by marching that same night in obedience to similar orders.

SAM COX'S serene speech—but, no; he was not enough of a candidate for Speaker to be entitled to a serene. However—SAM COX'S insidious effort to open the way for general business in the House by the appointment of certain special committees is frowned upon by his fellow leaders.

THE question whether or not GEORGE D. PRENTICE did sell the Louisville Journal to the South in 1861 still booms all over the country. The last person heard from on the subject is Colonel ROBERT MCKER, of the Selma (Ala.) Argus. He was at that time a resident of Louisville, and says he knew of the negotiations, and is positive that PRENTICE accepted the \$25,000 offered, and hence the Journal receded, while Kentucky did not.

THE rumor is prevalent that Speaker RANDALL has completed his selection of committees, and that he was able to do it with very little trouble. It has been his policy in the past to put the weak men of his party into the position of chairmen.

No harm can possibly ensue to the country from the mere introduction of bills in either House for reference to appropriate committees. But the Democrats are so thoroughly frightened at the certainty that they cannot check the wheels of general legislation if they are once set in motion as to be afraid to permit the slightest infringement upon their caucus mandate excluding general business.

THE overtures of the Democratic rebellion in 1861 was demonstrated in the straightforward and more manly attempt than de la def to overthrow it by open and undisguised war. The covert Democratic rebellion of to-day is thinly disguised by a threat under the perversion of law to cut off all appropriations for the support of the Executive. This is the only difference between the Democracy of 1861 and the same party in 1879.

Now that the CAMERON-OLIVER trial is over, the public generally, or that part of it interested in such affairs, is beginning to count the cost to the defendant of employing such an attorney as BEN BUTLER.

THE result of this inquiry into other people's business is a conclusion that the venerable ex-Senator suffered more from the effect of BUTLER'S cross-examination of the widow, and from the general and sweeping exposure of the nastiness of the case at BUTLER'S hands, than he did from her direct testimony against him.

UNDER the outraged forms of perverted law the Democratic majority in Congress has succeeded in placing itself in a revolutionary attitude, from which there is no retreat save in the disgrace of defeat.

AMONG the important appointments made in the present Senate we are gratified to notice that Captain I. N. BURBITT, of the Sunday Herald, has been selected as clerk of the Committee on the Revision of Laws.

WE congratulate the Captain on having secured his egg, for he deserves it. A Union officer or soldier who makes the sacrifice of self-interest necessary to enable him to accept a menial position of service in the party of rebellion deserves all he is likely to get in return for it.

THE desire to repeal these laws at this time is simply a two-fold political measure; first, it gives them an opportunity to talk about "patriotic principles" and "the political oppression," &c., under the rule of the Republican party; the second and by far the most important part of the programme is not for effect at the South, where they laugh at the idea of any such laws interfering with the vote of the "chivalry," but simply and solely that they may not have anything or at least so much to contend with in New York city and Brooklyn. This metropolitan centre of the State of New York is the next election. Enough votes must be made there at all hazards to overbalance the rest of the State. The Democrats well know that the State of New York is Republican, and that also, in a fair election, even New York city would not poll so very large a Democratic majority.

ALL obstacles that will at all interfere with an abundance of cheating at the polls by that large class of rascals which is the pride of the Democratic party in New York city and Brooklyn must be reduced to the minimum.

THE last election these noble adherents of the Democratic party came very near being the balance of power that would have put the Bourbon element once more in possession of the Government that it has done and will continue to do as much as possible to destroy. So here is the balance of power that all this Democratic wisdom, oratory, moral and patriotic, talk is all about. The sole and only aim of the whole of their tactics is the better how to enable them to secure the vote of New York city and Brooklyn as the balance of power that will, if secured, give them in 1880 full control of the three branches of this Government. The "Solid South" is sure; it would also make sure of the few necessary votes at the North to consummate the victory. Every obstacle that will at all interfere with this must at all hazards be removed—hence the great effort

THE OLIVER-CAMERON CASE. Those who watched the progress and development of the OLIVER-CAMERON trial with attentive care are not disappointed at the result. It could not, in justice, have been different from what it is. It was evidently a blackening affair from beginning to end, and though it was not clearly developed as a conspiracy on the part of a sufficient number of persons to make it such, there were indications that others beside the widow had a hand in the scheme.

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to elect one of these. The South is as solid again as it was in secession. [Renewed laughter.]

THEY who watched the progress and development of the OLIVER-CAMERON trial with attentive care are not disappointed at the result. It could not, in justice, have been different from what it is. It was evidently a blackening affair from beginning to end, and though it was not clearly developed as a conspiracy on the part of a sufficient number of persons to make it such, there were indications that others beside the widow had a hand in the scheme.

THE colored exodus westward. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat gives an account of another batch of 250 colored emigrants who have reached that city en route for Kansas by river. It says: "As a rule they are better off in this world's goods than those who preceded them, and they will be able to take passage to Kansas City without financial aid. They report that thousands of their late neighbors are preparing to follow them, and it looks as if the exodus has only just begun. The loss of so many laborers at this season of the year must work great injury to the cotton interest in Mississippi and Louisiana, as 'planting time is at hand.' The Globe-Democrat suggests that the Southern people should take immediate steps to reconcile their existing differences with the negroes. They can do this if they are willing to be fair and reasonable. They must give the colored man a chance to save something from his earnings and they must restore his political rights. The shotgun must be laid aside for good. We have no doubt that if they are given fair play the colored people will do better in the South than in Kansas, or any other Western State, and it certainly is to the advantage of the whites to keep them. But it cannot be done by force or fraud."

DEMOCRATIC PORTRAITURE. EMERY A. STROOKS, Esq., of Chicago, is a long-time artist without a peer. He recently painted the likeness of the Democratic party in the words of its antithesis in a speech at Chicago during its municipal canvass, which is the most faithful and striking representation of the characteristics of that party which we have ever seen. Every line is so faithful and every feature is so clearly defined that here in Washington, where we now have the substance itself in constant view, we are strongly impressed with the representation as possessing remarkable fidelity. Here is the thing in all its features and deformities:

There are other bad parties, but the Democratic party is badness itself. [Renewed laughter.] There is the same difference between the Democratic party and a bad party that there is between having the small-pox and being the small-pox. [Uproarious laughter for several minutes.] Many a very decent fellow has had the small-pox and has been called a bad party. [Laughter.] The small-pox is indescribably and unambiguously bad. [Renewed laughter.] This party, which has had a university training in political lies and demagogues for the last thirty years, which has been dragging on the east wind ever since 1860 [laughter]; this party, which is "an organized appetite" for the small-pox, which in an emboldened blunder, comes to the front and looks to a well-supplied table, and with dry juices from all the corners of its mouth, says it wants no food, but it would like to appropriate the table. [Great laughter.] They have announced an exceedingly curious programme—this party has declared its intention to discuss the issue of the nation, to discuss politics of any kind, and are not going to discuss politics of any kind; they shall have nothing to say about municipal affairs. [If I were a member of the Democratic party, I would say to myself, "Let us say nothing about its career before, but bury it as soon as possible out of existence. [Laughter.]"

Who can tell what a day or an hour may bring forth! Loyalty to the "Lost Cause" is now one of the necessary qualifications for any office within the gift of the Democratic Congress. The Senate vies with the House in making treason honorable. Shade of the late BENEDICT ARNOUD, how thou art glorified! Now let thy epitaph be written, since loyalty has been made odious. The Confederate brigadiers have captured the Capital, and are engaged in the work of reconstructing the Union according to the State Rights view, for which they "bleed, and died. Laws obnoxious to the heroes of secession must and shall be repealed, "by—"sal!" It may come to this, that appropriation bills will be saddled with an oath of office appropriate to the policy of Congress like the following:

I, A. B., solemnly swear, by—"sal!" that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the Confederate States of America while I was a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in hostilities to the Confederate States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution hostile or inimical to the Confederate States; that I have not, "sal!" and I do further swear, by—"sal!" that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States where it does not conflict with the principles for which I fight, and die; that, after the superior allegiance which I owe to my State, I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States while my party is in power; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and truly hold the office upon which I am about to enter, and draw the salary thereof as frequently as possible, so help me—"sal!"

PERSONAL. Hon. C. FOSTER, of Fostoria, Pa., is at the Riggs House. Hon. W. WALL, of Virginia, is stopping at the St. James.

Hon. A. HERR SMITH, of Lancaster, Pa., is registered at the St. James. Hon. G. H. WARD and L. D. HOWARD, of Virginia, are guests at the St. James Hotel.

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