

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN FOR 1881.

Prospectus. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN begins the new year under new management and with new material. It will be a stalwart Republican journal. It will be the best newspaper in the District of Columbia.

It will furnish during the sessions of Congress a satisfactory record of the proceedings, and will at all times give complete information of the official doings in all Departments of the Government.

It will give all interesting information that can be legitimately obtained concerning the intentions and policies of the ruling power. In District affairs it will know only the best interests of the people upon whose favor it relies, and will at all times co-operate with progressive citizens, without regard to their political predilections, who have measures to propose and advance for the improvement of the National Capital.

It will furnish a daily record of all the interesting social events of the city, making its society department a special feature. It will give telegraphic news from all parts of the world reached by the wires, and in its editorials and foreign, domestic, and city news will keep pace with the times.

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AMUSEMENTS. NATIONAL THEATRE—"The Surprise Party." FORT'S OPERA HOUSE—"Hairs-Loose."

Population of the National Capital. 150,000. COALITION is the hope of the South.

CORRESPONDENCE.—No, it is not arbitrary that is coming in with the base-ball season; it is arnica. But it is a very natural mistake, and we are not sure but that you are right, after all.

It is a mistake to state the white Republican vote of Virginia at 32,000. True, that was the vote cast for their electoral ticket last fall, but their real strength in a State contest was shown in 1879 to be 64,000 white votes, against about 49,000 for the Bourbons.

SHAD are coming into the market, but are quite expensive as yet. A substitute for poor folks may be had by soaking a lot of brown paper to a pulp, throwing in a handful of cambric needles, and frying it to a turn. It should be served with sliced lemon, and few will know the difference.

The full pack of Democratic hounds are now baying over the funding bill failure. But it hurts them to remember that the fifth section—Carlisle's amendment—was pointed out in the President's veto as the objectionable feature and the one which stands sponsor to the veto. They must protect that point. Will they?

The loss of time and other disadvantages of the prevailing system of feeding people who are traveling by rail will probably be succeeded by something more sensible. Only the old and experienced traveler can enjoy a meal during the stops made for that purpose under existing conditions. For what with the confusion and noise, the ignorance as to what is to be had, and how to get it, and the worry of being through soon enough to catch the impatient train, which seems to act as partner in the conspiracy of defrauding the passenger out of his dollar, what is eaten—or bolted, rather—gives little comfort. It is simply a barbarous method of assuaging the pangs of hunger. The Boston and Albany company have just put in practice a plan long in use in England, and which seems to work to advantage. The conductor telegraphs a station or two forward for lunches as selected by the passengers, which are presented by the waiters, which are presented by the waiters, which are presented by the waiters.

President Garfield on Education. When in 1872 the charge d'affaires from Japan, Mr. Arinori, conceived the idea of compiling a volume on education for the benefit of his countrymen, the only Representative in Congress to whom he applied for information was James A. Garfield. The contribution which he sent was subsequently printed with others by Joseph Henry, J. H. Seelye, Peter Cooper, and Presidents Woolsey, Stearns, Hopkins, McCosh, and Eliot, as well as Octavius Perinichief; and now, in view of his elevation to the Presidency of the United States, it is a matter of interest to know the character of his views on the important subject in question. The article is quite long, and the sentiments, from beginning to end, are broad, elevated, and wise. After testifying his deep interest in Japan, he declares that universal education and the maintenance of personal, social, and public morality to be the foundation of all national prosperity and glory; that this is the prevailing conviction among the people of the United States, and that the real power of a State rests upon the virtue and intelligence of its citizens. But the following paragraph is especially interesting as evidence of what the country may expect from a President whose aims are high and patriotic. "If education," he says, "generally diffused among the people, elevates and better their condition, its influence upon the laws and government of a nation must be beneficial in the highest degree. It will enable those in power to understand the wants and aspirations of the people for whom they make laws. It will enable the people themselves to see the wisdom and appreciate the justice of their Government; and will thus increase their respect for law, which is the basis of public safety."

There is so little of the common political in such language, that its effect in these days is both novel and refreshing.

The Mild and Gentle Bourbons. In Florida, where dwell what Jefferson called "an enterprising minority" of men who, by superior physical force and "trick of the weapon," control public affairs, there are stern and inexorable ministers of the law who chain negroes to the floor of a jail to keep them from breaking through the walls. This is found to be especially necessary where the negroes add to the alleged (and conveniently manufactured) atrocity of chicken stealing, the hideous enormity of appearing as witnesses in congressional contested election cases.

There are, as our readers are aware, two contests for seats in Congress in Florida. The law provides for the taking of testimony before United States commissioners, for use by the Congress on the hearing and determination of the case. The Florida Bourbons have engaged the most villainous methods to prevent the collection of proofs of their abominable swindling and violence in elections. A common thing to be observed by false accusations against the witnesses, followed by arrest and incarceration in jail. Four such witnesses were some time ago imprisoned where they would be powerless to harm the bold Bourbons who had braved the penitentiary in order to seize a seat in Congress for one of their friends. The following, from a Democratic journal, the Quincy (Florida) Herald, of March 12, shows what became of them:

Shortly after four o'clock yesterday morning such of our citizens as reside in the vicinity of the county jail were by a wild alarm of fire, which the loud and frenzied outcries of a number of colored women who had gathered together, proclaimed that some more than ordinary calamity was about to transpire. As near as can be learned, by the time the first white person reached the spot, smoke and flames were pouring rapidly from the upper northeast window of the jail, and the interior of that portion of the building was probably wholly ablaze at that time. Four negroes were confined in the upper west room, two of whom were chained to a "bull-ring" in the middle of the floor, and their imminent peril of a horrible death excited the utmost consternation among those outside the building. The jailer, at this horrible moment, was

NO WHERE TO BE FOUND. Mr. A. W. Snider had in his possession the keys to the lower door, which he opened immediately, he being among the very first to arrive. The door of the building containing the prisoners was still locked, and no person, save the jailer, could open it. Every effort was made to find him, but to no avail. The doors, being of iron, resisted the efforts of the firemen, and their progress, except that nothing could be done to aid the prisoners. No one outside could aid them; those inside were overpowered.

A FORTUITOUS FATE. As the flames gradually spread to the room containing the prisoners, their cries, screams, and cries of agony were heard in the extreme. Appearing at the window in plain view of the crowd they implored wildly for help, but none could be obtained. At last, however, the door was plied hard, and at last the cries were hushed, and with a crash, as the door gave way, they sank into the horrible hell beneath. Up to this time traces of them had been found. The names of the unhappy victims of this terrible disaster are Cain Bove, Mose Johnson, George Thomas, and George Coklin.

The many editor of the Herald closes his account with the following indignant demand for an investigation: The origin of the fire is yet a profound mystery. It is a case which demands prompt and thorough investigation. The unfortunate men were the result of criminal negligence on the part of the jailer, he should be properly dealt with according to law. If it was the act of an incendiary, a crime black and damnable, and no punishment too severe could be meted out to the wicked perpetrators.

The Coalition Method. It was apparent many years ago that the result of the franchise to the colored voter would be to bring about a gradual revolution in his condition. However strong the Government might have been in protecting him in his rights, it could not confer intelligence upon him. The conflict upon which he, as a race, had to enter was as to his ability to protect himself by the use of his reasoning powers and such resources as are common to all intelligent men. The first onslaught of organized intelligence against him, though much less in numbers, overthrew him. This was followed by a long period of subjection, under which, however, he was slowly growing. The third stage seems to have arrived. It is not only apparent in a measure in the action of the Senator from Virginia, and of his constituents in supporting him in his position, but from other sections of the South, notably from Mississippi and South Carolina, the information is had that the colored voter has at length come to recognize and understand the value of coalition. He appreciates the fact, at least, that his vote is a power which may be useful to enemies as well as friends, and that there is a medium method by which he may obtain comparative success and protection, even if he does not get the entire result due to numerical strength. And in this action he makes his usefulness a power to be appreciated and protected. He has not been able to win by force. The Government has yielded up the task of shielding him, and at length, driven to the last resource, he comes slowly to the work of making interest with political divisions in order to gain something, if not all. And he has powerful allies. He should, as he undoubtedly will, have whatever protection can be extended to him through legal agencies by the administration. This is his Northern ally. At the South he has the help of a growing class, who are sensible and patriotic enough to bury past issues and prejudices, and who despise the methods of the Bourbon party; who will not stoop to be parties to ballot-box stuffing, and who, in a word, are nearly disposed to consider friendship and justice better friends than prejudice and violence. With such as these the colored voter is becoming in interest, and in these two elements there is hope of a better future for the great South and for the colored race.

The Senate Organization. The Constitution of the United States, after providing that the Vice-President shall be President of the Senate, declares that "the Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore," &c. The Senate, when it acts, does so by its "constitutional majority." The Constitution also provides that "the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." Thus, while certain powers are given the majority, one-fifth are vested with power to order the yeas and nays on motions, which may be spun out indefinitely to prevent final action. The minority of each House has often protected itself against hasty action on what it deemed unbeneficial or unwarranted measures by exercising this right of calling the yeas and nays for the mere purpose of delay. When great measures are involved and the minority deem their defeat essential to the public welfare, or when progressives of the body are as

sailed, extraordinary methods become defensible. The Senate has just appointed its standing committees in accord with the administration. Its officers hold over from the majority, which has just been overthrown. There is a general outside discussion of the possible movements of the majority and of the minority. Some believe that the majority will move for a change in the officers of the body. Some say that this will be resisted by filibustering on the part of less than half of the Democratic Senators. Of course if one-fifth of the Senators present shall fear that a change of the officers of the Senate will give too violent a shock to our governmental system, they ought to "hold the fort." Indeed, so long as one-fifth of the members present shall be in political accord with the very excellent gentlemen who now enjoy the offices of the Senate, the would effect upon the country of a change can be averted by a steadfast calling of the yeas and nays. It will be observed that a simple majority can elect, it requires four-fifths to create a vacancy. The Senate therefore can never again choose its officers until the present minority shall in the years to come be reduced below the number who may call the yeas and nays, viz.: sixteen. If from session to session, and until sixteen Bourbons are no longer to be found in filibuster, the majority shall attempt to exercise its constitutional right to choose its officers, people may wonder at the spectacle of sixteen men ruling sixty in the simple matter of selecting the officers of the body. But, then, there is no more law against such an exhibition than there is against the appearance of Senators in their shirt-sleeves, or barefooted, or both. This is a free country. An exhibition to be interesting must be novel. Ask Barnum (P. T.) what funnier thing can be suggested than a deadly grasp on the leaves and fishes of the Senate in behalf of their favorites by sixteen Bourbon strong men, with ever and anon from the gallery a juvenile shout of "pull down your vest!" Let the band play!

Hayes and the Wine-Cup. A prominent Lutheran, the pastor of St. Louis, or somewhere else, saying Mr. Hayes is a teetotaler or total abstainer, and furiously denies his frequently published statements to the effect that he is a teetotaler. Mr. Hayes never drank anything? He knows he never saw him drink—that's all. I know a good many men, and women, too, just as good as teetotalers, who are not teetotalers. I know a good many at this quiet, can find a score of people right here in Washington who have drunk wine with Mr. Hayes, and some, I am sure, who have drunk whisky and brandy with him. I know a good many who have drunk wine with Mr. Hayes, and some, I am sure, who have drunk whisky and brandy with him. I know a good many who have drunk wine with Mr. Hayes, and some, I am sure, who have drunk whisky and brandy with him.

Senator Don Cameron has arranged for an early trip to San Francisco. He will go in his own car, which will be lighted at points of interest, and will be accompanied by his wife and daughter, by Walker Blair, General Beale, and Mrs. Hutchinson. If the Senate does not adjourn before long, or if there shall be an extra session, he will obtain a pass.

Among the mighty throng gathered at the Capital during the inauguration festivities was the Hon. J. P. Kiddier, of Dakota. He is one of the people himself, and wherever he goes finds open hands and open doors. In the Centennial year he witnessed a stalwart cry from a Democratic Senator, who broke the solid South, and Senator Hill's abuse of Mahone will help to do it. The Bourbons and the progressives have come to what a Western man once called "prevarication on the roads," an every legitimate interest in Virginia has reason to rejoice that Mahone is in the State, and an every legitimate interest in Georgia is anxious to see that the intelligence and progressive spirit of the South are leaving the Democratic party, recognizing that it is a hopeless organization as now constituted, and that the only hope of the South is in a halfhearted progress.

A Head Trick. Bismarck is not to have played the Canadians a very mean trick. Having learned that a large number of Germans were leaving for the Dominion, he published copies of Canadian newspapers in which he was depicted as scattered them throughout Germany.

An Extra Session. Since my communication upon the subject, containing some of my reasons therefor, which you did me the honor to publish in your last Monday's issue, the question of an extra session of the Senate has been rapidly crystallized into an affirmative shape, and to-day appears, so far as we can get an expression of Republican opinion, to be desired by a certainly very large majority of our party. The question of an extra session of the Senate has been rapidly crystallized into an affirmative shape, and to-day appears, so far as we can get an expression of Republican opinion, to be desired by a certainly very large majority of our party.

PERSONALITIES. The Marquis of Lorne has been married ten years. FASHION in Paris has abandoned Worth, and is now led by Dusseau. JAMES GORDON BENNETT has just ordered a new yacht from a New York firm. MURRAY HALSTEAD, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, is stopping at the Arlington. MISS EMMA THURBY is coming to the States next season with a large concert company.

LADY AENEAS BLUNT says that a Persian riding a camel astride is the most ridiculous sight in the world. MR. BLAINE generally takes the bull by the horns, but now he has got the pig by the ear.—Chicago Journal (Rep.). PRESIDENT GARFIELD is of the opinion that the Mormons are like the Utes in one respect—they have got to go. And this opinion of President Garfield is sound. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS thinks Ben Hill's attack on Mahone was a mistake. Mr. Stephens is the one Democrat who habitually knows a mistake when he sees it.

D. O. MILLS, the California capitalist, has recently purchased property in New York to the value of \$1,250,000, on which he proposes erecting buildings costing \$2,000,000. ROBERT M. CUTLER has reached his seat in the New South Legislative Council after a 29 miles' journey, aged ninety-seven. He was a member of the House of Assembly sixty-two years ago. MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH will sail for England from New York on the 9th of April. It is intimated that he will receive from his friends in that city the tribute of a farewell dinner prior to his departure.

EX-CANDIDATE NORWOOD, who ran against Governor Garfield in the gubernatorial campaign in that State, is said to have made a fortune speculating in silver mines since his defeat. JUDGE CLIFFORD'S successor may be pleased to know that his physical health is quite the reverse of that which he has recently shown in Hampshire at the age of 100. Mr. Clifford is seventy-eight and his mind is lamentably impaired. The stupidity of Ben Hill's assault upon Mahone is paralyzing. Nothing like it ever before heard. Even if Mahone had wished to create a scandal, he would not have done so. He would have done so in a more dignified manner. A PHYSICIAN told General Grant the other day that he could cure his appetite for tobacco. The General looked at the man a moment, blew a large cloud of smoke from his lips, said "Go 'way!" and changed the topic of conversation.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Hedge is reported to have resigned his professorship of German at Harvard College, expecting to sever his connection with that institution in the near future. A course of lectures on German literature, which he is now delivering. Mrs. J. W. MACKAY gave in Paris the other evening the most magnificent ball of the season. For the dancing she furnished not only the best band to be had in a crowd, but the best music to be had in a crowd. The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., denies that the Protestant Episcopal Church favors Intemperance. He says that the Prayer Book itself is sufficient answer to the charge. The references in it to that book to lead to everlasting punishment are in very plain terms. GENERAL ORD arrived in the City of Mexico on the 8th instant in a special train and was received with marked honors. The Monitor Republican devotes a flattering editorial to General Ord, who is the father-in-law of General Trevino, the Mexican war minister.

GENERAL ECKERT journeyed from the Atlantic coast to the border of Mexico, and says he never saw a drunken man until he reached the New York ferry-house on his return. And it should be borne in mind that this trip included St. Louis and the roughest regions of Texas. FORTY-FIVE years ago the Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Andover, wrote that he could remember the time when he could count up forty intemperate ministers at no great distance from his home. Ministers who suffer themselves to fall under the power of intoxicating drinks are now very scarce. EDMUND YATES describes the man who has mastered one of the secrets of parliamentary success as that member of the House of Commons who does not know his higher side and cannot play to the gallery, but who knows his prejudices and timidity and has caught and rejected its furies.

FRANK HULL, ex-Congressman from the Toledo District, is just now very busy in New York, organizing free-trade leagues. He says he is tired of the movement, and that he has had more than enough of it. He has made the hardest thing to nationalize this country his own game. GENERAL D. H. HILL, one of the conservative leaders, is now president of the Arkansas Industrial Exposition, at Fayetteville, in that State, at a salary of \$10,000 per year. He is expected to be there on the 22nd of this month, and to be back in Arkansas the following day.

Dark, curious corner house, I see Within your life a rest for me. Men with their heads and still, Your rain-lined roof is still. Will the same spirit I seek to-night? Or will the same spirit I seek to-night? The weary soul that rests to-night.

Thaddeus Stevens, of the Lancaster district of Pennsylvania, was the recognized leader of the small band of anti-slavery men in the House, and as the Republican strength there increased he continued his despotism. No Republican was permitted by "Old Thad" to oppose a measure without receiving a tongue-lashing that terrified others if it did not bring the refractory Representative back into party ranks. Refractory by degrees, as a telescope is pulled out, until he stood in a most unbecoming attitude, his heavy black hair falling down over his cavernous brows, and his cold little eyes twinkling with anger, he would make some ludicrous remark, and then, reaching to his full height, he would lecture the offender against party discipline, sweeping at him with his large, boy right hand, in unthought gestures, as if he would clutch him and then shake him. He would often use invectives, which he took care to have never printed in the official reports, and John Randolph, in his brilliant career, was never so impudently insulting as was Mr. Stevens toward those whose political action he controlled. Mr. Stevens was a firm believer in the old motto ascribed to the Jesuits, "The end justifies the means," and while he set morally at defiance, he was an early and a zealous champion of the equality of the black and the white race. He was a good debater, and there was an undercurrent of dry humor about him that often disarmed his political opponents. When, on one occasion, a South Carolina Representative undertook to lecture him for his anti-slavery views, and talked about a slave on his own rice plantation who was a pious deacon, Mr. Stevens gruffly asked that the price of deacons was that they should be good men, and whether a negro would accept a higher price because he was a deacon.

As to General Mahone's course, it is not only honorable to him, but it is wise for his State. It is bitterly denounced by a handful of Virginia Republican spokesmen, whose effort is to keep the Republican party in their State as possible in order that each of these grumblers might have as much patronage to divide as possible. General Mahone's position breaks the solid South, and breaks the solid South, and Senator Hill's abuse of Mahone will help to do it. The Bourbons and the progressives have come to what a Western man once called "prevarication on the roads," an every legitimate interest in Virginia has reason to rejoice that Mahone is in the State, and an every legitimate interest in Georgia is anxious to see that the intelligence and progressive spirit of the South are leaving the Democratic party, recognizing that it is a hopeless organization as now constituted, and that the only hope of the South is in a halfhearted progress.

HOUSE WANTED—\$100 TO \$150 WILL BE PAID FOR A SMALL HOUSE AND GARDEN, with no more than 100 feet frontage, on Sixth and Fourth streets, near the Capitol. Address: 1308 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE will take care of home for parties leaving the city for at least length time; references given. Address: 1308 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A NINE-FURNISHED ROOM HOUSE in the north-west part of the city, with a good location, and a good view of the city. Address: 1308 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A MODERN EIGHT OR TEN ROOM HOUSE, with a good location, and a good view of the city. Address: 1308 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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WANTED—A PARTNER WITH \$200 TO GO INTO AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS. State where an interview can be had. Address: P. O. Box 100, Washington, D. C.

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Wanted—Selp. WANTED—A WOMAN TO WASH AND IRON; must have good references; white preferred. Address: 1308 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Wanted—Situations. WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWENTY-FIVE white and colored Cooks, Chambermaids, Nurses, etc. Address: 1308 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Wanted—Situations. WANTED—A CUTTER AND FITTER WISHERS, with a good location, and a good view of the city. Address: 1308 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Wanted—Situations. WANTED—A LADY WOULD LIKE EMPLOYMENT in copying by the hour. Address: 1308 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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For Rent—Rooms. FOR RENT—ONE LARGE, NEWLY FURNISHED room, in private family, with Board; call after 4 p. m. 114 1/2 Street, Washington, D. C.

For Rent—Rooms. FOR RENT—TWO COMMUNICATING third-floor rooms, with or without Board; furnished; preferred. Address: 1308 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

For Rent—Rooms. FOR RENT—PART OF A WELL-FURNISHED house in the north-west section, with a good location, and a good view of the city. Address: 1308 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

For Rent—Rooms. FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom on first floor, 26 E Street, near the Capitol. Address: 1308 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

For Rent—Rooms. FOR RENT—A LARGE, COMFORTABLE FURNISHED room, with Board, on 10th Street, near the Capitol. Address: 1308 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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