New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

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NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.

No schools Monday and Tuesday.

George Sand is to be put in marble.

The country stands up when gold falls.

A man should think, even if he thinks wrong.

Tom Thumb and his wife can be seen for two bits.

Tweed is represented in Congress by attorney.

The patent medicine men say blue glass is too thin.

George Eliot is in France building another novel.

The newspapers are after the Pope's health again.

To resume, there are "Silver threads among the gold."

William Cullen Bryant is planted as president of the Century Club.

When Jerry Black has an opinion, other people will please not think.

Bates inquires if the "Cinq-mars" of Gounod were wash women?

The satire of Momus requires standing explanations. "This is a hoss."

When an idea strikes a Democrat he wishes to go behind a returning board.

Cherokee Fisher, a base ball player, has been arrested in Chicago as a vagrant.

The Cotton Exchange has developed as a humorous writer. It should lecture.

Goethe said, "The key to history is enthusiasm." Whisky unlocks the same door.

There are fears that the young man who quit drinking will chew himself to death.

There is a band of New Orleans minstrels in Florida. The Sons of Momus will travel.

None of the pilgrim fathers were doctors of divinity. There was no sickness in early piety.

The practical barber is hopeful in the face of American orators. He says: "The more chin the more shave."

Cronin's nose is the most prominent feature in the Oregon case. David Dudley Field is expected to blow about it.

If there is no objection on the part of the House, a statue of General George H. Thomas will be erected in Washington.

Queen Victoria takes stock in her own family, and has conferred the Order of the Garter on Prince Frederic, a grandson.

It is proposed to make Mr. George H. Corliss Governor of Rhode Island. He has for some time been governor of the Corliss engine.

The New York Central Railroad Company employed eight thousand snow shovellers. Thus the beautiful snow brings bread to the poor.

Daniel Dennett went through the Pepperill mills at Biddeford, recently, and spoke of himself "we," in the plural, when he came out.

A fashion paper says: "Brides past twenty-five should dispense with the veil." The spirit of the age will oppose such barefaced impudence.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce has indorsed the Howgate plan of reaching the North Pole. It sees in it a new way to extend commerce.

When a patent medicine man accumulates a large fortune his relatives adjudge him a lunatic, put him under blue glass, and manage his business.

"Old Abe," the Wisconsin war eagle, has been roosting to a Boston artist for an oil portrait. The bird is in fall feather, and the picture very much like him.

Railroad companies argue that if street car drivers take counterfeit nickels for fare they should take them for wages. What is fare for the company is fair for the driver.

Charlie B. Habberton, aged four years, the "Toddle" hero of "Helen's Babies," died of croup recently in Brooklyn. There is yet left "Budge," to see "the wheels go round."

Mrs. John Wood, the dashing comedienne and soubrette of other days, has taken time by the forelock and commenced acting a line of characters known as eccentric old women.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "George D. Prentice, one of the sweetest poets this country ever produced, rests in an unmarked tomb." The *Courier-Journal* office, with its bust, is a good enough tomb.

The Boston revivalists show thrift. Before the Moody meetings commenced they arranged to dispose of the new tabernacle in a beer garden manager, and the cry of "even lager" will follow the songs of Sankey.

Rice Sylvage has the sole right to shed the tears of "Nine Nairns" outside of New York. The play affords more weeping for a dollar than any other place offered since Josella Western tore fringe from "East Lynne" shawls.

A Washington correspondent says, "There are fewer baldheaded men in the United States Senate now than in the past." It is probable there was an open health temple in the city when the writer visited the Senate and made the count.

In an obituary notice, the Jacksonville (Ill.) says: "He attended Beardsley's Bull's service and the lectures of August Forbes were contagious to Bull Run visiting them, after which the spirit departed to the heavenly watch-tower, where a hog or two had been spared in pursuance of the divine Lytle request."

A Pittsburgh Lutheran has been arrested for the crime of stealing clothes. Perhaps the poor man was hard pressed for a pair of pantaloons, and yet he should have waited until Congress the guardian of the poor had adjourned.

NEVER IN GOOD FAITH.

We know no instance in which the Democratic party has ever acted in good faith with its opponents. Beginning with a dispensation, which allowed the Northern and Southern members of the party to hold opposite opinions, Democracy has accepted the amendments and acts of reconstruction with the Jesuitical reservation of a right to nullify these acts in their operation. It has been within a few weeks that Democracy has employed open force to install Mr. Nicholls as Governor of this State, and has brought the tactics of bribery and intimidation to bear in South Carolina and Florida. A Democratic representative from Kentucky has advised the attendance of one hundred thousand able-bodied visitors at the seat of Federal government to witness the electoral count, and similar indications of a purpose to inaugurate Mr. Tilden at one end of the Capitol while President Hayes should have been inaugurated at the other. This state of disturbance induced the Democratic House of Representatives to make a last effort to secure the government, or to make a compromise to relieve themselves from the awkward position in which their violent men had placed them. The Republican leaders, in our opinion, took certain risks and made concessions which we conceived unnecessary and even illegal. It appeared to us the Republicans had made the fight and had won the position. Republican leaders thought to fortify the position more effectually. The Democratic House instituted the plan of an electoral commission; it passed both houses by decisive majorities; its passage was received by the Democracy here with acclamation, and the Republicans were reproached with having opposed its adoption. The *Picayune*, as an organ of ultra Democracy, said:

However that may be, we may rest assured that the nation will insist upon the acceptance of the committee's decision, and that the prospect of civil war no longer exists.

We can not, of course, foresee the decision of the national returning board, but we infer from the tone of some of the Democratic press and their correspondents that the Democracy intend to refuse to abide by their pledges, and will fall back to fight on other lines of defense. The *Times* contributes "the intimation by an Eastern journal that the decision of the arbitration committee may not after all be final." The confidential Washington correspondent of the *Picayune* writes:

The discussions in the tribunal were able, but the doctrines avowed by the Republicans were shocking to every principle of honor and morality.

The best judges now say that the eight Radicals on the bench will give partisan decisions.

At present the chances are that fraud will make the next President.

The *Picayune* seems to be preparing for a back down from its published position. It says:

The ground of our anxiety is the partisan bias of the majority of the commission. A vote of seven to eight looks ominous; it looks as though even the Supreme Court is not above the atmosphere of politics.

There is another breach of faith in the declaration—

We have, here in Louisiana, a Governor and Legislature of our own, and the very moment that Federal interference is discontinued they will be installed and sustained by the strong right arm of the majority.

It has been the agreement that both parties in this State shall remain in *status quo* until the legality of the election in Louisiana shall have been decided. If the vote be cast for Hayes, then Packard, who ran on the same ticket, and whose rights depend on the same authority, must be Governor. If the electoral vote be given to Tilden, it has been admitted by the Republicans that he would install Nicholls. Yet we are now told by an organ of Democracy that should the decision of its chosen tribunal be against its candidate, "we have a Governor and a Legislature of our own who will be installed, and sustained if necessary, by the strong right arm of the majority." What, then becomes of the previous declaration that "the prospect of civil war no longer exists."

We make no comment upon the dangerous results to this majority and its strong right arm from the insane attempt to set aside the will of the nation. Our purpose is, at present, to show that the Democracy will accept no result in good faith which operates against their own interests.

WHAT WE HAVE BEEN TAUGHT.

The political events of the two past months should have taught the Republicans of Louisiana a great deal of valuable truth.

1. That no party can stand before the American people unless represented by honest and competent men in office, and able representatives on the legislative floor. We repeat the impressive fact that the Republicans have no representative of five millions of people on the floor of Congress prominent in character and capacity to defend the rights of these millions. We reiterate that the whole electoral representation of these colored millions has been claimed solid by their enemies. We tell our Republican friends that this will not do. They must not dare to intrust their free papers to any except honest, vigilant and able Republicans. To make this choice a bare question of pay would prove a childish inapacity to appreciate the value of freedom. To confer this trust upon the basis of color would be to retrace the line that the constitution has obliterated, and justify the White Leagues by organizing a Black League. In the future when education and experience shall enlarge the field of representative choice, as much ability and experience may be found in the one race as in the other. At present it can not be the case. It will be for those who have liberty at stake to determine whether they will make the issue of race quarrels. The test to which we have adverted will impress the gravity of this question more than any words of ours can do.

2. That no party can succeed in Louisiana which does not command the confidence of the business men of the State. The Democracy have had an unexpected opportunity to see that the Democracy are hungry for office, and have no purpose to renounce the patronage, reduce the salaries or discard the perquisites which they have denounced in Republican hands. Conservative men have had an opportunity to weigh the value of professions and form a judgment of men.

3. The decision has given the Republican party a lesson which should never be forgotten or repeated. It has seen men prominent in the councils of the party, rewarded with its richest offices and its highest honors, either openly abandon its cause, or "laugh at its calamities and mock when its fear cometh." Several of these men stand on a pivot, in personal and political complexion; they can mix in and herd with the enemies of Republicanism, and will be undistinguishable from their associates. The astounding carelessness of the Republican Returning Board in admitting to its confidence miscreants who would sell the personal honor of the board for Democratic gold has proven one of two things—a confidence in the integrity of their own purposes, or a general practice of having spies and knaves put in upon Republican officials by outside or even by hostile influence. This uncertainty about the fidelity of men is evident in the published and confidential letters of Governor Wells. He says:

Let me, my esteemed sir, warn you of the danger. Millions have been sent here and will be used in the interest of Tilden. Unless there is some counter movement it will be impossible for me or any other individual to arrest its destructive results.

What does this mean? That he fears some Republican conspirators will sacrifice the rights of the Republicans to the interests of Tilden. Was he not right in his estimate of this danger? Have not two trusted and confidential employes of the Returning Board itself volunteered to perjure themselves in the interests of Democracy? Has not one man, a spy, trusted by the Republican government and intrusted with a confidential communication by Governor Wells himself, attempted to betray this confidence? There was truly a danger to the Republican party, and nothing except the integrity of those faithful and persecuted men—the Returning Board—have saved it from destruction.

We tell all "having authority" in the Republican party, whether a ward or State convention, a Governor or other appointing power, that they must nominate or appoint upon the basis of integrity and ability to aid and illustrate Republican principles. Dead beats with bought nominations; stupid, ignorant, venal and vicious men put into place to steal on shares for those that procured them their places, or to sell out the party if it pays better than to serve the party, must be sent to the rear and kept there. Brokers in registry and naturalization papers must be told that these papers are of no value until they shall have passed the scrutiny of the courts and Congress. In few words, the Republican party must adopt the Jeffersonian test and ask of any applicant for its confidence, "Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the constitution?" We shall be laughed at for prescribing this test. We shall be told that the Democracy have done and will do all that we condemn, and that they profit and prosper by the practice. We do not deny this. We know that, so far as the Republicans have adopted this evil policy, it has been copied from the Democracy. But we will tell a truth equally indisputable. The Democracy can do much with impunity which the Republicans will be slain for attempting to do. The Democracy have a wealth, an ability, a social control to which the Republicans in Louisiana do not pretend. Between two parties equally corrupt the Democracy must prevail, because of these superior resources. It is, then, only by superior strictness in the choice of men, in the rigid requirement of honesty, obedience to law and good sense, that the Republicans can commend themselves to the property holders and taxpayers of Louisiana. These are the principal lessons taught the Republicans and the people of Louisiana within the few months past: The indispensable importance of ability and integrity in all men elected or appointed; the danger to any party of faithless and venal agents; the popular conviction that the Democratic reformers of Louisiana are no better than they have falsely alleged the Republicans to be. Let us all profit by them.

"UNEXPECTED" INTEGRITY.

When Congress assumed, as we thought, revolutionary ground in appointing a tribunal not contemplated by the constitution, and wholly unwarranted by the practice of the government, it was everywhere claimed that the reference of the high questions to a body composed of Representatives in Congress and members of the judiciary, assured a fair decision. We do not belong to the school which attributes more integrity to a man called by one official name than another. On theory the men chosen as electors should be honest and patriotic, since these men are undoubtedly named in the constitution to choose the President. We consider ourselves bound by the agreement of all parties to abide by this forced arbitration. It would seem, however, that the Democracy have not been willing to leave the tree to its as it fell. They have even since the arbitration sought to bias the decision of the tribunal by the most extraordinary conspiracy to blacken the character of the Republican Returning Board of Louisiana. We shall preserve one extraordinary specimen of cruelty and calumny. It is published from an anonymous correspondent of the *Picayune*:

MAJ. WELLS CROSS-EXAMINED—HE SWEARS HARD AS WELL OTHERS.

WASHINGTON, February 5, 1877. F. M. Wells' cross-examination by Mr. Evarts occupied the time in the case of the State of Louisiana vs. Stearns, which was resumed this morning. The witness was very much confused and perplexed by the searching questions of the counsel, and his memory was very much at fault. He was asked if he had not sworn in his previous testimony that he had seen the returns from the parishes of Caldwell, Morehouse, Ouachita, Bienville, Jackson, Lincoln, Union, Claiborne, Bossier, Caddo, Ascension, Iberville, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Vermilion, Cameron, Calcasieu, Caddo