

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 14, 1877.

Cronin's nose or blood.

Death is catching the rear admirals.

A hotel keeper will d'vote on his table.

Mr. Moody likes Garibaldi for his enthusiasm.

A wool monument is to be erected at Troy.

The bulldozers are somewhat cowed down.

Better times are coming and going always.

Insurance insures when the company is solid.

Soldiers seek St. Louis, and will smile there.

Mr. Stephens gets better when Garibaldi gets worse.

Peter Cooper is confident that he will be recognized.

Mr. Justice Clifford continues to enjoy his breakfasts.

Some speculators will get out by a corner on blue grass.

Lipincott has a new novel by Ouida called "Ariadne."

An attempt is being made to tax church property in Indiana.

The size of the Electoral Commission appears to be 7 by 8.

A map with a cast in his eye is not out of place in an iron foundry.

The jumping toothache gives great trouble to a man too lazy to jump.

No one has suggested the covering of the North Pole with blue glass.

All fashionable boarding houses in New York eat lolanthe butter.

Mr. Blaine can not get away from Ben Hill by going to the Senate.

Had it been otherwise Waterson might have become Secretary of "Wal."

The centennial Krupp gun has gone off to Europe. It will never kick back.

Jim Fisk and Tweed were Dudley Field's clients before he engaged for Tilden.

A man may read political debates until he forgets he has been to the centennial.

The eccentric genius who willed his body to a medical college was a dead eye away.

The Courier Journal says it will acquiesce, but thought things would turn out differently.

Potatoes are high enough in the market and popular estimation to be considered as luxuries.

When a hard headed man makes up his mind to hear some bouffe, he will go if it takes a leg.

The old Postoffice in New York is to be used for religious purposes. That shuts Hewitt out.

In favor of rapid transit one New York man argues that the elevated track will be above the snow.

An enterprising colored man out of business bought a picture of Robert E. Lee and started a restaurant.

When a collector is told to call again, it is not so much that he is desired to come as that he should go.

Weston was a failure in England, but he will walk back in time to attend the annual cattle show of America.

The independent papers are squaring themselves. They are only impartial when there is doubt of success.

Miss Dudu Fletcher is the author of a new novel called "Kismet." This is why the readers do as they Dudu.

Darwin argues that birds have religious distinction. He would make Baptists of ducks and lay members of hens.

Ralph Waldo Emerson will be seventy-five years old when the violets of next May get from under the snows of Concord.

When a man borrows money to buy a new hat, and takes half a holiday to wear it, he is leading up to solid enjoyment.

The Count Johannes knows of an instance where brains were useful on the field of honor. He is the proprietor of the knowledge.

The Nicholls police certainly ought to be paid by the men who put them on duty. Public spirit is too much at variance with bread and butter.

The Shah of Persia is building a railroad for the express purpose of going to church easy. He would make a gospel convenience of the Pullman car.

Andrew Jackson Davis is at work on a new map of the "Summer land," which is the Spiritualist's heaven. He has made some important changes in the geography of hereafter.

In New York charitable subscriptions become legal debts, according to a recent decision, and the collection can be enforced. Those who have been in the habit of heading lists to make others give will consider the matter.

Charles O'Connor obtained the job of assistant counsel to Dudley Field in the Tilden case by virtue of the great opinion he delivered to Mr. Bond, of St. Louis, regarding the President. The bar will fall down when Charles dies.

Brick Ferguson said last week that his competitors and proud reader had placed him in "the ridiculous attitude of offending against the rules of grammar and the proprieties of common sense." The second half had been following away.

There must be a limit to the thousand foot race which have so long been kicked back and forth between St. Louis and Chicago. As the paper now says "that a French gentleman writing in Europe had a foot race between his foot and the other foot." The authorities have decided that it was a case of the servitude of man to man.

THE HOUR AND ITS INDICATIONS.

We understand that Congress has assumed to confer upon the Electoral Commission the power to ascertain the election appointed by the several States. Its action seems thus far to have been limited to ascertaining what are the votes, in order that they may be counted. The commission inquires who have been appointed by the States electors. It does not ask how or why they have been appointed. Under this apparent limitation of duty, we have a right to the appointment of the Republican electors by the State of Louisiana will be found in conformity with the law of the State, and that this vote will be reported to be counted as it has been cast. Anchored fast on this principle to execute the constitutional will of the States, we can not conceive that the commission will drift from its position under any possible pretext which party violence may excite against it. The judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have been entrusted with the highest values—landed principalities, mines of incalculable wealth, stock transactions which involve millions, questions of character which fix the reputation of the most distinguished men or establish the rights of the humbler millions. These men are neither moved by the values concerned nor the indignation excited. They have passed in ordeal where the gifts of a single corporation would have surpassed the miserable scrapings of the campaign money barrel, and they can survey from the high and solid eminences of their office the empty and ephemeral rewards of the professional place-hunter. The constitution says: "The judges both of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior." With a compensation of \$10,000 per annum to the Chief Justice, and of \$10,000 to the other members of the court, which can not be "diminished during their continuance in office," even by Democratic vengeance, we can not imagine any political inducement which could swerve any one of those men from the performance of a sworn duty. Let them look down from the bench upon some of the attorneys who strive to influence their opinion. Mr. Campbell, who once held a position on the United States court, abandoned his position, and is now a solicitor for the decisions of his former brethren. Mr. Carpenter, a former Senator, compelled by a sense of duty or a spirit of gain, now pleads for the defeat of a party and its principles, to which he has been indebted for the highest legislative honors it has been within its power to bestow.

It would seem to us that these judges are above and beyond the reward or the terror of the political parties now soliciting their award. We find another encouraging indication. It is the violence of the Democracy—their denunciation of judges who can not be bought or intimidated. It is the intimated purpose to waste by all the tactics of revolutionary debate the interval before the expiration of the executive term, so as to reopen and enlarge the excitement of a presidential contest for an indefinite period. These indications of intended violence and fraud induce the belief that the Democracy despair of legal success and would precipitate another revolution. In this appeal from their own appellate tribunal, we can not fear the American people will sustain them. The Democracy will have had the opportunity to elect their President by popular vote. They have attempted to browbeat and intimidate the people. They have threatened to assemble at Washington to resist or counteract the inauguration of the people's choice. They have insisted on a novel and, in our opinion, an unconstitutional mode of deciding the will of the people. Now, if this decision shall appeal from the award of their own empire, we do not believe the people of the Union, or even the solid South, will follow these desperate leaders. Such are, however, the indications at this moment. Judicial integrity and Democratic desperation seem in favor of the Republican cause. A few days, or even hours, will determine whether these indications are fallible. For ourselves we deem them of sufficient validity to believe that all Republicans may await the result with composure, if not with confidence.

PREPARING FOR AN INSURRECTION.

The arrest of the Nicholls pronouncements just where it stood, with an order forbidding further movement was announced as dependent for further execution upon the report of the congressional committee which had assumed for the first time to decide the legality of an election conducted under the laws of a State. Both parties awaited this result, and there was no one who, in public or private, expected either Mr. Packard or Mr. Nicholls to assert any claim to office till after Congress should have decided in favor of Hayes or Tilden. If the vote of Louisiana should have been counted for Hayes it must have been on the basis of the Returning Board report. If in favor of Nicholls, it must have been on the outside count set up and claimed by the Central State Democratic Committee. No one in public or private has pretended that any right in either Nicholls or Packard could survive a decision by Congress adverse to the claim of either. The unexpected agreement of both houses of Congress and of both parties to determine this question of legality by a commission, afforded the President a far more conclusive authority than the report of a committee of a single house of Congress could have done. He seems, therefore, to have awaited this decision, and we may apprehend that with the concurrence of all the departments of the Federal government in the legality of the Louisiana election all parties should be content. It would seem, however, from the indications that this is not how to be respected. The Democracy, apprehending that the decision of the commission will affirm the legality of the Returning Board report, are preparing to fall back

A THREATENED REBELLION.

The remark is published as coming from "a member of the commission." "It looks like the Democrats had been caught in a trap." It must be an odd sort of trap that the rats set for himself, and yet this commission is the avowed work of the Democracy themselves. It is, however, natural that a man who has captured any means should set about to relieve himself of the restrictions which his own indevotion, or the justice of others, should have thrown around him. It is precisely this that the Democracy seek to violate or nullify the decisions of a tribunal which they have caused to be appointed, and by which they pledged themselves solemnly to abide. We find, however, that this privileged order enters upon contracts to be executed so far as they may operate in their favor, but to be resisted so far as any advantage may result to the other party. Already we find the Democracy preparing to impede or nullify the decisions of their own joint commission.

KELOGG'S CERTIFICATE.

The Piousness argues the illegitimacy of the State certificate signed by Governor Kellogg. It says: They mean to hide behind Kellogg's certificate. But Kellogg is not the Governor of Louisiana—never has been. How have Messrs. Ellis, Gibson, Levy and others managed to hide behind this insufficient screen? On what ground do they hold their seats and draw their pay in Congress? It would seem that State rights Democrats should maintain the right of a State to decide upon the validity of its own commission, and when it has decided to recognize the authority of a Governor by its own act, whether of compromise or otherwise, it should not be permitted to the Federal government to invalidate the act of the State itself. Governor Kellogg announced by proclamation the elections of 1874 and 1875. He has certified the commissions of Representatives and officers elected under them, and to suggest that the Federal government should except to the legality of a State government which the people of a State have accepted is a violation of every principle that Calhoun or Davis ever held down for the government of their party. If the Governor Kellogg to work against, upon what on

THE PRINTING MUT.

The reformers are blocked on their first attempt at reform. They can not agree on the printing bill, though every cheap politician in the State not only believes he knows all about printing, but that the alpha and omega of reform are to be found in making the public printer work as nearly for nothing as possible. The Democrat approves a law not essentially different from the one now in force. The great reform consists in a change of the printer. The Piousness does not care so very much for cutting down prices, though economy is at all times desirable. But it is solicitous that the public advertising be done by a respectable paper having the "largest circulation." Of course there is but one such paper in the State, according to the notion of the Pious, and thus the question is simplified. The Times goes in for poor, cheap printing, and would destroy the noble profession by raiting. Rather than let its rival, the Democrat, run off with this coveted prize, it would doubtless promise to do the work for nothing.

THE STATE OF OHIO.

The people will learn at last that there is a good deal of humbug in the high sounding pretensions of these self-constituted reformers. The numerous plans which have been broached to save immense sums for printing are all deceptive for the reasons: First, the State printer does not sow make tempting profits, and second, neither of our virtuous contemporaries would have the price reduced so long as there was the least chance that the contract would fall to his establishment. If the Democrats have the power to control the public printing they had better let the law stand and divide the profits among their three hungry organs. If the gains are as great as they have declared them to be, there ought to be enough to satisfy reasonable people. Such a plan would essentially shut out the REPUBLICAN as a competitor under the system to award the work to the lowest bidder. Unless the State pays better in the future than it has for the past eight years, there will be no great fortunes made at public printing—any price. Nixon failed with the State printing on his hands. He asked the State to give him fifty old thousand dollar bills to make his warrant good

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John Heide vs. Mr. and Mrs. G'Nell—First Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, La. BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS do directed by the Hon. J. Fern Childress, First Justice of the Peace and for the Parish of Orleans, La. to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, No. 125 Julia street, at 8 P. M. on the 13th day of February, 1877, the following described property, to-wit: A LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, as per inventory on file in my office. Terms—Cash on the spot. JAMES F. WOOD, Constable. 1215 by 17

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LOST—A BALD GROWN POINTER DOG of the name of JACK, with a white patch on his face, and a white collar with the name "JACK" on it. Found by Mr. J. C. H. on the 12th day of February, 1877. Reward of \$100.00. J. C. H. 1215 by 17

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NO. 114.

Bourbon, Near Canal Street. The undersigned respectfully begs to announce to his friends, patrons and the public that he will sell this season SATURDAY EVENING, February 16, with the same Wines and Liquors as now sold at his other branches. C. LACOMBE. Feb 13

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS.

Reduction in Price from \$3.50 to \$2.70 Net. OFFICE OF NEW ORLEANS GASLIGHT COMPANY, New Orleans, February 11, 1877. In accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors of their last annual meeting, held February 7, 1877, the price of gas will be reduced in the districts supplied by this company on and after January 1, 1877, to THREE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET, and a further discount of FIVE PER CENT will be allowed for prompt payment, as heretofore, upon all monthly bills wherein the consumption of gas exceeds 800 cubic feet. By order of the Board: V. VALLOIS, Secretary. Feb 13 1877.

MME. ROSA REYNOIR.

Offers the balance of her FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF ELEGANT PARISIAN BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, ETC. At greatly reduced prices and regardless of cost, to make room for a magnificent stock of SPRING MILLINERY. Expected next month. LADIES DRINKING TO SECURE BARGAINS should not fail to call early at No. 9 Chartres street. Feb 13 1877.

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