

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.

The country is running short of rear admirals.

Tilden is left to sigh for the cypher dispatches.

A rear admiral has not died for twenty-four hours.

Gas companies understand all about the sale of light.

The cheese knife cuts very much like a too aged sword.

Donn Platt talks treason and expects to make the most of it.

The vaulting ambition of circus riders will soon be made manifest.

Lester Wallace is reaping profits from "Wild Oats" at his theatre.

Mrs. Alice Oates is resting for a time under the shade of rheumatism.

The year 1877 has fifty-three Mondays, and some of them will be blue.

The firemen intend to see how things turn out on the fourth of March.

Pleasanton has no opinion of the blue-grass statesman called Blackburn.

Papers which do not advocate assassination are considered as conservative.

Chicago has a baby show. It is the place to locate an infantry recruiting office.

There is no more "A. M. for Watterson. He does not care when he goes to bed.

There are those who long for the return of the croquet and grasshopper season.

From Democrats we learn that Tilden's solid seven on the commission are not partisan.

The warm sun will soon attempt to bulldoze nature and make the buds begin to shoot.

There was some talk of postponing Washington's birthday on account of the weather.

While there is a knife, shotgun or pistol in the South, Democracy will have elements of vitality.

An actor is looking for an insurance company that will insure a full house at his benefit.

In a question as to the triumph of mind over matter, the referee should know what's the matter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence made more than twenty thousand "Mighty Dollars" in San Francisco.

If windows of sleeping rooms are to be provided with blue panes, all beds should have counter-panes.

Mrs. Brooks has modeled another better lump called the "Little Mermaid." She should try a little milkmaid next.

As Mr. Fulgence P. Schexnaydar has declined being postmaster at Longview, another name should be proposed.

Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, is the great American "I told you so," and stands a good chance of being Tilden's successor.

Colonel Delancey Kane will commence driving stage again in May. He is one of the most promising hackmen in New York.

Owing to the difference in price, getting credit of a tailor is a custom more honored in the vest than observed in the breeches.

Actresses have their pictures taken when they are young, and when they are old their lithographs do not depart from them.

The Picayune is very much shocked at the REPUBLICAN for instituting a comparison between his Satanic majesty and some of the accusers of Governor Wells.

Will our neighbor inform the court which party it appears for?

DIEMANTLED PATRIOTS.

The fourth of March will see the downfall of many a cherished Democratic idol, whose word has been law to the faithful from Maine to Oregon ever since the St. Louis convention.

The proceedings before the Electoral Tribunal yesterday put Cronin's nose out of joint. He will be permitted to return to Salem and resume his favorite business of painting the noses of the Tildenites "where rolls the Oregon."

Watterson has formally announced that "Hawitt is fuddled," which, in English, means that he is in the mental condition of a man who has taken in more Kentucky whisky than he can carry easily.

Even the sacred person of the great high priest, Tilden, himself is not respected. The Cincinnati Enquirer, which at first bitterly opposed his nomination, and subsequently as bitterly repeated its ill-fitted folly, has relapsed into enmity, and soundly rates him for being calm when news was brought him that Louisiana was counted for Hayes.

Instead of tearing his hair and otherwise conducting himself in a manner suited to the occasion, he merely remarked "I expected as much," and turned his attention to another purchase he had just made—a horse this time, not a State—and which was delivered according to agreement. He admitted that horse very much, and seemed more interested in his good bargain than in the bad ones which had cost him so much money.

The campaign will close with nearly all the trusted leaders of the Democracy in disgrace. O'Connor lost his case, and Matt Carpenter his seat. Ex-Governor Palmer, of Illinois, will be called upon to explain a "little lack" he went on while here, while Morrissy will be handed over the coals for giving bad advice about plugging bids. And yet all these might have been great men for four years yet to come if they could have commanded that supreme test of merit—success. Failing that, they have failed in everything, and their only consolation is a beginning of the year.

But what the Republicans have to all their misdeeds is a more serious one—their own unpopularity. The appointment of parish officers

LAND!

With the same feeling of relief that inspires the mariner at the close of a tempestuous voyage, we hail the approaching end of the political navigation which for more than three months has threatened the national vessel with wreck. Pursuing the nautical figure, we see the land and are in soundings, yet it is important to put the pilots in charge, and let them take the noble vessel to her moorings. The count of the Oregon vote gives Mr. Hayes one hundred and seventy-eight votes, and with the vote of South Carolina, which has been conceded by the Democratic committee, will make him President of the United States.

There is but the further danger that the desperate Democracy may filibuster and adjourn away the time until the commission and the Congress which created it shall have passed away. Mr. Field, an eminent criminal lawyer, sent to Congress for the peculiar talent which had defied the centennial thief Tweed, has prepared bills contemplating that disgraceful anarchy so common in Mexico. Mr. Field unconsciously proposes to employ the very terms used to describe the dictatorship of Santa Anna. Mr. Field proposes a President ad interim! There is also obvious endeavor on the part of the reckless element to break up the country. This is shown in the caucus vote to lose a day by adjournment over till Monday.

There was, however, an indication that nineteen Northern and Western Democrats do not approve this faithless policy, so that we may still hope this conservative adherence to the decision of the Democratic tribunal will be strong enough to insure a peaceful count of the remaining nine States.

There are other resources upon which the Republicans can rely for success. The rulings of Speaker Randall are understood to be adverse to revolutionary debate. The Senate may, in view of possible Democratic treachery, proceed to count the electoral vote through the President of the Senate. Let the attempted obstruction result as it may, the nation will have had an occasion to see who are the politicians that would again jeopardize the Union for the sake of party. This violation of political pledges commenced with the repeal of the Missouri compact; it continued in the repudiation of the Wheeler compromise, and it would culminate in the dishonor of enacting the Electoral Commission and then breaking up its session by refusing to abide by its decision.

Our readers will see the position and prospects which present themselves at this moment. The Republicans of Louisiana can but maintain the caution with which they have avoided any act to complicate the national status at Washington. The land is in sight. The soundings are favorable. The noble vessel, under sure pilotage and steady steam, will soon reach her anchorage. Owners, underwriters and passengers may then relax their apprehensions, and return thanks to the God of our fathers, who has watched over the republic, and brought it safely into port, through the darkest and most dangerous voyage in its centennial history.

A PLAN OF PACIFICATION.

Two propositions are clear to our mind: 1. That the sole question which distracts the public mind is the occupation of the public offices.

2. That in the strife for this spoil the Democracy, as the most needy, desperate and military power in this State, will ultimately succeed in its capture.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that although the Republican party has been endowed with this patronage for many years past, it has not been enabled thereby to establish itself in permanence. When a weapon inadequate to defense is on the point of being wrested by a revengeful antagonist, what is best to be done? Undoubtedly to break the weapon, or cast it beyond the reach of the infuriated antagonist.

The REPUBLICAN has long since demonstrated that the amount of patronage held by the executive of Louisiana is greater than that of any other of the thirty-eight States of the Union. This has, in our opinion, grown out of the difference between the political theories of the Saxon and Latin races. All American governments look upon the one man power with distrust, and rely upon the elective integrity of the people. The Latin race has depended more upon the leadership of a political or religious head. The territorial Governor of Louisiana was endowed by Congress with the power to appoint until the organization of the Legislature such magistrates and other civil officers as should be necessary. The several constitutions of the State have concurred in bestowing upon the executive, with the consent of the Senate, the power to appoint all officers established by the constitution, with a right reserved to the Legislature "to prescribe the mode of appointing to all other offices established by law." We have regarded it a great inconsistency to have given to the executive the power to appoint the judiciary, to create vacancies by removing from office, and supply them by appointment, as also to appoint and commission military commanders and municipal officers.

We have regretted to see the Legislature favor and foster this power of patronage by extending it to the appointment of parish and other municipal officers. As Republicans we prefer to rely upon the elective integrity of the people. It is better to return to the wisdom of those who distrusted the superior ability of one man to choose agents for the people. The constitution of Massachusetts is a model in this respect. It discards the Governor of all patronage, and reserves to the people the direction to choose all their agents with the responsibility for their own acts.

We have ascertained that the employment of this power by the Republican executive has been added to the party. On the contrary, the appointment of parish officers

has concentrated upon the heads of the party all the fury of candidates aspiring to these offices, and we have seen such nominees killed or driven from the parishes. Nothing, in our opinion, has so much concentrated the Democracy. If this power of appointment should be discarded by the executive, the local contests would create a local conflict. It would compel the rivals to recognize and protect the colored vote for the State and Federal offices in securing it for the local candidates.

The relief to the executive would be instantaneous and immense. There would be no longer the same motives for incessant and exclusive devotion to making and filling official vacancies. The Governor of Louisiana would cease to be the arbiter of every question. He would take the same position with the executive of other States; he would become as respectable and as obscure as others. Such would be, in our opinion, be one consequence of remitting to the people the election of every military and municipal officer, with such officers of State as they may not choose to devolve on their representatives in the Legislature.

The chief motive with the politicians of Louisiana is, however, the lucrative compensation and perquisites of various offices, State and municipal. Guided by the same principle of Republican wisdom, we would cut away this temptation entirely. The incumbent in office should receive a liberal salary for his personal performance of his official duties. Nothing more. All perquisites should be covered into the treasury of the people. With a limitation of debt and taxation, with such a reorganization of the State and city offices as would assure proper performance of public duty, there would be no further motive among desperate and unscrupulous men of any party to arrest the whole business of society and plunge the State in civil war.

Argued as by Republicans of what party advantage will be this abnegation of the spoils? We answer, it will save the suffrage of the colored Republicans by making it a subject of Democratic solicitude. It will elevate the influence of the business interests by withdrawing the needy desperation which now overawes those interests. Republican principles will be established and expand, when the storm of Democratic ambition shall have swept over the land and exhausted.

Our programme of pacification would therefore be as follows:

1. The Governor should at a proper time convene the Legislature and address them a request:

First—To enact such legislation as would make the offices annually elective.

Second—To make the measure of official compensation adequate to the personal service of the incumbent.

We have a few words to say on the principle of this advice. It complies with the doctrines of every republican from Hampden and Goffe to Thomas Jefferson. But its policy may be questioned. Look, then, at the history of the Republican party in Louisiana. The executive officers may have derived personal profit from the gift of this patronage. Has the Republican party received a corresponding advantage? The tax gatherers have been enriched. Has the Republican party thereby received the benefit of those gains? We have seen sheriffs, judges, mayors and other municipal officers sent into the parishes—we have seen the incumbents sheltering themselves in the parishes of New Orleans, and we have actually known Democratic committees visit the Governor to say what men they would allow to hold office under his commission. Even the Federal patronage has been of little value and has made a very inadequate return to the party for the personal gain and consideration which they may have reflected upon the incumbents. We make no personal intimations, but if any one can show where the executive or other incumbents in office have strengthened the power of the Republican party in Louisiana they can have the use of our columns to do so.

Such is our plan of pacification. It requires to the Republicans all the fruits of reconstruction. It discards a subject of strife in which they are and must continue the weaker party. It scuttles a ship which is no longer seaworthy and of which the Republicans can no longer retain command if it were. This insurance upon the principles and suffrage of the Republicans may be effected now. If the Democracy obtain control of the government it may never be guaranteed in future. The Republicans are injured to toil and can live without office. The Democracy has nothing and does nothing, and if they once get hold of the political leashes of office, the Republicans will be compelled to make brick without straw the term of their natural lives and that of their descendants after them.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

It will be a subject of general regret that those works of Federal appropriation which we were assured had been promised to Louisiana, should have failed of passage. The whole Pacific and Texas trade is whirled north by railroad, while the mammoth monopoly that contracted to protect our lands from overflow has thrown down its arms before the advancing river, and left its duties to "whom it may concern."

We believe Congressman Ellis was locked to for the fulfillment of Federal expectations. He had apparently devoted himself to the performance of this trust, and had abstained or had been restrained from uttering upon the floor of Congress those other violent political opinions which had given him a good deal of notoriety at home. With the loss of the appropriations he has no motive to reveal his sentiments, and with the probable defeat of Tilden his N. voters confers have no further interest in representing any violence of intention which the citizens of Louisiana may entertain. To this collection of names we add "those extraordinary proposals of Mr. Ellis" in

the last Democratic caucus. It was no more and no less than the Democratic House should employ "the bitter little that of life remains" to secure to his Democratic friends the possession of the governments of Carolina and Louisiana. The particular process recommended was the defeat of the army and navy appropriations. This proposition was a mere demonstration of party hatred. It is a very easy thing to say that appropriations shall be stopped, but when it is known that perhaps ninety cents on every dollar appropriated by Congress is handled or drawn through New York and other capital cities, while nothing comes to Southern cities, it can not be expected that Mr. Cox, of Ohio, should be as indifferent to the vote of money as Mr. Ellis, of New Orleans. An attempt to dissolve the Union by impairing the ability of the government to execute the law would have a larger effect than a man angry and disappointed would perceive. Banker Belmont, the Democratic leader in New York, would explain to his irascible friends that such a manifestation of sectional hostility tends to affect the value of American securities and currency at home and abroad. Even Mr. Tilden might assure his friend, Mr. Hewitt, that the interruption of productions and internal commerce by a sectional war might send railroad and other stocks up or down to the prejudice of holders and dealers.

Such would be the expressions of Democrats representing capital and industry, did they consider the proposal of Congressman Ellis anything more than letting off the surplus power by an ocean steamer just moored from a tedious and tempestuous voyage.

Tried by practical test, the proposal of Mr. Ellis was so futile of effect as to scarcely require a remonstrance or refutation. The law, which the Democracy has not attempted to repeal, authorizes the President to summon the militia of any State, and even to call upon such militia officers as may be in his opinion necessary to enforce the laws. This has been, as we understand from the public prints, provided for. The authorities of several principal States stand ready to comply with such emergency as may arise from the surrounding complications. Should Congressman Ellis, however, have succeeded in reducing the army and navy of the United States, by failing to provide the means necessary to maintain and move them, what would be the result? The great States which called out their militia and sent them equipped to the front may do the same again. Every State in the Union knows that any advances made in defense of the Union will be promptly reimbursed, and we may anticipate that the troops would be furnished the executive in this case as it has been done heretofore.

The abandonment of all hope that the Democratic Congress will give a dollar to our railroad or levee shows that Congressman Ellis has lost his temper. The expectation that rebellion will triumph through inability of the nation to suppress it shows how wrath will sometimes obscure reason. Notwithstanding the applause with which the proposal to cripple the government was received, the more cool and calculating Democracy of the North have not responded with their approval.

A CONSISTENT POLICY.

When it was reported by telegraph that Governor Kellogg had denounced the people of Louisiana as assassins there was considerable indignation manifested here in Democratic circles. The report was assumed to be true until contradicted by the Governor, who says he remarked that there were some such offenders among the people.

Without attempting to prove by the published testimony of witnesses whether the Governor was partly right or altogether wrong, we wish to call a Democratic witness to prove that there are persons here who are ever ready to incite to violence and threaten with lynch law those who do not agree with them politically, and that they are permitted to utter their sentiments publicly without rebuke from the party that is ever ready to find fault with the Republican who merely states a plain case.

The Times of the nineteenth, in a rather hazy, obscure article, intimates that there is something dreadful threatened as a result of the deliberations of the High Joint Commission—the inauguration of Hayes, perhaps, and the downfall of all the political factions, North and South, who built their hopes on cheating in all manner of ways at the ballot-boxes. The success of the Republican, and the disappointment of the Democratic party, are summed up as "threatened calamity," to avert which "it may be necessary to make an exhibition of force." This pretty strong sentence is immediately hedged in with: "The exhibition of force and its exercise are two very different things." Hence we understand the writer to mean that the armed warriors of the White League are to be called out again, but admonished at the same time not to hurt anybody. Of course, in that case the paper could not be held responsible for giving bad advice, since the distinction between the exhibition of force and its employment is clearly pointed out.

An article copied from the Washington Capitol, into the Democrat, is still more positive and to the point:

Notice is now served on the citizens of Louisiana and South Carolina that they must care for themselves. How soon lamp posts will bear fruit is for them to say. To the people of the North and West notice is given that all the toll to which they are subjected that bondholders and monopolists may gather, is repaid by no security for their rights, and that a shrinkage of value is now in order. If there is law for fraud there is reason for violence, and so that we make our last appeal.

This sounds as though it may have been written in anticipation of some great event which has since been postponed. The "citizens" of neither of the States named are in any sort of danger of invasion from a foreign foe or a hostile element of any kind whatever. There would, therefore, be no enemy to exterminate, unless, like rodents, they were to attack and devour each other. If they are to say when the lamp-posts are to bear fruit it will be also necessary to point out the kind of fruit. This can not be done without endangering the lives of the "citizens" of Louisiana or South Carolina, since there will be nobody else in either State to hang.

Here, then, we have a cool invitation to assassinate citizens of this State because, for reasons satisfactory to itself, the High Joint Commission appears to favor the election of Hayes over Tilden. Surely Governor Kellogg never said anything half so damaging to the good name of this State as the coarse bluff of the Times to exhibit force but not employ it, or the wicked suggestion of the other writer to hang citizens of South Carolina and Louisiana to lamp-posts in case Hayes is permitted to "ride in safety from the executive mansion to the Capitol to be inaugurated."

These suggestions, however, are the legitimate sequel to the policy of the Democratic party in the late canvass. Their chief reliance was upon intimidation produced by violence and fraud at the polls, and it is entirely consistent that everybody who stands in the way of the success of that policy should be threatened. The timid Conservative cries, "Show the stick and shake it at them, but don't use it." The more radical Last Ditcher is anxious for the "citizens" to give the signal for the lamp-posts to bear fruit.

Our public is in the fix of the French gentleman trusted by one physician for gastritis, and by another for cerebral fever. Our public interests may succumb, as did the unfortunate patient, to the dissensions of the political doctors.

All the organs of Democracy admit that the Democratic caucus has effected very little for reform. The Democrat has even made up its mind that Democratic incumbents may be compelled to accept for "a twelve months longer" the many "extravagant, useless and burdensome offices" which Radical misrule has cast upon them. The Times takes the same discouraging and dissolving view of legislative reform.

The Democrat, however, advances to the work and incidentally does justice to the Republican party. It says:

1. The rate of regular taxation in the State is not now oppressive.

2. And, indeed, high taxation for legitimate purposes is not necessarily fatal to public prosperity.

It then heretically declares that the citizens of New Orleans suffer from indirect taxation and affirms a truth which all who respect the people must recognize:

The evils which weigh heaviest upon this people, and without the destruction of which there can be no complete relief and no full and free revival of public prosperity, are the monopolies which have been organized and chartered by the Legislatures of the last eight years.

There then follows the familiar catalogue of monopolies with the several amounts which they annually exact from the people. It omits the indirect taxes of wharfage and public markets, as well as one to which we will subsequently advert.

Now, does it not occur to the Democrat that if the Legislature has had no time for reforming the alleged abuses, it should certainly not have found leisure for the indemnity of one monopoly, and making provision to create another? Yet the last Democratic Mayor, who defended the sovereignty of municipal corporations, and denied the power of the people to tax property, now in effect asserts the right of property to tax the people. He asks a charter for granting in monopoly the popular right to the use of public water!

At this point comes in the practice of the Picayune in stimulating the very excesses which the Democrat is seeking to reduce. It believes evidently in the congestive phlebotomy. It advocates the water monopoly, and asks that the press "will join us in making the undertaking acceptable to enterprising capitalists."

In assuming this championship the Picayune forgets some history, and mistakes some facts.

1. The Waterworks was held in monopoly for some twenty-five or thirty years. The public was discontented with its administration, and the works were left in a dilapidated condition.

2. The holders of the city bonds issued in payment for the Waterworks are not "the owners" of the Waterworks. The holders of these bonds are not to be preferred to other creditors by assigning them city property on satisfaction of their debt.

We have too often exposed the injustice of this grant to employ the present occasion to denounce it.

We ask public attention to two facts:

1. That while the Republican party has been charged with the sole responsibility for the stagnation of the city, it now appears to have been in part due to a system of indirect taxation by monopolies, exceeding in the annual aggregate the cost of administering the public government.

2. That while the Democratic party has no time to reform the alleged abuses of the government, it can find opportunity to indemnify one monopoly and incorporate another.

REDUCTION OF CRIME.

Under the doctrine avowed by the Democracy there is no moral wrong in soliciting the commission of crime and in profiting by its consummation. The evangelical clergy, who occupy themselves every Sabbath in hacking away at the theological heresies of each other, agree in affectionate unanimity in certifying to the perfect political peace prevailing within this State—a peace so obvious as to have been visible through the eye of faith to one of them from York Minister and another from the Palace of the Vatican. They will all probably agree in one other proposition. It is that the serpent was in some degree responsible for the temptation of Eve, and that Adam regarded the tempter as an

offender, when he made the defense, that Eve had tempted him. We will go further in behalf of these millennial divines and assert that neither of them would admit the devil to have been innocent when he led the Saviour to the top of the mountain and offered him the kingdoms of the earth to recognize him as the chief executive of the universe. In these great judgments Satan appeared in the character of modern Democracy. According to the doctrine of that party, the tempter might have got away with the whole garden of Eden, and received the homage of the Son of God not only with impunity but with superadded gratitude. We have had Democratic emissaries endeavoring to make a brokerage upon the vote of Louisiana. We have seen no word of Democratic censure for this crime. We have a Democrat high in the councils and consideration of his party avowing a willingness to buy the same vote if Republicans could be found base enough to sell it. Upon the same authority we have seen merchants charged with an offer to advance upon this corruption fund amounts which no political interest could probably justify, but for which average humanity would have asked an indemnity in cash, and the premium of an office. Yet neither in these cases, nor in any other, have we seen the parties proposing the infamous traffic condemned by the Democracy. Perhaps society had better be on its guard. Doctrines taught by political leaders as readily pass into the adoption of their followers as the clerk of a fraudulent bankrupt will swindle his employer. When a press teaches the repudiation of debt, the refusal to pay taxes or to obey a legal process, how long may it be before the private debtor applies the same reasoning to his own obligations? When those who solicit a sworn officer to surrender the rights intrusted to his care are visited with no loss of political confidence or social esteem, what censures may be in future apprehended from those who may attempt the commission of similar crime upon the peace and honor of society?

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Now, does it not occur to the Democrat that if the Legislature has had no time for reforming the alleged abuses, it should certainly not have found leisure for the indemnity of one monopoly, and making provision to create another? Yet the last Democratic Mayor, who defended the sovereignty of municipal corporations, and denied the power of the people to tax property, now in effect asserts the right of property to tax the people. He asks a charter for granting in monopoly the popular right to the use of public water!

and free from violence and intimidation the right reverend ambassador slipped his cable some night and came to anchor at the White House. He exhibited credentials and obtained an audience. He assured President Grant of the noble and respectable character of the Nicholls government, and besought to be recognized. He extolled White League method of creating stalling a government by a coup d'etat to think it far preferable to old fashioned machinery provided for by the constitution and the President listened, and treated him to some "splendid silence." His success in his does not seem to have been over yet, undismayed, he perseveres.

From Washington he has slipped his cable some night and came to anchor at the White House. He exhibited credentials and obtained an audience. He assured President Grant of the noble and respectable character