New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

Compromise, Not Surrender.

It should not be necessary to utter a word of warning against the literal acceptance of rumors in relation to Mr. Hayes' Southern policy as indicated more especially in the formation of his Cabinet. Not every one that professes to speak in his name is to be believed. Those who speak loudest happen to be inimical to his interests, and their declarations never too much of malignity and mischief to be entitled to attention. Mr. Hayes' character is the proper measure of the probability of many of the stories now in circulation respecting his intentions. He has kept his purposes closely to himself. He has not been mixed up with bargains and intrigue. He knows what is due to himself as well as to the office whose responsibilities will soon devolve upon him. Having stood aloof from the conflict during all its stages, he is not likely to compromise himself or embarrass his party by making or receiving overtures that would fetter him when he should be absolutely free. And what Mr. Hayes would not do directly, he can not be suspected of doing, or trying to do, through the intervention of others. Political human nature does not essentially differ from other human nature, and there is everywhere a disposition to shine in the reflected glory of "agent" or "confidential friend" of a President elect. We must see the credentials before admitting the genuineness of what purports to be delegated authority. And as these are not forthcoming, we receive with many reservations the current reports of negotiations alleged to be pending between prominent Southerners and persons supposed to be exponents of Mr. Hayes' views. As for the inventions of Mr. Hayes' enemies, they are too obviously designed to convey the impression that a corrupt bargain is in progress to be entertained for a moment.

The Democratic motive does not admit of misapprehension. Many of the Southern Representatives have incurred the hostility of the noisy section of their party by the earnest and vocal way of a peaceful adjustment of the presidential question. Some of the Northern Democrats have only lately discovered that resistance to the decisions of the commission is equivalent to anarchy. When the session opened, they were among the vehement supporters of extreme measures. Their conversion may be in part attributable to the discovery of the fact that the business men of the North are a unit against a policy whose effect would be to paralyze the great interests of the country. In a still larger degree it is due to the firm stand made by the influential Southerners against reckless partisanship that might end in revolution. Their preference for Mr. Tilden was honestly avowed, but they were not prepared to frustrate the election of Mr. Hayes by means which would entail strife and distress upon the country. This position they have steadily adhered to. We may object to their comments upon the action of the commission, but their loyal acceptance of its work entitles them to generous praise. If, as now seems probable, the efforts of the obstructives come to naught, the result will be in no slight degree attributable to the moderation and good sense of Southern members. The service they are rendering in this regard subjects them to the anger of the obstructives and their newspapers; and hence the innuendoes and sneers with which the latter are endeavoring to impair the influence of the Conservative members from the Southern States, and to associate them with the bargaining alleged to be carried on in behalf of Mr. Hayes.

After all, however, might not communications be opened between friends of the incoming President and representative Southerners who have sustained faithfully the prescribed method of perfecting his title? The proceeding is objectionable only on the supposition that some violation of principle occurs on the one side or the other. A covenant that the new administration shall abandon the Southern Republicans, leaving them to be dealt with by their opponents without hope of succor in any emergency that may arise, would be a base surrender, of which no one who knows anything about Mr. Hayes would believe him to be capable. On the other hand, an agreement on the part of prominent Southerners to sustain the administration without a distinct understanding of its policy, and, moreover, without a well considered adaptation of that policy to the circumstances of the South and a reorganization of its parties, would be too dishonorable to have any practical validity. It would be as dishonorable to those who exacted as to those who conceded such terms.

The question to be carefully considered is, whether the period has not arrived when an attempt may be honorably and usefully made to so reconstruct the Republican party in the Southern States as to bring into relations with it the more moderate and conservative whites. Every rational man deplores the existence of "the color line" in politics, and looks forward to the time when it shall be obliterated. Equally certain is it that every thoughtful Republican sees the necessity of bringing Southern whites into his party organization if it is to remain a force in the affairs of the South. The object, desirable as it undoubtedly is, can not be attained without effort and perhaps sacrifice. What must be insisted upon is, that the concessions which are manifestly inevitable shall be reciprocal. We have no right to ask that persons who last November voted for Mr. Tilden shall disband their convictions, destroy the source of their influence, and enter unconditionally into an alliance with Republicans. And unless they are unreasonable, the Southerners who seem disposed to rise above the dead level of the Democracy, and to contribute to a political reorganization in their respective States, will not expect the Republican party to repudiate all its work in the South, or to repudiate unconditionally the advantages it has gained. There is room for thoughtfulness on this subject, and there is need of it. In the outcome of the contest Mr. Hayes indicates, in general terms, the policy he desires to act upon in the administration of Southern affairs. It is, in brief, the blending of conciliation with justice—the eradication of the abuses which have grown out of reconstruction as managed by unworthy hands, and, at the same time, the maintenance of the cardinal ideas of right on which it rests. The course of influential Southerners at a critical time during this crisis justifies the hope that they are not unwilling to reconcile overtures in harmony with this policy. Is there any good reason why Republicans should shrink from the frank consideration of the conditions involved in an honorable compromise?—*New York Times.*

A Fifteen Ton Statesman.

A legal gentleman of Troy furnishes an extract from a Michigan friend of the discovery of the election of an actual in Ionia county, Michigan, of such immense proportions that the Cardiff giant of Onondaga county, in our own State, sinks into insignificance and paper in comparison. We append the description of the monster: The weight is fifteen hundred pounds each, the thirteen legs of which are as thick as the barrel of a cannon at one end, and two feet round at the other end. The feet are four feet from the base to the last, weighing twenty pounds. The first section of the head, four feet back of the skull, weighs twenty-five pounds. The hair on the head is two feet long, and the others in proportion. The eyes are as big as a man's head, and the nose extends from the eyes two feet and a half, and is two feet round at the end. The ears are four feet long and two feet wide. The mouth is two feet wide, and the lips are two feet long. The tongue is of the same size and shape of the human tongue, and is attached to the roof of the mouth, and is two feet long. The teeth are two inches long and one inch wide. The hair on the back is two feet long, and the hair on the tail is two feet long. The tail is four feet long, and the hair on it is two feet long. The hair on the legs is two feet long. The hair on the neck is two feet long. The hair on the ears is two feet long. The hair on the nose is two feet long. The hair on the eyes is two feet long. The hair on the mouth is two feet long. The hair on the tongue is two feet long. The hair on the teeth is two feet long. The hair on the tail