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## BY TELEGRAPH.

### BE PATIENT.

And Everything Will Come Out All Right in the End.

The Levee Bill to be Discussed Immediately.

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Be patient and do not doubt the future; the Nicholls government will surely come out all right. All our interests will be safeguarded. The Speaker has agreed to give us the floor for the levee bill at 5 o'clock. R. L. GIBSON.

### A STRANGE STORY.

Hayes Will Tender the Secretaryship of War to Gen. Joe Johnston.

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—I have the very best authority for stating that Mr. Hayes to-day decided to tender the Secretaryship of War to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. BUELL.

### NORTH LOUISIANA.

A Plea in Favor of Taking the St. Louis Hotel.

The People Have Perfect Confidence in Gov. Nicholls' Judgment.

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

SHREVEPORT, March 3.—The people of North Louisiana are anxiously expecting Gov. Nicholls to issue a proclamation ordering all legally elected officers in the State to take immediate possession of the offices.

Much anxiety is felt about the true policy to be pursued, as it is apprehended that if our government does not take possession of the St. Louis Hotel, sitting on the President's assurance of non-intervention, and that if Packard has a vestige of authority remaining when Hayes comes in he (Hayes) may recognize him. However, confidence is felt in the judgment of Gov. Nicholls and his advisers. B.

## THE HITCH.

How President Grant's Orders to Gen. Augur were Mysteriously Delayed.

How Gibson, Penn and Burke Bestirred Themselves in Our Behalf.

Kellogg's Boast that the Orders Had Not and Would Not Be Sent.

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The hitch in the President's orders to Gen. Augur yesterday is the theme of much comment here, and nobody seems to know how they were delayed. The President intended to have them sent about 2 o'clock p. m., but at 9 last night Kellogg boasted that they had not been sent and would not be, which caused Gibson, Penn and Burke, of the Louisiana Conservative Council, to bestir themselves. The President was advised of the detention of his orders, and immediately assured the gentlemen that they should be forwarded if he had to take them to the telegraph office himself. They were subsequently forwarded at a late hour. BUELL.

## BILLY PITT DEMORALIZED.

He Says the Damned Rebels Have Captured the Administration.

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Kellogg is now in a state of utter demoralization. He says that no decent Southern Republican had any show in Washington, and the d—d rebels had captured the administration. BUELL.

## THE NICHOLLS GOVERNMENT.

Now Grant Will Act Toward It.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The following telegram has just been sent to Gov. Nicholls:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1877.

To Gov. F. T. Nicholls:

The President says he sent a dispatch to Packard Thursday, notifying him that troops could no longer be employed to uphold either claimant and that he does not believe that Packard would attempt any offensive operations. The President sent the dispatch so that he, Packard, might have time to retire his pretensions if disposed.

The President says instructions have been issued which cancel all orders for the preservation of the status quo, and that neither you nor Packard are bound to observe it; that he means the people of Louisiana are as free in their affairs

from Federal interference as the people of Connecticut, and that there will be no disposition to interfere with them any more than with the people of New York. The President concurs with you that you immediately issue a proclamation urging protection, amnesty and peace.

Being asked if a posse executing process of Nicholls' courts would be interfered with by the military, he replied: No more than in any other State. Being asked if Nicholls' officers should take possession of the offices in the State without mob violence, would there be military interference, he replied: There would be none; that the military would be used as it had been once in New York, and would be in any of the States, to overcome a mob too formidable for the civil power or State authorities.

We have submitted the foregoing dispatch of yesterday to the President, who has revised it with his own hands, and authorizes us to state that in its present form it is perfectly correct.

E. A. BECKER,  
R. L. GIBSON,  
E. J. ELLIS,  
WM. M. LEVY,

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate has up the sundry civil appropriation bill, and many amendments reported by the committee on appropriation have been agreed to.

In the House Mr. Field's bill, allowing proceedings in the nature of quo warranto to try the title of a President and Vice President, was defeated, sixty-six to ninety-nine. A bill was passed by 118 to 38, removing all political disabilities.

### THE RETURNING BOARD.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The House resolution—that the investigation committee be discharged from further consideration of the matters committed to them, and that the persons held for contempt be discharged—was adopted. It is discretionary with the Speaker to certify the unanimous to the court.

The conference on the sundry civil appropriation failed.

Beckwith's Removal.—The removal of J. R. Beckwith, District Attorney for Louisiana, was an utter surprise to his friends here. The only solution offered is that he was relieved at his own instance.

Senator Alcorn.—WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Alcorn is strongly urged to succeed Chandler in the Interior Department.

The Crooked Whisky Men of Georgia to be Nolle Prosequi.—WASHINGTON, March 3.—It is understood that Senator Gordon has induced the President to have the District Attorney of the State of Georgia instructed to enter a nolle prosequi in many of the cases of parties arrested for the breach of the revenue laws in Georgia.

### THE NEW YORK SUN.

It is in Mourning for the Downfall of the Constitution.

New York, March 3.—The Sun creates a sensation. All the columns in mourning for the downfall of the constitution. It says: "These are days of humiliation and shame. A cheat sits in the seat of Washington. Let every upright citizen gird himself to redress the monstrous infamy. No truce with guilty conspirators. No rest or mercy for them till their political destruction is complete."

THE THUNDER—ITS VIEWS OF THE LATE ELECTION AND AMERICAN POLITICS.

LONDON, March 3.—The Times this morning presses the Democratic leaders for their moderation, and thinks their conduct will secure the entire sympathy of the law-abiding American people, who are well able to appreciate moderation and respect for constitutional restraints.

Among public men Mr. Hayes' election cannot excite genuine enthusiasm, except in those who regard politics as a gambling tricky game. It may be viewed with moderate satisfaction as an escape from the worse evils of a prolongation of the excitement or conflict of titles, but Mr. Hayes has not, unfortunately, the moral weight necessary to ballast a Republican administration.

Situated thus, as he must be, even with the best intentions, he will probably be unable to carry into effect many of the pledges of his letter to the Cincinnati convention. We trust our anticipations are wrong, and that Mr. Hayes may show unexpected force of character and conquer the sympathies of the nation by an honest, fearless reform policy.

### JOHN MARIBEL.

What Pomeroy's Democrat Says of Mrs. Deslandes' New Novel.

This is a really interesting story. It is quite lengthy, too, running through 412 pages. Its hero is a noble character, one that might serve as an example for any honorable young man ambitious to excel in his calling and be of service to mankind. The story deals largely with American life and foreign travel, and many chapters of it abound in scenes and incidents of absorbing interest. Occasions are appropriately called up for apt allusions to the rich and the poor, and the narrative lets in a great deal of light upon the condition and prevailing habits and sympathies of each. The thoughts that fill the mind of a traveler in a foreign land, the difficulties that he meets with in his struggles toward the goal of recognized success, the raptures that fill the soul on returning to native land after years of absence and thrilling adventures, with narrow escapes from death, are presented in becoming relations in this very interesting novel. John Maribel is a story of much merit, and is worthy of an honorable standing in contemporary literature.

He had been in the habit of making very frequent calls on a very agreeable lady of his acquaintance, and, on entering her parlor one evening, he said, "Well, Miss Sims, here I am again, you see, as regular as the fever and ague." "Oh, no," said she, very demurely, "that comes only every other day."

LEAD FERRY NO. 12.—We are indebted to Mr. Joseph Johnson for an invitation to attend the entertainment to be given on the Lead Ferry on Wed. Ferry No. 12, at St. Francis Hall, after the parade.

## SALVATION.

### Louisiana's Fate in the Hands of Gov. Nicholls.

Packard's Desperate Cry for Soldiers Has Fallen on Deaf Ears.

Mr. Hayes is Positively Pledged to a Policy of Non-Interference.

Poor Packard Will be Allowed to Play Governor in the St. Louis Hotel While His Private Purse Holds Out.

(Special to N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The President's orders to Gen. Augur leave the fate of Louisiana in the hands of her own people.

Mr. Hayes is thoroughly committed to the policy of non-interference, and is willing to entrust the rights of the colored people in the South to the generosity and intelligence of the whites.

Gov. Nicholls will not be embarrassed in his administration by further interference from Washington, but his policy toward Packard is a matter of solicitude with those Republicans to whose influence, more than to any other cause, the present condition of affairs is due. These gentlemen, of whom Charles Foster and Stanley Matthews are leading representatives, believe that the true policy of Gov. Nicholls will be to proclaim to the people of Louisiana that he proposes to protect the rights of all and conserve the interests of the State as a whole. To call upon the people to obey the laws, respect authority of his government and abstain from violence except in strict self-defense against usurpations or attempted usurpation at the hands of officials pretending to act under authority of the Packard government, and finally to let Packard barricade himself in the St. Louis Hotel and play his ridiculous farce as long as he can pay the bills out of his own pocket—in a word, not to attempt the destruction of Packard by assault, but to isolate his fraud from all sources of supply, and let it starve to death.

The legal recognition of Nicholls will come through the admission of the Senators bearing his credentials. The Senate will not demand that two Republicans be elected.

### LOUISIANA AND HAYES.

An Independent Republican's Views of the perplexing Problem.

Packard a Failure Anyhow.

(H. V. B. field in Cincinnati Commercial.)

The President-elect can prepare to have the Louisiana case on his hands for settlement. There are only ten days more of Grant, and he will make no decision as to these complicated questions in the brief time that remains. Day before yesterday he assured a delegation of Louisianians that he would do nothing further there than preserve the peace. Repeated efforts have been made by extreme Republicans to cause him to recognize Packard, but he stubbornly refuses.

This will throw a disagreeable burden upon Hayes to begin with. If he recognizes Packard, there will be four years of tumult in Louisiana, or the necessity for a military governor. If he recognizes Nicholls, he crushes the man who elected him to the presidency.

But I have the best Louisiana authority in Washington for saying that the people will not submit to Packard, whether he is recognized or not. There is a deep determination to either have Nicholls or a military government. Tolerate longer the robberies of Republican rule they will not. If Packard is set up and recognized by the Federal government he will be immediately overthrown, and again and again, as often as set up, which will end in a military government. That is what the people want, and will have, if they cannot have Nicholls.

These statements I have from the best authority, and if Hayes should attempt to recognize Packard you may put out storm signals. Republican rule has ended in Louisiana, and there will be no other alternative than to recognize the Nicholls government or prepare for a reign of the military.

This will, in all odds, be the most perplexing question that President Hayes will have to face in the inception of his administration. How he is to get over it in safety I do not see, nor have I met a man but who shakes his head gravely and expresses sympathy for the new President in the trying ordeal. His friends have urged and are urging Grant to settle the question one way or the other, as it arose under and belongs to his administration. But he will not. Having only ten days to remain, he prefers to let the knotty problem go over to the incoming President. It is not fair, but Hayes' friends are without a remedy. They dread for the question to be thrust upon him as soon as he takes his seat, but there is no help.

President Hayes will be informed very explicitly by the representatives of the Nicholls government that he must either recognize it or give them a military governor. Submit to a further continuance of the Kellogg dynasty they will not, no matter what happens. They imagine that their substance is being consumed and their children made beggars by the robberies of Radical rule, and they are determined to have no more of it. The matter will be

made very plain to the new President, and he will be forced to take an active step in one direction or the other.

I hope he will recognize Nicholls and end the mess. The Packard government will be utterly worthless, even if recognized, and unable to sustain itself half a mile from the Custom-House. It will be powerless to enforce law or command respect. What good end is to be accomplished by a continuance of the turmoil in that State? There are evils and wrongs upon both sides, but it seems to me that the main thing is to restore peace and a respect for law, and it is very plain that the Packard government fails, and will fail in these particulars. To be sure the recognition of Nicholls means the end of the Republican party in that State as at present constituted, but it had better end in peace than to end in blood, as it will if there is a further attempt to fasten it upon the people of that State. After they are convinced that it has brought them to the verge of bankruptcy, and with their determination to have no more of it, but rather military government, it is too late to spin fine theories about the right or wrong of the matter. They have it in their power to force a military government, and that is precisely what they will do if the attempt is made to set up Packard by federal power.

New Orleans and Louisiana have suffered immensely from the depreciation of property. Every locality has felt this, more or less, but in Louisiana they lay it all to the "Radical government." The depreciation has not been in New Orleans, but rather in the country, for instance, and owing to the cause, not political, but in the former city the attempt to make a property holder believe that his wares are not altogether owing to "Radical rule" is hopeless. The very bitter feeling against a longer continuance of so-called negro rule is not unnatural. You would have the same in Ohio if you had enough blacks to control, and they made such a woful mess of "government" as they have in Louisiana, running up taxation against the farmers of some twenty to twenty-two miles on the dollar. The negro is incompetent from nature and from habit to form or conduct decent government, or sustain it when assailed, and the recognition of that fact will help us out of a scrape.

Right here, in the District of Columbia, where the blacks are further along in the "science of government" than elsewhere, where they have had the benefit of brilliant examples, and abundance of freedom and public schools, the property owners prefer any sort of rule other than that of "universal suffrage." They tried it awhile, and don't want any more, thank you.

### THE TROOPS.

Just at this time the movements of the United States troops are noted with interest. A movement of the force out of the city has been expected, but expectations have not been realized, for the troops are still in their quarters, and yesterday the force was swelled by the arrival of two detachments of companies of cavalry, which were provided with quarters within the corporation limits.

The armament of the command stationed at the Orleans Hotel, in the rear of the St. Louis Hotel building, was strengthened yesterday by the addition of two twelve pound Napoleon guns and ammunition for them.

The reporter of the DEMOCRAT last night called at the residence of Gen. Augur, but failed to see him, the General being ill. He, however, succeeded in finding Major Russell, chief of staff, who stated that the detachments of cavalry consisted of not more than five or ten men, and that they were on a return trip from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to which place they had conveyed prisoners, and were bound for Fort Brown, Texas. He said further that there was no cavalry in this department, and that there had been no change in orders. He knew nothing about the two guns which were taken into the Orleans Hotel, he did not know that they had been brought in there, and if they had he did not know why, or by whose order.

### JENNY JUNE.

A Pale-Faced, Earnest, Nervous, Talented, Business-Like Woman.

(New York Letter.)

Mrs. Croly, the "Jonny June" of the newspapers, has had a series of Sunday evening receptions, which have brought together a great number of writers, artists and notable people. It would take too much of your valuable space to mention the names of the celebrities, and those who ought to be celebrities, who have attended them. And there will be something of regret when they end, next Sunday night. Mrs. Croly lives in a *bijou* of a house on Thirty-eighth street, which is neatly furnished, and so tastefully ornamented with pictures and articles of vertu that it would puzzle anyone to tell exactly what there is in it that produces such an agreeable impression of comfort and refinement. She entertains pleasantly and without ostentation—and seeing her there in her cozy home, certainly no one would suspect that she is perhaps the most active and hard-working literary woman in New York. She edits *Demorest's Monthly*, the last number of which has a capital article on "Our Boys" from her pen—writes for one of the city dailies, and is the New York correspondent of the *Baltimore American* and a California paper—contributes occasionally to magazines and furnishes the fashion correspondence for twenty-eight papers in the United States. Besides all this work, she is President of Sorosis, and one of the most active workers in it, and she probably did more than any other to plan and originate the Woman's Congress. She is a pale-faced, earnest, nervous woman, who looks business, and, though full of kindness, is altogether too active and seriously engaged to waste herself in the mere sentimentalities of sympathy.

Altogether a quite remarkable woman, with keen eye and a practiced judgment, and a hand that can turn almost equally well to anything, a tact for versatility, and one of our best living illustrations of what a woman can do and be in this overcrowded world.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

### A Retrospective View of the Campaign Which Excuses the Quartermaster.

And Lays the Blame at the Door of the General Commanding.

The Situation Taken In.

(Special Correspondent N. O. Democrat.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1877. This is not an auspicious time for letter writing. The mail, even the fast mail, is a thing of days, whereas the situation here is one of those things in which no fellow can find out what changes an hour may bring forth. So I shall not write with a view to the future, but in view of the past, which can't be changed. I wish it could be! I observe that the fashion just now is the inquiry WHO'S TO BLAME?

It is always the case, for that human nature crops out in politics, as in all other affairs of life, that the only safety for failure known to mankind is a convenient and broad-shouldered scapegoat. This balm for wounded feelings and this nepotism for disappointed aspirations most of our friends seem to find in poor Abraham Hewitt. I have examined the situation carefully; have prosecuted exhaustive research, and I can find nobody who seems to speak a kind word for Hewitt. Therefore I shall undertake to say a few feeble words, not perhaps in his behalf exactly, but collateral to it: I don't propose to interfere to ward off any of the kicks Hewitt is getting, but I shall feel put in my number now against the real elevations of some of those who are kicking him. While it seemed probable that Mr. Tilden would be declared elected, everybody was Hewitt's friend. When the Florida case was decided in favor of Hayes, half of Hewitt's "friends" deserted him and the other half began to move over on the other side of the way. The Louisiana decision reduced the number of Hewitt's friends to a ridiculous paucity of never-say-die believers in luck, Divine Providence, and Cronin's nose, who cling to Oregon as a mania hug a delusion. And now that Oregon has been counted for Hayes and the balance seems a mere string of empty forms, Hewitt finds himself WITHOUT ONE FRIEND.

He is therefore in a condition to receive the sympathy of the undersigned. But one thing is so delightful to me as to help a man who has no friends, and that one thing is to bounce some fellow who has lots of them.

I therefore rise to remark that I can call a long roll of fellows who have had just as much to do with reducing the Democratic party to its present state of abjectness as Hewitt has. The present mournful location of the seat of the Democratic pantaloons and the consequent sad fluttering of the Democratic flag of distress at half-mast is a catastrophe for which Hewitt should be made to bear his fair share of the responsibility, and no more. In order to fully understand the situation it is necessary to go back a few months. When my friend

Z. CHANDLER, assisted by the keen vision of Jay Gould, discovered that there were nineteen electoral votes which could be stolen, and then set about devising ways and means to steal them, Mr. Hewitt, as the official head of the Democratic organization, took certain steps to circumvent the program. These steps met the instant approbation of the Democracy. They were peaceful steps. The Democracy was for peace. Mr. Hewitt's policy correctly represented the purposes of the Democracy. So far, so good. It was then a matter of fact, and it is now a matter of history, that the Republican managers—those who were on the ground floor of things at least—never had the remotest notion of giving up power so long as they could hang on to it without

INSURING BODILY PAIN.

Takes them as they run, and the Radical managers are a set of men with whom no appeal has any cogency which is not addressed to their cowardice or their greed. The latter implied them to hang on to the power already within their grip. And no earthly power could have induced them to loosen that grip except that sort of power which comes ignominiously with the day after election. So was Hayes. So was everybody in the Republican house except the immediate managers, who were on the ground floor, and they were not fifty in number. Hayes never was let in on the ground floor. He is not the right sort of man to dwell comfortably in such an atmosphere. On the other hand, the Democracy was victorious the day after election. So was Mr. Tilden. So was Mr. Hewitt. So, in fact, was everybody in the Democratic synagogue.

FROM GROUND FLOOR TO COCK LOFT.

Now, at that very moment of which I speak, I was in New York, and happened to meet a Republican acquaintance at the Windsor Hotel. He was of those who were on the ground floor. And he offered me a bet which I did not take, simply because I had implicit faith in the check of the Radical managers on the one hand, and unbounded confidence in the capacity of the Democracy to surrender on the other hand. The Democracy have been in a chronic condition of surrender ever since Appomattox. And when they have not been in an active state of surrender they have rested in a passive attitude of apology for being in existence. Some red-mouthed Radical would get up and howl

"REBELLION!"

whereupon the whole Democratic party would set up a chorus of apology which made a deafening din, and the red-mouthed Radical would avail himself of the confusion to break into the Treasury.

The bet which my friend offered me was that Mr. Tilden never would be President. "Why," said he, "what do you take me for? It took four years of the d—d fighting the world ever saw to fix the Republican party firmly in power, and now if you imagine that we are going to retire because one day of mere voting has gone against you, you are a d—d fool!"

Now, when this conversation—or the substance of it—was reported to Mr. Tilden, that excellent old gentleman took off his hat and began to read the resolutions of '96, which he had posted on the inside thereof. What he should have read was

the purposes of the Republican managers, together with all the methods by which they proposed to accomplish them, were accurately ascertained and faithfully laid before Mr. Tilden. Say what you may of Mr. Hewitt's position as chairman of the committee, those who know the inside history of Democratic management—or mismanagement—know that Mr. Tilden was the pilot of the voyage.

### THE GUIDE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

And those who had access to him during those weeks when the opportunity waited to be seized, and when the time to strike lingered, knew that he was for peace, and that his counsels were the counsels of tranquility. Mr. Tilden knew that he was dealing with an enemy who knew his scruple and who cared very little what sort of methods were employed so that the finally was success. And he knew, too, that the only appeal which could be taken from the greed of his enemies with any possible show of securing a hearing was, as I have indicated, an appeal to their consciences. There has been no time between the 14th of November and the date of the first partisan decision of that perjured Eight, when a hundred words of the right ring from Mr. Tilden would not have called into being a power before the majesty of which the conspirators would have slunk away appalled and glad to escape with their precious necks unharmed. But Mr. Tilden did not look in the right direction when he was hunting for the conscience of the country. He listened to

THE VOICE OF CAPITAL

and called with the whine of Trade and Commerce. He took his cue from those who most closely surrounded him and listened to the voice of those interests with which his career had been identified. He took the voice of the metropolis for the public sentiment of the country. In his estimation, New York was the United States. Now, Paris may be France; but New York city, with its meretricious civilization, its pretensions enlightenment, its rotten morals, its debauched body and its beamed soul is not the American republic, nor yet is it the heart thereof. It is simply an ugly, sordid, repulsive and leprous fungus growth upon the body of the aforesaid. And if the bitter lesson we have just learned teaches the people to amputate this cancer from all influence in national politics forever, then it can be said that there is no great loss without some small gain.

I was sorry to see my friend Waterston turn in with the rest of the mob who stoned Stephen. Waterston knows better than that Hewitt is alone responsible for what error, and indecision, and hesitancy, and timidity, and cowardly, have done for the Democratic party. He knows well enough that when his bugle call rang out like Rhoderick Dhu's for the worth of an hundred thousand men, no pair of senile hands was lifted in higher honor than that soft pair which has been juggling with the fate of Democracy in

### CHANCEMERY PARK.

Waterston is not only a man of insights, but of some not inconsiderable development of moral will. So I say, it astounded me to see him turn upon poor Hewitt in the way he did, when I know that he knew if his gun had been sighted properly, his shot would have gone clear over Hewitt's head, and landed in the cavity of a mansion in that aristocratic square aforesaid. I am not unapprised of the consequences which must have followed for a brief season, at least, the adoption of the only policy by which the enemy could have been made to loosen his grip. Gold would have come up, and securities would have gone to the devil. Mr. Tilden thought he could at once preserve the rights of the people who elected him and keep the gold premium down.

It was the traditional attempt to serve

### GOD AND HAMBON.

with the proverbial result. Mr. Hewitt's bluffs, if he is to be blamed at all, lies in the fact that he was too faithful to his chief. And when you have said that you have had gone to the devil, my friend Waterston to temper his wind to the shorn lamb and also to elevate his gun so as to hit the real mark. And I object to this opening fire on the quartermaster when the commanding general is in such a rage. Mr. Tilden advised the State in spite of New York. He was to be named a New York nomination at St. Louis by the usual New York methods. Then he carried on a New York campaign all over the country, except in Indiana, where the boys fought it out in the usual Western fashion, and thus carried the State in spite of New York. The result was he was only on a tied four Northern States when he ought to have had seven. He gave the management of the Pacific slope to O'via. That was about the same as if he had employed Hon. Jefferson Davis to manage the eastern coast of the mountains, and was equivalent to giving California and Oregon to Hayes without a struggle.

### SO IT WENT.

And now Hewitt gets the kick. I protest. To conclude, you can't make a penny whistle out of a pig's tail. New York does not produce Democratic presidential timber. Van Buren was the author of the State in spite of New York. The New York plan is one of those plans which work well till people find out the secret of them. I was amused the other day at a stirring paragraph in the *St. Louis Times* as follows: "Mr. Samuel M. Tilden, President elect, the country wants to hear from you." Then I laid that paper down and picked up the *New York Sun*, which had this thrilling announcement:

Mr. Tilden, President elect, was out yesterday trying to make a beautiful mare recently purchased by him. He was very deeply injured in the splendid animal. He seemed disinclined to converse upon the topic of the pending difficulties.

I respectfully submit that the *St. Louis Times* has "heard from the mare is a good one. But I have never heard that Mr. Tilden was drilling her for such service as the country most require at this juncture. Her beautiful form will probably be seen at the head of a charge of Hottentots. No; but I hear the thing is to be settled by law! That we are to have quo warranto and

### OTHER LATIN THINGS!

Now, then, I have discovered that *quo warranto* and *de facto*, and *divulged*, and these other Latin institutions, are exactly in the Republican line of business. The Republicans have taken to the philosophy of Hobbes' law, and they have invented by designing men to defeat the ends of justice. But there is another version of Hobbes' which would be good philosophy for the Democrats: "War is the normal state of mankind."

Let us leave the history of the last six months summed up in a few sentences: The country by 300,000 popular and by 37 electoral majority called upon Samuel to be its President. Then Samuel, by hesitancy when he should have spoken, by indecision when he should have acted, and by pusillanimity when he should have struck, called upon Rutherford to take his place. Rutherford, being a good natured soul, accepts the pressing invitation. And now, confidentially, I should say that, after what we have seen of Samuel, I can't discover that we have lost much. After we shall have seen a little more of Rutherford I shall be prepared to tell you whether or not we have gained by the operation. But this much is clear: The Democratic party, as at present organized and constituted, lacks

THREE ESSENTIAL PREREQUISITES

to success in this country, where the national motto is "The Devil take the Hindmost," and those three lacking prerequisites are Blood in His Veins, Brains in His Head and Check on the side of His Face. I consider myself discharged from the Democratic party. If an unrefused discharge I shall forthwith proceed to drum myself out of the ranks of "The Disgraced Man's March." One of these days, when the Democratic party gets ready to meet the Grand old foe with the Force of the people, I shall be glad to see you in the ranks, in the rear rank, a high private as of

1877. A. D. BUELL.