LAFAYETTE COURIER.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 23, 1877.

VOL. XII.

With this number we enter upon vol. XII. We have been connected with the COURIER now nearly four years and are very little better off, financially, for the connection. Heretofore we have tried to work for the benefit of our patrons and the Democratic party, but hereafter, as long as we have control, we purpose trying to benefit ouselves a little as we go along. So those who are in arrears to us for two and three years subscription and advertising need not be surprised if they find their accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection. We need money as bad, and have as much use for it, as any one else. We have to pay cash down for every thing we receive and, therefore, cannot afford to do a credit business much longer. So once more we urge upon those who know themselves to be in arrears to us to come forward and settle up, either by note or cash.

Friends, if you desire to see the COURIER flourish like a green bay tree, you must help us in our efforts to battle for the good old principles of Democracy. We have not the time to canvass for subscribers, so you can materially benefit us by sending us new subscribers; and we promise that as soon as business will justify to employ able writers to conduct the editorial department of the COURIER; and to secure correspondents to "dish up" the local events in all parts of the county; but we cannot do all this without your aid and encouragement.

It shall be our endeavor to make the COURIER worthy the patronage of all. Try it for one year, and, at the end of that time, if you are not satisfied your money will be refunded, we will make a deduction when subscriptions are paid in advance.

IS HAYES TO BE COUNTED IN?

From present appearances it seems as if Hayes is to be counted in whether he is elected or not. The Republicans who are controlling the Presidential count have mapped out a programme whereby they can foist Hayes upon the people as President; and that programme is now being carried out to the very letter. As the count proceeds it is evident that the Republican party managers are determined not to let the Democrats have a show at a fair count. The Democratic wing of the tripartite court desired to produce evidence to prove that Louisiana had illegally been counted for Hayes, by a rascally returning board, and that fraud had been practiced to an alarming extent in that State; but the Republican majority decided not to accept any such evidence, at least not to allow the rascality of the party tools to be shown up. It is like settling the question by a game of euchre, and giving the Republicans both bowers and the ace. It seems now that all that is necessary is to play the game out and rake in the fat offices afterwards. The Democrats may block the game by allowing their opponents to play a "lone hand."

THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

The Republican Press, throughout the length and breadth of the land, have raised a terrible hue and cry over the cipher dispatches sent from Oregon to New York. Whenever a telegram was found that they could not make out, this sensation loving party laid it at the door of either Kelly or Grover. They supposed that these telegrams were bugaboos of extra large proportions that would, in some manner, bring the rascally doings of some of the tricky politicians to light. Senator Kelly made a short speech in the Senate on the 17th, in which he defended himself in a clear and forcible manner. He denied all connection to the authorship of these cipher dispatches, and his statements were received as true, and his brother Senators congratulated him in being able to honestly deny being the author of these telegrams. During his remarks he read the following telegram from Grover:

SALEM, Ogn., Feb. 16.

To Hon. James K. Kelly, Washington, D. C.: Deny that I sent any telegram to Tilden. I never sent a cipher in my life. L. F. Grover.

Grover also sent the following to the Associated Press Agent:

SALEM, Oregon, Feb. 17.

To Agent Associated Press: I desire to state through your columns that I have never sent to Gov. Tilden any telegram signed "Gabble" or "Governor," and I denounce all such pretended telegrams as base fabrications as far I am concerned. I have never used a cipher or fictitious signature in letter or dispatch in my life.

(Signed) L. F Grover

Now, you that have made such a mountain of a mole hill, will feel cheap, wont you? Try again, blasphemers.

THE NEW SENATE.

A full Senate consists of seventy-six members. The present Senate contains forty-six Republicans and twenty-nine Democrats, giving the former a majority of seventeen. One of the Louisiana seats has been unoccupied for four years.

The terms of twenty-six Senators regularly expire in March next. Seventeen of these are Republicans, and nine are Democrats. In addition to supplying their places, there was the chronic vacancy in Louisiana to be filled, Senators were to be elected for short terms in the room of Morrill of Maine, who went to the Treasury Department, and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, and Caperton of West Virginia, both of whom had died.

These elections have all been held with the following exceptions and qualifications: The Legislature of Kansas is still balloting, and is sure to elect a Republican; the rival Legislatures in South Carolina have each chosen a Senator; the rival Legislatures of Louisiana will probably elect two each, one for the long term and the other to fill the vacancy.

In these elections the Democrats have retained every seat which they hold in the present Senate, while, irrespective of the contested cases in South Carolina and Louisiana, they have gained five, and of course the Republicans have lost accordingly; as, for example, Frelinghuysen of New Jersey gives place to McPherson; Logan of Illinois is supplanted by Davis; Alcorn of Mississippi yields to Lamar; Clayton of Arkansas retires for Garland; and Hamilton of Texas goes out for Coke. There have been only seven re elections of old members, namely, Saulsbury of Delaware, Johnston of Virginia, Ransom of North Carolina, and Davis of West Virginia, all Democrats, and Anthony of Rhode Island, Ferry of Michigan, and Windom of Minnesota, all Republicans.

As thirty Senators have now been chosen for long terms and short terms, with only seven re elections, twenty-three new men will now take seats in the Senate. This is probably without a precedent in the history of that House.

Without including the three controverted seats in Louisiana and South Carolina, the Republicans will have thirty-nine members of the new Senate, and the Democrats will have thirty four. In this calculation we place Judge David Davis among the Democrats, to which he might object. But we also classify Judge Christiancy as a Republican, to which he might take exception. Probably each prefers to call himself an Independent. If the three disputed chairs should be ultimately assigned to the Democrats they would have thirty-seven members. This would leave the Republicans with a majority of only two.

In any event, Republican domination in the Senate will rest on a narrow basis. To claim even a slender majority, the Republicans must count Christiancy of Michigan, McMillan of Minnesota, and Booth of Califonia. Each was elected by a union of the Democrats with a few Republicans over the regular Republican candidates, one of whom was Zach Chandler. When chosen to the Senate, Christiancy and McMillan were Chief Justice of their State, and Booth was Governor of his. There is a dash of political independence in each of them. Christiancy has often voted with the Democrats on important questions. The other two have occasionally done so.

The new membership will improve the ability, tone and character of the Senate. Mr. Lamar of Mississippi will soon be found in the foremost of members. Mr. Hill of Georgia will filled a marked place. Mr. Beck of Kentucky has had a large experience in the House, and will occupy a respectable position in the Senate. Judge Davis of Illinois will carry with him from the bench into the new arena superior qualities as a jurist, and robust talents as a statesman. There will be an immense contrast between him and Logan.

So much for the South and West. In other sections of the country many of the changes are encouraging. Mr. McPherson will bring to the discharge of his new duties that valuable knowledge which springs from the successful management of extensive business enteprises. Mr. Hoar is a good exchange for his plodding predecessor, and even Mr. Blaine is in some respects an improvement on Lot Morrill.

Hipple-Mitchell and P. C. Sullivan for Hayes' Cabinet. Oh, my!

RASCALITY TO BE CONCEALED.

Astounding as the testimony in regard to the Returning Board of Louisiana must be to the general public, it is known that the bottom facts have not yet been reached, and will not be, for there is no doubt but that both parties have had a finger in this pie of coruption. If the whole truth should be revealed, then the country would see for the first time by what forms of villainy the people of that State have been plundered, outraged, and oppressed, and how the Administration has constantly employed force to uphold the infamies of the carpet-bag crew, in the interest of the Republican party. These villainies have been hunted down until tracked to some of both parties, who have a national reputation and here the investigation will cease. Those of minor importance who have taken a hand in this game of fraud will be exposed to the censure, and will be ridiculed by the honest people of the land.

By the light which is now shed upon the acts of Wells and his confederates, it is easy to understand why they never filled the vacancy of the fifth member in their Board, as the law requires. That place was kept open subject to negotiations for the sale, of which Maddox was the confidential agent. If the bargain had been concluded, the plan was to appoint the fifth man, and then by resignations to change the partisan complexion of the Board so as to insure a fair count, instead of the fraud which was finally perpetrated. Two years ago these same men, by a similar process, counted out a Conservative Legislature and State Treasurer. Their methods were well known then, and although two Republican committees condemned in the strongest terms the illegal and arbitrary means which were used, no step was taken to abolish or to restrict this Board. Mr. Wheeler's compromise restored certain members of the Legislature, who had been cheated out of their seats, and stopped at that point of half justice, because the Republican party would not go further. A Presidential election was coming on, and the services of Mr. Wells would be needed.

DOWN AND OUT.

Late advices from Charleston inform us that D. H. Chamberlain, the chief of the carpet baggers who have been engaged in plundering South Carolina the past eight years, is setting his house in order for a speedy departure from his present field of operations. If he does not hasten his preparations, and omit a formal leave-taking, it is possible that he will find impediments in the way of his proposed journey North, in the shape of processes from the courts of the State. It is well known that in the State Convention in which he received his last nomination for Governor, there was a fierce quarrel between Chamberlain and Elliott, the negro leader of the black wing of the Republican party in South Carolina. and that while this was raging, Elliott declared that he had it in his power to send the Governor to the penitentiary. Elliott was finally hushed, and in canvass that followed the two ran harmoniously together upon the same ticket. A letter from Chamberlain to his old friend and confederate, Parker, which has recently been printed in the Charleston News and Courier, is supposed to be one of the dangerous documents to which Elliott referred. It was written at the time that the State Financial Board, of which Chamberlain was the leading spirit, was engaged in its fraudulent issues of bonds, and shows that he was profiting personally by frauds. Several of Chamberlain's former intimates, with whom he has quarrelled at different times, have boasted that they had it in their power to ruin him, and it would not be surprising if he should yet end his Southern career in the penitentiary, through evidence supplied by his former companions in crime.

When Maddox told the story of Well's fruitless attempt to sell to democrats the decision of the Louisiana returning board, then Maddox was at once turned out of his office in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Up to that time Grant and Morrill and all the Republican officials had known him as a hightoned and trustworthy officer.

The public services of returning board Hayes are comprised in his allowing himself to be used as a figure-head candidate for the Presidency of Zach Chandler and the other representatives of Grantism.

THE FRAUDS ADMITTED.

It is an impressive fact that every one of the learned advocates who have addressed the Electoral Commission in Washington on the Republican side of the Florida case, have substantially admitted the Democrats allegation that the Hayes electors were declared to be appointed through fraudulent and false counting of the votes cast by the people. Not one of these gentlemen has stood up in his place and affirmed that the action of the State board of Canvassers was fair, honest, above board, and justified by facts. In this way they all admit that it was a dishonest, fraudulent, and cheating action. The only answer which these Reublican gentlemen undertake to set up is that the thing was done in accordance with forms of law, and that it must stand for that reason. The State being cheated out of its electorial vote through forms of law, and the people of the United States being cheated out of their Presidential election through forms of law, the cheat must stand, and we must submit to the inauguration of a President elected by fraud only.

The Editor-Congressman.

Speaking of the accomplished editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, just after he had made his debut in the House of Representatives, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times writes as follows:

It was an unusual sight to see this blonde bundle of nervous energy racing through newspapers and heaping up manuscript piles of private correspondence with a rush and a go unusual even in thorough-paced journalists. The old time occupant, Uncle Jimmy, used to spend his leisure hours in contemplating his cowskin boots, gently reposing upon the desk before him.

The neighbors about his seat welcome Watterson right cordially. When he left his desk he always had a crowd of Kentucky admirers at his heels, begging him, with tears in their eyes, to imbibe a little corn juice with them for sweet Kentucky's sake. If he had only accepted these kindly offers, he would have been drunk at 2 P. M., with a fit of tremens before dinner; but he gently escaped from his friends as he best could, and gave himself up to the delight of being one of those fellows that he has so often castigated with his brilliant pen. This was a point often made by members round about him. "Now that you will have to let up, you know," was often remarked to him by men who regarded this sally as the most imaginable wit.

While the Californians are forming leagues and petitioning Congress to hinder Chinese immigration, there are those in the South who, desirous of testing the advantage of cheap Chinese labor, are ardently hoping that the Mongolians may turn their steps thitherward. To be sure, experience of Louisiana planters with Chinamen in the cotton and cane fields has not been very satisfactory, and one of their notable traits is the rapidity with which they arrive at an appreciation of the current value of labor wherever they happen to find themselves; but the Charlston News and Courier sees a fine opening for this frugal and industrious race in the rice lands of South Carolina, than which there are none in the world more productive. These lands are malarious, and cannot be cultivated by white labor. The negroes who till those portions of the rice fields that are still under cultivation have proved troublesome; they have a way of stopping work at the most critical times in order to attend political meetings; and they are given to strikes, accompanied with unpleasant demonstrations by armed mobs. The Chinamen, while they are far more industrious than the negroes, are equally inured to a scorching climate, and are proof against malaria fever. It is not impossible that the Chinamen may yet contribute materially to the recuperation of the rice culture of South Carolina.

The wonder is, not that the people of Louisiana have sometimes rebelled against their corrupt goverment, but that they have borne so patiently the rule of the vilest set the fellows ever put over a people. Every American must blush, when he reads the exposures of the villainy of Wells and his fellow scoundrels, to think that this crew has lived only by the aid of the national Government, and that the aid has so long and presistently been given them.

Still the count goes on.

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