

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 26, 1873. Printers write "whip their children with comparing sticks."

Russia only owns 100 newspapers, while Germany claims 2300.

A life of the Kaiser is a novel thing in the hands of Miss Mulhbach.

A man is guarded in his conduct when he is taking two policemen home to their stations.

The last book of a diamond author is called "Never Again." It is said to be too good to be true.

Texas people never tell a stock thief what they are going to do with him; they always leave him in suspense.

"Lost Op" is a beautiful little tale of a dog, published by Dodd & Mead, of New York, for juveniles.

The poet who wrote "Love is an internal transport," is reminded that canal boats are for the same use.

The thing a young lady most easily forgets is how the looks—hence the habit of consulting mirrors.

Miss Hawthorne's new play, "The Mystery of No. 17," is not the mystery of Ann Eliza, Brigham Young's No. 17.

Ira Lewis freely confesses that she would not go out in a life-boat to save a New York reporter who tried to interview her.

A Western paper gives the remarkable information that "George N. Sanders was leading a very quiet life when he died."

An exchange says, "St. Paul wants more laboring men." That is the case everywhere. It is only the loafers of whom there is a surplus.

An editor is expected to be thankful for anything he can get. One out West gratefully expresses his thanks for a centipede sent him by mail.

A sensation publisher has offered Kate Stoddard \$200 for her life. She values it at a higher rate, although at present it is only a prison life.

Prince Mahmud Djeliddin, second son of the Sultan, a weather-stained old, salt-aged eleven years, has been made rear admiral of the Turkish navy.

An Indiana man ventilates in print the fact that he has lately seen "a snake in a pond that was over twenty feet long." Such a pond is too short to talk about.

It is reported that P. S. Gilmore will leave Boston and settle down in New York. The love of New Yorkers for good music knows no bounds, and they are always ready for one Gill-more.

A badgering lawyer asked a witness which side of the street he lived on. "On either side, sir," was the reply; "if you go one way, it's on the right side; if you go the other way, it's on the left."

The statement that the proprietor of a Massachusetts factory furnishes his girls with chewing gum is being extensively published as a funny thing. There can be no objection to the gum if the girls choose it.

The Vicksburg Times says that the man, Peter Kessler, who was recently lynched by a mob in Calhoun county, Missouri, for snuff stealing, had recently been pardoned out of the Mississippi penitentiary by Governor Powers.

Colonel E. E. Norton, who has been for some weeks absent in the North, called upon his last evening. He is here on a flying visit for the transaction of private business, and will return to the North in a few days.

In a region of the country where wells abound, a farmer had an occasion to lower an Irishman about forty feet into the bowels of the earth. When about half way down the cat became frightened, and shouted, "Let me up or I'll cut the rope."

The student editors of a small Western college paper having printed some remarks in ridicule of a woman lecturer, have been sued by her for \$30,000, which sum, remarks the Detroit Tribune, "is an easy thing to get out of almost any college paper."

Wear your learning, said Chesterfield, like your watch in a private pocket, and do not pull it out and strike, merely to show that you have one. If you are asked what it's time, it is, but do not proclaim it hourly, unless, like the watchman.

They are so particular about observing the strict letter of criminal law that a thief who had stolen a watch from a deaf man was discharged from custody because the loser being able neither to speak, hear, write, nor read, no formal complaint could be entered.

Some people are not endowed with the faculty of seeing a joke. Lord Morghue used to tell of a Scotch friend of his who, to the remark that some people could not feel a jest unless it was fired at them out of a cannon, replied, "Well, but how can you fire a jest out of a cannon, mon?"

The Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, is in favor of clergyman paying full price for railroad travel, clothes, books, newspapers, and other luxuries and necessities, in like manner with other men. His ground is that since ministers are paid no w-days as well according to their talents as any other class of men, it is time for them to discard the garb of mendicancy.

Captain W. T. Gregory, Nineteenth United States Infantry, having been detained in this city by sickness, left here for San Antonio, Texas, yesterday to meet the members of a commission on which he has been detailed, to select and appraise such lands in Texas as may be required by the government for the use of the United States for forts and military posts.

A board of engineers officers, to consist of Colonel James A. Simpson, Major Godfrey Weitzel, Major William E. Merrill, and Major Charles R. Sutor, has been appointed by the Secretary of War, to meet at St. Louis, on the second of September, to examine the construction of the St. Louis and Illinois bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, and report whether the bridge will prove a serious obstruction to the navigation of the river, and if so, in what manner its construction can be modified.

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE TO THE PEOPLE.

The New York Herald manifests as much perseverance and industry in collecting opinions and testimonials in favor of its pet hobby of Ciesarism as Doctor Brad-doth did some years ago in obtaining certificates to the efficacy of his celebrated pills. It is one of the singular inconsistencies of the world, that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

A number of politicians have been interviewed by cheery Bohemians, generally with one result. They are all opposed to a third term; they would regard Grant's reelection as an evidence of the tendency of the age to Ciesarism, but don't think it likely that the President is considering seriously of the matter one way or another. Nearly all the gentlemen whose views have been sought on this rather abstract question are known to have taken some part more or less active in the Cincinnati Convention and joined in the "inane cry" "anything to beat Grant" in 1872. When such choice samples of the "people" as McMaster, editor of the Freeman's Journal, ex-Senators Doolittle and Trumbull, Pillsbury, of Maine, Judge Stallo, of Cincinnati, Judge Robert Ould, Confederate commissioner of exchange, and men of their class generally, put their heads together to circumvent the "politicians" we may see there is something in it. At any rate, they have agreed upon one important point. Last year their treatment of the subject was general. Now they agree in prescribing a specific. In 1872 they thought "anything" would do the work for them. Now a long and a strong pull all together is to be made in the same direction with the grand panacea, "Ciesarism." This is the thing, the sovereign remedy that is to "beat Grant." Most of the crowd of retired politicians who are now engaged in manufacturing public opinion for the Herald's reporter, to gather up, know very well that there is no necessary connection between the establishment of imperialism in America and the election of Grant for a third term. But they use their patent invention as a bait. They print it in astonishing capital letters, and give out that it is convertible, in meaning to a third term; that one simply means the other. If they can prevail upon the people to accept this view of the case, they feel sure of success. They are aware that nothing save Ciesarism is more unpopular in the United States than imperialism; that it has no friends anywhere in this country, and that to charge it upon a man or a party and vilipend the charge will be equivalent to giving a bad name.

It is a very singular fact that nothing can be found to urge against President Grant except a proclamation that he intends to turn out badly. He has been prominently before the American people for more than eleven years. As the hero of Donelson, Belmont, Shiloh, the commander of the army of the United States, and as President, he has invariably performed well his part. He accepted the Presidency for a second term, but never sought it. His record is one of strict fidelity and singular efficiency. He has never yet made a serious mistake or met with a disaster. By perseverance he has overcome difficulties which the gentlemen who now compose the jury that is trying him proclaimed insurmountable. When his genius achieved successes which his present enemies lacked the patriotism to desire, they characterized it as good luck, which could not be depended upon. Now that he has been chosen in spite of their frantic efforts to beat him, it is found to be the work of the politicians, in spite of the wisdom of the people, who have been bound hand and foot by some invisible agency not named in any of the manifestoes. To prove that the "people" are determined to put an end to this business, such eminent old hacks as McMaster, Doolittle, Ould, Trumbull, Pillsbury, Pillsbury, and a score more of retired gentlemen are trotted out to give their views of "Ciesarism" and the election of Grant for a third term as connected therewith.

We have no possible objection to these discussions, nor can we deny to gentlemen who have been laid on the political shelf the privilege of speaking their minds freely. It is only proper, however, that we should inform our readers that it is not of the least importance what they think or say. They do not control public opinion, nor are their definitions of political terms of equal authority with oracles. Like our own local politicians, who pretend to "prefer martial law to being left out of office" for the sake of the Republicans, they would, perhaps, prefer imperialism to another four years of political privation. But such preferences, no matter how strongly expressed, nor how often reiterated, are not sufficient to bring about one or the other. When the people desire to change their form of government or their rulers they will know how to go about it. But they are not to be diverted from a settled purpose because ambitious politicians falsely tell them that it tends to Ciesarism.

SOVEREIGNTY EXTRA.

We have lately been complimented by the Bohemians of the New Orleans Herald with quite a shower of scurrility. The first provocation was based upon certain comments deemed appropriate to "the Pope and the Pretender." These were interpreted by these guardians of public morality to mean an attack upon religion. The second shower has been provoked by a series of writings in which we have shown that the dishonesty of public officers is no new thing in Louisiana. One special instance taken, was that depending upon tradition, but maintained by historical fact. It was alleged by the Republicans, on the authority stated, that two Senators of Louisiana had procured or permitted the passage of an act which confirmed a disputed land claim, to the prejudice and eviction of more than a hundred of their own constituents, settlers on the public land thereby confirmed; that an appeal on be-

THE FRAUDS PERMITTED BY CONGRESS.

It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

An act to provide for the location of certain confirmed private land claims in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes, passed June 2, 1868.

The first section recites and describes each separately and by name a number of land titles in the State of Missouri. The act confirms each of these titles. The second section enacts:

That the decisions in favor of land claimants made by P. Grimes, Joshua Lewis and Thomas B. Robertson, commissioners appointed to adjust private land claims in the eastern district of the Territory of Orleans, and confirmed by the House of Representatives, by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the fifth day of January, 1812, and which is [are] found in the American state papers, Public Lands (Dun Oren's edition), volume two, from page 224 to 287, inclusive, be and the same are hereby confirmed, saving and reserving, however, to all adverse claimants the right to assert the validity of their claims in a court of law; provided, however, that any claim so recommended for confirmation, but which may have been rejected, in whole or in part, by any subsequent board of commissioners, be and the same is hereby specially excepted from confirmation.

Subsequent sections provide for the registry of these titles and the issue of patents thereon.

Such was the draft section amended upon the act to provide for the location of certain confirmed private land claims in the State of Missouri, an amendment not based on memorial, not known to many who were called to vote on it; confirming in certain claimants title to valuable lands. This amendment is examined and vetoed for by one Louisiana Senator, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. Now if this were an unobjectionable title, why conceal it as above? Why not have called it by name, as in the Missouri confirmation? Those Senators from Louisiana were either grossly negligent or in corrupt complicity with the wrong.

But to the sequel: The public indignation at the outrage perpetrated on a hundred settlers seems to have culminated in convincing Congress of the fraud, for we find in the United States Statutes, Thirty-sixth Congress, first session, chapter 177, that it was on the twenty-first of June, 1860, enacted as follows:

That the second section of an act passed the second day of June, 1858, entitled an act to provide for the location of certain confirmed private land claims in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes, and all other parts of said act which relate to lands in Louisiana, and confirmed by said second section (so far as said lands are concerned) and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Congress hereby refuses to confirm to the claimants under the Homage grant, the claims embraced in certificates No. 125, to William Conway; No. 127, to Daniel Clark; and No. 128, to Donaldson & Scott.

Approved, March 31, 1860.

We ask if such a scathing rebuke was ever before administered to high and honorable representatives? A fraud committed on Congress, with their indorsement and sanction, openly expunged from the statute book before their eyes—perhaps in dead silence and with unbroken unanimity! And we are told that the frauds of interpolating bills, and clerk's office enactments, are of to-day. But the steady purpose of the Republicans to expose the domestic rascals seems to alarm the Slidell strikers, lest there should be some rip up that may bring them to the surface.

Speaking of the Homage claims, one volunteers to say, we infer from intimate knowledge:

Mr. Slidell had not a dollar's interest in his decision. If he had ever had any, it was long before he was here.

If tradition was mistaken in believing Slidell to be a co-partner in this notorious legislation, we will admit him to have sold out, as stated. It is not material to the matter. We are exposing the cognizance of two attorneys in the Senate. How or whether they got their pay is neither known nor cared. They sold their constituents, or permitted them to be sold, which was the same:

But the defense of Slidell proceeds:

The Plagenines frauds were never more serious in character than that of an increase by four or five hundred of the usual vote of a single parish, and on a careful investigation, it was shown that this increase involved in the main mere technical irregularities, committed during a time of high political excitement.

And so this was a trifling fraud in those days! But with this example, how reasonable! But with the improvement of the breech-loader ballot box, the patron saint of the Herald should wish "these fingers" have manipulated votes by the thousand, as John Slidell did by the hundred. The defender of the "domestic rascals" disputes "the wholesale robberies of the McDonough, Touro, Girod and Fink funds." This is easy enough to do, but we ask where is the money bequeathed by these benefactors?

We stated the other day "that the estate which at the death of Mr. McDonough amounted to \$3,000,000, and which should be worth \$9,000,000 to-day, is represented by \$23,000 in real estate and \$1674 44 in cash, according to the statement made to the City Council June 23, 1872." With respect to the other trust funds a similar, though not such an astounding waste, will be found to have been perpetrated. There should be some exception in regard to the Touro fund, but a comparison of the others at present with their original value and interest, will show great dilapidation.

We understand the wrath of Bohemia at such an audacious raid. They know themselves to have been knowing to the most signal evildoers of the past seven years. From the lease of the New Canal, to the levee and the Lake Borgne drainage acts, they never divulged a syllable about them. Well may these Bohemians quake. It has been the sole object of the Republicans to show that the public frauds complained of are not of to-day; that they could not have been turned out except by the complicity of the domestic rascals. This has been established beyond question.

THE FRAUDS PERMITTED BY CONGRESS.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

THE FRAUDS PERMITTED BY CONGRESS.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

The effect produced by Mr. McEnery's article is not by any means surprising. It is a singular fact that while professing to believe that the "people" are opposed to the politicians, and anxious only for information, as to what the former think about the matter, it confines its business of polling exclusively to the latter class.

</