

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 29, 1876. Next draws \$200 per week.

It is folly to think of getting even by giving odds.

Every lady should know the intention of a man's attention.

Visiting cards this season are as large as circumstances will allow.

Early plety is too often like early potatoes—not calculated to keep.

Die Lewis is getting more liberal in his views; he now takes his oat meal on fried oysters.

Sunset Cox has talked very little since they told him to sit down at the St. Louis convention.

A handkerchief flirtation is a very simple thing. It only requires two tools and two handkerchiefs.

Late tailoring notes say: "The business vest is out high and long." It can be easily pulled down.

The election will not be decided by Morrissey's pool room. The bluffer does not hold the right hand.

Fechter's daughter has appeared on the stage in Paris. That is better than to have Fechter over here.

Quincy, Illinois, is prospering. The Why mentions that a new desk has been placed in the police office.

Fall collars for gentlemen are worn high, turning down at the corners. There is nothing new in dog collars.

The man who asks you if you will give him fifteen cents asks an open question. You can see through it.

A company of silver miners operating in New Hampshire claim to have struck the real stuff near Newmarket.

Promenading on Canal street was very good yesterday, with a less number of boxes than usual in front of the stores.

Stanley, in the heart of Africa, could not remain in the heart of Miss Pike. His affianced has married another man.

Mr. Chanfrau and her company played at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on Thursday evening last, "Was she Right?"

The Pastime Social Club are making arrangements for a grand ball to be given at Grunwald Hall on the twenty-fifth of November.

Ingersoll says, with more truth and force than elegance: "The colored man raises everything that is raised in the South, except hell."

The New York Commercial Advertiser says, "Is registration from vacant lot proper?" We should say not, but there is lots of it done.

Murad, the ex-Sultan is sick with lymphanomania, which will leave him in an idiotic condition. His friends are not ex-Sultans over the prospect.

Signor Padilla, of Moscow, is to sing the title role in Ambrose Thomas' opera of "Hamlet." He ought to be able to Padilla canoe of his own.

Graduates from the Military Academy never feel so much like West Pointers as they do when their orders to join regiments point toward the West.

It is very comfortable for a Democrat to be registered under a false name at a place where he does not live. It sort of bothers the impudent deputy marshals.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Constantinople to assassinate the Grand Visier and Midhat Pasha. Some fellow tried to shoot Midhat with the Visier up.

The man who returned from the centennial without a medal is confident that he could have taken one if they had not been so carefully guarded by policemen.

Berry Mitchell, of St. Louis, is to play Claude Melnotte in Louisville. He is an indifferent amateur actor, and it is a Berry bad move to give an audience Mitchell.

Fronds is to lecture in Edinburgh on "The Uses of a Landed Gentry." If he should not prove the usefulness of the gentry he may be landed in a poorhouse.

Late smoking cars on the street railroads are a great comfort to men, but they are not so agreeable to ladies who are obliged to take them when returning from theatres.

The tobacco crop in Missouri this year has been the best ever cut and dried in that State. It would pay to name some backwoods town Havana, and work up the weed.

The editor of the Norristown Herald, who is something of a phrenologist, declares that the head of George Washington shows adhesiveness large. He has been examining postage stamps.

Parth Singh, an Indian Prince, is to visit the Prince of Wales in England. Wales is on good terms with the vocalists, and should get up a Singing Parth for the entertainment of the Indian.

An English baronet, for cause, struck his cook three blows, breaking her jaw and knocking out four teeth. The gentleman was fined \$125, and the woman will never brush against him again with a fish kettle.

Geologists have discovered fossil footprints in various parts of the country. The toes are all turned away from honest government, and the tracks are supposed to have been made by the feet of old Democrats.

Advertising the play of the "Two Orphans" through the medium of the courts at this late day is an exceedingly thin process. All companies and managers desiring to do so have played the piece until it is nearly played out.

A room on Common street, formerly occupied by a small tailor, is now used as a barber's shop, and over the door is left the sign, painted on brick, "Dyeing and scouring." The "dyeing" comes all right for the barber, but his customers look suspiciously at the "scouring."

NEW ORLEANS GIVEN AWAY BY THE DEMOCRAT.

Involved in a political conflict, which seems to have no end but the occupation of office, our citizens have not regarded the tremendous contest among the railroads connecting the cities of the Atlantic with the valley of the Mississippi. In this contest the Mississippi and its outlet has been lost sight of, and each contestant has relied upon crossing that almost obsolete way of Western commerce, in its pursuit of Western and Pacific trade. The REPUBLICAN has heretofore called attention to the fact that for four months past wheat and corn have been carried, all rail, from Chicago to New York, at seven and eight cents a bushel. This, we believe, is below even barge rates from St. Louis to New Orleans. Some of our friends have noticed this cheap rate; have regarded it as exceptional, and ruinous to the railroads themselves. That they are not likely to be exceptional will be shown below. That they are ruinous is by no means certain. A railroad equipped for service, is sustained by way freights and fares, through freights and fares, with express and postal service. As no local road runs up to its full capacity for transportation or travel, it adds little to the cost of work and maintenance to take on through business of either sort. Since the company must pay interest on its capital stock and other positive charges, all the extra service it can get out of the road without displacing its local and regular business is a clear gain which it can not refuse.

The New York Herald, however, treats the subject from the standpoint of experience. In the first place it rather contradicts those who claim that a change of political administration is necessary to settle the business status of the country: "We have watched with anxious interest for signs of a healthy revival of business, and shipping facilities, and, in the present prices, do, to the specie basis. The new activity of trade which has been in progress since the beginning of autumn, and which has inspired the commercial community with hope and confidence, encourages us to believe that the time has at length come when we may safely readjust the business of our establishment with reference to the future."

This, from a paper at present Democratic in its proclivities, is a significant contradiction of those who claim a depression of all business everywhere, only to be relieved by the election of a Democratic candidate.

The Herald gives New York an admonition equally applicable to New Orleans: "New York has relied upon her prestige and unequalled natural advantages alone. This was safe enough so long as our financial and shipping facilities commanded the traffic; but now rival ports have steamship lines connecting directly with their harbors; they are free from the onerous harbor expenses incurred here, and they possess superior terminal facilities for the cheap handling of produce."

There had been for some time past a concession of five cents a hundred in favor of rail lines to Boston and Philadelphia. In consequence these ports put on transatlantic steam lines and so diverted an immense amount—20,000,000 bushels of grain from New York. Grain is the basis staple of New York as it is of New Orleans, so that this diversion of grain carried with it an immense business in merchandise and travel. In this crisis—

Mr. Vanderbilt then saw that the prosperity of New York and of the New York Central Railroad were identical. He declared the time had come to discard mileage as an element of charge. The effect upon the trade and the volume of business by the New York Central to this port was instantaneous and immense. Mr. Vanderbilt assures us that he has paid his interest and dividends in the not so common, and from no other source whatever, and that he has no doubt of his ability to do so in the future.

Here, then, we have a declaration that New York must sustain these reduced rates to protect herself from the competition of rival cities—the assurance of the New York Central, that with its low grades and four tracks, it can and will sustain the competition; and then follows the assurance—

The New York Central can safely assume that our merchants will not submit to a return to the old system. New Orleans has thus the prospect of a railroad war at the East, upon which the comparative progress of the great Eastern Atlantic cities depends. These rivals among themselves are allies against New Orleans, for every pound of valley trade carried by either of them is taken from our merchants. In the political contest now waging the Democratic politicians and attorneys have deserted the West. They have turned their backs upon the candidate who could alone inaugurate a system of domestic and foreign commerce based upon the use of New Orleans and other Gulf ports. Cincinnati is just finishing at a cost of ten millions, a railroad which lets her manufactures into the Southern States. St. Louis and Chicago are both pledged to a commerce which will carry their produce to the markets of Brazil and Mexico. The election of Mr. Hayes will give the valley of the Mississippi and the lakes the control, for the first time in a quarter of a century, of the appointment of foreign ministers and consuls.

Mr. Tilden, on the other hand, is an attorney and expert who has made the Credit Mobilier, with the railroads between New York and the lakes and Mississippi, his specialty. He has gained a large fortune by this means, and is a large stock and bondholder in this system of railroads so antagonistic to New Orleans. The mouth of the Mississippi is the natural outlet for this trade of the whole valley. While New York has had four million dollars to open another channel to the sea, New Orleans is remitted to the enterprise of a private contractor to give her any adequate channel at all. Suppose a question of outlet, could Mr. Tilden be expected to manifest any very lively concern in a work which would impair the Western trade of New York? The commercial platform of St. Louis, and the original principles of the Democracy, deny the power of the Federal government to make railroads or levees. The resolutions of the Democratic Congress prohibit the appropriation of Federal money or credit in the present financial condition of the government. No

possible aid for New Orleans can be expected under Mr. Tilden's administration. New York has ample ways to the Pacific, to the valley of the Mississippi and the basin of the tropics. She has postal ocean service to Rio, to Panama, to Cuba, to Mexico. Why should New York wish anything more than to keep her great rival, New Orleans, down where she now is?

There was never a case in which it was so much to the interest of any public man to carry out his political principles for the maintenance of his local interests. Suppose a demand for steam postal service from New Orleans, equal to that awarded New York, would Mr. Tilden consent that the travel, mail or trade between the West and the Spanish American States should be conducted by way of New Orleans instead of by way of New York? Of course the Democratic attorneys who conduct this canvass care little for the commercial depression of New Orleans, provided the Customhouse and Postoffice survive, but what say the merchants who have held so many river conventions? What say the steamboat and barge interests? What the agents and owners of shipping in the coasting and foreign trade? Will they consent to this possible blockade of our outlet for want of Federal appropriations? Do they care nothing for the equal ocean postal service?

It will be, in our opinion, only necessary for any one who has an interest in the future prosperity of our city to read and reflect on the foregoing and the authorities to which it refers to become convinced that the Democratic party in advocating the city of New York against the valley of the Mississippi, with a candidate who can give no aid to the South, against one pledged to award equal facilities, are giving away New Orleans to the grasping rapacity of her great rival, New York.

DOING AND OVERDOING.

That men may have "too much of a good thing" has passed into a proverb. Too much wealth either brings distracting cares, or pampers and effeminates, while overmuch of indulgence, no matter in what direction, has ever a demoralizing and injurious effect. Throughout the whole history of mankind necessity has been the mother not only of invention, but of progress. He who needs nothing invents nothing and acquires nothing. Though all who strive may not thrive, yet without effort, and that spur to effort which comes of pressing needs, obstacles overcome have none of that significance they present to the man who through wily perseverance, and through difficulty triumphs.

To do, if with good intent, no matter how unskillful the performance, is better than the lethargy of indolence and the temptations it involves. But while there is a general recognition of the value of well-directed efforts, an idealistic sentimentality prevails on the subject which seems to demand that everything done shall be overdone. This is especially the case in matters of training and breeding. Race horses are bred and trained till they are utterly valueless for any other purpose than running races at a rapid rate. The thoroughbred is not only as delicate but almost as nervous as the lady who died of a rose in aromatic pain. The same is true of the thoroughbred grayhound; it acquires fleetness at the expense of physical energy and endurance, and will "run itself to death" on the slightest provocation. When the cattle breeder improves his cows as milkers until their udders are incapable of retaining the lactical fluid, and it pours forth in streams upon the pasture grounds, and an animal aimed at is overreached, and the object less thorough in her breeding would prove more valuable.

It is, therefore, clear that in our treatment of the lower animals there is a broad space between well-doing and overdoing. Nor is the distance less between results arising from useful and from excessive human training. For the common purposes of productive employment the trained athlete is less effective than the rustic boor. Trials of speed among boatmen, with the serviceable boats they employ in their vocation, may be attended by good results, but trials for championship in frail and practically worthless shells, which a wave could crush or a breath overturn, and that, too, by men trained for months for the special effort, must be set down in the class of profitless overdoings from any point of view that they can possibly be considered. The shell race boat is as far removed from the domain of real service as the delicate race horse is from the sphere of usefulness on the field or road, and any human training incompatible with the rounded fullness of a perfect manhood, should be condemned as inconsistent and extreme. That college ambition which seeks a robust education in a single department of physical effort, and destroys the health it would secure by the severe and unnatural exercise of a certain set of muscles, can not be defended on any principles of mental or physiological propriety. It is of a piece with the same insanity which makes base ball a profession instead of a recreation, and sends abroad its wandering nines to rave and madden through the land. If the physical energy employed in base operations with bat and ball during the past three years had been expended in useful and productive labors, the depressive results of the panic of 1873 would long since have disappeared, and a feeling of once more healthy and hopeful would now pervade society.

Though the tendency to rush into extremes may find in its first promptings some of the elements of an honorable ambition, yet in its ultimates it is darkened by hate, malice and all uncharitableness. The contests of rival crews in international boat races are scarcely less free from "fouls" than are those of trained bruisers in the roped arena. In both, efforts are made to secure unfair advantages, and the "honorable" onlookers, who have

money staked on the result, are by no means dissatisfied when such advantages tend to the increase of their store of filthy lucre. True, "the manly art" has its own peculiar demoralizations and surroundings, but the belt it devotes contend for has quite as high a value in the eyes of its admirers as the prize goblets and colors for which the knights of the feathered crest strain their trained muscles in the quest.

In fashionable circles, over-dressing is overdoing. The fine fabrics wasted in disfiguring that beauteous temple, the female form, by flounces, furrowels, panniers and other deceptive and disgusting works of fiction, would be sufficient, if the expenditures they involve were judiciously employed to feed the hungry and clothe the naked throughout the widest circles of civilization.

Does it add to a woman's dignity to sweep the sidewalks with extended trails of silk, satin or other equally expensive products of the loom? and does it make her virtue more pronounced when the cut and arrangement of her garments are addressed to the depraved and sensual, rather than to the wise and manly of the opposing sex? Purple and fine linen are good and useful in their way, and silks and satins also; but when used for street-sweeping or meretricious adornment, they are as much out of place as pictures of vulgarity would be in a sacred temple.

Then, in the political management of our parochial, State and national affairs, there is an immense amount of overdoing. Socrates held that political virtues could not be taught, but we do not remember that either he or any other philosopher ever made a similar assertion concerning political vice. Indeed, our political history is filled with instances in which the political demoralization of the masses, and the political triumph of unworthy men through unworthy means, afford conclusive proof of how easily political immorality may be fostered. Free suffrage requires none of the expensive machinery of clubs and caucuses, and true republicanism can find no effective sanction save in that unpurchased and unpurchasable consent which is the sole fountain of authority. To make the rewards of office so great as to encourage a corrupt ambition, and then to tax candidates for the chance afforded them of securing an election, furnish the sure means of sapping the foundations of our political virtue and of undermining our whole political system.

In these matters we should go back to the simplicity of the Fathers, and do away with the expensive and corrupting tomfoolery which, among all parties, constitute the most conspicuous features in political campaigns. If we act otherwise, we overdo, and that, to our own undoing. When the cry of reform is abroad we should see to it that those who set themselves up as reformers should begin at the beginning. The means being corrupt, the pretense of worthy ends may well be doubted. Let our patriots strive to wisely unlearn what through the wiles of party strategy has been learned amiss, and all will soon be well.

THE COMMOTION IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

The apparent determination on the part of the Republican Campaign Committee to institute inquiries in the alleged cases of fraudulent registration with a view to legal proceedings, has caused a most extraordinary flutter in the Democratic camp. This commotion is the more extraordinary and unaccountable from the fact that those who are the most excited about it are gentlemen who are believed to be properly registered and against whom no proceedings have been threatened. It is a well settled maxim that the only galled jade winces. Those whose withers are unwrung are neither touched nor affected. Yet it is too plain to admit of a doubt that this blow at fraud has filled the Democratic committee on registration with deep concern, created a stir in the newspapers, and convoked a convention of lawyers, who have resolved to undertake the defense, free of charge, we suppose, though the offer is not made in direct terms, of those arrested or who may be hereafter arrested on the charge of fraudulent registration. About thirty legal gentlemen of assorted degrees of ability and standing have thus enlisted in this cheap enterprise of advertising themselves, and it is given out that the list is still open for signatures. The singular part of this business is that there is little likelihood that there will be any clients to defend. If, in response to a mandate of the court, the suspected party comes before the commissioner and shows that he is properly registered, he will be set at liberty. If he can not be found, his name will be stricken from the list, and neither he nor anybody else will be permitted to vote on the papers which have been issued to him. And right here is where the shoe pinches. It is known that several thousand persons registered, such as sailors, laborers, and even tramps and vagabonds, besides reputable citizens, have either long since moved away, or died, or lost their registration papers. Many of these documents have been collected by Democratic agents, and are now ready for use at the next election. It is the old game which was successfully practiced in 1874, by means of which at least eight thousand fraudulent votes were cast in this parish. But the old trick will not succeed this year. The Republicans have conceived a plan to flank it, and as the schemers have no substitute, they are paralyzed with terror lest they shall be reduced to a level of an honest vote. They see the danger is imminent that they will be deprived of the luxury of voting on the papers of dead men and absentees, and are as desperate as cornered rats.

Instead of quietly preparing to prove that the suspicions of the Republicans are unfounded, so far as the general run of the suspected names are concerned, some three or four have been selected, and paraded as samples. Messrs. Maxwell and Waugh seem to have neglected

some formality in the matter of their papers; but no one supposes they have attempted any fraud, or are in danger of any personal inconvenience. In the same list, we note the name of Captain W. G. Hodges, who once lived in the thirteenth ward, but has moved away. He is one of the truest Republicans that ever voted a straight ticket, and yet he comes in with the other absentees. Perhaps the other "well known gentlemen" have moved into other wards, and do not wish to register. If so, that is their privilege, but the law imperatively requires that their names shall be erased from the old registry when they change their domicile. This is done to prevent cumulative voting. It is a wise law, and all good citizens cheerfully submit to what is law. But political ring men who have spent time and money in collecting old registration papers with a view to sending out their repeaters feel terribly outraged and aggrieved. The indignation is prompted by feelings of disappointment at being detected at a game which they were very silly to suppose could be played a second time.

Now, we can assure all properly registered persons that they have no reason to be alarmed. They are in no possible danger. There is, therefore, no occasion for unseemly agitation, and there will be no need for the services of volunteer lawyers unless there is an attempt to vote upon other people's tickets. In such a case there is likely to be a hubbub. A hubbub full of substitute papers have been made valueless by the vigilance of the Republican Campaign Committee, and all who wish to have a fair and free election, lawyers and all, ought to thank them for their good work. Any other course will convict a man on his own confession of being accessory to fraud. And unless we are greatly mistaken, certain managers of the Democratic campaign have already seriously compromised themselves by showing too great an interest in what could not in any manner have belonged to their honest business. This alacrity to shield suspected persons, without knowing whether they are guilty or not, has, to say the least of it, a very bad look.

THE PISTOL AND THE KNIFE.

According to the laws of honor the pistol was formerly held to be a gentleman's weapon, the knife an assassin's. But there are those who contend that the so-called laws of honor are not based on high morality or pure reason; that in their results they afford no assured remedy for wrongs or vindication of innocence. Whether these conclusions be correct or not, it is certain that at one time the duel was a recognized part of our Southern civilization, and as every man was his own interpreter of the laws in question he felt bound to be prepared on all occasions to avenge an insult and defend his honor to the death. The pistol, however, was occasionally found at fault, and particularly so before the march of modern improvements made it the repeater that it is. It sometimes missed fire, was sometimes too quick upon the trigger, and in the hands of the unskillful it not unfrequently invited disaster when it was expected to afford protection. For these considerations honorable men of the Bowie style supplemented it by the knife, and for the sound reason that it never missed fire and never required loading. Thus the knife was relieved from the bad repute it had acquired in foreign lands and took rank with the pistol as a recognized implement for the defense of innocence and honor.

It so happens, however, that among the idiosyncrasies of human nature the less honor a man has to defend the more noise he makes about it, and the more determined he is to defend all that he claims to the bitter end. To intimate to the veriest backguard in Louisiana that he is no gentleman constitutes such an assault on that backguard's honor that nothing but blood can wash it out. The spirit of vengeance is aroused at once into more than Hotspur heat, and the seriously injured backguard feels that he would be going injustice to himself by awaiting the tedious formalities of the code. He therefore takes the law into his own hands and kills the man who questions his supreme gentility and immaculate honor.

But there are men in this sugar-bowl State of ours so assured in convictions of their own honesty and honor that they carry no weapons for their defense. They are, however, the exception, not the rule. The custom is to carry a pistol or a knife, or both, and to use them on any provocation, more especially should such provocation be based on an unpleasant truth. When the parties involved are of the silk-stocking fraternity they sometimes stand upon their dignity, and while nursing their wrath for a few hours, arrange to kill each other according to the code. The matter then resolves itself into one of skill or chance, and, quite as often as otherwise, the insulted combatant stands up "like a little man" and is maimed or slain. It is clear that the result under such circumstances proves nothing and avenges nothing, for the wronged party is still further wronged, and the wrong-doer escapes unwhipped of justice, unless justice employs some means of punishment not apparent to the outward eye.

There has been some discussion of late concerning the propriety of using the phrase "he drew his pistol," or "his knife," in newspaper accounts of street, club or barroom quarrels. But the probabilities are that when a citizen draws a pistol or a knife from one of his pockets the weapon is actually his. Death dealing weapons are cash-commanding, and though the possessor be unable to pay his wash bill, his taxes or his board, it would be a deadly imputation on his honor to intimate that he obtained his pistol or his knife by indirection. It is, therefore, journalistically proper to say "he drew his pistol and slew the man who questioned his respectability," and if other communities, less advanced in the scale of chivalrous civilization, object to such

forms of speech, as indicating a depraved custom and a dangerous social condition, it is not likely they would change their opinion had the indefinite phrase been a thousand times repeated—"he drew a pistol," or "a knife," for such and such a purpose.

Though those other and less chivalrous communities may not come up to our standard of civilization, their opinions and even their prejudices are entitled to some respect, especially when they seriously affect our political and material well-being. We have all a common interest in building up a prosperity for our section, and if making walking arsenals of ourselves interferes with a consummation so devoutly to be wished, we should strive to be gentlemen without the aid of deadly weapons, and achieve prosperity through peaceful and generally reputable agencies.

If there be danger abroad it is braver to go unarmed than to have knives and pistols always at our fingers' ends; and if there be no danger, except such as we, through our own distempered violence create, we should abstain from carrying arms, for our safety and personal repute. There is no knowing how much of blood-letting a little quarrel may kindle, and how blind the justice of knife and pistol in the end may prove. The fair fame of Louisiana has suffered too much from the readiness with which private malice and political rancor find expression through the pistol's mouth and bowie's blade, to encourage their use in future. They should be buried with the Indian's hatchet and the thug's death device.

Even the direct cost involved in the carrying of concealed weapons, were the incidental consequences entirely overlooked, is a matter of serious moment to an impoverished community. Let us assume that in our city population of two hundred and twenty thousand, sixty thousand are in the habit of regularly carrying pistols or knives, as the case may be, for the purpose of shooting or carrying their fellow-beings whenever a sufficient provocation offers. Ten dollars is a moderate estimate of the annual cost and maintenance of such weapons for each bearer, as under the term maintenance we must include the lost wages, doctors' bills and legal expenses directly involved. Here there is an annual outlay of six hundred thousand dollars in a corporate community, one-half of the members of which are at their wits' end to provide for the commonest necessities of life.

It is clear, therefore, that pistols and knives are not paying institutions, in either a material or political point of view. They are an impediment to that prosperity which all reasonable men desire, and a hindrance to the public virtue which all should encourage. The aggressive engineers who use them are constantly hoisted on their own petards, and thus minister to their own misfortunes. It is high time that a wiser policy were adopted; that we should cultivate a species of honor less dangerous to the public peace, and less destructive of all our better interests as a people. We want an honor superior to fraud, violence and wrong—an honor which prompts its possessors to follow the teachings of the golden rule.

THE COLORED VOTE DECLINED.

The declaration of the Democracy that they are the best friends of the negro has received an unexpected but conclusive refutation within the last few days. A large number of citizens, white and colored, Democrats, Conservatives and Republicans, wearied with the strife that disgraced the city in the Democratic parish convention, stacked their arms and tendered a truce for the purpose of redeeming the city from the rapacity which threatens. This conglomerate association was willing to accept certain names on the Democratic ticket, comprising those of the Mayor and several Administrators. To the astonishment of all, the Democratic candidates thus tendered an almost unanimous support, without any conditions or consideration, refused to accept it. The mass of the Republicans, who had been brought with some difficulty to suspend their political apprehensions in view of the common good, were of color. Their respectful offer of suffrage was declined, and they were, in effect, informed that not only were the leaders of the Republican party excluded from the courtesies of the canvass, but that the support of the colored Republicans could not be accepted by any Democratic candidate. One such fact will contradict any amount of preaching. The colored Republicans may well see in what spirit their rights are to be regarded. If not allowed to vote for a Democratic candidate for the city administration, what chance have they to receive the humblest employment at the hands of the Democratic administration? If they have not the right to vote for whom they choose, what guarantee have they that a Democratic Legislature may not enforce the same restrictions upon them which are now driving colored men by thousands from Georgia and Alabama to lands in which the rights of law and of labor are respected? The Democratic candidates who have refused to permit colored or other Republicans to vote for them may plead the orders of the Democratic club government, at whose pleasure they have their being, but the world will not accept an apology so object. The Democracy have professed themselves the best friends of the colored race. They have refused to permit the colored people to vote for them. We are glad such a test of Democratic sincerity has been accidentally made, and we have no doubt that every colored voter will remember at the polls that he has been denied the right to vote for Democratic candidates, even where there was no opposition. You have heard the rattle; look out for the bite.

Tilden is losing strength in Brooklyn. He fell off from a horse there recently while attempting to review troops, with a single eye to business.

J. LEVOIS & JAMES... FANCY AND STAPLE... DRESS GOODS... DAMASKS AND FAILLES... DERBY ROBES... OVERTAKERS... THE GREAT SENSATION... DANZIGER'S... DAMAGED GOODS... CHOICE DRY GOODS... DANZIGER'S... GRAND OPENING... DRESS GOODS... WINTER DRESS GOODS... LADIES ARE INVITED TO... FALL AND WINTER... MRS. F. H. HARP... GRAND DISPLAY... MAX BEER & CO... NEW STORE...

J. LEVOIS & JAMES... FANCY AND STAPLE... DRESS GOODS... DAMASKS AND FAILLES... DERBY ROBES... OVERTAKERS... THE GREAT SENSATION... DANZIGER'S... DAMAGED GOODS... CHOICE DRY GOODS... DANZIGER'S... GRAND OPENING... DRESS GOODS... WINTER DRESS GOODS... LADIES ARE INVITED TO... FALL AND WINTER... MRS. F. H. HARP... GRAND DISPLAY... MAX BEER & CO... NEW STORE...