

New Orleans Republican OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 17, 1894.

All here are posted on night.

The coming man will get in on time.

Buildings riders must hold their horses.

Captain Boyton is estimating far over the sea.

The horn of the bull keeps going, without bias.

The young John Bulls of the new school play hockey.

Man fear justice when they advise resistance to law.

Salvini is married, and has retired from the stage.

Christmas is one of the better days coming.

A man can not be true to himself who is not true to others.

Killing the dog before he bites will prevent hydrophobia.

Blondes find tow cheaper than false hair, and tow will wash.

"A Midsummer Night's Dream" is not "As You Like It."

Fernando Wood, in a swallow-tail coat, has no terror for just men.

"Monkeys on sticks for children," are advertised as seasonal gifts.

It will soon be time not only to turn over a new leaf, but to get a new almanac.

Alas for fame. We may die of galloping consumption and request in pace.

Morrison appears to think it is sinful to win money by betting on elections.

It is not every Maud Miller that can make a judge, though she may judge a rake.

Henry Eds, the Communist, is to lecture in Baltimore; but the end is not yet.

Military men now believe that Cray Horse is a bigger man than old Sitting Bull.

Walt Whitman shudders at thoughts of cremation. He would burn with poetic fire.

A motion to lay on the table is always in order, especially if a man is waiting for his dinner.

A man can not be expected to live on salt mackerel and keep his temperance pledge.

When standing room is at a premium in theatres, poor people are obliged to sit down.

The royal Japs did not vote, and consequently the bamboo pole has not been heard from.

Headricks has taken a back seat, and says, "Let not my will be done, but thine, O, Tilden."

The action of the boss pool room man has shaken faith in the adage about honor among thieves.

William Black has a mixed title for his new novel, which is called "Green Pastures and Pleadings."

The "Minerva Waltz" is the latest composition of our talented townsman, Professor Augustus Davis.

Cronin would be just the man for starting a new world. He could meet himself and fill all vacancies.

Poor, stricken Florida only 1500 of her citizens could get into a hall to hear a band of negro minstrels.

Florida has its joys and sorrows, and public attention is divided between minstrels and mumps.

Mr. Morrison should not become too soon discouraged. Our Democrats may soon him up some better witnesses.

General Joseph E. Johnston is trying to get his political disabilities removed. Hope he is not going to join Cronin.

There are men who will copy the typographical errors of a paragraph, and then swear they wrote the item.

Charles O'Connor's blackguard letter proves that the wisest man may live long enough to make a fool of himself.

If electoral votes were railroads Tilden might capture one; but they are not, and there lies the Democratic trouble.

Dentists announce their willingness to draw a limited number of teeth from the awa of poor people, free of charge.

It is said billiard playing improves the mind. The question is to be determined when a man with a mind plays billiards.

It is easier for a man to go through a church fair without spending money than for a camel to go through the eye of a needle.

"You can't come in here, Mr. Tilden," said a circus man to a small boy who was trying to crawl under the canvas without an electoral door ticket.

Diphtheria has been added to the theories of New York—New Orleans Republican. Yes; by the Baptists, you know.—Graphic.

There is a sprinkling of sense in this.

Mr. Orton's action has saved the true indignation of Hewitt and Tilden's best dispatches, and Democrats have reason to thank him instead of abusing him.

F. W. Holmick, music publisher, of Cincinnati, sends us the "Lullaby Song," as composed and sung by Joe Emmet, comedian. The title page is illustrated with a lithograph portrait of Mr. Emmet.

By refusing to place on the roll the names of members holding certificates of election, the clerk is expected to secure a small Democratic majority in the House at the organization of the Forty-fifth Congress.

Self-interest greatly governs men of this age. A milkman has testified before the House committee that, according to his belief, if Tilden was made President his Democratic customers would pay him what they owe for milk. The poor man is hanging false hopes on his pump-handle. His theory is thinner than his lactiferous gland.

SHALL THERE BE WAR?

The argument—if so the mutual re-orientation of partisans may be called—is at an end. The absurdity of leaving the administration of this great country open to the intrigues of three or four hundred men called electors, has been shown in the collisions and contradictions of their acts. The position, plainly stated, is this: The Republican candidates for the Presidency has a majority of one electoral vote. The constitution provides that the President of the Senate shall receive the electoral vote. All reason and analogy goes to prove that, like the House Clerk acting as presiding officer of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate may—

Make a roll of the representative elect, and place thereon the names of those persons, and of such persons only whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the law of their States respectively, or the laws of the United States.

The Democratic party, on the other hand, relies upon resistance to such count and promulgation, and must resort, therefore, to measures revolutionary in their character. These measures will be either political or military. In the first place it is threatened that the House will stop all appropriations under the administration of President Hayes. The present House of Representatives, claiming a majority of about seventy Democrats, will give place at the inauguration of President Hayes to a House in which this Democratic majority will be reduced to some eight or ten, according to Democratic admission. According to Republican claims there will be, even after the election in New Hampshire, a Republican majority. The Democratic threat to obstruct the operations of the Federal government by refusing compliance with its financial obligations could in no event be successful. We may safely say that from eighty to ninety per cent of the money appropriations of the government pass in some way through the hands of the merchants and bankers of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore. An influence would be found strong enough to control a sufficient number of the refractory Democratic members to pass any and all bills in which those cities and States were interested. Should, however, the Democratic House resort to any such vindictive measures, the customs and internal revenues collectable by the officers of the United States would be adequate to maintain the administration of the government until such a sedition body would yield to the popular demand for the regular collection and disbursement of the Federal revenues. It should not be forgotten that there are several States sufficiently powerful in themselves to furnish the financial means of conducting the government. Some of those States, during the civil war, advanced millions for the organization and equipment of troops. They knew that this advance would be repaid them then, and they know that any advance for a similar purpose would be made good with the first defeat of the Democracy. The reader can judge as well as ourselves how far the embarrassments to trade and finance would reconcile these interests to the defeat of partisans who would prefer anarchy to loss of spoils. We may even suppose that those Democrats who are soliciting a national appropriation to keep the cash out of their sugar houses and saloons, or to secure some remnant of trade from Texas, would bear, with great equanimity, that any rash Democrat who had tried to stop the Federal machinery had been smashed up in its cog-wheels.

We will assume, therefore, that Washington City is too near Wall street to allow the stoppage of the Federal revenues or appropriations by the temporary and seditious opposition of an expiring faction in the House of Representatives. The programme of military resistance to the inauguration of President Hayes has been presented and considered in a Democratic convention in Indiana. We do not expect that the Democratic National Committee, so called, will like that of Hartford or Montgomery, recommend an organized resistance to or secession from the Union. It is merely proposed to hold a review of the military resources which the Democracy could command in the event of armed resistance to the will of the people. That this process of inquiry has been considered by the Southern Democracy is obvious from the response of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, and among smaller indications from the tone of a Last Ditch organ here. Mr. Hill has distinctly informed the Democracy of the North that if they propose to make a fight for the spoils of the States which they refused to make for the rights of the States they must begin the fight themselves. The Last Ditch organ evidently anticipates trouble. It says—

It is more than probable that within four months the long and expiring debate between the two parties dividing the strife of the country will be submitted to the arbitration of arms. In such case, however, the action of the South is to be made dependent upon that of the Northern Democracy: If General Grant marches his troops into the Hall of the Representatives; if Governor Harrison reinforces him with militia from Pennsylvania, and if other Radical Governors do likewise, we shall expect to see New York, New Jersey and Connecticut answering the summons of the House. But there must be an overt act of rebellion; nothing less.

If anybody expects to make capital out of a new rebellion in Dixie, he might as well abandon the hope. Our people are not the hot-blooded, hair-brained enthusiasts they have been represented to be. But if these three Democratic States should—

On the other hand, prefer a dangerous contest to a disgraceful submission, we think we can promise that the South will not prove recreant to its record, but that, in behalf of the constitution and all the rights which the blood of its ancestors has sanctified, it will be found, as ever, ready to perish for liberty.

The question of peace or war, then, rests upon the decision of the New England Democracy whether they will begin it or not. We experience relief from this precise statement of affairs. The Republican has heretofore explained the comparative military force of the two parties.

We apprehend that when the New England Democracy comes to inspect the situation they may even doubt the probability that the solid South, including some five million colored people, will go into rebellion at all. Nor will the guarantee and endorsement of a journal which, when Southern rights were in more danger than at present made no such heroic sacrifices as it now intimates may become necessary "to preserve the constitution and all the rights," etc., now imperiled, strengthen their confidence.

From all of which we are inclined to hope there will be no war.

THEN AND NOW.

Recently glanced at the peculiar position occupied by New Orleans thirty years ago and the changes wrought by three decades in her social, political and commercial status. The subject was, however, too large to be disposed of in a single article, hence we turn to it again. Old citizens who watched the progress of these years must have witnessed changes as novel in their realities as any fiction ever conjured up by a creative imagination. The serious and the severe, the tragic and the tender, the sublime and the ridiculous, by turns asserted that dramatic force which makes truth stranger than fiction, and challenged the recognition of historic pens by their direct bearings on events of national or general concern.

Winter in New Orleans thirty years ago was a season of high revel. The retail shops were ablaze with all that is expensive in the way of human adornment; the hotels were crowded with the families of wealthy planters, who came hither to indulge in the luxuries of city life, and all kinds of amusement were furnished with a lavish liberality which found no parallel in other American cities. When professional services were required by the planters there were no chaffers as to price. Everything was conducted on a scale of regal splendor. To doctors and lawyers five hundred dollar fees were more plentiful than five dollar fees are now. Cheapness was offensive to the nabobs of the period, and they generally found their weakness in this regard effectually met by extravagant demands. Even in purely commercial transactions with the great West, or with cities beyond the sea, our port, fortalice and other charges were regulated by that system of extravagance which always had implanted in the minds of the master race, and which gave to the slightest service performed by a white man a value a hundred fold greater than the negro's severest drudgery could command. Thus, through our peculiar institution the laws of political and commercial economy were completely overturned and we were placed in an attitude of defiance alike to the moral and material demands of an advancing civilization.

The negro, whose involuntary service was at all times subject to his master's call, furnished not only the labor by which the planter's crops were made, but stood as an equivalent to the planter of so much banking capital. His relation to the lands increased their value also, but the prosperity which the toil of his hands and the sweat of his brow secured was his master's, not his own. This being the case, the master could at all times command the means of ministering to his own luxurious tastes, while he left the management of his plantation and working chattels to the tender mercies of an overseer. The trust thus involved was frequently abused in the most outrageous manner. While the planter was abroad, spending his substance in riotous living, the overseer played the part of a petty tyrant at home, his interest in the crop ministering to his avarice, while his depravity ran riot at its own wild will.

Such were the conditions under which the policy of New Orleans as a commercial city was framed; such were the influences and surroundings which, thirty years ago, made her gay, reckless and prosperous city she then was. Those who at that time had arrived at man's estate and served the changes which have since occurred, have been part and parcel of an experience such as no city in this country can ever in aftertimes present. It was theirs to witness the triumphant return of the American conquerors of Mexico; to share in the excitements resulting from the discovery of gold in California, and the profitable commerce thereupon inaugurated; to bluster over the Kansas troubles, stern forerunner of an impending conflict on a far larger scale; to observe, if not participate in, the filibustering expeditions by which Yucatan, Nicaragua and Cuba have been threatened, to watch the growth of Know-Nothingism, which, through long violence, revolutionized our local politics; divided our city into armed camps, and tore up our streets pavements for barricades. These events—mere memories now—loomed up at the time of their occurrence into high significance, and commanded a local attention which was all-absorbing. But such passing incidents in our local history were dwarfed by those which followed. By the enthusiastic election of Lincoln against the vote of a "solid South," the Southern heart was fired with the madness which precedes destruction. From South Carolina the spirit of insurrection spread, until New Orleans became the centre of a secession excitement as reckless as it was revolutionary. Fair enthusiasts, by thousands, went as missionaries of vengeance among the sterner vessels of their race, not for ill they endured, but for those they anticipated. The hated abolitionist was the theme of an invective as bitter as it was boundless, and the brave were led to infer that their bravery would be questioned unless they proved it by buckling on the cuirass of secession and the sword of revolution.

With such coloration from months so fair, added to the fiery eloquence of Hotspur orators whose breath was sulphurous with the smoke of imaginary battles, it is

by no means marvelous that the secessionists, before they knew what they were about, stood shoulder to shoulder beneath the new banner of the Southern Confederacy, and waded, breast deep, into the red sea of revolution. From this city more than twenty thousand men were sent forth in all the pomp and splendor of martial bravery to do or die for a cause they believed to be worthy, but which was condemned by the moral sentiment of the great world without. Thus the pride, strength, wealth and physical energy of New Orleans were enlisted in an undertaking which had behind it few of the essentials of success; and when the star of secession ultimately paled, died and disappeared, the city had to mourn her wasted wealth, her returning hosts, and was called upon to arise for a new departure from the very ashes of defeat. How bitter the cup, how sad the humiliation, how dire the distress which pervaded a large portion of the community, few can tell. We, at least, know that the wealthy of ante bellum days are the poor of to-day, and that those who failed to bleed and die for "the lost cause" have ever since been waging a most hopeless warfare against the inevitable. But time, which rights all wrong, and corrects all abuses, will be better to New Orleans than her own sons have been. Three decades hence her late misfortune will be forgotten, and she will have realized the most sanguine anticipations ever entertained on her behalf. So mote it be!

"AS UNSCRUPULOUS AS HELL IN POLITICS."

Such is the incredible avowal of a politician as sworn to by a State officer. The avowal and affiant in this case seems to be a person of some consequence—at least in his own opinion—since he speaks of himself in the third person, as did Caesar in his Commentaries. Perhaps he may be a plantation potentate, or of much authority at some steamboat landing. Of the person alleged to have made the declaration which heads this notice, we know nothing. We do not even know that he has made the astounding declaration quoted. It is a subject of regret that the sentiment is not original. It was founded by the Democracy of New York in the days when the spoils were declared the property of the victor. It was imported into Louisiana by a New Yorker fresh from the counsels of Van Buren and Swartwout. It has long since spread from Tammany to Plaquemine, in which parish the Democracy once defeated the Whigs by shipping boat loads of vagabonds and shoulder biters to the polls. We had hoped this imported doctrine would have never been attempted or avowed again.

What is politics? Under other forms of government politics consist in the personal orders of a monarch; in the intrigues of priests or courtiers; in the secret conspiracies and open pronouncements of ambitious and unscrupulous chieftains. Under our form of government politics consist in a fair and free choice of their representatives by the people. The political philosophers of the French revolution took a sound distinction between the obligations of a republican people to comply with their own obligations, and the right of a people not party to a government to change that government by popular revolution. It follows, therefore, a subject held to obey a government to whose authority he is no party of his own will, may be as "unscrupulous" of means to overthrow the government as a prisoner might be to escape from his dungeon. Had the Roman republic preserved its existence, the killing of Julius Caesar would have been murder. With the successful usurpation of Caesar the government was changed. There were no remedies by which the people were bound to seek redress. Caesar repealed the republican obligations of Brutus, and the deed that would once have been stigmatized as assassination has come down as an act of desperate but justifiable patriotism.

It will be seen, therefore, by those who comprehend the nature of our republic, that its citizens are honorably restricted by such means of reforming or changing the government of their own choice as their own voluntary and honorable engagement has bound them to abide by. If one man may be as "unscrupulous as hell" in carrying a precinct, other men may exercise the same infernal discretion in carrying a State. With the doctrine that an object, assumed to be good by those who seek to profit by its attainment, will justify any means to effect it, there is really no more bound or boundary to the means proper for employment than have in past centuries received the sanction of religious and political authority. The repeal of the guarantees of Nantes, the massacre of St. Bartholomew, were regarded as "unscrupulous as hell in politics" in the belief of those who suffered from their treachery. The repeal of monarchy, aristocracy and hierarchy in England and France were no doubt regarded as "unscrupulous as hell" by those who lost power and prerogative by those acts, in our opinion alike lawful and indispensable.

Passionate partisans do not reason far enough or clearly enough to perceive the consequence of their own doctrine turned against them? Suppose a fanatical Communist, believing that "property was robbery," and claiming the exclusive right in the soil to those whose labor tilled the soil, could have in the parish of Plaquemine the right to execute his own doctrine? How many barrels of rice or hogheads of sugar would be shipped in the name and to the credit of the grower? Under what law would the armed laborer be dispossessed of the arpent he might call his own? The astounded and outraged owner would denounce the fanatical Communist as "unscrupulous as hell" in holding on to that which the proprietor correctly, under the guarantee of law, regarded as his own. He would be, undoubtedly, welcome to his opinion, but the fanatical Communist

would hold on to the land and the proceeds of his own labor. Politics everywhere mean the rules by which a people may maintain the form of government which they prefer. With us that form of government has provided for leaving to the law the decision of disputed rights. Repeat this law—leave to force, cunning, violence, or the unscrupulous employment of means to promote personal or party interest—and we dissolve the bonds of society. We moreover raise the blockade which has protected property and persons. We grant letters of marque and reprisal to all who may desire to prey upon the substance of others. In this condition of social and political piracy, the hard-earned titles of the proprietor, the compensated toil of the laborer, would be seized and swept away. These monuments overturned or disregarded, the products of the soil would be harvested by the robber. The possession of the property would be confiscated to the use of the stronger. We are now living under protection of a great moral law. It is the law. Once established the doctrine that the law may be repealed by means as "unscrupulous as hell in politics," and neither the rights of person nor property will exist. They will be swept away by the insidious and corroding doctrine which we have considered.

HAVE WE A NATIONAL RELIGION?

On Thursday, November 30, the national Thanksgiving day, on the Centennial Exhibition ground at Philadelphia, was unveiled the statue emblematic of religious liberty, erected under the auspices of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, as a gift to the nation. On the same day in the city of New York, a Christian minister, the Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, preached a sermon upon the subject of "A Christian Republic," claiming ours to be such "in the design of its founders, in the opinion of the wisest exponents of our national law, and as a recognized fact in our national history." Which was right? Is this a "Christian republic," properly so called, or is it a free government, utterly disconnected with any special form of religion? The constitution expressly provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Under this wise provision, churches of various denominations have sprung up all over the country, supported by the voluntary contributions of the people, church members and others not connected with any church. Baptists of seven different kinds, Congregationalists of two kinds, Episcopalians, Friends, Jews, Lutherans, Methodists of four kinds, Mormons, Presbyterians of five kinds, Roman Catholics, Swedenborgians, Unitarians and Universalists—all live and thrive under it, building churches and supporting ministers to maintain their separate views; and though the over-zealous among them may occasionally denounce each other, yet, thanks to the constitutional provision above quoted, no one of them has as yet been able officially to monopolize the keys of heaven or to send members of other sects to hell!

Foremost among these denominations in point of numbers stands the Roman Catholic, comprising within its pale more members than the Baptist and Methodist, the next in point of numbers, taken together. And yet the Rev. Mr. Chapman excludes the Roman Catholic Christians altogether from his "Christian Republic," counting them neither Christian nor republican, but on the contrary, antagonistic to both Christianity and republicanism, and a dangerous element in the commonwealth. Of course, he must likewise exclude Jews, Mormons, and the numerous followers of Confucius lately added to our population, as none of these classes can help to form a Christian republic. Narrowed down to its extreme limits, the theory of Mr. Chapman would, we imagine, exclude likewise that large and daily increasing class calling themselves Liberal Christians, and, of course, all mere theists. Thus we should have as a basis for our Christian republic that form of Christianity which answers the prefix "Evangelical," but which is known by those outside of its limits as Puritanism.

The statue to religious liberty presented to the nation by the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith was a substantial tribute to the genius of this country, which, while sincerely religious, is essentially unsectarian; and just here it is well to note the mistake of the reverend gentleman who would establish anew the foundations of our republic. That mistake consists in setting up the narrow form of Christianity which he professes for the broad principles of pure religion which may exist under any form of religion, or under no form. That the principles of pure religion, namely—justice, honesty and faith in God—should pervade the laws and policies of this land, as well as those of every other, no one, we presume, will deny; but the only way in which this most legitimate union of Church and State can be brought about in any land is through the individual characters of its citizens. What profit, for instance, would it be, supposing a party should arise sufficiently powerful to carry the often-proposed amendment to the constitution by which the name of God and Jesus should be introduced into the preamble of that instrument? It would only furnish another clause to dispute about, introduce theological bitterness as an additional source of dissension among us, and thus defeat the intentions of the fathers of our country. Truth, scientific, religious or moral, can not be settled by vote; and the God of these times is not likely to be influenced favorably by popular recognition implied in such an amendment. The prayer, "Be Thou, O Lord, our God, and we will be Thy people," is not a Christian prayer, though it still ascends from the lips of Christian ministers. God is not the God of any particular nation, and can not be so degraded by any process of consecration.

WHY WE ARE POOR.

The Picaque explains it in a brief sentence: Everybody in New Orleans is on the qui vive; all eyes are bent upon the Congressional Committee, and developments are anxiously looked for. That is the truth in a nut shell. The cobler has left his last, the tailor his goose, the smith his forge, the merchant neglects his correspondence, the lawyer his brief, the parson his flock, and all and singular, loafers and louts, dandies and dunces, gossips and greenhorns, are huddled together, waiting for Mr. Morrison and his committee to develop something. Here we see the industries of a whole city of two hundred thousand people brought to a standstill for something less than a dog fight. For the latter occurrence might possibly develop a whipped or dead dog, while neither Mr. Morrison's committee nor the House that sent him can possibly develop anything. A congressional investigating committee in this State is simply a toothless gossip, never intended to bite anybody, and only expected to furnish the political papers with old news warmed over. All that our expectant population will ever get from this famous committee will be political hash overseasoned perhaps with local garlic.

In the meantime, the river flows by to the sea unweaved by the commerce which Senator Bogy's St. Louis, Mr. Morrison's Chicago, Banning's Cincinnati, Watterston's Louisville, Tilden's New York and

Julian's Indianapolis are enticing away from New Orleans, while our half-spirited and imbecile committee are waiting with open mouths for this committee to develop something, they know not what. And so it will be when this committee is gone. Some other performance, hopeful of development, will come along and find the same people standing on the street corners, waiting for some sort of explosion or upheaval which will land them all into comfortable and lucrative positions and their enemies, the Radicals, all into penitence or obscurity. It would require all the power of all the Congresses that ever assembled to produce the phenomenon confidently expected by the least sanguine loafer that blocks up the avenues to the committee. It would require a power sufficient to restore all our lost commerce; all our lost opportunities; eliminate from the public mind the teachings of bigotry and hate, infuse new life, energy and hope into those who have been so long indulging in fatal dreams, and teach the people that the prosperity of every man depends upon his doing something useful. As no such development as this is possible from this committee, it would be well for everybody to turn his attention to something else.

A BOLD STAND AGAINST TREASON.

President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has just administered a fitting rebuke to the floundering House of Representatives. He stands squarely upon a constitutional guarantee, which the Democratic factionists in their blind fury seem to have forgotten: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Here is as complete a bar to a general order to search the telegraph offices and seize any such papers or things as the searchers may fancy they want as could well be construed by the use of the English language. The right to be secure shall not be violated except upon a warrant, issued upon oath or affirmation, and the description of the place to be searched or the person or thing to be seized must be particular and accurate. It should be remembered that this protection was given to the citizen for the purpose of checking the arbitrary customs of the older tyrannies of Europe, which sent the king's officers into every household in search of anything that could be found to support a charge of treason, conspiracy or other crime. This bulwark of liberty which the whole Federal government is without the power to assail successfully, has been on more than one occasion rudely disregarded by the Democratic House in the insane desire to make a case against the Republican party through its distinguished members.

At the last session Hiebler Glymer, Proctor Knott and other heading blunders secured an order to search the telegraph offices for private dispatches, and the managers, with a pusillanimity that must be forever remembered to their disgrace, broke their faith with the customers who had confided in them and betrayed them to their enemies. The fact that nothing came of this disgraceful invasion of private rights, this criminal violation of the constitution, does not in the least relieve the House or the telegraph managers from the odium of their unlawful and unfaithful conduct.

One of the effects of the surrender of dispatches which had been committed to the telegraph agents in a fiduciary capacity, was an immediate loss of business. For the people saw that if one man's dispatches could be made public upon one pretense, another's could, even without any pretense at all. No private matter was safe from the inquisitors, and careful men took the natural precautions to avoid the risk of exposure—they withheld their dispatches, and sent the intelligence by slower, perhaps, but more trustworthy messengers. Others invented a system of cyphers, which, of course, led to endless blunders and losses.

It is perhaps as much owing to this loss of business as to any sudden outburst of honesty or love of fairness that has led Mr. Orton to take his present very proper and decided stand against the invasion of the sanctity of private correspondence by political spies and informers. We hope, however, he will resolutely hold his position, not only against the malignant inquisitors of the House, but the Senate and the President as well. He will be sustained by the entire business community, as well as by the decent and fair-minded politicians of all parties.

As for the papers alleged to be in question, Secretary Zach. Chandler's private political dispatches, we suppose there need be no trouble about them. The old man is proverbially frank, and if he ever sent a dispatch specially interesting to Messrs. Morrison, Randall, Cox, Morriss, Hewitt, Tweed, Kelly, and the other reformers, he will only be too happy to give any of them a copy of it if it is asked for in proper style.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON.

126 Canal Street. Importers and Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Having imported a very large stock of FOREIGN DAY GOODS, and finding the season advancing, and the demand light, we are prepared to offer it at very low prices, and would ask the wholesale and retail trade to inspect before they purchase. del 17 J. LEVOIS & JAMISON.

NOTICE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A meeting of the Republican members of the House of Representatives is respectfully called, to meet in camera, at 7 P. M. The members are earnestly invited to be prompt to their attendance. MICHAEL HARR, GEORGE GRACE, J. ANDY BOSELY, J. J. JOHNSON, C. BROWN, J. W. KEATING, LUCIUS EARLY, A. E. MELOD, L. J. ROUSE, C. DELONG, EUGENE GARDNER, L. A. BRANE, WILLIAM J. MOORE, W. G. LANE, J. ROSS STEWART, J. BLACKSTONE, del 17 ALBERT ESTOFMAN.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

HOLIDAY GOODS! NEW GOODS. FRESH GOODS. KIRKPATRICK'S FOURTH DISTRICT SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT. No. 610 Magazine street. CALL EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH. del 17 3p

A CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.

At last even the roustabouts have caught the spirit, and go in for lynching prisoners as soon as they are arrested and safely disarmed. In a quarrel, on the levee, the other day, Young, the mate of a steamer, kept about fifteen hundred, more or less, of steamboat men at bay, until the police finally interfered and arrested him. Then all the mainy in of the roustabouts rose in their bosoms, and they, like the regulators in a country parish, where, upon the slightest provocation the "citizens" whip their pop-guns out of their pockets, they blazed away. Sometimes they vary the monotony of things by forcing a sheriff's safeguard, or breaking into a jail for an unarmed and defenseless prisoner, to drag forth and hang. To give these customs a sort of jocular or farcical turn, the participants occasionally go to the needless trouble of making, putting their hats on hindside before, and other boyish pranks, just to show each other how profoundly silly they could be if the occasion were such as to tax their genius to the utmost. But the poor roustabouts have as yet been only seized with the devilish spirit of cruelty. They have not yet learned to refine the performance by snatching. But they are only poor white laborers and negroes; have not a drop of blue blood in them, nor the "instincts of gentlemen." They rose against Young and the police to gratify their passions for revenge, and made no pretense of being "an outraged community." They have not progressed very far in the customs of the country as yet, but they have made a beginning. They will learn the rest in time, unless "the quality" soon begin to set them a better example.

As an initial step in reform the first thing the Tammany Confederate Democracy did after the election was to make that sworn salary-grabber, Sam Randall, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Being all professed reformers, they wished to prove it by rewarding a robber of the treasury; and all dyed-in-the-wool free trade men, they very Democratically if not consistently chose the most ultra protectionist in the House, except, perhaps, Judge Kelley. But Sam is a Democrat, tolerably sound on the question of patronage. His political allies don't care what else he is so long as he is true to the great and cardinal principles of Democracy—spoils.

DIED!

BOSSKNEIGHT—On Saturday, December 16, at 3 P. M. MARIE LOUISE AVALINA GARLE, widow of J. M. BOSSKNEIGHT, aged seventy years. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from her late residence, No. 308 Camp street.

ON BEHALF OF HER CHILDREN.

DWYER—On Saturday, December 16, at 2:30 P. M. P. DWYER, widow of J. DWYER, aged 74 years. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 109 Westmore street, on this Sunday evening, at three o'clock.

J. LEVOIS & JAMISON.

126 Canal Street. Importers and Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Having imported a very large stock of FOREIGN DAY GOODS, and finding the season advancing, and the demand light, we are prepared to offer it at very low prices, and would ask the wholesale and retail trade to inspect before they purchase. del 17 J. LEVOIS & JAMISON.

NOTICE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A meeting of the Republican members of the House of Representatives is respectfully called, to meet in camera, at 7 P. M. The members are earnestly invited to be prompt to their attendance. MICHAEL HARR, GEORGE GRACE, J. ANDY BOSELY, J. J. JOHNSON, C. BROWN, J. W. KEATING, LUCIUS EARLY, A. E. MELOD, L. J. ROUSE, C. DELONG, EUGENE GARDNER, L. A. BRANE, WILLIAM J. MOORE, W. G. LANE, J. ROSS STEWART, J. BLACKSTONE, del 17 ALBERT ESTOFMAN.

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