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NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 2, 1870.

The inflationists have the best of it after all. Three hundred millions were added to the circulating medium yesterday. The "yellow boys" see the light once more. sident does not think that there is

much promise in the Blaine Committee, and does not hesitate to pronounce it a flasco and phant" that will fail to accomplish any

Senator Hampton, of South Carolina, is steadily recovering and is now sufficiently well to be wheeled out on the piazza of his source, to enjoy the sunshine for the first time

er discovery is that made by the Chi-A queer discovery is that made by the Chi-cago Tribuse concerning our State finances. "Under the Nicholls government," it says, "the debt has been largely increased, and a cash balance of \$300,000, left by Kellogg. spent." The Tribune is evidently very ignor-ant of Radical politics in Louisians when it speaks about sums of \$300,000 being left be-hind by Kellogg and his followers; they never neglected such splendid opportunities.

The proceedings of the City Council, pub-lished yesterday, developed the fact that the DEMOGRAT had been awarded the contract DEMOCRAT had been awarded the contract for city printing for the current year. The official minutes of the Council, together with all the corporation notices, will be found in our columns during 1879. All those interested in city matters should make a note of this, the DEMOCRAT being the only paper that will contain the proceedings in full and in an official form.

ocrats and Gree having combined to elect the officers of the lower branch of the Legislature, it is safe to e that they will also combine in the ection of two names to be sent to the Senate om which to choose a Governor. If this is done the Republican Senate must elect Gar-celon, Democrat, or Smith, Greenbacker. To this complexion has Blaine's own State come at last. And yet there is no demand for an investigating committee.

We had the pleasure yesterday of greeting Dr. C. F. Macdonald, Chief of the Money Or-der Department of the United States. The Doctor was here on a visit to the South for

Command of a number of Americans and Guatemalans. The expedition has many friends and sympathizers in Guatemala, who, it is thought, will declare for the fill-busters as soon as they land in Central

the bank dropped a package containing the large sum of \$209,722 38, much of it in green-backs. The bank expected to be a heavy loser, but was surprised next day to receive through the mail, an immense white envelop ing almost the entire sum lost. The person who had found or stolen the package had helped himself to a fee of \$7000 and re-turned the remainder. The bank is well satis-fied with the result, having expected to be a much heavier loser.

Resumption became an accomplished facyesterday. There being no longer any differ-ence between gold and greenbacks, the New York Gold Room was finally closed on Tuesday afternoon, the last sales recorded being at 1-64. The much-sneered at silver dollar has been found very useful in bringing about this state of things, the treasury officials making two very important discoveries at the same time, to wit: that treasury notes nable in coin, and that silver falls nder that heading. These things were known by the general public several years ago, but the treasury and the banks did not learn them until it became useful for them to

The discussion of Cyrus W. Field's proposition to erect a monument to the memory of Major Andre, the unfortunate British officer executed during the revolutionary war as a spy, develops considerable feeling upon the subject. The New York Sun has thrown its columns open to these who desire to express a stitution is through the regular method of changing the considerable feeling upon the subject. The New York Sun has thrown its columns open to those who desire to express their views, and a very hostile spirit has been manifested by its contributors. The lates contribution to the subject comes in the form of a resolution of the "Sons of Liberty," who express the determination to destroy the monument should it be erected. This probably expresses the popular will. No American complains of the honor the British governnt conferred upon its gallant and cultured when it removed his remains to West-

this day cannot alter the fact. His act at the present time would be condemned in the same present time would be condemned in the same manner as it was nearly one hundred years ago. This being admitted, the proposition to erect a monument in the United States to his memory cannot be expected to meet the popular views.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The dilemma in which the Secretary of State finds himself in regard to the vote on the constitutional amendments, and his confession that it is impossible for him to determine, from the returns, whether they have been carried or defeated, confirms, in a measure far beyond our anticipations, the foresight of the Democrar in opposing them. When these measures were first agitated in the Legislature, and during the memorable fight that was made for and against them in the last General Assembly, and, afterwards, during the primary canvase preceding the Baton Rouge convention, we insisted that it was impossible to elicit a fair and intelligent expression of popular opinion, at a genepression of popular opinion, at a gene-ral election, upon so many and such diverse questions, reaching, as these did, the very rudiments of constitutional government. We insisted then, as we do government. We insisted then, as we do now, upon the representative character of our government; that there were some things, notably the formation of the fundamental law of society, which representatives of the people, selected because of their learning and dignity of character, could perform better, more safely and more intelligently than the people themselves; and, finally and chiefly, that persons chosen to represent the people should be confined absolutely to the discharge of such duties and the doing of such things as the people intended in electing them.

During the latter days of the se last Legislature we fought with all our might for a constitutional convention; we opposed by every argument we could adduce the submission of the amendments, for the very reasons we have stated—but we have not one word of condemnation for the constitutes who opposed every for the constitutes who opposed every for the constitute of the constitution of the constitute of t stated—but we have not one word of condemnation for the gentlemen who opposed our views in regard to these measures. With, or without the vindication time has brought us, we can easily afford to concede to them, at least the Democratic portion of them, the utmost integrity of purpose. We only contend that the truth and wisdom of all we said has have instifled by subsequent syents. The been justified by subsequent events. The fight we made and lost in the Legislature we carried before the people. We simply ask at-tention to the results, and that respect for them to which an expression of popular will the to which an expression of popular will other day, that he had repeatedly stood on the brink of the river, determined to end his the primary elections for members of the life, but that his courage always failed him Democratic convention at Baton Rouge, the Laros was. He saw his chance here, and did was the immediate convocation of a constituwas the immediat

tional convention.

In making this issue we were not without opposition, and that of the ablest and most powerful character. In most of the parishes this question was the sole issue among the Democratic masses, and in many it was fought over with an earnestness amounting almost to acrimony. What was the result? The Baton Rouge convention met, and, without a dissenting voice, declared for a constitutional convention, and the anti-convention delegates from Quachita, who had been elected after a contest of usprecedented zeal in primary elections, bowed in submission to the manifest will of the Democratic masses of the State. of the State.

Doctor was here on a visit to the South for the first time in many years, and was the guest of our fellow-citizen General B. B. Simms, who is himself an attache of the same department of the public service. The Doctor left for Washington yesterday evening, whither he was called by business. His friend, General Simms, still remains with us till ordered away on public business.

But this was not all; the election transpired and the amendments were submitted and voted upon. With what result? No man can tell. The Secretary of State confesses his in-ability to reach any conclusion from a complication, whither he was called by business. His friend, General Simms, still remains with us till ordered away on public business. dinary condition of affairs, and that is, that there has been no intelligent expression of the popular will in regard to these amendments; that such radical sweeping changes against the Republic of Guatemala and attempt to carry out the ideas of Walker. A schooner and arms have already been secured for the expedition, which will be under the command of a number of Americans and Guatemalans. The expedition has many friends and sympathizers in Guatemala, who, it is thought, will declare for the fill-to its members when they were elected.

the same old threadbare arguments and in-sidious appeals which defeated the call of a constitutional convention last winter. This is not the first time that the people of this State have been confronted with the question the Secretary of State has declared himself intention of referring to the Legislature. The Nicholls government was brought face to face with exactly the same difficulty on its acceson to power. These two experis satisfy any reasonable man of the true mean ing of the existing trouble

Yet we are told that the true and only admissible deduction is that the people are satisfied with the military edict of 1868, which serves us as a constitution; that the expect to enjoy prosperity once more; the people are contented with it, and that their failure to express an opinion at all can only be construed to mean that they do not want

The members-elect of the Legislature are told, with a flattering unction, that the mere suggestion of a constitutional conven-tion is an imputation cast upon them; that they are fresh from the people, and have been selected "with reference to their fitness, and by the standard of their sympathy with the stitution is through the very process which has just proved a signal failure; that the Legislature is the proper medium for repealing bad laws, and that there is no reason to disturb the accepted and legitimate processes of government. Finally, the old argument of the expense of a convention is urged. This sort of talk is an insult to honest, sensible and conscientious men. Under the enunciation of the Baton Rouge conven-tion there is not a Democratic member of the present Legislature who is not pledged and instructed to vote for the immediate conve-

er into the question, and cannot be dis-sed or impugned. The only question any mber has the right to consider is, What cussed or impugned. The only question any member has the right to consider is, What was he elected to do? If he has been elected to make a constitution, he has no business in a Legislature. If he has been elected to vote for a convention, he has no right to consider the expediency of discharging the duty im-posed upon him. The convention at Baton ouge spoke authoritatively and it declare and the Democratic majority in the Legisla-ture is in duty bound to carry out the policy and wishes of the party. We believe it will do what it has been instructed to do.

A bill will be introduced into the presen Congress having for its object a representa-tion of minorities. It provides that at the next apportionment the States shall be divided into districts electing either three or five representatives. Each voter will be allowed to vote for two candidates only, if the district is entitled to three represe In case the district sends five representative voter can vote for three of them. If a State contains more than the required num when the new districts are made up, the ode district will elect as at present. This also applies to States that will have less than be to break up the solid South, it is thought and give the Republicans about thirty men bers from this section, of whom twenty would be negroes. But it would also have the effect of dividing the solid Republican States at the North. Neither party would receive any advantage from the change, of course. It may be assumed that the bill will receive but a lukewarm support in either sec-tion. It may be right in principle, but mem-bers of Congress with a sufficient regard for abstract right to imperii their re-election will not be found in the numbers necessary to make this novel idea a part of the laws of the land. It is not proposed to press the bill to an issue at the present session.

A correspondent of the New York Herald tells a queer story about the notorious mur-derer and parricide, Allen C. Laros, who killed, among others, both his father and mother. But, although he did not hesitate to take the lives of others, Laros seems to have been afraid to take his own. Escaping from the officers of the law in Pennsylvania, where his crime was committed, he fied South, seek-ing death, yet fearing to commit suicide. He told the officer to whom he surrendered the other day, that he had repeatedly stood on the brink of the river, determined to end his all in his power to contract the disease, which he hoped would end his life. He nursed the sick in Memphis, was constantly in rooms poisoned by the fever, yet, by some strange providence, escaped. His strange escap-seems to have completely unnerved him, and in despair, he voluntarily surrendered him self to the officers, asking to be hanged. He is tired of his life, but without the courage to

The Chicago Tribune, Cincinnati Commercial and a score of other Republican papers give Leonard up for lost, and declare him murdered by the people of Caddo. Some of these journals even go so far as to publish his obituary, his career in the army and in poliics, and wind up with a very complime tribute to his courage in venturing to visit a section of the State where his murder was certain. Knowing that he would meet with death, they say, Leonard nevertheless went to Caddo in performance of his duties as United States District Attorney, determined not to neglect them, whatever personal perils he might undergo. The story is touching, but, alas, without the slightest foundation in truth as these journals will find when they investigate the matter further. Mr. Leonard is not dead; his life has not been in danger; he did not go to Caddo and thus risk his life in the performance of his duties as United States District Attorney, but solely for personal reasons and for his own pleasure. These Republican papers must bear the disappointment as best they can. Nobody has tried to murder Leonard.

who, it is thought, will declare for the fill-busters as soon as they land in Central America.

Yet, in spite of these facts and their manifest implications, we find the same sinister influences, which were brought to bear on the last Legislature, anticipating the meeting of sum of money lost is that of the Traders' Nethoral Bank of New York. The messenger of the local Bank of New York. The messenger of the local Bank of New York. The messenger of the local Bank of New York. The messenger of the local Bank of New York. The messenger of the local Bank of New York. The messenger of the local Bank of New York. The messenger of the local Bank of New York. The messenger of the local Bank of New York. The messenger of the local Bank of New York and other the local Bank of New York. The messenger of the local Bank of New York and other the local Bank of New York. The messenger of the local Bank of New York and other the local Bank of New York and other local Bank of New York. The messenger of the local Bank of New York and other local Bank of New York. The messenger of the local Bank of New York and other local Bank of New York. The messenger of the local Bank of New York and other local Bank of New York and other local Bank of New York. The messenger of the local Bank of New York and other local Bank of N States. France and the United States, declare, are the only two countries whose fu-ture just now is full of promise; everywhere else, in England, Germany, Austria and Russia business is growing more and more de-pressed, and the outlook gloomier and gloomier. And this they attribute to the fact that this country and France have just pas through trying periods which taught their mical and industrious habits. The disasters brought on France by the German war, and those which in this country followed the panic of 1873, have placed these two countries in a position to improve the advantages offered them to-day. Ameriexpect to enjoy prosperity once more; the rest of the world has this unpleasant period yet to pass through.

The constitutional convention of California is still wrestling with the Chin There is a universal demand that the Mongo lian must go, but the constitution makers discover no method by which this popular movement can be operated. One propo that meets with favor is that all convicted Chinese criminals shall be sent back to China and the existing treaty between the United States and China. Even Kearney cannot sug-

brings the question of Indian government again prominently forward. The Secretary, in denying the charges contained in Sheri-dan's annual report, demanded the requisite ord in his high personal character and that his high personal character and creal sympathy his case excites to

ation do not tion of the matters to which Gen. Sh directs his attention. That appears to be the proper thing for him to do. Thus far, to the ordinary observer, the Secret the worst of the controversy.

JOHNSTON—In London, December 12, 1878 Edward Eustis Johnston, grandson of the late Onief Justice Eustis and son of Charles Edward and Mathlide Eustis Johnston, aged 20 years.

JAMES—On Wednesday, January 1, 1879, at 9 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Cecilia James, aged 72 years, a native of Charlotteeville, vs.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her son, Wm. James, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place Thursday Evening, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter. Mrs. L. Cottrell. orner of First and Liberty streets, St. Louis and Charlottesvile papers ple

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