

WANTS.

WANTED—A White Girl to do housework and assist in nursing. Apply at 446 Camp, between Robin and Race streets. au15 11

WANTED—A small family, without children, who wish to rent a furnished house of five or six rooms. Address P. O. Box 3299. au15 11

WANTED—By a middle-aged White Woman a situation as Cook. If willing to assist at housework. Address Mrs. M. K., at this office. au15 11

WANTED—Agents for a first-class Insurance Company, on Salary or Commission. Previous experience not required. Apply to 173 Common street. au15 11

WANTED—A person who can operate on Grover & Baker's Machine, and who is a good steamfitter. Apply or address letter O, Post-Office. au15 11

WANTED—By a small family, a well-furnished house, fresh in every respect. Would be taken for several years; agreeable. Apply to Lock Box 114, N. O. P. O. au15 3c

WANTED—A situation by a respectable young girl to do House Work and assist in Cooking. References given, if required. Address "CORA," at this office. au15 11

WANTED—In a small private family, gentlemen to occupy one large delightful front room, a light pleasant room adjoining, two smaller rooms, all neatly furnished. Terms \$8, \$10 and \$12 per month. Apply immediately at 192 Laurel street. au15 11

ENGINEER WANTED—A competent Engineer is wanted to put up a stationary engine in the country. Must be well-versed in "slow coaches" or wherry engines. Address B. H. C., Bulletin Office, stating wages wanted, and where to be found. au15 11

WANTED—TO CHARTER—A Light Draught steamer, to tow two barges, drawing about two feet of water, to Alexandria. Sealed proposals for Cash, will be received at the Company's office, up to 12 M. the 16th instant. E. B. WHELOOCK, President N. O. Pacific Railway Company. au15 11

WANTED—Active employment, permanent or otherwise, in city or country, is desired by an educated gentleman, energetic and of good address, well-known in New Orleans, and who can come with highest references. Would furnish his own riding horse should business require it, and an immediate commencement be effected. Address "PROSPER," Box 2407, Post-Office, New Orleans. au15 11

WANTED TO SELL—The contents of the two-story brick house, No. 245 Carondelet street, consisting in part of fine Rosewood and imitation Rosewood furniture, two large French plate Mirrors, five Venetian and Brussels Carpets, an upright Piano, fine instrument, all nearly new. Also an A. No. 1 family Horse, light and stylish Phaeton and Harness for sale cheap on account of departure. Rent moderate. au15 11

WANTED—Occupants for a most delightful cottage in the Fourth District, fashionable neighborhood, in half a square of Prytania street cars, and four squares from market; neatly furnished from Parlor to Kitchen. The house contains one parlor, four bed-rooms, dining-room and pantry, kitchen with two rooms above, gas, water, wash shed and large yard. The present occupant will take two bed-rooms, pay the rent and forty dollars per month for self and two children—six and three years old. Address Lock-box No. 183. au15 11

WANTED—A small house, with three or four rooms, in a healthy, not more than fifteen minutes' ride from Canal street. Rent in advance. Address stating locality and amount of rent. L. S., Bulletin Office. au15 11

WANTED—A white servant to help to cook and wash for a small family, one willing to work for a small salary. Address O. K., Bulletin Office. au14 11

WANTED—An A. No. 1 nurse, who can come well recommended, can find a good situation by applying at 741 Magazine street. White preferred. au14 11

WANTED—A second-hand WILSON SEWING MACHINE, must be in perfect order. Address 123 Poydras street. J. H., Bulletin Office. au15 11

WANTED TO SELL—One fine second-hand Piano Buggy, and harness, horse cover, rug and whip all of which will be sold cheap, if early application is made. Weight of buggy 235 pounds. Apply 35 Carondelet street. au15 11

WANTED TO RENT—By the Co-operative Committee, a Business House, located about the center of the city, to be used as a Co-operative Store. For information apply to JACOB MULLER, 190 Poydras street, Chairman Co-operative Committee. au15 11

WANTED—For Rent or Lease, a Two-Story House in the lower part of the Fourth or upper part of the First District. Must have at least four bed rooms, with some ground attached, and in a pleasant neighborhood. Rent not to exceed \$65 per month. Tenant permanent and prompt paying. Address LEASE, Bulletin Office. au15 11

WANTED TO SELL—A light second-hand decorator's coupe, in first rate order. Call at 35 Carondelet street. L. T. MADDEX. au15 11

WANTED—Occupants for two furnished front rooms, one on the first and one on the third floor, also occupants for other furnished rooms, at 61 Royal street. Apply on the premises. au15 11

WANTED—Second-hand Carriages and Buggies; any one having such and wishing to dispose of them can find ready sale for the same by calling on L. T. MADDEX, 35 Carondelet street, dealer in carriages. au15 11

WANTED—By a young married man, a situation in any branch of business where he can make himself generally useful. References and security given if required. Address "Worker," Bulletin Office. au15 11

FOR RENT—A comfortably furnished, pleasant front room, situated in a healthy and respectable neighborhood, in the First District, with or without board. Suitable for one or two gentlemen. Canal street cars pass the door and the Jackson Railroad street cars pass within half a block. Terms moderate. Apply at 359 Esplanade street, between Thalia and Erato streets. au15 2c

TO RENT—A frame cottage, corner of Baronne and Erato streets. Also, a two-story frame dwelling, No. 347 St. Charles street. Apply to GEO. C. OLIVER, No. 128 Erato street. au15 11

FOR SALE—A Horse and Buggy. Horse will trot in 3:30 Buggy in fine order. Will sell cheap on account of departure. Address LOCK, this office. au15 11

FOR SALE—The fine side-wheel steamer-boat F. M. BAGBY, 173 feet long 37 feet beam, 6 feet hold in clear; three boilers 28 feet long, 4 inches in diameter; cylinders 30 1/2 inches in diameter, 6 feet long. For further information apply to M. W. JOYCE, 111 Gravier street. au15 11

FOR SALE—An elegant new upright PIANO, costing \$500, will be sold for \$350, including elegant stool and cover. Address M. E., Bulletin Office. au15 11

FOR SALE—10,000 Feet Square Timber, 12x12, 12x14, 12x16, 12x18, 12x20 and 14x16, lengths ranging from 25 to 65 feet long for sale. Also all kinds of lumber required for use. For further information apply to Mr. E. F. Virgin's seed store, 98 Gravier street. au15 3c

LOST—On TUESDAY, August 3, on Magazine street, between Race and Robin a HALL BROOM inscribed, "A Mother's Gift." February 25, 1875. A reward will be paid to the finder by returning it to 214 Erato street. au15 11

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From the premises, 28 Washington street, on the night of the 11th inst., one white COW, with small spots of red on her, and half red. A liberal reward will be given for her recovery, or for any information leading there to. au15 11

THE ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES OF AMERICA: Their Wealth and Peculiarities.

THE CHOCTAW (CHAHTA) LANGUAGE: Its Great Variety of Forms and Singular Combinations.

The earliest contribution to the philological study of the aboriginal languages of America was made in 1819 by Mr. Peter S. Duponceau, a distinguished French refugee from St. Domingo, who took up his residence in Philadelphia, where he attained great eminence, both as a jurist and an Oriental scholar. Thoroughly versed in the languages of the East, Mr. Duponceau applied his vast stores of philological learning to the investigation of the idioms of the Five Nations, and especially of that of the Delaware Indians. Into this field of research he was soon followed by eminent American and European linguists, prominent among whom stand Heckewelder, Schoolcraft and Wilhelm Humboldt. The result of these investigations was the discovery of the important fact of a wonderful organization by which those languages are distinguished from all the other idioms of the known world. It was further shown that—as regards the unwritten speech of the North-American Indians at least—the astonishing variety of idioms which exists in the Eastern Hemisphere is not to be found in the Western. They are neither monosyllabic like the Chinese, nor analytical, like those of the North of Europe, but are characterized by Mr. Duponceau as polysynthetic, from the numerous combinations of ideas which they present in the form of compound words. It was further demonstrated that the American languages are rich in words, and regular in their syntactical forms, yielding in that respect to no other idiom.

"The pride of civilization," says a very able writer on this subject—"is reluctant to admit facts like these, because they show how little philosophy and science have to do with the formation of language. A vague idea still prevails that the idioms of barbarous tribes must be greatly inferior to those of civilized nations," and even Humboldt, in his ingenious and profound dissertation on the forms of language, while admitting that those of the American Indians are rich, methodical and artificial in their structure, denies to them genuine grammatical forms, because their words are not inflected like those of the Greek, Latin and Sanscrit, but are formed by a different process, which he calls agglutination.

Upon this question issue is taken by most American philologists, although they all agree that this process of agglutination, though not the only one employed in the Indian languages, is undoubtedly the most curious one to be found therein. "By this means," says Gov. Golden, speaking of the Iroquois, "these nations can increase their words to any extent. None of the languages of the Old World, that we know of, appears to possess this prerogative; a multitude of ideas are combined together by a process which, by whatever name it may be called, is nevertheless a subject of real wonder to the inquiring philologist." One example from the Delaware language will convey a clear idea of this process of compounding; "and I have chosen," says Mr. Duponceau; "this word for the sake of its euphony, to which even the most delicate Italian ear will not object. When a Delaware woman is playing with a little cat or dog, or other small animal, she will often say to it, *kuliyatschis*, which I would translate into English, 'give me your pretty little paw, or what a pretty little paw you have!'"

"This word is compounded thus: *k* is the inseparable pronoun of the second person, and may be rendered *thou* or *thy*, according to the context; *ul* (pronounced *oolee*) is part of the word *wul*, which signifies *handsome* or *pretty*; *gat* is part of the word *wichgat*, which signifies a *toy* or *paw*; *schis* (pronounced *schess*) is a diminutive termination, and conveys the idea of *littleness*. Thus, in one word, the Indian woman says, *thy pretty little paw, and according to the gesture which she makes, either calls upon it to present its foot, or simply expresses her fondling admiration.*

In the same manner *pijaps* (a youth) is formed from *pijil* (chaste, innocent) and *tenaps* (a man). It is difficult to find a more elegant combination of ideas in a single word in any existing idiom. I do not know of any language out of this part of the world in which words are compounded in this manner. The process consists in putting together portions of different words so as to awaken at the same time, in the mind of the hearer, the various ideas which they separately express."

Mr. Duponceau then goes on to remark that this is not the only manner in which the American Indians combine their ideas into words, and asserts that they have also many of the forms which we so much admire in the Latin, Greek, Sanscrit, Slavonic and other languages of the Indo-European stock. He speaks of their transitive conjugations, expressing, at the same time, the idea of their person acting and that acted upon—of their fusing together two verbs into one to express a compound action, as in the Delaware *wahingitipoma*, which means "I do not like to eat with him," of the curious part played by their adverbs, and of the various and nice shades of meaning conveyed by the different forms of their subjunctive mood, future tenses, etc., all of which applies with equal force to the structure and grammar of the Chahta language, as we shall now proceed to show from the examples supplied to us by Father Rouquette.

Suppose, for instance, you should exhibit to a Chahta Indian an ivory handled knife and call upon him to name it, although he has never seen such an article before. He will at once form the compound word *fonesh-tollessachawlee*, the elements of which are the Choctaw words *fonse* (bone), *eshet* (thou

takest, holdest), *holisso* (paper, cloth), a (to or for), *chawlee* (to cut).

If the object exhibited is a gold spoon, he will use the word *Teule*, of which the primitive meaning is *stone*, and the derivative one is *metal* of any kind—a curious illustration, by the way, of the recent theories about the *stone age* through which mankind is supposed to have passed before making use of iron, copper or bronze implements—whence we have

Teule-lakna (yellow metal)—gold, and *Teule-atta* (white metal)—silver; adding to the first compound the syllable *esh* (thou takest or holdest), and *imps* (to eat), he will make the single word *Tedelek-nesshtimpa*, signifying literally "gold thou holdest for eating."

If you meet some Chahtas at their favorite resort, between the two French markets, they will tell you that the meat-market is *nipachawlee*, from *nipi* (pronounced *neep*, meat) and *achawlee* (to cut), and the vegetable market they will call *hahshukachampot* (*hahshuk*, herb, vegetable, *achampot*, to buy) or *hahshukachanchee* (to sell), to express the fact that they have come there either to buy or to sell.

Another illustration taken from their former pursuits is *issishoklee* (a deer-catcher, a hunter), from *issi* (pronounced *essie*, a deer, *hoklee* (to catch) and the verb *eshet*, above quoted. The word *issi* in its turn forms *issinawkee* (a buck, from *issi* and *nawkee*, male); *issit-tek* (a doe, from *tek*, female); *issuche*, a fawn (from *ushee*, small); whence again we have *issushenawkee*, a male fawn, and *issushetee*, a little doe.

Shawee (a raccoon), makes *Shaweshoklee* (a raccoon hunter or taker); *Nameshoklee* (from *nawee*, fish, and the same combination as above) a net to catch fish. Again, from *Wak*, an ox, we have *wakawnee*, a bull; *waktee*, a cow; *wakushee*, a calf; *wakushetee*, a heifer.

From *Oka* (water), *atta* (water, foaming) and *chilo* (large, big) we have *Okattichilo*, the great white water, the sea; *Bok* (creek, bayou), similarly gives us *Bokchilo*, big bayou; *Hataoh* (river) makes with *falya* (long), *Hataohafalya*, long river, and with *honna* (red), *Hataohanna*, red river. From *Hatak*, man, and *apa*, eater, we have *Hatakapa*, man-eater; and from *Ope*, leg, and *loosa*, black, *Opeoosa*, black leg—appellations not over complimentary to the aboriginal dwellers in the Opelousas and Attakapas regions of Louisiana.

Tangipho comes from *Tanche* (corn) *apa*, to eat, and *ho*, the; the corn eaters. The idea of an ass is conveyed rather circuitously through the compound *issubakshishfalya* from *issuba*, horse, *haksobish*, ears, and *falya* long. A steamboat is called *peni look*, from *peni*, boat, and *look*, fire.

In writing the above Chahta words we have been compelled to alter the spelling in order to convey an idea of the sound of the vowels to English readers; their own spelling is far simpler, being purely phonetic. They have adopted our own alphabet, leaving out such letters and sounds as do not exist in their language (the consonant *r*, for instance, being one of the most notable exceptions) and have added one or two signs of their own invention.

But for the limited space at our disposal, we could expatiate at great length upon the Chahta conjugations, whose marvelous variety and power of expressing the nicest shades of thought and the most complicated relations and modifications of action, surpass anything that we ever heard or read of in relation to any other language, either ancient or modern; but the subject being entirely too vast and complicated for the columns of a daily newspaper, we prefer to close this necessarily very brief and imperfect notice of some of the most striking peculiarities of the Chahta language, with one or two specimens of Chahta humor, as displayed in their apologies, and of their eloquence, as illustrated by extracts from a speech made by one of them to Chahta-Ira. This we shall do in a concluding article.

We hope Father Rouquette, who, with the exception of his brother, Mr. Dominique Rouquette, is perhaps the only man living who can perform the task, will find sufficient leisure to give to the learned world the result of his life-long study and thorough knowledge of that most difficult and curious language, a result which may otherwise be forever lost to the science of comparative philology. We feel assured that the Smithsonian Institute, or one of the many learned bodies in both hemispheres whose object is to promote philological learning, would gladly furnish the means of publication, and have no doubt that the good Father's contribution to the science of languages would prove of great and permanent interest.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

This week there has arrived here from the Ohio River an enormous quantity of coal, and it would seem to be a good time to lay in a winter's supply. The following is the table:

RECEIPTS OF COAL DURING THE PAST WEEK FROM PITTSBURG.

Steamer	Bushels
Simps on Homer	399,000
Blue Lodge	119,000
J. B. Wood	289,000
Coal City	329,000
Ajax	176,990
Total	1,186,000

This is the largest receipt of coal for one week we have had for many days.

Look at the advertisement of Mr. McMains, 572 Magazine street, who always keeps a full supply of fancy groceries, which he sells at the lowest prices, and delivers to all parts of the city free of charge.

GENUINE BLUE LICK WATER, ETC.—Those widely known druggists, Messrs. Friedrichs & Harze, 133 Canal street, have now on hand barrels and half-barrels of fresh and genuine Blue Lick water, so celebrated for its sulphurous components and curative properties. They have also a full supply of the celebrated Friedrichshall bitter water, imported by them direct from the spring in Germany. See advertisement.

STYLISH CLOTHING.—Our friends, Messrs. Pierson & Hews, still preserve their reputation of having the best and most fashionable goods in their line to be found in the Southern country. Let any man wishing to get summer goods at remarkably low prices pay a visit to the great establishment of Messrs. Pierson & Hews, 15 and 15 1/2 Camp street, and he will find that our assertion is true to the letter.

A NEGRO CHAMPIONS A LADY. He Is Attacked and Stabbed Twice. Statements and Particulars.

At 7 o'clock Saturday evening a difficulty occurred on Callopie, between Baronne and Carondelet streets, between two colored men—Perry Jones and Joe Daniels—in which Jones received two severe wounds, one in the back of the head and the other in the right arm.

The wounded man was conveyed to the Second Precinct Station where his wounds were dressed and thence to the Charity Hospital. He requested that he should be taken home afterwards. From information received by a BULLDOG reporter the origin of the difficulty is as follows:

It seems that Joe Daniels went into Mrs. Foley's grocery on Callopie street, and had a quarrel with the lady's son, telling the young man he would cut him into mince meat. Later in the evening Daniels returned to Mrs. Foley's grocery and began to insult her grossly, when Jones came in and remarked that it was a shame for Daniels to insult a lady in that style.

Daniels asked Jones what he had to do with it, at the same time striking Jones a stunning blow, whereupon Jones drew his knife. Daniels was the quicker of the two, and stabbed his antagonist in the chest, when Jones retreated and fell down. Daniels then followed him up, and inflicted the second wound in the back of the prostrate man's head, and made his escape.

Jones was then interviewed, who states that the difficulty occurred from his endeavor to prevent Daniels from insulting the lady, Mrs. Foley, and that what he happened to be in the grocery at the time was that he had dealt with Mrs. Foley for a long time, and went to pay his Saturday bill. His wounds, though very severe, are not fatal.

PASCAGOULA QUARANTINED.

In accordance with the request of Dr. White, President of the Board of Health, the Acting Governor this morning issues a proclamation of quarantine against Pascagoula.

The proclamation does not affect the railroad, but only bears on schooners and other crafts from the alleged infected port.

The Variety Dramatic Club.

The Variety Dramatic Club give their fourth complimentary entertainment of the series of 1875 on Monday, August 23, 1875. The play of "Under the Gaslight," has been selected for the occasion, and is a most happy selection.

On September 2, this club will tender a grand complimentary benefit to Miss Amelia Wagh, who has so ably filled the position of leading lady for this club during two successive summers. The lady has been very fortunate in the choice of a play. In selecting "Arrah-na-Pogue" she has hit upon a drama which has always been a favorite with the public. The friends of the club should see to it that she is treated to a crowded house.

HARDWARE, GUNS, CUTLERY, ETC.—We invite special attention to the card, on the fourth page of this morning's paper, of the enterprising firm of Messrs. Mullan & Holloway, 52 Canal and 71 Common street. Backed by a large capital and unimpaired credit, they are determined not to be undersold in any article in their line. If sterling worth and fair dealing are passports to public favor, the claims of Messrs. Mullan & Holloway will not be overlooked. Besides, with them is Tony Doherty, who is a host in himself, as the planters and merchants of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi can testify. Success to the firm, say we.

The True Legend of the Mosquito.

In Ecuador, South America, as all of our readers know, there is a city called Quito. An ancient city is Quito, and a noted one; for from its unhealthy heights springs the deadly and dangerous pest, the mosquito of modern times. The true and authentic legend of their discovery is as follows:

Many years ago there lived in Quito a harsh, ill-tempered old gentleman who was immensely wealthy. His name was Bones. He was very miserly, and he made other people miserable, and per contra, his friends delighted in teasing him and rousing his temper, and he finally set his wits to work and spent most of his time in meditating and projecting plans of vengeance. He hired a noted and feared necromancer; he bled his soul to "the gentleman in black," and they finally achieved a vengeance with which the whole world rings to this day.

Report of the island of Juan Fernandez, in the Pacific Ocean, the pair, afterwards joined by his Stannic Majesty, conjured and managed to create millions of a tiny folk, with wings and stings, whose intelligence on all matters, both sacred and profane, was only equalled by the extraordinary vocal powers. These little creatures were named by old Bones blood suckers, and were formed with three especial objects in view, viz: the first to pray and scare the sinners, the second to sing, and by continuing dining to create that people rose en masse, and with a settled determination drove them from the city and eventually from their country. Having no settled purpose, they scattered to all parts of the globe, and from the daily journal of Quito, whose glaring headings next morning were blazoned to the whole world, these tiny fiends took their name.

A Poor Place to Breed Presidents.

No fashionable sojourner at Saratoga Springs would be surprised to find a candidate for a nomination who had been wont to gather there and plot and play cards, and drink water and other beverages, have generally failed to carry national conventions. Adams and Jackson were never there at all. Van Buren, though living near by, always shunned the festivities and frivolities of the Springs until 1839, when he was a candidate for a second term, with prospects overclouded. He then hid to the gay watering place to put on airs, and look as if he was not frightened at the rising storm in the political horizon. Plain old Harrison annihilated him the next year.

Clay went to Saratoga at the same time with Van Buren. The great Kentuckian was the pet of the ladies. The splendid widow of Clinton out of Van Buren, but she warmed to Clay. It was of no avail; Clay was not even nominated. Polk, Taylor, Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln were never at the American Baden. The reporters tell us that nearly all the Presidential aspirants are or have recently been encamped at Saratoga—Wilson, Church, Tilden, Fenton, Hoffman, and Hendricks; and that Morgan, Blaine, Conkling and Morton are expected. The lessons of the past should warn those who are now there to leave at once; and those who have not yet arrived, to keep away. Some of them have already stayed too long.

One of the most carefully selected and most complete assortments of stationery, of every character, in the city is to be found at the store of Messrs. B. Bloomfield & Co., No. 47 Chartres street. All kinds of blank books are kept on hand, and the specimens of job printing done by this firm exhibit great taste and skill. Special attention is given to the engraving and lithographic department of the business, and the firm are prepared to execute all orders promptly and at remarkably low prices.

Splendid mixed tea, one dollar per pound, at the Tea Depot, 5 Camp street.

Madder colors red. This is the reason why the madder we get the redder we grow.

AN ATTORNEY FIRES AN EX-COWHIDE.

There is a woman of questionable repute residing at 205 Baronne street, named Lizzie Johnson, alias Lee, alias Mitchell, who for some time past has been in the habit of waiting for and insulting an attorney of some merit as he passes her abode, and then running into the door to avoid his wrath.

This sort of thing had been going on for some time, when the doctor friend of the case to prosecute, weary of the joke and fled his exceptions in the way of purchasing a stout cowhide, and laying in wait for the abusive dame. His wait was not long, for on Saturday evening, about 3 o'clock, the earned man caught his little teaser and administered about a round of fifty upon her back with the cowhide.

Now, perhaps the provocation justified the result; but had our legal friend the case to prosecute, he would bring into play his rhetorical powers and deliver in pathetic tones his pet quotations: "He who lays his hands on woman," etc. Of course this was in the way of hindrance, as the gentleman wished to improve the lady's morals. At latest accounts the lawyer was waiting on the corner for the champion of the fair though frail insurer. Some one asked was this man sober?

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

MacMahon's Presidency in Danger—Cabinet Intrigue for His Resignation.

Puritanism in the Assembly.

Will the Hero of Magenta Become the Leader of a Street Massacre?

We extract the following interesting news from a letter to the New York Herald, dated from Paris on the 29th of July. Should it indeed prove a prophecy, there are, we fear, some very serious troubles ahead for our friends in France. While hoping that the picture is overdrawn and the danger magnified, we deem it worthy of publicity and so publish it for the information of our readers:

The question of peace embarrasses the action of the French Government far more than is generally supposed.

A STRANGE REMORSE holds toward French conservatives who are not Bonapartists very much the position which was held by like-minded moderate liberals under the Restoration. He is the conventional chief whom they have agreed to honor, though not to obey; in other words they wish to make use of his great name to serve their ends, and especially to direct the next general election will almost certainly result in the return of a Republican majority to the Lower Chamber, and Marshal MacMahon will one day find himself face to face with the alternative of accepting

or resigning, unless he should take a third course, of which the precedents are familiarly known as the 18th of Brumaire and "the 2d of December." But the hero of Magenta would shrink from becoming the head of a cabinet. Nor, on the other hand, would he care to sit as a lay figure in a radical Cabinet over which his Presidency would be purely nominal. As, however, he would not be able to direct the policy of the Government, he would elect the President under the constitution now being enacted, the Republican majority in the Chamber of Deputies will be swamped by the conservative majority in the Senate, and a Conservative Chief of the State will be chosen, although he may be compelled to surround himself with liberal Ministers. Such a Presidency would be a disaster to the Republic, and he disposed to accept till the Comte de Paris becomes the head of the House of Bourbon. Then a new era may begin in the history of France.

Under the Rose.

The custom of making the rose a symbol of silence or secrecy seems to date back as far as the reign of Louis XIV., as is mentioned by Newton in his "Herbal to the Bible," published in 1678, as follows: "I will here add a common country custom that used to be done with the rose. When pleasant and merry companions do frequently meet together to me good cheer, as society, handkerchiefs, linen suits, and new parties, as their feast or banquet is ended, they give faithful promise mutually one to another that whatsoever hath been merrily spoken by any in that assembly should be wrapped up in silence and not carried out of the doors."

For the assurance and performance whereof, the terms which they use is, that all things there said must be taken as spoken under the rose. Whereupon they use in their parlors and dining rooms to hang roses over their tables, to put the company in memory of secrecy, and not rashly or indiscreetly to chatter and blab out what they hear. Likewise if they chance to show any lewd behavior, either by word or deed, they protesting that all was spoken under the rose, do give a strict charge and pass a covenant of silence and secrecy with hearers, and the same must not be blown abroad, nor tattled on the streets or carried out of the doors.

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