

# The Sun.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1874.

**Average Daily Circulation Over 130,000.**

Or nearly equal to that of all the other morning newspapers printed in the English language in this city.

Some idea of the extent of this business may be formed from the fact that it is sufficient to place two copies in each dwelling house in the city and county of New York every day, or one copy in every dwelling house in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, and Jersey City, with some thousands to spare. Although this Sun is most widely distributed in the city and suburbs, it is not judged a mean local journal, but is now sold, subscribed for, and circulated in every city and State of the Union, as well as in the Dominion of Canada. In the million nearly three hundred, eight hundred and eighty-four copies. As an advertising medium, this Daily Sun is especially valuable to all who want help or employment, who have rooms or dwellings to let, business lands to sell, stores or merchandise to dispose of, or rail or by water. It is sure to buy and sell all the it is worth the service of a vast and practically illimitable exchange at the very minimum of cost.

## The Weekly Sun.

Circulation nearly 70,000, extending over every State and Territory in the Union and the Dominion of Canada.

No extra charge for extra or displayed type.  
Business Notices, six pages, per line, 60 cts.  
Reading Notices, six pages, per line, 1.00  
New York, February, 1874.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

A five-line advertisement, reaching 60,000 readers, costs only two dollars.

Ordinary Advertisements, per single line, 60 cts.  
Large type or cuts (not exceeding) per line, 75 cts.  
Business Notices, six pages, per line, 60 cts.  
Special Notices, advertisements and notices, per line, 75 cts.  
Reading and Financial, after Money Articles, 75 cts.  
Reading Notices, with "A B C," 50 cts. per line.  
Reading Notices, with "A B C," 50 cts. per line.

## Amusements To-day.

Academy of Music—Grand Choral Concert, Matinee.  
Roch's Theatre—The Golden Broom, Matinee.  
Beverly Theatre—Nick and Nod.  
Colosseum—Beverly and Thirty-fifth street, Matinee.  
Dan Bryant's Minstrels, Twenty-third street, Matinee.  
Baly's Fifth Avenue Theatre—Clarissa, Matinee.  
Lyceum Theatre—La Fanchette, Matinee.  
Niblo's Garden—Day Comedy, Matinee.  
Thiopsis Theatre—Topsy-turvy and Nerve, Matinee.  
Theatre Comique—The Dominoes, Matinee.  
Tory Pastor's Variety Entertainment, Matinee.  
Union Square Theatre—Les Astres, Matinee.  
Wallack's Theatre—Central Park, Matinee.  
Wood's Museum—Nick White, Matinee.

## The Fall of Noah Davis.

"Not fallen, no!" for regarded with literal exactness our title is a misnomer. NOAH DAVIS has not fallen. He was long ago the same man that he is now. He has only been found out. That is all. It is his own hands, too, that have stripped off the veil of appearance which concealed his real character; and in doing it he has seemed to act with a stupid unconsciousness that he was exposing to the public view features repulsive, hateful, detestable. He is more unfortunate than his original namesake, who, though he had all the waters of the flood, did not sufficiently dilute his strong drink at all times to keep sober; but when he got drunk he fortunately had pious sons to walk backward and cover him up; whereas our NOAH lies fully exposed in the position where he has wilfully placed himself, an object of derision to his enemies and of contempt rather than of pity to his former friends. NOAH DAVIS—the model NOAH—what a figure he presents to-day!

He was a member of Congress from one of the northern districts of this State; but his seat in the House brought him little of money and less of fame. So he resigned and got himself appointed United States District Attorney for this district. It is a high and honorable office if highly held and honorably administered. It is an office which CHARLES O'CONOR did not think it beneath his dignity to accept, and one to which it has been deemed fitting to appoint the foremost men at the bar.

Having held this office a while, DAVIS, in a period of great, temporary public excitement, being mostly unknown to the voters of the city, was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court. His successor as Dis-

to be a man of learning and integrity. He is to administer his office fairly. He is sworn to support the Constitution, and is expected to understand the law. Yet we find NOAH DAVIS, while holding this office, trying secretly to extort hundreds of thousands of dollars from a merchant under a law which he immediately afterward declares to be unconstitutional! And in the same matter he told the merchant that he believed him guiltless of all fraudulent intent.

NOAH DAVIS is supposed to be thoroughly up in the law of neglect of official duty. Was it not a neglect of his official duty as District Attorney to omit examining into the constitutionality of this law, and into the question of guilt, before he tried to extort this immense sum, a part of it for his own pocket, from the accused? And would not such a neglect of official duty be properly punished, if the State law applied, by at least a summer's residence in the salubrious air of Blackwell's Island?

And this is the same DAVIS who, a little while ago, with an over-weening sense of his own importance, swelling like a frog by a pond at eventide almost to bursting, in a manner the most assuming, presumptuous and arrogant, was volunteering a superfluous public lecture to young men the lather of whose shoes he was not worthy to unlace, upon professional integrity! "It is a great thing," said he, "to be an able lawyer; it is a greater thing to be an honest one."

Yes, DAVIS, you were right. It is a great thing to be an able lawyer; it is a greater thing to be an honest one. It is most unfortunate, on the other hand, for a man who is a lawyer at all, to be neither able nor honest. "Show me a great lawyer and I will point you to an honest man," said DANIEL WEBSTER; and the portrait painted of himself by DAVIS in his testimony before the committee of Congress, and in his correspondence with JAYNE, seems hardly reconcilable with the possession of real ability.

It is the privilege and one of the rewards of the greatest men, and those who have most distinguished themselves in the legal profession, to be remembered and imitated by the ambitious students of after generations. They serve as bright examples to stimulate the young to increased industry and exertion. The exhibition of himself which has recently been made by the subject of this article at Washington may serve a similar purpose in a different way. He who would never do as an example may answer for a warning. May not the eminent teachers in our law schools at the present day, like WASHBURN and DARA, and DWIGHT and JAMES and DAVIS, and PLATT and DUTTON, while they point their classes to CROMBIE for his inactivity; to DEMOSTHENES for his eloquence; to HARDWICK for his breadth of thought, and equitable views; to MARSHALL and WEBSTER for their logic; to STORY for his learning—while they exhort their pupils to follow the great names in the juridical history of the past, each in the particular track which he has served to make luminous, may they not add: And now young men, while it is only by referring to a host of worthies that the most brilliant examples can be found of the various noble and admirable traits which you are to strive to acquire and cultivate, behold all those qualities of a lawyer which are to be shunned and abhorred exemplified in this single individual, NOAH DAVIS!

...a period of great, temporary public excitement, being mostly unknown to the voters of the city, was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court. His successor as District Attorney had already been appointed and commissioned, but had deferred qualifying for a few days at the particular request of the incumbent, when, on the 27th day of December last DAVIS, with the aid of an informer and several spies, made a strike upon the old importing house of PHELPS, DODGE & Co. for two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, alleged to have been forfeited by that firm in consequence of non-compliance, in some particulars, with the revenue laws. He hurried up the business and attempted to close it hastily by a secret compromise, so as to put into his own pocket a percentage of the moiety which the law gave to the informer. Having failed in this, he proposed to his successor, Mr. Bliss, to "divide fair," half and half, share and share alike, the District Attorney's portion of the plunder. But Mr. Bliss, though entertaining no objections to oysters on the half shell, had not been brought up to divide the oyster itself, and he declined—whether even respectfully there may be a reasonable doubt.

This awoke the slumbering conscience of NOAH DAVIS. When he found he could not plunder, he at once felt sure that he could pray. If he could not share in the money he could, at least, turn and preach against the sin of abstracting it, and he quickly declared that it was a case in which no jury would render a verdict for the Government except under special direction of the Court. This must be regarded as a novel and peculiar feature in this matter. The repentance and confession of a murderer, as he approaches the scaffold, is nothing uncommon; but we do not remember a single instance of a footpad declaring his penitence and conversion the moment he missed a purse. DAVIS, who, just before, had been so greedy to grab Dodge's money, now came to the conclusion that the law under which Dodge's books had been seized was unconstitutional; and he received Dodge at his house, and, according to his own testimony, advised him as a brother to resist the suit to the last extremity.

Now, we do not wish to be harsh upon DAVIS, but we ask him not to tax our credulity too far. If he will change what he says about talking to Dodge as a brother, and say that he talked to him as he would, under certain circumstances, to his half-brother, we can readily believe him.

Dodge has generally been considered a man who pays, but DAVIS informs us he did not pay him. He declined a fee. This, we submit, is faint and feeble testimony. If DAVIS would appear as a kingly witness, let him remember that brave Cæsar thrice declined a crown; let him be recalled, and tell us the number of times he declined the crowns offered to him. Again, how does he talk when he talks as a brother? We know how he talked when he talked to Brother Bliss. "Brother Bliss," said he, "let us pluck Dodge, and divide fair—half to you, and half to me." Now, how did he talk when he talked as a brother to Dodge? He told him he wouldn't take a fee. What did he tell him he would take? Did he tell him that having failed ignominiously in trying to serve the devil, he was now conscientiously serving the Lord? Something like that it would seem to be his wish to have us believe. It is only when he finds that he cannot gorge himself as a buzzard that he plumes his wings to soar heavenward like an eagle.

The office of District Attorney is a semi-judicial office. Its incumbent is presumed

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