

The Louisiana Democrat.

A. B. RAUHAL

THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH.

(PUBLISHER)

VOL. 32.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1876.

{NO. 12.

The Democrat.

TERMS:
THE DEMOCRAT is published Weekly, at FOUR DOLLARS per annum—Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS for six months, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE! No subscription taken for a less period than six months.

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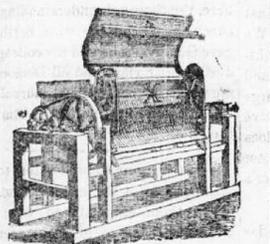
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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"REVOLVING HEAD" COTTON GIN.
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Price Reduced to \$1.50 Per Saw.



THIS GIN HAS BEEN IN USE FOR the past three seasons, and several recent improvements have been added. It operates all friction as the ends of the cotton box, prevents the roll from breaking, and gives a LARGER FIELD OF LINT FROM THE SAME AMOUNT OF SEED THAN ANY OTHER GIN IN USE! The Revolving Head lightens the draft and causes the gin to run faster with less driving power, thus doing a great deal more work within the same time while economizing team or animal power than any other gin. The seed being ginned very close, the length of the staple is increased, producing cotton on this account of a greater market value. This improved value, given by length of staple, with extra production of lint, added to increased amount of work done, more than covers the cost of the gin in every 100 bales ginned. Testimonials sent by mail on application.

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I. C. MILLER & CO.
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SOLD at CITY PRICES!

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EVERY DESCRIPTION

GRANITE IRON WARE,
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—at—

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

TERMS CASH.

Poetical.

HAVE FAITH IN ONE ANOTHER.

BY N. K.

Have faith in one another,
When you meet in friendship's name,
For a true friend is a brother,
And his heart should be the same.
Though your paths in life may differ,
Since the heart which first you met,
But have faith in one another,
You may need that friendship yet.

Have faith in one another,
When you whisper love's fond vow,
For 'twill not be always summer,
Nor always bright as now;
And when winter time comes o'er you,
If some kindred heart you share,
Then have faith in one another,
You shall never know despair.

Have faith in one another,
For should doubt alone incline,
I would make this world a desert,
Where the sun would never shine.
We have all some transient sorrow,
Which overshadows us to-day;
But have faith in one another,
And it soon shall pass away.

Have faith in one another,
And let honor be your guide,
Let the truth alone be spoken,
Whatever may betide,
The false may reign a season,
And doubt not but they will,
But have faith in one another,
And the truth shall triumph still.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We, the Delegates of the Democratic Party, in National Convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of immediate reform, do hereby enjoin upon the nominees of this Convention, and of the Democratic party in each State, a zealous effort and co-operation to the end, and do hereby appeal to our fellow-citizens of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty. For the Democracy of the whole country we do hereby reaffirm our faith in the principles of the Federal Constitution, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States with its amendments, and our support of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty. For the Democracy of the whole country we do hereby reaffirm our faith in the principles of the Federal Constitution, our devotion to the Constitution of the United States with its amendments, and our support of every former political connection to undertake with us this first and most pressing patriotic duty.

REFORM IS NECESSARY
to rebuke and establish in the hearts of the whole people of the Union, eleven years ago happily rescued from the danger of a corrupt centralism which, after inflicting upon the States the incapacity of carpet-bag tyranny, has honeycombed the offices of the Federal Government itself with incapacity, waste and fraud, in the States and municipalities with the contagion of misrule, and locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the laws of the nation. We denounce the failure for these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation. We denounce the improvidence which in eleven years of peace have taken from the people in Federal taxes, thirteen times the whole amount of the legal tender notes, and squandered four times this sum in useless expense without accumulating any reserve for their redemption. We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party, which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption; that instead has obstructed recovery by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and thereby making it impossible to attend a speedily enacted specie payments, has annually returned fresh hindrance thereto. As such a hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here

DEMAND ITS RETRACTION.
We demand a judicious system of preparation by public economies, by official retrenchments and by wise finance which shall enable the nation to meet the whole world of its perfect ability and its perfect readiness to meet any of its promises at the call of the creditor entitled to payment. We believe such a system well devised, and, above all, entrusted to competent hands for execution, creating at no time an artificial scarcity of currency and withdrawing from the public mind into a credit by which 95 per cent. of all business transactions are performed—a system open, public and inspiring general confidence would from the day of its adoption bring healing on its wings to all our harassed industry and set in motion the wheels of commerce, manufactures and the mechanical arts, restore employment to labor, and renew in all its national source the prosperity of the people. Reform is necessary in the sum and mode of Federal taxation, to the end that capital may be set free from distress and labor lightly burdened.

WE DENOUNCE THE PRESENT TARIFF
levied upon nearly four thousand articles, as a masterpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretence. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue; it has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few; it prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor; it has degraded American commerce from its first to an inferior upon the high seas; it has cut down the sales of American manufactures at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture, an interest followed by half our people; it costs the people five times more

than it produces to the treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor; it promotes fraud and fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We demand that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue. Reform is necessary in the scale of public expenses, Federal, State and municipal.

FEDERAL TAXATION HAS SWOLLEN
from \$16,000,000 gold in 1850 to \$150,000,000 currency in 1874; our aggregate taxation from \$14,000,000 gold in 1850 to \$72,000,000 currency in 1874, or in one decade more than five dollars per head to more than eighteen dollars per head. Since the peace the people have paid to the tax gatherers more than three times the sum of the national debt, and more than twice that sum for the Federal Government alone. We demand a vigorous frugality in every department and from every officer of the Government. Reform is necessary to put a stop to the prodigal waste of public lands and their division from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered two hundred millions of acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than twice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth directly to the hands of the people. Reform is necessary to correct the

omissions of a REPUBLICAN CONGRESS, and the errors of our treaties and our diplomacy which have stripped our fellow-citizens of foreign birth and kindred race recrossing the Atlantic of the shield of American citizenship, and have exposed our brethren of the Pacific slope to the incursions of a race not sprung from the same great parent stock—in fact now denied by law citizenship through naturalization, as being neither accustomed to the tradition of a progressive civilization, or exercised in liberty under equal laws. We denounce the policy which thus discards the liberty-loving German, and tolerates the revival of the confining trade in Mongolian women imported for immoral purposes, and Mongolian men hired to perform servile labor contracts, and demand such modification of the treaty with the Chinese Empire, or such legislation by Congress, as shall prevent the further importation or immigration of the Mongolian race. Reform is necessary, and can never be effected but by making it the controlling issue of the elections, and lifting it above the two false issues with which the office-holding classes and the party in power seek to smother it. The false issues with which they would entangle the popular strife in respect to the public schools, and which the Democrats have refused to touch from their foundation and resolved to maintain without partiality or preference for any class, sect or creed, and without contributing from the treasury to any. The false issue with which they seek to divert the mind from the real issue of national unity, and the kindred peoples once immurally estranged, but now reunited in one indivisible Republic and a common destiny.

REFORM IN CIVIL SERVICE.
Reform is necessary in the civil service. Experience proves that efficient, economical conduct of the governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subjected to the influence of party and a purse offered at the ballot-box as a bribe reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor assigned for proved competency and held for identity in the public employ. That the dispensing of patronage should neither be a tax upon the time of all our people, nor the instrument of their ambition. Here again professions, falsified in the performance, attest that the party in power can work out no practical or salutary reform.

REFORM IN HIGH PLACES.
Reform is necessary even more in the higher grades of public service. President, Vice-President, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Cabinet officers—these and all others in authority are the people's servants. Their offices are not a private prerogative, they are a public trust. When the annals of this Republic proclaim the disgrace and censure of a Vice-President; a late Speaker of the House of Representatives marketing his ruling as a presiding officer; three Senators profiting secretly by their votes as lawmakers; the members of the leading committees of the late House of Representatives exposed in jobbery; a late Secretary of the Treasury forcing balances in the public accounts; a late Attorney-General misappropriating public funds; a Secretary of the Navy enriching a Secretary of War impeached for high crimes and confessed misdoings; the demonstration is complete that the first step must be the public choice of honest men from another party, lest the disease of one political organization infect the whole body politic, and thereby making no change of administration, we can get no change of measures and no reform.

All these abuses, wrongs and crimes, the product of sixteen years of ascendancy of the Republican party, create a necessity for reform confessed by the Republicans themselves. But their reformers are voted down in convention and displaced from the Cabinet. The party's mass of honest voters is powerless to resist the eighty thousand office-holders, its leaders and guides. Reform can only be had by a peaceful civic revolution. We demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of men.

—MONTESQUIEU, the great French Political author, says: "The tyranny of a Prince does not bring a State into greater danger than indifference to the public good places a Republic. The advantage of a free State is that its revenues are better managed; but when they are badly managed, the advantage of a free State is that there are no favorites; when this is not the case, and when, instead of the friends and relations of a Prince, it is necessary to make the fortunes of the friends and relations of all those who take part in the government, the State is ruined."

—THE Republican party has never abated a monopoly. The Democratic party has never created one. The Republican party always multiplies legislation. The Democratic party persistently removes bad laws from the Statute Book.

THE INSOLENT OFFICE.

Michael Hahn Loses His Temper and Vituperates.

COLONEL PATTON'S GRAPHIC AND HISTORICAL PEN PICTURES.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, DEMOCRATIC CON. PARTY, NEW ORLEANS, LA., Oct. 17, 1876.

Hon. Michael Hahn, State Registrar of Voters:—

SIR—Your communication of even date herewith has just been handed to me. I am surprised that a simple letter from me setting forth the not unnatural apprehension, on the part of many voters, that the failure to attach the date to the stamp of "voted" on so many registration papers of 1874 was a trick, should have elicited from you such a reply. Do you not know the fact that our experience in these matters in the past, and our observation in the present, justify our fears. In your reply you enter into an elaborate defense of the Radical party, and express indignation that it should be thought capable of resorting to "subterfuge." I can hardly believe that your indignation was real, and I think that you were indulging a vein of ironical pleasantry when you penned the following paragraph:

"I have not seen anything in the conduct of those at present charged with the administration of the registration and election laws in this State, or on the part of the political committee opposed to yours, that would justify such apprehensions; on the contrary, every person (with rare and insignificant exceptions) from the Governor down, manifest but one anxiety, and that is to have a free, fair and honest election."

Are you serious? If you are serious, I regret very much the necessity which compels me to dispel the illusion under which you are laboring. I regret it, because I do not like to snitch an innocence as beautiful and refreshing as it is rare in the party which has the honor of numbering you among its members. Are you not aware that you have two men in your employment, trusted and confidential agents, whose infamies and political harlotries are as well known and as widely extended as the broad limits of this great country; who have been sold from hand to hand until their rottenness stinks in the nostrils of every decent man from Maine to Texas? Need I mention the names—Blanchard and Catlin—arcanes ambo? Who employed them to commit the frauds now being perpetrated, the like of which were never known in any civilized country?

Is not the Governor, to whom you refer, aware that thousands upon thousands of fraudulent registration papers have been issued, and are now in the possession of creatures of your Campaign Committee, over which presides another innocent creature who is also anxious for "a free, fair and honest election"? Are not both you and he aware that the inventive genius of the shrewdest and most unscrupulous scoundrels in the United States have been employed to devise ways and means to prevent "a fair, free and honest" expression of the popular will? If, sir, you do not know that every word I have written is true, then indeed, you must be as innocent as Mary's little lamb.

The census taken under the auspices and by direction of your predecessor in the office of State Registrar of voters—and let us admit, for the sake of argument, that that census was taken in the interests of a "free, fair and honest election"—shows that there were in the parish of Orleans 15,485 colored voters, and a colored population of 57,000, in round numbers. Are you not aware that at the present rate of registering colored voters (?) that there will have been issued by the 28th of October twenty-four thousand registration papers to colored people in this parish? Study these figures well, for they may again appear to your vision as avengers which may strip from you the last shred of honest reputation.

Are you not aware that the functions of the mail-carriers and the police force have been prostituted to enable your campaign committee to perpetrate the greatest political fraud of the century? You appear to feel that your party should be thought capable of subterfuge in order to carry their point. Permit me to say that that was the

mildest adjective which the English language affords to qualify the least culpable act of your party. The strongest expression which that language furnishes is not adequate to express the character of the work which all, "from the Governor down," are now doing in the interest of a "free, fair and honest election."

It is useless, sir, for me to continue this line of remarks, and I will conclude by saying that if you are sincere in the statements expressed in your letter, it is time that the scales should fall from your eyes that you may discover the character of the company which you say; "It is to be feared that the mere expression, in a public paper, of such apprehensions, over your own signature, will tend to intensify the feeling already existing between the party of which you are the official head and the opposite party, and be apt to fan into a flame the passions of thoughtless men, now dormant and subject to the control of more reasonable and less excitable individuals, although such, I am sure, was not your intention." I am not aware that my letter to you has ever appeared in any public paper; if it has done so, it was published without my knowledge. The passions which now lie dormant, it is in the power of your party, and that of its friends to bury in the grave of an eternal oblivion. On the other hand, you and you alone have control of the feelings which can fan that smoldering spark into a flame; and the responsibility of the conflagration will be upon you. Grant us a "fair, free and honest election," instead of exercising your ingenuity, which I admit to be great, to defraud us in the coming election, and no such conflagration can ensue. The ashes upon the altar dedicated to hate will become cold and the furies which have kept its flame alive will take their flight from a State which they have desolated. I indulge in no partisan rhetoric, I am in too deep earnest in the presence of the issues which your party has presented to act, feel or write otherwise than as one who appreciates that there is a grave and tremendous responsibility resting upon the committee of which he is chairman.

Since writing this letter, my surprise has been great to find that you have caused to be published my letter which, in your opinion, would, if published, "intensify the feeling already existing" and "fan into a flame the passions now dormant, I am, therefore, constrained to believe that it is your intention and desire to kindle that flame and arouse those passions for partisan purposes, perhaps with the hope of having Gen. Grant issue a proclamation for Louisiana, such as has just been hurled against our sister State, South Carolina. I am, respectfully,

I. W. PATTON,
President Democratic-Conservative State Central Committee.

The Bayonet and Bloody Shirt Humbug.

The Republican party has had everything its own way at the South. For a dozen years it has done what it pleased, and how ignominious its failure! It "reconstructed" the Southern States, imposed upon them new constitutions, conferred suffrage or withheld it at its pleasure, rejected or received elected representatives at its will, maintained a standing army, in sections alleged to be disaffected subverted with bayonets a State Government chosen by the people, yet now again, after four years of conclusive war and after eleven years of fruitless experiment in every method of denying self-government to a people accustomed to be free, it protests that the North shall combine against "a solid South." Its Attorney-General tears to pieces the latest decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court (all its nine judges, Republicans save one) to light and feed and fan the flames of civil strife, and its Senators and Representatives go up and down the land, flying for the symbol of their new statesmanship, the old "bloody shirt."

When the Republican party abandoned the humane reconstruction policy which Lincoln devised, which Johnson adopted, and which Thaddeus Stevens failed and overthrew, they foredoomed themselves to the failure which is now blazoned in the colonial State debts, and the univer-

sal exhaustion of the South, as well as in the abetted impoverishment of the North. For we are members one of another. Neither prosperity throughout the Republic, nor the Republic itself, can exist, save through Republican self government in every State of the Union. But Attorney-General Taft fixes the bayonet and cries "charge" lest Wade Hampton carry the negro vote of South Carolina for the Democracy. And Senator Morton flouts the "bloody shirt" lest Northern Republicans shall suspect that the last war ended eleven years ago at Appomattox Court House and lest they shall believe with Grant, who wrote December 18, 1865—"I am satisfied the mass of thinking men at the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith."

Is It Mexico?
MISUSE OF FEDERAL TROOPS AND FEDERAL POWER IN THE SOUTH.

Arbitrary illegal arrests by Federal soldiers, under the orders of Federal Deputy Marshals, have been made in South Carolina. Governor Chamberlain, candidate for re-election, opposed not only by the Democrats, but by a considerable and increasing faction in his own party, fears that he will be beaten. Accordingly he appeals to the Federal Administration for the loan of soldiers to help him to intimidate the recalcitrant voters. Having arranged a Board of State Canvassers of Election and a Returning Board, the majority of whose members are candidates on the same ticket with him, and are thus by a monstrous perversion of justice entitled to decide the vote in their own favor; having further managed that of the ninety-six commissioners of election in the counties, seventy should be his declared partisans and forty office-holders who hold their places by his appointment; having thus prearranged the count in his own favor, Mr. Chamberlain now summons Federal marshals to arrest citizens known to be opposed to him in politics. And all this in the United States, and under the auspices of a party which once called itself the pre-eminent friends of liberty, and some of whose leading members held the Fugitive Slave law to be unconstitutional because it interfered with the rights of the States.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in a recently published letter, warned the people against the revolutionary tendency of the Republican leaders. Was he far wrong? A multitude of respectable citizens, among them all the Republican members of the Supreme Bench of the State, assert publicly that there is no trouble, no political violence or lawlessness in South Carolina. The citizens who have been arrested have submitted quietly. The Governor himself has made no pretense even of an effort to subdue lawlessness; he has done nothing but issue a violent and incendiary proclamation and sent Federal troops, like his prototype, Perrin, in Alabama, who shot a hole through his own hat and then called for the soldiers. Does the Republican party of the North consent to such revolutionary acts as this? Is this a sample of what it proposes to do if it is continued in power another four years? If so, then the safest, the only safe course for Northern voters, is to turn it out. There can be no doubt on that subject. This is not Mexico; but these acts of Governor Chamberlain, this misuse of Federal troops and Federal power, would if continued four years longer, set us a long way toward Mexico. If it is granted that the political party which happens to possess the Federal Government may march its soldiers into the States for political purposes, then we have paved the way broadly for general civil disorder. If these proceedings in South Carolina are not promptly disowned by the Republican candidate, every Northern citizen who has a stake in the country ought to vote against him.—[N. Y. Herald.

—BELKNAP will return to Iowa, where he still retains his legal residence, to vote for Hayes. Custer, poor fellow—his victim—would have voted for Tilden.

There was a curious incident in the yellow fever panic at Savannah which has not attracted as much attention as it deserves. The hero of the mournful episode was a young drug clerk, and we venture to say that he was not the sort of young fellow that puts up prussic acid for paregoric and sends fretting babies to an eternal sleep with a dose of laudanum instead of soothing syrup. When the fever broke out at Savannah the whole force in the drug store where he was at work deserted the post of danger and left the city. His friends who lived in Augusta sent word to him to come home, but he refused, and remained on duty until the proprietor of the store ordered him to close it. He then went to another drug store in Savannah and worked laboriously as prescription clerk.—He was kept so busily engaged that he had little time for his meals, no chance to change his clothes and no opportunity for rest or amusement. His employer took the fever and died, although the boy nursed him faithfully. The cook took it, and he attended to her also and she recovered. A young comrade was then taken ill and the steadfast druggist nursed him and performed his duties in the store night and day. His friend regained his health slowly, and then the clerk was himself seized with the fever, but as he was strong and cheerful he sent word to his relatives that he had no fears.—It was then his companion's turn to show the kind of stuff of which he was made; and the material turned out to be pure gold. He nursed his friend from day to day, keeping up constant communication with his home by telegraph as long as the telegraph messengers could be persuaded to venture into the infested part of the town. His last despatches were; "I will stick to him to the last," and "I shall not sleep tonight." Both of the young men died that evening.

We are not much addicted to what is known in the newspaper profession as gush, and have no desire to turn a commonplace matter into heroism by a few gorgeous phrases glittering in the light of an overheated imagination; but we are inclined to think that some honor is due to the memory of these two young fellows, and should be frankly paid. They found themselves in the heart of a city afflicted with the plague, a place in which even brave men often quail and from which selfish ones always shrink. They were in no sense before the public eye, and whatever they did was done through loyalty to their own impulses, not in the hope of reputation or reward. They had that kind of duty to perform which is the hardest that can be put upon man. It was ugly, wearing, disagreeable and dangerous. The self-sacrifice required was not sudden and startling enough to win glory, but it was of that moderate, continuous and exhausting kind which only rare patience can stand. If these young Georgians had fallen side by side in a battle field in the endeavor to sustain their flag or rescue each other, no one would have wondered at their death; but to find them wearing out their health in nursing the sick, and faithful to each other through weary vigils, is a sweet surprise. At a time when the national character has suffered a great deal abroad through whom we are mainly known to other peoples, and the American is pictured as a hard, angular, superficial, unscrupulous personage, occurrences like this at Savannah should bring us re-assurances and comfort. It is only one incident out of many from day to day suggesting rare powers and propensities for good. Every skirmish on the plains, the overturning of a pleasure yacht, or the rescue of a shipwrecked crew, is sure to bring some hint of a capability for heroism which seems to be an American heritage. Few readers will fail to respond to the words of the correspondent who has told in a private letter the facts which we have just repeated: "They were brave boys, were they not? Does it make any difference which side or which flag such souls fought for twelve years ago? Can't you reach out and shake hands over any distance?"—[N. Y. World.