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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Daily Democrat.
One Year, \$10 00
Six Months, 6 00
Three Months, 3 50
One Month, 1 00

The Weekly Democrat.

The Weekly Democrat, a large ten-page paper, will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:
One Year, \$10 00
Six Months, 6 00
Three Months, 3 50

NOTICE—Wants, for Rent and for Sale advertisements inserted in the Democrat at Fifty cents (50) per square, each insertion.

Friday Morning, February 9, 1877.

The office of the New Orleans DEMOCRAT has been removed from 74 Camp street to 109 Gravier street.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

VARIETIES THEATRE—Benefit of Charles Pope and debut of Frank Evans—Shakespeare's "King Lear."
St. CHARLES THEATRE—Furbush Fifth Avenue Company—Henry Dunbar.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Soldone Opera Company—Herve's new opera bouffe "Fouquet et Poulette."

Our subscribers will confer a favor upon us by reporting at this office every failure in the delivery to their address of the DEMOCRAT, as we are particularly desirous of achieving absolute exactitude and punctuality.

The salaries of judges of the Fifteenth Judicial District are \$12,500, as compared with \$2500 before the war, an increase of 500 per cent, with no increase of competency.

It is suggested that as Wells and Kellogg will get into the Penitentiary just as McDonald and Joyce step out, that perhaps the latter might lead them their peculiarly striped wearing apparel.

The people of Vicksburg are in earnest. Says the Herald: "Let us all go to the New Orleans Mardi Gras. The fare is low and accommodations desirable by both rail and river." And all are coming.

Kellogg has had that smashed carriage of his sent to Washington, but whether to ride in or as evidence as to the savageness of the people of Louisiana, to all things Republican, it is hard to say.

The Electoral Tribunal is a great deal slower than any schoolboy. It has been at work two weeks and has only got to "F," whereas there are few boys that would not have been at least through the alphabet by this time.

What has become of our amendments to the Constitution submitted to the people at the late election? No Board of Canvassers of any kind has declared the vote on them, although the title to many offices depends upon the result of this vote.

The Courier-Journal thus philosophizes over a proof reader's marriage: "The proof reader of the Indianapolis Journal has married the intelligent young woman who held the copy while he read. The fate of the sex is to marry, no matter how much else it has to do."

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says that burglars, thieves and pickpockets have possession of the city, and more are coming. Without transition he adds: Col. Bob Ingersoll, Susan B. Anthony and Mary A. Livermore have arrived. What does he mean?

We print this morning a communication from Dr. Tebaud, embodying some resolutions passed by the Tenth Ward Club some months ago on the question of reform. We publish the communication as relating to subjects of public interest without committing ourselves to the sweeping views of the resolutions.

Vienna, Lincoln parish, has discovered that there are thirty-two other places of the same name in the United States, and some of its citizens are thinking about changing the name, under the fear that were letters containing money to be sent to them they might miscarry and be sent to some other Vienna.

The Vienna Sentinel suggests a yearly convention of the newspaper men of Louisiana. Such a convention yearly meets in both of our neighbors, Texas and Mississippi, and to this, to no small extent, is owing the success of the Mississippi and Texas papers over those of this State, particularly in money-making.

The Radical papers, as a general thing, have not a word of news about Wells, Vernon, or the investigation going on just now in Washington. The Shreveport Telegram, (Rep.) however, goes so far as to wish that, should the charges against Wells be proved, he should be punished to the full extent of the law. It has still faith, however, that he will be shrewd and cunning enough to find some way out of the trap; but it is somewhat usual to see a Republican newspaper say this much about Wells, even coupled with an "H."

THE STATE DEBT.

The Picayune is seriously exercised about the State debt; insists that Governor Nichols shall soon gravely consider the subject and treat it with calmness and wisdom. We are disposed to think our excellent neighbor is vexing his soul unduly in this matter.

The recognition of the legal government of the State, and the disappearance of the Packard fraud, will establish confidence everywhere in the securities of the State, and the deficiencies in the interest fund of 1876, referred to by the Picayune Sunday, and more fully treated by the DEMOCRAT Tuesday morning, will not in any measure affect the credit of the State.

When the status of the Nichols government shall be undisputed, there will be an immediate appreciation of property throughout the State, and, as the remarks of great Northern capitalists at the meeting in New York a few days since, to discuss the financial affairs of the Southern States, very clearly indicate, large amounts of capital will seek investment in our commerce and enterprises. In view of such a prospect, it would be insane folly for the holders of the unfunded bonds, on which the back interest is due, to take any steps which would depreciate their own property; and in our article Tuesday, we pointed out the absurdity of supposing that a matter of \$38,000 deficiency in the interest fund could disturb the financial condition of the government.

The main point to be attained now, is the undisputed authority of the government; there is no disposition in the State to repudiate its debt or any portion of it, and the main point gained, the financial affairs of the State will readily assume a solid, safe and substantial basis.

The only event which could permanently injuriously affect our State securities, would be the overthrow of the Nichols Government. Should an effort be made by the Federal power to establish Packard, or to establish in the State any other than the government elected by the people, the bonds of the State would be virtually repudiated; for the simple reason that the State would be ruined; no taxes would be paid; the people would leave Mr. Packard and the creditors of the State to settle the debt to please themselves, with what plunder they might be able to capture, and appropriate to that purpose. When there is a certainty of the overthrow of the Nichols government, and we think there never will be, then we advise all good men who hold State securities to get rid of them as fast as possible and as best they can.

REASONS FOR OUR FAITH.

Since the DEMOCRAT appears to be almost the only journal of this city that takes a cheerful view of the political situation, we deem it incumbent upon us to give some reasons for the faith that is in us. We shall endeavor, therefore, in this article to convey to the minds of our readers a clear understanding of our views in the matter.

The act of Congress creating the Electoral Commission provides in its second section that the commission shall exercise, with respect to the counting of the votes of States for which double sets of certificates have been sent up, "the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two houses acting separately, or together, and by a majority of votes decide whether any, and what, votes from such State are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State."

Under these provisions of the act three main questions will be presented to the Commission for its determination:

- 1. What evidence may be submitted to the Tribunal?
- 2. Is the certificate of the Governor of the State conclusive as to the fact of the election of the persons claiming to be electors, or may that certificate be impeached for fraud or error?
- 3. Can the Commission accept and count, as one of "the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States," the vote of a person shown to have been a United States officeholder at the time of the election?

The commission decided on Wednesday, in the Florida case, that it would not hear evidence outside of the record transmitted to it, except in respect to the eligibility of electors, and it assigned no limit to the testimony it would receive on that point. Further on we shall show the immense advantage of this exception to the Democratic side of the controversy.

The other questions are yet to be decided, and we now propose to show that, as we remarked yesterday, the commission cannot adopt any rule of decision which will not result in the election of Governor Tilden, either by the Electoral College or by the House of Representatives.

If it should be determined that the certificate of the Governor of a State is conclusive as to the fact of the appointment of the elector, and that it cannot be impeached and ignored, either because of fraud or error, Tilden will lose the votes of Florida and Louisiana, but must necessarily gain the vote of Cronin, in Oregon, and thus receive the one vote he lacks of a majority. If it be decided that such certificate may be impeached, then the vote of Florida cannot be counted for Hayes, because of the decisions of the courts of that State annulling the Governor's actions. What the effect of such decision would be upon the vote of Louisiana, would depend upon the character of the evidence to be presented. Thus, which is ever horn of the dilemma the Republi-

cans may take, they cannot escape the fatal consequences we have indicated.

But, apart from the Louisiana case, which has not been developed as yet, the point upon which we mainly rely and which we have always considered the strongest point in the Democratic case from a purely legal and constitutional point of view, however humiliating it may be to have to depend upon what some persons characterize as a mere technicality, is that which relates to the ineligibility of several Republican electors. The constitution is explicit in its declaration that "no person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector."

It is charged by the Democrats that Humphreys, one of the Hayes electors in Florida, was an officeholder at the time of the election, but evidence to the contrary was presented to the Commission yesterday, and since there is great doubt as to the fact, we dismiss his case from consideration. With respect to Brewster, however, one of the pretended electors in this State, and Watts, the Oregon elector, there is not the slightest doubt as to the fact that they were officeholders at the time of their election, and the only defense they have to make against the charge of ineligibility is that they resigned their offices before they acted as electors. This defense raises the question whether their disqualification operated as a failure to appoint, or created a vacancy that could be filled by the remaining electors.

Upon this point we have two recent precedents. In the States of Vermont and Rhode Island two ineligible electors were voted for. The Governor of Rhode Island referred the matter to the Supreme Court of the State, and that court decided that the ineligibility of the elector did not create a vacancy, but constituted a failure to elect. Thereupon the legislature was convened and elected a fourth elector for Rhode Island. In Vermont the same course was pursued. But in Louisiana and Oregon the case was entirely different. Brewster and Watts pretend to have resigned, but we know that the former certainly continued to act as United States Surveyor General up to the 6th of December, and, indeed, has continued to act as such up to the present day. Therefore, he was constitutionally disqualified, and his vote can never be counted for Hayes. The Supreme Court of the United States, in a decision rendered quite recently, held that an officeholder, notwithstanding he may have resigned his position, remains an officeholder until his successor qualifies and takes his place. This is a decision directly in point, and we cannot see how it can be disregarded by the five Justices of the Electoral Commission.

The foregoing hastily prepared remarks embody some of our views on the electoral question as it now stands. Of course, in speculating upon the matter, we proceed upon the assumption that Judge Bradley will continue to act in a non-partisan manner. Of course, if he should be guilty of so debasing himself and degrading his high position as to descend to the low level of a mere Radical politician, it would be useless to argue the question of the disputed Presidency from the standpoint of law and right, but as yet we see no reason for assuming that he will so act, and we therefore remain firm in the conviction that the right will yet prevail over fraud and unscrupulous partisanship.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES AND THE SUGAR FIELDS OF LOUISIANA.

The joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of this State, printed in the DEMOCRAT of the 7th inst., memorializing Congress to aid in building the levees on the Mississippi, touches not only a matter of the greatest material interest to Louisiana, but also of great present and rapidly increasing interest to the people of every section of the United States.

To say nothing, just now, of the vast areas of wonderfully productive cotton, rice and tobacco lands these levees would reclaim, the products of which would soon swell the volume of our foreign and domestic trade increasing the wealth of the country at large, the sugar fields of the State, which would be protected and brought into cultivation were the levees securely built, would alone render this great work of national importance and fully justify Congress in giving it the most liberal aid.

A glance at the past and present condition of the sugar interest of the world and the outlook of that interest will prove this very clearly. From reliable statistics before us, we find that the total product of sugar throughout the world had in 1875 reached 3,163,000 tons. But the sugar product of 1876, owing to several causes, fell off upwards of half a million tons. This falling off was not peculiar to the crop of any particular sugar producing region of the world. The production fell off not only in Cuba, where, owing to the protracted civil war, great numbers of extensive sugar estates have been destroyed, but also in those districts of Europe where the beet root sugar is produced.

The consumption of sugar in this country and Europe increased with the rapid increase of that product anterior to 1875, and the consumption has continued to increase, notwithstanding the falling off in the production since that year. Indeed, sugar has almost become in this, and many other countries, one of the necessities of life, and the enhanced price, due to the causes just referred to, is becoming quite a tax upon the people. These causes, those of them at least, affecting the production of cane sugar, which is chiefly used in the United States, are not likely to be soon

remedied; on the contrary, the production of sugar in the West Indies henceforth will probably continue to decline while the demand for the commodity, which now, in this country, amounts to forty-eight pounds per head, with an increasing population and growing wealth, is likely to continue to increase, and sugar ought to become one of the largest articles of our domestic trade.

The sugar fields of Louisiana are capable of supplying, in great part, the domestic demand, and of adding immense wealth to our commerce. All that is necessary to vastly increase the sugar production of this State is an appropriation by the Federal government to construct and repair the levees, behind which lie our wonderful cane fields, stretching from the Gulf of Mexico high up the Mississippi and Red rivers. The high price which for several years the declining sugar fields of the world will insure the sugar-planters of Louisiana for their produce, will, so soon as these levees are constructed, induce the investment of large sums in the growing of cane and the manufacture of sugar in Louisiana.

On a rough estimate the sugar and molasses product of this State last year will be worth upwards of twenty millions of dollars. This crop was produced on less than one tenth of the sugar lands of Louisiana. Thus, were these lands fully protected and brought into cultivation by an influx of capital and the establishment of safe and legal government, they are capable of making up the great falling off in the crop of the balance of the world.

How vast and rich an interest this is which the Legislature of Louisiana solicits Congress to protect and develop; how largely it affects the wealth and commerce of the whole country; how clearly it touches the rich and poor of this continent and even of Europe, it is easy to calculate from the data we have herein furnished the reader. Congress has never given a dollar to any enterprise which is more national in character or of greater and more general importance to the whole country than that which the Louisiana Legislature now asks it to aid and foster. The aid asked for will convert this State, in a few years, into a garden, but at the same time it will benefit every man, woman and child in the Union.

THE TRIBUNAL'S DECISION.

The decision of the Electoral Tribunal as it just came to us yesterday was so tortured and twisted from its true meaning that there is little wonder it caused alarm; but now that we have it properly explained, it should produce feelings only of hope.

The decision of the tribunal is that it is a court, a high court of equity and not a mere political body without rules or regulations of any kind. Those who pretend that there is any danger in the decision to our cause forfeit all the claims of that cause, since they admit that it is not perfect and without flaw, legally, judicially and morally. There are few, however, who are so timid as to assert this; the general idea, which caused a feeling of disappointment at the Tribunal's decision, is a belief that while we have plenty of evidence to sustain our case in Florida before the Tribunal, acting judicially and as a court, we are cut off, precluded, from filing it by this decision. "Here all the error lies."

Gov. Drew sent in, as part of his certificates, the decision of the Supreme Court of Florida on the quo warranto case, and also all the evidence adduced in that case—evidence which was amply sufficient to satisfy the Supreme Court of Florida that the Tilden electors were elected.

In deciding itself a court, bound by the rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, the value of this decision of the Florida court increases in worth a thousand fold. As it now stands, the Florida case is before the Commission in the manner of an appeal from the Supreme Court of Florida to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Commission may decide:

- 1. That the decision of the Supreme Court of Florida is conclusive.
- 2. If the commission decides to review the decision of the Florida court, it must investigate the same evidence that was before this court and which was sufficient to satisfy it that Tilden was elected.

In other words, the Florida case has been disentangled from the question of Returning Boards and certificates, and now rests on the point: "Was the decision of the Supreme Court of Florida, deciding which were the true certificates, correct?"

Such a ruling by the Tribunal has been looked for, and wished for by all the leading Tilden papers of the North. The Chicago Times, of last week, insisted that "the Commission need only inquire how the vote stood if canvassed according to law as determined by the Florida Supreme Court. The fact will determine whether anything has been properly certified and returned. If the votes were canvassed contrary to law, (as the Supreme Court has decided,) then the Hayes electors were not appointed as directed by the State Legislature, and the certified lists furnished by Gov. Stearns are not lawfully certified lists, but are false lists of false electors whose false votes cannot be lawfully counted."

Even Montgomery, Ala., is going to celebrate Mardi Gras with a procession.

MARRIED.

WISHENDORFF—BEALE—On Thursday, February 8, 1877, at Carondelet Street, M. E. Church, South, by the Rev. John Matthews, John B. Wishendorff, to Miss Magdo S. Beale, both of this city.

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- Ale and Porter. 500 cases ENGLISH, SCOTCH and BREMEN ALE, 200 cases Guinness's DUBLIN STOUT.
- English Pickles and Mustard. 300 cases CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S—full assortment, 100 cases Coleman's ENGLISH MUSTARD.
- Case and Can Goods. 2500 cases Baltimore, New York and Boston packing. A full and complete assortment.
- Star Candles and Soap. 1500 boxes, all sizes, STAR CANDLES, 1500 boxes SOAP—A complete assortment.
- Coffee. 2500 bags RIO, 150 barrels MEXICAN, 100 bags OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA.
- Refined Sugar. 250 barrels CRUSHED SUGAR, 100 barrels POWDERED SUGAR, 250 barrels CUT LOAF SUGAR, 250 barrels "A" SUGAR.
- Brandy Cherries and Sardines. 250 cases CHOICE IMPORTED, 50 cases, half tin, SARDINES, 500 cases, quarter tin, SARDINES.

Agents for the sale of Orange Grove, Kenton County, Paul Jones, Wellhouse, Old 776 Bourbon Whiskies, and Home and Augusta Bitters.

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CITIZENS AND STRANGERS! Don't fail to go immediately to the ACME OYSTER BAR, Nos. 9 and 11 Royal Street. For here you will find the best Fried, Broiled, Scalloped, Stewed and Roasted oysters, and the choicest delicacies the markets afford, at Reduced Prices to suit the times.

The ACME BAR is supplied with Hanne's celebrated ACME WHISKIES. Free Hot Lunch every day from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. U. M. BORGES, Acme Oyster Bar and Saloon, Nos. 9 and 11 Royal Street.

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