DAILY DEMOCRAT.

TERMS OF THE PAPER:

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

DAILY (published every evening and Sunday morning) per annum $10; and at same rate half-yearly and quarterly.

WEEKLY (published every Saturday morning), per annum $3; and at same rate half-yearly and quarterly.

ADVERTISING RATES—DAILY.

Transient advertisements $1 per square (ten lines of solid agate) first insertion; 50 cents each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Wants, To Rent, For Sales and Boarding advertisements, 10 cents a line, net cash, solid measure. None taken at less than 20 cents.

Advertisements for the period of one month and longer, as follows:

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Three	30	53	70	110	175
Four	38	67	90	140	225
Five	46	80	105	170	275
Six	54	93	120	200	325
Seven	60	105	130	210	365
Eight	65	115	150	230	400
Nine	70	125	165	260	450
Ten	75	135	180	290	460
Eleven	80	145	195	325	500
Twelve	85	155	210	360	550

Monthly advertisements, having the run of the paper, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Editorial page monthly advertisements, each square, $20 per month.

Rates for Advertising in the Weekly New Orleans Democrat.

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Advertisements for the period of one month and longer, as follows:

Squares.	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
One	$5	$8	$12	$22	$30
Two	8	12	22	38	50
Three	12	18	30	53	70
Four	16	24	38	67	90
Five	20	30	46	80	105
Six	23	35	54	93	120
Seven	25	38	60	105	130
Eight	27	41	65	115	150
Nine	29	44	70	125	165
Ten	31	47	75	135	180
Eleven	33	50	80	145	195
Twelve	34	53	85	155	210
13 sqrs., or ½ column	35	55	90	165	225
26 sqrs., or 1 column	60	100	150	250	350

OUR PEOPLE.

WHERE THEY CAME FROM ORIGINALLY.

The Source of the Population of Louisiana.

Who were our forefathers?—Not the far distant apes and jelly fish to whom Darwin traces us, but those more immediate ancestors that converted Louisiana from savagery and wildness to its present state, to whom we owe its peculiar customs and habits, and, not least of all, ourselves. Much of our history of the past can be explained, much of our future prophecied, if we but know these ancestors; just as one can map out the character and disposition, the traits and habits, the whole future of a child, if we know his parents and their dispositions.

The early origin of a people is generally obscured, and with reason since it is almost always obscure, base, often dishonorable. The nobility of England are proud to trace their descent from a gang of robber chieftains; the ancestors of the hill people of Georgia were rescued from the London debtor's prisons, while Australia owes its first society and earliest patriots to ex-convicts and ticket-of-leave men. So, likewise, there are several stories of the first people of Louisiana — particularly of its first ladies—that the early colonists would gladly have covered up and hidden if they could have done so.

THE FRENCH.

The original masculine portion of the population was well enough; it was, for the most part, honest but adventurous Canadian *voyageurs* and *courreurs des bois*—sturdy, bold, energetic men, who fought and worked their way overland and down the river, through an endless desert wilderness, peopled with dangerous savages. They came alone and without families, since none but men could endure the fatigues and hardships of this arduous journey. Here, they languished away in single blessedness and melancholy bachelorhood as long as they could stand it, save a few led astray by the dusky charms of some forest maiden. At last good King Louis took mercy on their loneliness and shipped, as an experiment, several cargoes of females, and just here comes in the bar sinister, for these females were Magdalens, prisoners from the royal prison of La Salpetriere. Such were the first women of Louisiana, of whose morals the less said the better, for, as Gov. Cadellac declared to the parish priest when he proposed the purification of the colony by shipping these home: "If I send away all the loose females, there will be no women left here at all, and this would not suit the views of the king or the inclinations of the people."

However, for want of better wives, the colonists welcomed these with open arms; but although these satisfied *them*, they did not, by any means, satisfy the directors of the Louisiana Company, as they proved a failure in one of the most important needs of the new country—children.

To supply the deficiency a cargo of girls, known in Louisiana history as the *filles de la casette*, or casket girls, were sent over by way of experiment—girls, poor, ugly, but virtuous. The experiment proved a signal success—the girls commanded fancy prices and supplied the needed want. In the infancy of the colony a Louisianian felt proud indeed if he could only trace his origin back to these "casket" instead of to the "correction" girls.

Such was the lowly origin of the first native born Louisianians—a queer cross between the staid, sober Canadian and the gay, fickle Parisian.

It was some half a century after this that the first Acadian found his way to Louisiana. He came to us a persecuted wanderer, without country or home; he was so hospitably received, fed, clothed and lodged, that, well pleased with the country and the people, he pitched his tents upon the soil of Louisiana and peopled its western prairies.

The Acadians were a sturdy, stalwart built race, showing in their disposition and in every feature their Northern or Norman descent. They were boney, sinewy, with high cheek bones, and their complexion swarthy and bronzed, all their features bearing so close a resemblance to those of our aborigines as to give rise to a somewhat wild theory that the climate of America had an Indianizing effect on Europeans, and that a few centuries of it would convert us, in complexion and disposition, into Sioux and Modocs. The true explanation of this undoubted Indian physiognomy is perhaps more easily and naturally explained in the frequency, in the earlier days, of Choctaw wives—a custom so prevalent in the colony at one time as to beget a schism between Church and State on this point—the parish priest coolly suggesting that if a man could get no better wife than an Indian squaw he had better remain single altogether.

The Cajan was as prolific as his Canadian cousin. In 1765-66 some 866 Acadians arrived here; in 1788 a few more came, making altogether, perhaps, 1000, who, to-day, after the lapse of less than a century, number at least forty thousand, covering the whole western portion of the State and extending even to the Red and Mississippi.

Before the Acadians came, Louisiana seemed to have partaken of the character of its Parisian ancestors. Paris is a terrible consumer of lives. The provinces pour yearly into it thousands of sturdy, hard-working, ambitious men and women—only to be consumed by this monster.

In the first few years of Louisiana, the decrease of the population was quite alarming. The census of 1721 showed that of the 7020 colonists who had come over to this country and settled here, only 5420 were left. Louisiana was a sieve into which emigration was ever pouring without filling up the country. In 1731, the white population was still stationary, and in 1745, forty years after the first establishment of the colony, the white population amounted to only half of the number of persons who had established themselves here.

THE SPANISH.

The Spanish settlers of Louisiana were, for the most part, brought over by the government, fed, supported and cared for at the government's expense, and established in various posts throughout the State, as the Romans of old established their colonies in a conquered country, to assure its fidelity. The colonists were from the Canary Islands, just then suffering under a blight, and whose inhabitants were starving to death; and were called by the Creoles, Islinges, a Creole corruption of islenos (islanders). The chief Spanish colonies were at Terre-aux-Bœufs (St. Bernard), Galvezton (Baton Rouge), Valenzuela (Lafourche), and New Iberia (Iberia). Around all these localities some of their descendants still linger, but at Terre-aux-Bœufs alone do they preserve their individuality, their race, language and customs in the midst of a different race.

Along with the Spaniards also came quite a number of gypsies, who established themselves in the western portion of the State, not far from Natchitoches, a race so dark and swarthy that in the eyes of the negroes they were always regarded as some strange, free negro race. These lingered near Natchitoches as late as 1840, but have since disappeared, although their former settlement can still be traced in the liquid black eyes, the dark complexion, the somewhat idle habits of their descendants.

The only other Spaniards in Louisiana were a few persons of Spanish-Mexican descent on the uncertain Texas border, the office-holders, a respectable class of good Castilian descent, who, living at New Orleans, intermarried with the creole families until they lost all Iberian peculiarities, save their names, and some needy Catalans, the "Dagoes" of those days, who have since melted away into other races. The other Spanish residents, never very numerous, left for Havana when the banner of Castile and Arragon no longer floated over New Orleans.

Altogether, although we may owe our laws, many of our customs and our superior breed of chicken cocks to Spain, we owe a very small portion of our present population.

THE AMERICANS.

The Americans were the latest comers to the State. A hundred years ago New Orleans boasted of just forty-five persons of American descent; and the entire American population of Louisiana certainly did not amount to over a hundred. The first English colony was established about 1791 in the Florida parishes—the colonists being, for the most part, persons of English, Scotch and Irish, rather than of American birth. A few years later, when Louisiana was ceded to the United States, there was a rush of emigrants from Kentucky and upper Georgia and South Carolina to the Florida parishes, where their descendants to this day compose almost the entire population.

Northern Louisiana was the last portion of the State settled, and is of almost as recent settlement as Arkansas or Michigan. In 1815, there were less than three thousand people north of Red River, as compared with two hundred thousand now—an increase which, had it been equaled throughout the State, would give Louisiana now a population of ten millions. Of the new-comers, the whites were wholly of American descent, coming from the States of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, while the negroes, who form slightly more than half the population, were furnished by Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia.

THE NEGROES.

The negro population of Louisiana have always claimed an aristocracy of descent, and boasted that their hair was less kinky, their faces less African, than those of the less favored darkies of other States and climes—virtues they have always attributed to so some mythical Indian ancestor.

The French in America, like the Greeks of old, enslaved their captives, and worked the vanquished Choctaws in the indigo fields. In the first few years of Louisiana life, these Indian slaves predominated in numbers over the negroes. They were poor laborers, however, lazy, idle, apt to run off or to use a tomahawk if worked too hard. The Louisiana planters, thoroughly disgusted with them, proposed an arrangement with the West Indian planters by which they were to swap off their Indian slaves for good stout negroes from Martinique and St. Lucie—three Indians to count for two negroes. The scheme failed, the West India planters sensibly refusing to take the savages at any price. The Indian slaves were therefore sent back to the plow and the hoe, supplemented in their work by a few newly imported Africans.

The two races, red and black, living, as they did, in the same quarters and cabins, gradually melted into one race, in which the features and nature of the Indian was lost in the superior numbers of the negroes, while the latter improved in appearance and boasted less woolly hair than the negroes of other parts of the country.

The first negroes came from Martinique and Guadeloupe and St. Domingo, but importations from these islands had soon to be forbidden by a special edict, the St. Domingo negroes being too well acquainted with Voudouism and poisons, and showing even that early those bad traits they developed more thoroughly in 1791—being turbulent, riotous and often breaking even into insurrection.

For the first fifty years of its life Louisiana was a white colony, as it was originally intended it should be; but apparently the climate then—before the swamps had been drained and the levees built, much worse than it is now—proved less injurious to the negro than the white settlers, since the former increased so much more rapidly than the whites, that the two races were soon equal, as they have remained ever since with remarkable coincidence—except in Kellogg's census and registration.

Originally, the negroes were crowded in the country immediately around New Orleans, but in time they marched triumphantly forward, elbowing the white citizens out of the most fertile portion of the State and leaving them only the piny woods and back bayou country for cultivation.

This onward march of the negro up the river can clearly be traced in the census. In 1810, St. James, hitherto white, became a negro parish; in 1820, the parishes of Ascension, Iberville and West Baton Rouge, were overrun by the African invasion; in 1830, East Baton Rouge and St. Martins were similarly conquered; and in 1840, Caddo, Ouachita and Terrebonne, lost their former character as white parishes.

New Orleans, on the other hand, has shown exactly the reverse of this. At the time of the cession of Louisiana it was essentially a negro city, the white population numbering less than half the negro; and as late as 1835 the negroes were largely in the majority here. In 1840 there were within the corporate limits of New Orleans, then extending only as far as Felicity street, 43,000 negroes—more than dwell in these same limits to-day. From that time the negro population of the city began decreasing until emancipation came. With the news of that the negroes flocked to the towns, in pursuit of the pleasures and vices so long denied them, in such numbers that in the last decade the negro town population has grown 123 per cent., although the negro population has been at a standstill, and in a majority of the towns and villages the white population has actually decreased—that is, while the white people are leaving the towns and going into the fields to work and labor, the negroes are deserting them, enticed away from work by a life of vice and idleness.

THE INDIANS.

The early chroniclers and explorers of Louisiana name more Indian tribes dwelling within its limits than we could now name of redskins, men, squaws and pappooses all are now gone, not only from the State, but from the world. And yet, as late as 1815, the people of this State had so little recovered from the terrors of the Fort Rosalie massacre, then almost a century ago, that during this year, when the British were around New Orleans, threatening it, a rumor circulated among the good people of Pointe Coupee and Avoyelles, the then northern frontier of the State, that the Indians were assembling at the suggestion of the English, and preparing to massacre them in their beds produced the utmost dread and terror throughout these parishes, and caused the planters to arm and organize themselves into battalions for the better protection of themselves and families.

The Indians were then on the wane; they had begun falling away before the French first landed on our shore; the Natchez of 1700 were but one-tenth the Natchez of 1600, and the Appalaches (Opelousas), whose populous cities and thousands of warriors De Soto had met in his Florida wanderings, had dwindled down, since their emigration to Louisiana, to a few hundred.

After the French occupation, under the civilizing and christianizing influence of whisky and smallpox, the Indian tribes vanished like rotten ice before the summer sun. In 1800 the Avoyelles, an energetic and laborious tribe, were already extinct, leaving nothing but their name behind, the Attakapas, a branch of the fierce Caribs, were reduced to some fifty souls; the Appalachies numbered but forty; the combined force of the three once powerful tribes of the Houmas, Bayagoulas and Tunicas mustered only eleven warriors and thirty-five squaws and pappooses; while the Adais and Aliches had been civilized into twenty half breeds.

A census of the Louisiana Indians, taken in 1825, showed that the tribes of Southern Louisiana had been destroyed. There remained, however, on the Red River country, and particularly in the parishes of Caddo and Bossier, then set aside as a reservation for Indians, a few of the more fierce and uncivilized tribes. Of these the Caddo were first, 450 in number; the Coushattas had 180; the Yattasseees 180; the Choctaws 178; the Pascagoula 111. The other tribes, the Delawares, Appalaches, Adais, Shawnees, Natchitoches, Piankeshaos and Quappas numbered only 214 together, the Quappas being reduced to one single family, since gone to happier hunting grounds. A few years afterwards, when this land was wanted for farmers and planters, these tribes were removed to the Indian Territory, where they were swallowed up in the Choctaws.

A few only—renegades and half-breeds—lingered in the swamps and bayou country, their tribes, their race all forgotten. Of late years, however, under the beneficent and barbarizing influences of Radical rule, these have increased in numbers in a most extraordinary and incomprehensible manner, the 119 Indians that the census of 1860 showed here having increased to 640 in 1870 and 1363 in 1875, an increase of 1200 per cent. during a period in which the white population remained stationary—a proof either that Louisiana is fast relapsing into barbarism or that the Indians of other States, find our marshes and swamps especially suited to their wild way of life, well stocked with game and a safe retreat from the impertinent invasions of white men, have chosen them as their future happy hunting grounds.

ETC.

Such is the present population of Louisiana, an odd jumble of half a dozen races and nationalties. It is most irregularly distributed over the country, more than half the population dwelling in the comparatively small area of country immediately on the banks of the Mississippi, while in Western Louisiana the population is only three to the square mile, more sparsely scattered than in Siberia or the Desert of Sahara.

The Mississippi country contains three negroes to one white; it has never shown itself a tempting dwelling place. Its white population has scarcely increased in the century, and in several localities positively decreased.

There are fewer white persons in West Feliciana to-day than half a century ago, while the white population of St. Charles has been actually decreasing since the cession of Louisiana to the United States.

Here the negroes will certainly linger for ages, subject to a slow, very slow, bleaching process. Of late years the census has not distinguished between black and colored, as the earlier censuses did, but these suffice to show the ratio at which the mulattoes (or negroes with more white than black blood flowing through their veins) were gaining on the blacks. According to this, the negro population of Louisiana would be at present 83.2 blacks, 16.8 mulattoes; at which rate it will be nearly three centuries before the last full-blooded negro will be seen here, and the negro question settled forever.

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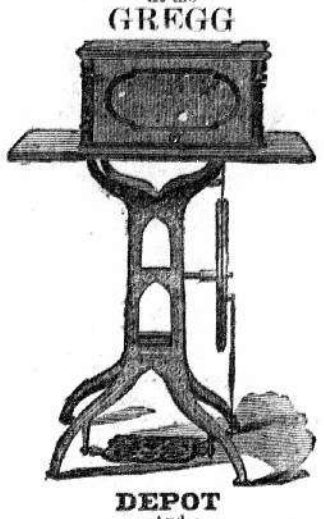

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General Agency for all the best and most popular Sewing Machines: The Wilson, Howe Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker Wilcox & Gibbs, Domestic, Weed, White, St John, Florence, Triune, American, Remington, Blee's Secor, Buckeye Hand Machine.

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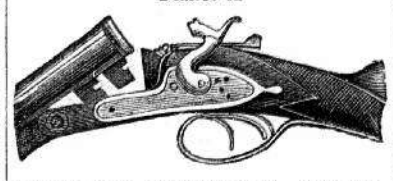

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Shooting Gallery attached to the establishment. Arms cleaned, loaded and repaired at shortest notice. fe8 1m

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Supplies Ships, Families, Hotels, etc., with

EGGS, VEGETABLES,

FOWLS, GAME,

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Pork, Sausages Tripe, Etc., Etc.

And everything the market affords.

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Vegetable Stalls Nos. 121 & 124 Magazine Market

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Southern Shoe Factory

OF JOHN HANSEN,

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TO ALL SOUTHERN CITIZENS.

I am of the same opinion as yourselves and am determined to help build up the manufacturing interest of our native State in order to help the laboring classes and keep the money, which would otherwise go to the North, at home. About a year ago I started my Factory, and by using the best material and paying my hands promptly, I have been enabled to extend my business and support 500 women and children that would have otherwise left the State. In order still to increase my Factory, I would earnestly call upon the merchants, not only of the city, but of the whole country, to give me their aid and encouragement. Come and see me.

dec14 1y JNO. HANSEN.

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The Largest and Most Centrally Located Furniture Establishment in the City.

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To be found in the South, consisting of

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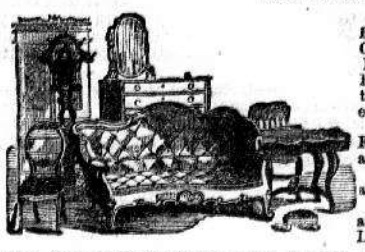

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A complete assortment of MEDIUM and COMMON FURNITURE, of every grade suitable for country and plantation use.

A large stock of boxed and knock down Furniture and Chairs.

SPRING, HAIR and MOSS MATTRESSES, HAIR and FEATHER PILLOWS and BOLSTERS, and LOUNGES, made to order.

ALL OF OUR GOODS ARE FROM THE BEST FACTORIES, BOTH EAST AND WEST, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

All Goods packed and shipped free of charge. Thanking our friends and the public for their past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same in the future.

R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY,

Armory Hall, No. 87 Camp Street, New Orleans.

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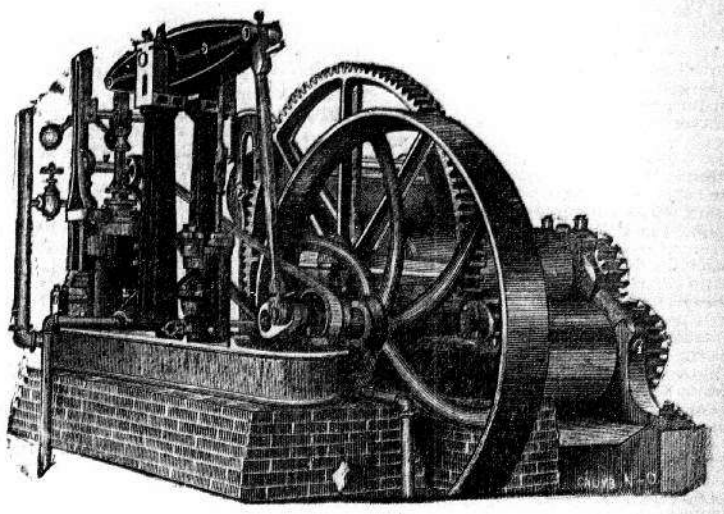
LEEDS' FOUNDRY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.



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ALL KINDS OF

PLANTATION AND STEAMBOAT WORK,

And every description of Machinery for the South.

We beg to call special attention to our large stock of SUGAR KETTLES. Having purchased the entire stock of the Stacker Iron Works of Tennessee, for which Mr. E. F. Lavillebeuvre was formerly agent (and the only genuine Tennessee Kettles in the market), we offer the same for sale, as well as those of our own manufacture, price list of which we will be pleased to furnish upon application.

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500 baskets PIPER HEIDSIECK. 250 baskets KRUG & CO.

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150 cases GOOD ORDINARY CLARET. 50 cases FINE CLARET. 500 cases CLARET

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300 cases CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S—full assortment.

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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.

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2500 bags RIO. 150 baless MEXICAN. 100 bags OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA.

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250 cases CHOICE IMPORTED. 500 cases, quarter tin, SARDINES

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