

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

The Weekly Democrat. The Weekly Democrat, a large eight-page paper, will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates: One Year \$3 00, Six Months \$1 50, Three Months \$1 00.

NOTICE—Wants, for Rent and for Sale advertisements inserted in the Democrat at 25 Cts. (50) per square, each insertion.

Wednesday, March 21, 1877.

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

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Milton Nobles—The Phoenix—Matinee and evening.

ROUSSEAU AND DAVIS.

Two old citizens of New Orleans died, a few days ago, in Paris—Mr. Eugene Rousseau, formerly cashier of the Citizens' Bank, and Mr. Pierre Davis, who for a long time was director of the Orleans Theatre, one of the blotted out landmarks of our city.

These two names, Rousseau and Davis, will recall to the minds of our old population many happy reminiscences. They lived here when New Orleans revealed in hope and riches. The one, a steady, intelligent, thorough man of business, represents the old time and halcyon days when New Orleans was the commercial metropolis of the South, all the riches of the Mississippi Valley passing through her hands, while the sugar and cotton from her fields lured into her coffers the wealth of the Northern and transatlantic capitalists. The other, essentially an artist and a man of elegant tastes, a perfect counterpart of his bosom friend, the man of business, soared in a lighter, though perhaps no less essential an atmosphere. His glory it is to have carried the fame of the Orleans Theatre, which none of us can remember without a grateful retrospective acknowledgment, to its greatest height by a judicious selection of artists and able management.

It has been many long years since both of the departed left Louisiana to abide in the gay and intelligent metropolis of the world, yet the news of their demise falls upon the hearts of their many friends here mournful as the toll of the funeral bell which reviews the memories of the past that intermingle the pensive smile of pleasant recollection with the shadowy tear of regret.

NO STATUS QUO.

Our telegraphic correspondent speaks of the prolongation of the status quo as being in somebody's mind in Washington. He forgets that that anomalous condition of things has long since ceased; that Gen. Grant's last order distinctly swept away all pretense of such a monstrosity in government, and that now, instead of the chaos of dual governments in Louisiana, there is but one lawful and constitutional government, which is in the full exercise of all the powers of government, is able to enforce all its acts, and neither asks nor needs any recognition or aid from the Federal Executive. All that is asked or expected from that power is that an insurgent, impotent and insignificant squad of disturbers of law and order, be not enabled by a certain quasi countenance of United States soldiers, to set up in our very midst a revolutionary element which has only the power to create disturbance and incite timidity and anxiety among quiet people. These disturbers ought to be subjected to the restraints and penalties of the laws, and we hope they will be pursued and held to justice for their disorganizing and criminal acts.

IT IS JIM BLAINE.

We knew it could not be Packard. The Boss is too well, we will call it conservative, to get up a bloody riot ex proprio motu, or die in the streets in any shape or form, in consequence of the workings of his own volition. Ever since the foreboding rumors of Packard's meditated sortie at the head of a brigade or so, we have been in a deep state of mind about who was at the bottom of it. The old adage says that there is always a woman "at the bottom of it," but in the present case it scarcely seemed probable. As we said before, it could not be Packard, but then who? Thanks to our friend Buell, now we feel better; he informs us that Jim Blaine, the loud-mouthed, heavy villain of the bloody-shirt drama, is the author of the desperate scheme, the bare news of which for the last two nights disturbed the sleep and unsettled the nerves of Fred Ogden and the boys. We feel better in every way, now that we are informed that Jim Blaine is working that thing. We were afraid that that desperate man Kellogg had a hand in it. As matters stand, the impresario being a first-class high comedian and melo-dramatist, we entertain great hopes that it will all end in a farce.

NO CAUSE FOR UNEASINESS.

We cannot listen with patience to the complaints of those who are perpetually talking about the distress and anxiety of mind resulting from delay in the realization of the hope inspired by Washington dispatches that the Federal troops would soon be withdrawn from the vicinity of the St. Louis Hotel. We do not deny that an order to the troops to retire to their quarters would be a good and a proper thing in itself, for there is no good reason why they should be stationed in the heart of the city; but we certainly do not consider that the existence of our government is at all endangered by the presence of troops near Packard's stronghold, or anywhere else within the limits of the city. So far as we are informed, Mr. Hayes has never promised that he would remove the troops. He has a constitutional right to station them where he pleases. There are troops in New York, Massachusetts and other States, and yet we do not hear the people of those States whining about their presence and acting as if everything were going to the "demonstration bow-wow," because of their presence. They know that their governments are secure so long as they are able to sustain them and to preserve that peace and good order without which civilized society cannot exist. Their position differs little from ours, and if we are more agitated and anxious and distressed about our political situation, it is our own fault. Governor Nicholls has not asked for Federal recognition. Our Legislature is not on its knees before the nation, begging for permission to conduct the legislation of the State. It is going right ahead, attending to its business and asking no countenance or favors from any power or authority in the land. We do not notice at Odd Fellows' Hall or the Governor's office, or in the Supreme Court, the existence of any such languor as is said to pervade the commercial and monetary circles of this city and to paralyze commerce and trade.

Why is it, then, that we hear complaints of anxiety and distress? Where does the trouble lie? It lies in the fact that the people who utter these complaints are either too timid to venture their precious shekels in any enterprise or investment over which the least cloud of uncertainty hovers, or too ignorant to comprehend the real drift of the political events that have happened since the inauguration of Mr. Hayes. To these people we wish to address a few pertinent remarks.

We have heretofore stated the reasons why it is simply ridiculous to suppose that the Southern policy of Mr. Hayes, as announced by himself and those who represent his views, will be changed to gratify a few carpet-baggers intent upon plunder—the main reason being the undoubted fact that, by surrendering to the demands of these irresponsible political adventurers, he would bring upon himself contempt and ridicule and lose his only chance of drawing to the support of his Administration a majority of the people. We are accustomed to believe that a Republican Administration looks above all things to its own interests; we know that the interests of the present Administration demand the pacification and conciliation of the South, and that that end cannot possibly be attained by unwarranted interference with the de jure and de facto governments of Louisiana and South Carolina. How then can it be reasonably supposed or feared that any hostile action will be taken by Hayes against our government? It is out of the question. We have nothing to apprehend from Mr. Hayes and his Cabinet. If there is any danger to the stability of our government at this time, it must come from the inherent weakness of that government itself. Is it inherently weak? Can it not maintain itself without extraneous support? That is the only practical question affecting our situation, for it may safely be assumed as a settled fact that in these days no State government in this country will stand that cannot sustain itself.

Now, we should like to ask the doubting Thomases of this city wherein our government is weak, or what reason they have to fear that it cannot stand so long as a few Federal troops remain stationed in a particular part of the town. We have a government in full operation. The executive, legislative and judicial departments of that government are moving steadily along in the performance of their prescribed duties. The only State officer who is recalcitrant and refuses to discharge the proper functions of his office is the Treasurer, and the Legislature has wisely provided for the appointment of an Assistant Treasurer who will soon replace that officer and represent him in the State government so long as he remains recreant to his duty to the people. What, then, is needed to complete our governmental establishment? Absolutely nothing, so far as we can see. What is required to enable our machinery of government to operate as smoothly and satisfactorily as that of any State in the Union? Simply that the people pay their taxes, as they have already begun to do with commendable zeal, and stop prating about the withdrawal of troops and "recognition" from Washington. Under the present regime our lives are safe, our property is secure, legislation is progressing, appointments are being made by the Governor, justice is administered by pure and able courts, and no element of a government republican in form and substance is lacking in the Nicholls government. It would no doubt gratify our pride to assert our full rights of sovereignty and out from the St. Louis Hotel, which belongs to the State, the lawless occupants of

that building. But we can afford to make a small sacrifice of pride for the sake of peace and quiet, and postpone to a more favorable opportunity the ejection from the old State-House of Packard and his loafers. Let them continue for a while longer the enactment there of their daily farce. They have nearly reached the end of their tether, and will soon disband. The Nicholls government has no need for the present of the St. Louis Hotel; it is permanently established and already complete in all its parts, and so soon as the people realize that fact, and act upon it, the "Louisiana question" will be settled.

WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

Our special from Washington, received late last night, will, to a degree, lessen the great opinion the country had formed of the firmness and courage of Mr. Hayes. The President has a very plain and simple work before him; but if he is weak enough to be influenced or controlled in any measure by those leaders of his party who, for ten years, have kept the country in turmoil and the civil power under the heel of the military, he will find a business upon his hands which neither he nor his Cabinet, nor his army, can settle except through bloodshed, ruin and devastation.

His simple message of peace, his unguaranteed promise of justice to the South, sent forth on the Fourth of March, filled the whole country with gladness. Even those in the North who, under the excitement of a heated political canvass, had followed the banner of the bloody-shirt, applauded and rejoiced; while here, it immediately enhanced the value of property, revived confidence and set millions, who for years had groped in the gloom and misery of political bondage and financial ruin, to work with new born hope and energy. Were Mr. Hayes in his weakness or his treachery to turn back now and falsify all his utterances and all the pledges of his nearest friends and advisers, the temper of human nature would not bear it, and ere a month this stately tree which sprung in a night from a soil rotten with fraud and perjury, would bring forth, instead of the golden blossoms we have been promised, the bitter fruit of civil strife, bloodshed and anarchy. Mr. Hayes may tremble and quail before the fiery Blaine and the cold, resolute and imperturbable Morton; he may give the lie to his noble inaugural; he may shame the men who have promised so much for him, by becoming the miserable, contemptible and despised tool of the worst set of politicians who ever cursed and robbed a nation; he may cover himself with shame and infamy, and make of his administration before it be six weeks old, a miserable wreck; something to be kicked, spit upon and laughed at. All these things, by abandoning the policy he outlined in his inaugural, he may do, but we tell him now, and the warning will be echoed from every parish and neighborhood of the State, he and his army cannot make S. B. Packard Governor of Louisiana.

If he should finally yield to his evil advisers and determine to attempt any such wicked and desperate thing, let him prepare for war. In the prosecution of such a scheme he will have to fight the armed and disciplined citizens upon the streets of New Orleans, and he will have to invent some new and ingenious process of hateful tyranny to protect the creatures who attempt to hold office under Packard in the parishes, for they will be hot down, as if they were mad dogs, in every locality they may venture to invade. He may finally whip out, by murdering them in such an infamous warfare, the citizens of New Orleans, but he will have to do it by sending reinforcements of Federal troops here, and with the fires of civil war raging in one State, a rotten title backing him in Washington, and a vast number of men in every State in the Union eager to dispute and overthrow by arms his usurped authority, can he venture to send reinforcements of troops to Louisiana on such an errand? Let not Mr. Hayes be deceived, however. The people of Louisiana, in the event that an effort shall be made to sustain Packard's pretensions, will rely upon their own arms and resources. They will feel that they might as well make a desperate fight as to acquiesce in inevitable ruin, and they will drench these streets in blood before they yield them to Federal troops, or any other power that seeks to set over them another infamous and detested usurper as their Governor.

We have written, perhaps, more warmly than the occasion warrants; but our purpose is to show, not only the fearful consequences which would flow from an attempt to make Packard Governor of this State, but also the wickedness of any such desperate folly.

We have no fear that Mr. Hayes will attempt to recognize or sustain Packard's pretensions. What we are led to apprehend from our dispatches this morning is, that, in his weakness, influenced by Sherman, Blaine and Morton, the President may adopt a line of action, the sending of another Commission here for instance, which will prolong the present uncertain and distressing situation which is causing the State the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars daily, and which has checked all the springs of industry, business and enterprise.

It seems to us, therefore, that we should pay no heed to Washington, but go forward with the rapid, complete and vigorous organization of our State government. The House of Representatives should immediately declare vacant the seats of those members who have failed to occupy them and who

have leagued themselves with the enemies of the State; every public official in the State, elected or appointed, who does not recognize the legal government should be promptly addressed out of office, that the Governor may order an election and make appointments to fill vacancies; and every office in the State, from the smallest to the greatest, should be filled, and the whole organization should go forward without paying heed to Hayes or Washington, enacting and repealing laws, dispensing civil justice, collecting taxes, and arresting, trying and convicting law-breakers.

It is evident that what President Hayes needs is backbone. By pursuing this policy, we will relieve him in a measure of the responsibility of this business and second Evarts, Schurz, Key, Foster and Matthews in sustaining him against the violent men of his own party.

The dispatches this morning simply point to delay in the removal of the troops. By pursuing the policy herein indicated, it will make not a great deal of difference whether the troops be removed to-day or in two weeks.

Some of the Northern papers advise our people to give up politics now that the election is over. Some people have followed their advice. The Radical papers of this State are, just now, showing the most wonderful care in not discussing political questions. Not a word have they to say about the different governments in Louisiana, nor will they have a word to say until everything is settled.

PIPER-HEIDSIECK.

—And— H. PIPER & CO.'S

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- GREEN OR BLACK TEA. Worth 400, we sell at 350. GREEN OR BLACK TEA. Worth 500, we sell at 400. GREEN OR BLACK TEA. Worth 600, we sell at 500. GREEN OR BLACK TEA. Worth 700, we sell at 600. GREEN OR BLACK TEA. Worth 800, we sell at 700. GREEN OR BLACK TEA. Worth 900, we sell at 800.

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We have the finest selection of Royal, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Unscolored Japan, Oolong, English Breakfast and Pekoes. We have choice Teas from the East Indies. We guarantee our Teas to be perfectly pure.

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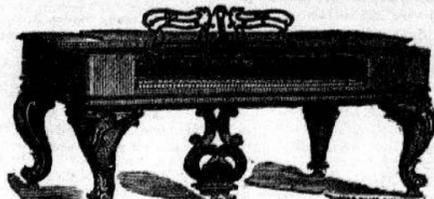
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Mr. WASHBURN is himself an artist of twenty-five years' experience, and is supported in each department by a corps of assistants who have no superiors in this or the Old World. He is the master of his business. Besides employing the best artists he uses the best materials, and makes the best work on the Continent. You may call on "BLOWING HIS OWN HORN" but for proof he refers you to his thirty thousand patrons, and to his work, which may be inspected at his Art Gallery. feb 6m 1877

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In this City, from Twenty to Forty Years in Constant Use, are Hardly a Fair Criterion of the CHICKERING PIANOS That Are Now Being Manufactured.

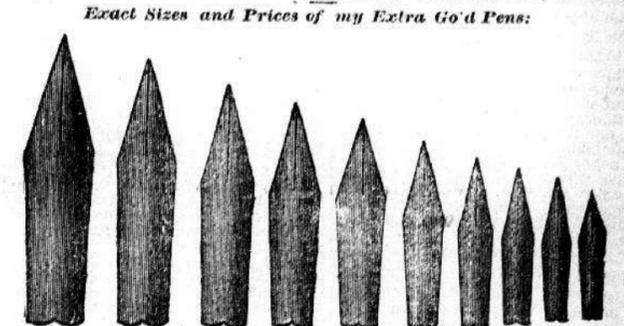


The New Scale Upright Chickering Piano is a PERFECT MODEL. Be Sure You Get the Chickering if You Want the BEST PIANO



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These Pens have been used throughout the South and West for the past twenty years. They are Solid Gold, Diamond Pointed, and warranted. If any Pen proves defective, I will replace it with another one free of charge. I will take broken or worn out Gold Pens in exchange for new ones, at the following prices: Same sizes as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 25 cents; Nos. 4 and 5, 35 cents; Nos. 6 and 7, 50 cents; Nos. 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000.

GOLD RING SPECIALTY, 300 DIFFERENT STYLES.

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DIAMOND RINGS FROM \$16 UPWARDS. AMETHYST RINGS, the largest stock in the South. All sizes, shapes and styles, \$4 to \$20. CAMEO RINGS. The best assortment of fancy stones in the city. PRICES LOW. PEARL AND GARNET RINGS. Single stones and clusters in great variety. INITIAL SEAL RING. (Pink Onyx) Medium size \$8, large size \$10. ANY LETTER. Also, a complete assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's Seal Rings with blood stone, topaz, moss agate, pink, red, gray, black, white, purple, and all green onyx settings, at prices from \$3 for small rings, to \$5, \$8, \$10, \$15 and upwards for the finer qualities.

PLAIN GOLD RINGS—I always keep a full stock of these rings and can furnish any size, width or quality. Prices \$2 to \$20. Orders filled same day received. Initials or inscriptions engraved at 5 cents a letter. In ordering rings measure the largest joint of the finger with a narrow strip of stiff paper and send it to me.

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25 different styles solid gold buttons, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$5. SOLID GOLD \$100. 300 sets, all new designs: Diamonds, Pearls, Amethysts, Garnets, Emeralds, Opals, Aqua Marine, Jets, Turquoises, Carbons, Coral, Plain Gold, Engraved Gold, Enamelled Gold, Roman Gold, Etruscan, Blood Stone, Onyx, &c. Prices \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4 and upwards.

Solid Gold Sleeve Buttons. In almost as great variety as Studs. Prices from \$2.50 upwards. INITIAL CUFF BUTTONS, No. 1. Fine gold and black enamelled letter, \$5 00, raised letters, \$6 00, but larger, \$12 00, and larger, \$18 00.

Any article sent safely by registered mail at my risk on receipt of price, or C. O. D. by Express, with privilege of examination if desired. Address as above.

THE AMERICAN WATCH CO. OF WALTHAM.

Announce that they have been awarded at Philadelphia four medals, viz: FOR WATCHES, FOR WATCH MAKING MACHINERY, FOR A SYSTEM OF WATCH MAKING, AND FOR GOLD AND SILVER WATCH CASES. AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH AGENCY, A. M. HILL, Jeweler, 86 St. Charles Street, Corner of Commercial Place, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SILVER WATCH. REVISED AND REDUCED PRICE LIST: The following watches are all patent levers jeweled, same size as the illustration, and sold under full guarantee: Solid Silver Watch, same as cut, \$18. The same, but open face and flat glass, \$15. Solid Nickel Watch, very strong Case, \$12. Solid Silver Stem-Winder, no key required, \$20. The same, but open face, \$18. 3 oz. Silver Stem-Winder, \$30. Solid Gold Watch, 2 oz. 14 karat case, \$60. Same, but 18 karat case, \$75. Solid Gold 2 1/2 oz. 14 karat, Stem-Winder, \$75. The same, but 18 karat case, \$90. Ladies' Gold Watch, \$25. The same, but Stem-Winder, \$30. In addition to these styles I have a complete assortment of Waltham Watches, from the above prices to \$300. For the plantation, farm or a working man the \$15 Watch or \$25 Stem-Winder will prove all that is required. I will send Watches, Gold or Silver Chains any Article of Jewelry, by Express, C. O. D., permitting buyers to examine the article before paying, and, if not suited, to return it. ADDRESS AS ABOVE.

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A HANDSOME PLACE OF TWO ACRES front on the beautiful River Tchou, comprising 66 acres of excellent, newly-fenced land of which 50 are admirably adapted to the cultivation of sugar, cotton, or corn; the balance consisting of a magnificent meadow in which the residence is situated. The whole property will be sold, consisting of the land above mentioned, and a residence, kitchen, cabins, stable, vegetable and fruit gardens, and all necessary appurtenances. This offers an excellent opportunity to any one wishing to raise stock, or to cut ivory cotton or sugar on a small scale, there being a cotton gin and sugar mill in the neighborhood. This property has never been in demand. The dwelling-house is comfortably furnished, and will be sold with or without furniture. For particulars address A. E. G. Postoffice, Box 730, New Orleans. feb 15 1877

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AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. HONEY ISLAND WOOD AND CO. 3 YARD, No. 375 Jallit street, N. W. Basin, near Magasin Bridge.

Postoffice address, Lock Box No. 1860. Delivered to all parts of the city.

PRICES FOR THIS WEEK. Ash wood, best cut, \$5 00. Oak wood per cord, \$6 00. Ash and oak mixed, per cord, \$5 00. Liberal discount made to dealers. Satisfaction guaranteed. mh 15 1877 P. RADPLAT, Agent.