DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Official Journal of the State of Louisiana.

Official Journal of the City of New Orleans.

Office, 109 Gravier Street.

GEORGE W. DUPRE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

GEORGE W. DUPRE,
H. J. HEARSEY, JOHN AUGUSTIN,
ALBERT C. JANIN.

H. J. HEARSEY ..... EDITOR.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Daily Democrat.

One Year	$10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
One Month	1 00

Payable in Advance.

THE SUNDAY DEMOCRAT.

The Sunday edition of the DEMOCRAT will contain a department specially devoted to the Agricultural interests of the different parishes of Louisiana and to the study of Agriculture as a science. It is designed for country as well as city circulation, and will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

One year	$2 00
Six months	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

Payable in Advance.

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

Friday, March 30, 1877.

The office of the New Orleans DEMOCRAT has been Removed from 4 Camp street to 109 Gravier street.

The Only Authorized Soliciting Agents of the Democrat for the City are Messrs. H. H. Baker and P. O. Devezin.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC — Oliver Doud Byrce—"Across the Continent."

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.

A solemn mass of Rossini will be sung at St. Stephen's Church, corner of Camp and Berlin streets, on Easter Sunday. The principal parts of this fine composition will be interpreted by some of our most talented amateur singers, assisted by a full chorus. The service will begin at 10 a. m.

We have received from Messrs. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, of Philadelphia, publishers, a neatly bound translation in the French language of Washington Irving's celebrated Rip Van Winkle, by Mr. L. DuBos. The translator is very felicitous in his interpretation of the great writer's idiosyncracies of style, and gives a good idea to the French reader of the beauties of that well-known work.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New Orleans *Bee*, in its mention of the choice made by the Printing Board of the DEMOCRAT as the official journal for the State printing, takes occasion to indorse the action of the board in the following flattering terms:

"We congratulate our confreres of the DEMOCRAT upon that nomination; it is a merited reward for the services that have been rendered by that journal, ever since its foundation, to the cause of the people."

We thank our worthy and talented contemporary for these kind words, and we must say that no indorsement could give us more satisfaction than that of the *Bee*, whose columns have always been devoted to the cause of truth, reform and to the best interests of the people.

The call for a mass meeting of all citizens determined to support, under all circumstances, the legal government of the State, and to resist the claims of Packard and his disorderly followers, was published in the *Picayune* yesterday morning with a long list of signatures. Among these are the leading merchants, property holders, lawyers, physicians and others of this city, all of whom pledge themselves to resist, "under all circumstances," any of the claims of Packard to the government. The meeting is to take place on Lafayette Square, and will probably be fixed for Saturday evening. It will undoubtedly be a grand affair, and demonstrate the unanimity of our people in support of the Nicholls government. Everybody will seize this occasion to show his fealty to it, and to pledge himself, as the gentlemen who have signed this call, to support, "under all circumstances," our Governor, Nicholls.

Naughty Nicolini.

[Paris Special to the New York Herald.]

Signor Nicolini, the wicked tenor, has shocked the prudery of Vienna. Let it be remembered that Vienna, in spite of all its alleged looseness in morality, has a good deal of prudery to shock. Well, during a performance of "Romeo and Juliet" in the Austrian capital, the other night, Nicolini, who was the *Romeo*, kissed the hand of Adelina Patti, who was the *Juliet*, no less than twenty-one times. As kiss succeeded kiss the excitement became intense, until at the close of the performance it was found by a matronly *Grafin*, who had kept tally, that the wicked tenor had kissed the prima donna fifteen times more than was set down in the stage "business."

A lawyer and a minister, both impecunious, boarded with a certain widow lady at the South End. Neither could pay his board bill. The lawyer married the lone woman, and the minister performed the ceremony, thus squaring accounts.—[Boston Herald.

Choice new spring calicoes are 6¼c per yard at M. L. Byrne & Co.'s, 163 Canal street.

THE FOSTER-MATTHEWS PLEDGE.

The Associated Press dispatches yesterday morning contained the statements of Hon. Charles Foster and Hon. John Young Brown, in relation to the pledges reported to have been given last February by Foster and Matthews, and indorsed by Hayes, to the Southern Representatives, that, if the count were permitted to go on to a conclusion under the electoral bill, Mr. Hayes, on his inauguration, would withdraw the troops from the support of Chamberlain in South Carolina and Packard in Louisiana. We reproduce herewith the important portions of those statements, and to the lines we have italicized we direct attention as showing a very important difference between them.

Referring to the expressed desire of "several Southern gentlemen" to have some definite assurances from Hayes as to his Southern policy, Mr. Foster says:

In reply it was stated by us that it would be improper and indelicate, at this time, for Hayes to give any assurances foreshadowing his policy, but that we felt fully justified in stating from our knowledge of the views and intentions of Hayes that his policy would be to favor local self-government and home rule in the South. We gave no assurances as coming directly from Hayes. We simply stated our belief as to his course, based upon communications from and conversations with him. Whatever may have been said with regard to the withdrawal of troops was simply in the nature of a belief that such would be the result of the policy which we believed the President would adopt. There was no written compact entered into, and the allegations to this effect, so far as I have any knowledge, are the merest moonshine. There being no compact, it is simply impossible that Hayes should approve or disapprove of it; at least, I know nothing of such a thing. We had no authority to make a compact binding Hayes, and we distinctly stated the impropriety and indelicacy of making such a compact at that time and under the circumstances. The letter written to John Young Brown and Senator Gordon was the result of a conversation I had with Brown, in which he asked for a written assurance for *his future justification. He distinctly stated that he did not ask this as a condition of carrying out the provisions of the electoral bill; that he regarded that as a matter of personal honor, and that no power could coerce him to do otherwise than faithfully stand by the provisions of the bill.*

Now, then, Mr. Brown's statement contains the following:

I told Mr. Foster that I had, as he knew, been voting against all dilatory motions; had in a speech advocated the inflexible execution of the electoral bill; had stated in a Democratic caucus that I would so vote, if I were the only man from the South to do so; that the vote was approved by my judgment; that I felt under obligation of honor to stand by the result, bitter as it was. Feeling that the situation was not chargeable to the electoral bill, but to the majority of the commission, whom we had agreed to trust, I told him I had received dispatches and letters from home from cherished and trusted friends, conveying most emphatic remonstrance against my course; but that, with my conviction about the question, if a petition, signed by every voter in my district, should be sent to me, requesting me to support the dilitary motions, I would not by *a hair alter my purpose. I said further to him, that there was but one thing which would change me, and it was if I thought by voting to complete the count which was to result in the inauguration of Mr. Hayes, I would be aiding directly or indirectly in perpetuating the usurpations of Packard and Chamberlain in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, I would reverse my action and do my very utmost to defeat the execution of the bill, regardless of consequences,* calamitous to the country as it is evident they would be. I furthermore told him if I changed my position I knew of several prominent gentlemen who would join me, and if at that critical hour, when the daily and nightly scenes, surpassing by far in wild excitement and violence anything ever witnessed in the legislative history of the country, the line of the Democrats, who were voting to execute the law, should be broken, it would result in a stampede among them, and Mr. Hayes would no more be the President than he (Foster) would be. Foster said he believed this.

It will be seen from the above that while Mr. Foster states that Mr. Brown declared to him that he regarded it a matter of personal honor to stand by the electoral bill and its results, *and that no power on earth could coerce him to do otherwise*, Mr. Brown distinctly and very emphatically declares that he told Mr. Foster that, if by standing by the operations of the bill and voting to complete the count he would be directly or indirectly aiding to perpetuate the usurpation of Packard and Chamberlain, *he would do his utmost to defea the execution of the bill, regardless of consequences.* He states that he also told Foster that, if, to protect his oppressed fellow-citizens in South Carolina and Louisiana, he changed position and joined the fillibusters, a number of other influential gentlemen would join him and that beyond question the Hayes conspiracy would be defeated. Mr. Foster replied that he believed this to be so.

Mr. Foster's statement, taken with that of Mr. Brown, has a very unpleasant and ugly aspect. It looks, indeed, as though Mr. Foster, unable to fulfill his pledges, is now trying to convince the country that the Hayes men had no motive for making any promises or pledges to the Southern members, and he represents Mr. Brown, who was one of the gentlemen representing the interests of Louisiana and South Carolina, as being, in his own mind, in honor committed to sustain the operations of the Electoral bill under any and all circumstances, and whether Hayes promised to remove the troops or not. But the truth is, that Mr. Brown gave Foster and the other representatives of Hayes in this negotiation every reason to be alarmed, for he told them that the one earthly consideration that would prompt him to join the fillibusters to defeat the count would be a failure of Mr. Hayes and his friends to convince him that the troops would be withdrawn from South Carolina and Louisiana. He went still further, and convinced Mr. Foster that, unless full and satisfactory guarantees were given in this matter, a number of other gentlemen would follow him into the camp of the fillibusters and defeat Hayes.

Thus it will be seen that Hayes was at the mercy of the men who were fighting for the emancipation of these two States; that his nearest friends and confidential advisers knew that he could not be counted in unless satisfactory pledges were given the friends of Louisiana and South Carolina that the troops would be withdrawn. Whether or not the pledges given to the public yesterday morning by the Associated Press are all that were given, or whether or not those pledges, if all, would be binding in a court of law, we shall not discuss. The fact that cannot be disputed or ignored is, that the Southern gentleman with whom Foster, Matthews and Hayes were dealing regarded those pledges as sufficiently binding between honorable men, and trusting to the honor of those three individuals they permitted the count to go on.

If our friends made any mistake in this matter it was not in accepting, in a transaction such as this, the pledges which are before us, but in trusting to the honor of R. B. Hayes, Stanley Matthews and Chas. Foster.

We still believe that though these men have halted in the policy to which they pledged themselves, they are still resolved to substantially fulfill their promises, and that we will soon have a confirmation of our faith. If, however, they shall fail to do so, or if they attempt to evade any portion of their obligations, if they shall seek, through a commission, to exact from us any other consideration than that they have received, they will stand before the country as dishonored men.

THE CITY'S DEBT.

The *Bee*, with characteristic courtesy and with a fairness and dignity of tone which render a controversy with it about matters of public interest a grateful task, takes issue with the opinions expressed in an article which we published on Sunday last relative to the bonded debt of the city of New Orleans.

It was with some diffidence and with a confession of imperfect knowledge, due to a merely superficial study of the matter, that we undertook to present to our readers, in the article referred to, the impression left upon our mind after a perusal of the two contradictory articles on this subject which had quite recently appeared in the *Bee* and the *Times*. Our desire was to avoid taking either side of the controversy; our sole reason for writing the article at all was the fact that the subject of which it treated was one of immediate public interest, and our purpose was subserved by simply stating the conclusions which we, as impartial judges of the question at issue, had drawn from a cursory and necessarily imperfect examination of the points of law and equity presented by the report of the Master in Chancery in the Macnhaut suit, and the decision of Judge Woods in the Morris Ranger case, a portion of which we published. But it is evident to us now that a very strong sense of injury and wrong is entertained in this matter by the holders of the old consolidated bonds towards the city authorities, because of the refusal of these authorities to recognize their right to the full and complete payment, principal and interest, of bonds purchased by them under conditions peculiarly stringent and binding upon the city. They maintain that not only the spirit, but the very letter, of the law has been violated by the city in its subsequent issues of bonds, the attempt to satisfy which has financially crippled it and practically disabled it from meeting the sacred indebtedness held by themselves.

So far as the refusal of the city authorities to recognize the sanctity and priority of the claims founded upon the bonds issued under the act of 1852 is concerned, our sympathies are entirely with the holders of these consolidated bonds. In law and equity their claims are absolutely binding and cannot be ignored without a violation of the contract which the city, with the sanction of the Legislature, made with the purchasers of these bonds. But there are other parties whose claims, if they do not call for equal sympathy, are yet founded in equity and justice, and are entitled to a fair hearing; namely, the persons who now hold, as bona fide and innocent purchasers, the bonds issued by the city under various acts of the Legislature. As a matter of mere sympathy, therefore, the scales would seem to be pretty equally balanced, but the matter is not one of sympathy, nor even of justice and equity. It is a question of law, and as such we propose to treat it in the future.

It seems very probable that this question will, at an early day, call for frequent discussion by the press; it is, therefore, unnecessary for us at this moment to discuss it at length. We will venture, however, to say that, in our judgment, the main points upon which the whole controversy will turn, so far as the courts are concerned, are the following:

1. The act of 1852, under which the old consolidated bonds were issued, created a contract between the city and the holders of these bonds which no subsequent act of the Legislature and no action of the city authorities could abrogate.

2. That many of the later issues of bonds made by the city were made in violation of the terms of the act of 1852, and might have been prevented by proper vigilance on the part of the holders of the old consolidated bonds and of the taxpayers of the city.

3. That the bonds so issued in violation of law, however illegal they may have been in their origin, have been practically validated by the act of the Legislature endorsing and authorizing the Premium Bond scheme.

4. That this Premium Bond scheme, while it is binding upon the taxpayers and the people generally, since it is their own act, enacted by their representatives in the General Assembly, cannot in any manner affect the rights of the holders of the old consolidated bonds, for the reason that neither an act of the Legislature, nor even an article of the State constitution, which violates the obligations of contracts, can be sustained in the Federal courts.

We therefore conclude, for reasons which we may state more at length on some other occasion, that the holders of these old bonds are absolutely secure in their rights and may enforce them by the appropriate remedies, namely, a suit at law and a mandamus compelling the levy of the tax provided for in the contract, and also that the act authorizing the Premium Bond scheme, however justly it may be criticised as a wrong to the taxpayer, in that it validates bonds issued in violation of law or without sufficient consideration, will yet be sustained by the courts as a valid act of the Legislature of the State.

To-morrow M. L. Byrne & Co. offer remnants of all classes of dry goods at fifty cents on the dollar.

DIED.

HAWKINS—On Thursday, March 29, 1877, at her residence, in Winona, Miss., in the 56th year of her age, Anne O., wife of Col. John D. Hawkins and a native of Halifax county, N. C.

IMPROVED COTTON PRESS.

The "Morse Improved Tyler,"

(one of which may now be seen in operation at the Factors' Press), is confessed by all who have seen it to be vastly superior to any in use. The original Tyler, so long and generally in use, is known to be the simplest and most durable Press ever invented, but was wanting in power. This is completely overcome by the "Morse Improvement." At 100 lbs. steam it gives the marvelous power of nearly SIX MILLION pounds pressure on a bale, about twice the power of the original Tyler. It is more simple in construction and more durable than the original Tyler. Can be run at about one-half the expense for fuel; in short, is everything that could be desired. For particulars, see STEERS & MORSE, 185 Gravier street. mh26 5t2p

FRIDAY.

Special Sale

—OF—

REMNANTS,

—AT—

Half Price.

SATURDAY,

SPECIAL SALE

—OF—

SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

Parasols, Hosiery.

M. L. BYRNE & CO.,

163 CANAL STREET.

mh30 1t

SEE HOSIERY WINDOW.

Four Pair Half Hose	50c
Summer Undershirts	50c

—AT—

LEIGHTON'S,

Corner of Canal and St. Charles Streets.

mh29

Wood—Wood—Wood.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HONEY ISLAND WOOD and COAL YARD,

No. 375 Julia street, New Basin, near Magnolia Bridge.

Postoffice address, Lock Box No. 1080.

Delivered to all parts of the city.

PRICES FOR THIS WEEK.

Ash wood, per cord	$6 00
Oak wood, per cord	5 00
Ash and oak mixed, per cord	5 50

Liberal discount made to dealers.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
mh17 2dptf m&c P. RADELAT, Agent.

GREEN OR BLACK TEA
Worth 40c. we sell at 35c.
GREEN OR BLACK TEA
Worth 50c. we sell at 40c
GREEN OR BLACK TEA
Worth 60c. we sel at 50c.
GREEN OR BLACK TEA
Worth 75c. we sell at 60c
GREEN OR BLACK TEA
Worth $1 we sell at 75c.
GREEN OR BLACK TEA
Worth $1.40 we sell at $1.

TRY OUR $1 OOLONG.
TRY OUR $1 IMPERIAL.
TRY OUR $1 GUNPOWDER.
TRY OUR $1 ENGLISH BREAKFAST.

Something never before offered in the South is

Our $1.25 Grade

in Oolong, Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson and English Breakfast Teas.

HONG KONG
TEA COMPANY,

Under City Hotel.

Near the corner of Camp and Common streets.

BRANCH.

179 ..... Poydras Street 179

One door below Carondelet street.

This Company Carries the Largest Stock of Teas in the South.

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

This Company deals in all grades of

COFFEE.

GREEN RIO 20c.; parched or ground 25c. All finer grades equally cheap.

This Company has now on hand some very choice OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, very scarce.

Our Goods are Sold at New York Prices.

fe17 3m 2p

See Neck Wear Window.

SPRING STYLES

WINDSORS 50c.

—AT—

LEIGHTON'S,

Corner Canal and St. Charles Sts.

mh29

JEWELRY AT AUCTION!

I. C. LEVI, Auctioneer,

108 ..... **Canal Street** **108**

WILL OFFER, TWICE A WEEK, HIS

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF JEWELRY AT AUCTION,

And remainder of days will sell at Private Sale, as usual, from FIVE to TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT LESS than any other establishment which advertises daily.

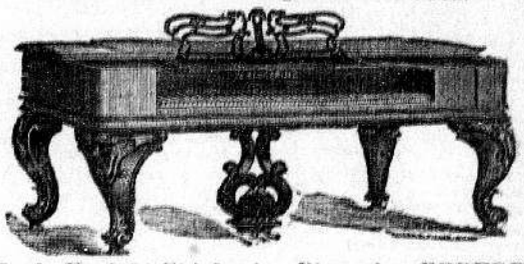
Watches Repaired and Diamonds Reset

Only by skillful workmen, at the lowest rates.

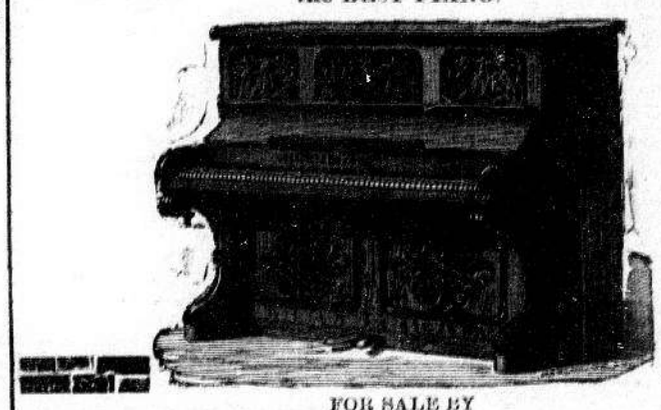
mh25 1m I. C. LEVI, 108 Canal street.

OLD CHICKERING PIANOS

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.



FOR SALE BY

PHILIP WERLEIN,

Nos. 78 and 90 Baronne street,

On Monthly Payments. Liberal Discount for Cash.

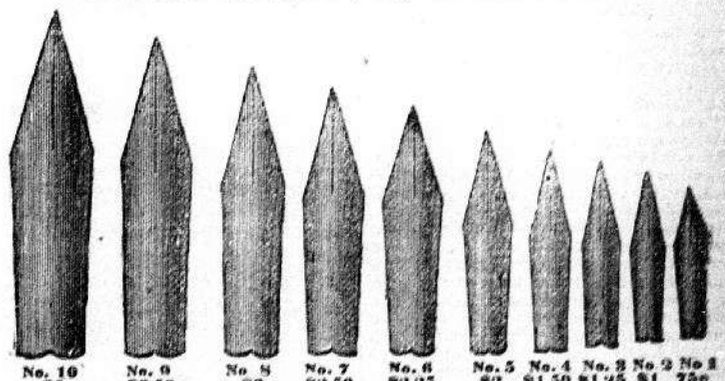
mh17 1m

A. M. HILL,

GOLD PEN MANUFACTURER

NO. 86 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Exact Sizes and Prices of my Extra Gold Pens:



No. 10	No. 9	No. 8	No. 7	No. 6	No. 5	No. 4	No. 3	No. 2	No. 1
$5	$3 50	$3	$2 50	$2 25	$2	$1 50	$1 25	$1	75c

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; No. 8, 75 cents; No. 9, $1; No. 10, $1 50.

RUBBER POCKET HOLDERS, for any size except Nos. 1 and 10, $1
GOLD-MOUNTED POCKET HOLDERS, for Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, $2.
Sent by registered mail, at my risk, on receipt of price, or by Express C. O. D.

GOLD RING SPECIALTY, 300 DIFFERENT STYLES.

A. M. HILL, JEWELER,

NO. 86 ST. CHARLES STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MY PRICES ARE ALWAYS THE LOWEST.

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 $3, 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 green onyx settings, at prices from $2 for small rings, to $5, $6, $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 $3 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.

COLLAR BUTTONS.

25 different styles solid gold buttons, $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 and $5.

SOLID GOLD STUDS.

300 sets, all new designs; Diamonds, Pearls, Amethysts, Garnets, Emeralds, Opals, Aqua Marine Jets, Turquoise, Cameos, Coral, Plain Gold, Engraved Gold, Enameled Gold, Roman Gold, Etruscan, Blood Stone, Onyx, &c. Prices $1 50, $2, $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 enammeled letter	$5 00
" " " " 2, " " raised letters	8 00
" " " " 3, " " " " but larger	12 00
" " " " 4, " " " " very large and elegant	16 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.
mh18

AMERICAN "WALTHAM" WATCH AGENCY.

A. M. HILL, Jeweler,

No. 86 ST. CHARLES STREET, Corner of Commercial Place, NEW ORLEANS.

THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, of Waltham, Mass., employ 300 workmen, manufacture 425 Watches a day, and have a capital of $1,200,000. These Watches received FOUR DIFFERENT AWARDS at Philadelphia, over and above all Watches, either of foreign or American manufacture.

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 illustration	$14
Solid Silver Watch, open face and flat glass	18
Solid Silver Stem-Winder, no key required	18
Solid Gold Watch, 2 oz. 14 karat case	55
Solid Gold Watch, 2 oz. 18 karat case	65
Solid Gold Stem-Winder, 2½ oz. 14 karat case	75
Solid Gold Stem-Winder, 2½ oz. 18 karat case	90

LADIES' WATCHES.

One-half size of illustration.

Solid Gold Watch, 14 karat case	40
Solid Gold Watch, 18 karat case	50
Solid Gold Stem-Winder, 14 karat case	55
Solid Gold Stem-Winder, 18 karat case	70

BOY'S WATCH.

One-half size of illustration.

Solid Silver Watch, strong and heavy	25

In addition to above, I have seventy-five different styles, prices from $14 to $125.

For the plantation, farm or working man the $14 Watch or $24 Stem-Winder will prove all that is required.

I will send Watches by Express, C. O. D., with the privilege to open the package and examine the Watch by paying Express charges, and to refuse the Watch if it does not suit. Send your address for Illustrated Price List. Address me as above. no15 tjel

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

DR. C. BEARD,

OCULIST AND AURIST,

142 Canal Street,

Lock Box 1817. New Orleans, La.

fe10 1y d&w

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Has returned and resumed the practice of his profession.

Office—89 CANAL STREET.

oct5 SuWeFr 7m2p