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,
E. J. HEARSEY, JOHN AUGUSTIN,
ALBERT C. JANIN.

E. 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
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The Weekly Democrat.

The Weekly Democrat, a large eight-page paper, will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

One Year	$3 00
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NOTICE—Wants, for Rent and for Sale advertisements inserted in the Democrat at Fifty Cents (50) per square, each insertion.

Tuesday, April 3, 1877.

The office of the New Orleans DEMOCRAT has been Removed from 74 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.

AN IMPRACTICABLE SCHEME.

Dispatches from Washington and Northern papers are constantly telling us that Mr. Hayes' Commissioners are coming here with a view, if possible, of effecting a reorganization of the Legislature upon the basis of the returns of the votes actually cast at the election of November. This may be Mr. Hayes' wish and the real purpose of the visit of these Commissioners, but such a scheme partakes of the nature of a compromise, and these gentlemen will find that we are in no humor for a compromise of any sort.

It may be said that no serious objection can be raised against this plan of bringing about a harmonious adjustment of the differences existing between the two political parties in Louisiana, because such a reorganization of the Legislature would lead to the declaration of the election of Gov. Nicholls; but that is not the point. We know very well that the election for members of the Legislature resulted in giving to our side a majority on joint ballot sufficiently large to enable us to control the government, and we know also that the Federal Administration expects and desires that the Nicholls government remain in undisputed possession of the State, but we do not propose to be subjected to increased expense and to the confusion which would result from the doubt and uncertainty which such an arrangement would raise respecting the legislation of the last three months.

This suggestion of a reorganization of the Legislature is simply a scheme devised by the friends of Mr. Hayes as an easy mode of relieving him from the embarrassment entailed upon him by the peculiar relation he bears to the Louisiana question. They imagine that, if they can induce the Democratic and Republican members of the Legislature who were really elected to meet in a body, go through the form of counting the votes and declare Francis T. Nicholls Governor, the Radical element of the Republican party at the North will be estopped from denouncing Mr. Hayes as a traitor to his party and the latter remain master of the situation. No doubt such would be the result, but it is not our business to extricate Mr. Hayes from the predicament in which he is placed. If he is sincere in his "Southern policy," let him show it by that boldness and independence of spirit without which no statesmanlike policy can be successfully carried out. If he wishes to enjoy the glory of uprooting and destroying the evils of Grantism, that system which has made a dreary waste of the fairest portion of the country and sapped the foundations of American liberty, let him courageously take the risk involved in the attempt and not ask us to crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift, for him, may follow our fawning. The halting methods and slow processes of Mr. Hayes, who seems to have allowed himself to be bulldozed for awhile by Blaine, the tricky purloiner of the Mulligan letters, has already occasioned us incalculable damage, and we should be worse than cowards if we consented now to add to the measure of our ills the shame of self-humiliation.

Mr. Hayes' commission must be made to understand that while, as gentlemen of honorable repute and personal distinction, they will be received here with the courtesy and hospitality which have always distinguished the people of Louisiana in their intercourse with visitors to the State, we shall regard any proposition on their part looking to a surrender by us of any of our constitutional rights as derogatory to their character as gentlemen and statesmen, and insulting to us, When they come here they will find, sitting at Odd Fellows' Hall, a body of gentlemen lacking in none of the elements of a legal Legislature and perfectly competent to attend to the legislative business of the State, without dictation or interference from persons alien to our soil and customs, however eminent they may be. For all practical purposes, and from a constitutional point of view, a Legislature composed of a majority of the members actually elected is as good and legal a Legislature as one composed of all the members elected. Such a Legislature we have now. It suits us and it is immaterial to the people of Louisiana whether it is satisfactory to outsiders or not. That Legislature has already enacted measures of reform which will result in an annual saving to the people of the State of nearly a million of dollars, and has faithfully discharged its duties to its constituents. It would be an insult to this body to ask it to confess that it has been acting in violation of the constitution and usurping functions which do not belong to it. There can be no reorganization of the Legislature without the co-operation of the gentlemen sitting at Odd Fellows' Hall, and we have too much confidence in them to believe for a moment that they will abandon the impregnable position they now hold and degrade themselves by bartering away the rights of their constituents.

Of course, nothing would suit Mr. Hayes better than a compromise whereby criticism would be silenced and opposition to his policy abandoned by all parties, but he ought to have intelligence enough to know that, under the circumstances governing the political situation in this State, where political parties, in their aims, policies and personnel, are as wide apart as the poles, no such good fortune awaits him, and that he can win much more credit and renown by pursuing a bold and manly course than by attempting to drive a hard bargain with a people absorbed in a struggle for liberty and self-government. No; the very name of compromise is odious to us, and we'll none of it. We'll hold the fort or chaos comes again.

A PEOPLE WHO WANT PEACE.

On the first of March President Grant telegraphed Packard in substance that, public opinion would no longer support the maintenance of the State Government in Louisiana by the use of the military and that he must concur in that manifest feeling. "The troops," continued the dispatch, "will hereafter, as in the past, protect life and property from mob violence, when the State authorities fail; but during the remaining days of my official life, they will not be used to establish or to pull down either claimant for the control of the State."

For ten years the people of Louisiana had only heard from the seat of Federal authority the language of insult and military command. Their protests against wrong and oppression were not even accorded a hearing, though every falsehood and slander which the malignant ingenuity of carpet-bag politicians could invent to their detriment was accepted by the President as gospel truth, and they were looked upon and treated as traitors, rebels and brutal ruffians. Had there been among the white people of Louisiana that spirit of brutal intolerance of Northern men, or that savage hatred of white Republicans, and that murderous animosity toward the negroes with which they have been credited by the Administration and a large majority of the Northern people, not only would the carpet-baggers have been long since swept beyond the borders of the State or of existence, but our very civilization would have been exterminated, and our towns, and cities, and plantations, converted into jungles and swamps. All that the reckless and malevolent power of the Federal Government could do in the last eight years to impoverish and Africanize Louisiana; all that carpet-bag corruption and rapacity could do to outlaw, plunder and drive out of its borders, the white people of the State has been done. If New Orleans to-day is not a dead city with the grass growing in its streets and the owls building their nests in the steeples of its temples and the roofs of its storehouses and dwellings; if the cultivated districts of this State are not overgrown with the wilderness or reconverted into swamps, it is not because Gen. Grant's administration, and the wicked rule it upheld, did not pursue the most efficient methods to produce such results. What of civilization, wealth and prosperity are left in the State have been preserved and maintained, in spite of the Federal power and the villains it encouraged and protected, by the courage, energy, fortitude and forbearance of the very classes of our people who have for ten years been denounced as ruffians and assassins; as unchristian dogs, virulent and half savage rebels.

We think it would be wise and just on the part of President Hayes to recognize this luminous fact, and consider, in his present dealing with the Louisiana question, the cause of it. Perhaps no people have ever longed with greater eagerness for peace and the reign of law and justice in their midst than have the great mass of the white people of Louisiana during the past ten years. If Mr. Hayes will examine the policy of his predecessor toward this State he will be surprised and amazed at the patience the planters, property-holders, merchants, mechanics, and, in fact, all classes of our white population have displayed during that calamitous period. He would find that the carpet-baggers and negro politicians, under the protection of the army, had systematically robbed them and destroyed their trade and industries; that negro rioters, instigated by emissaries of the Administration's party, had threatened their lives and property and the chastity of their women; that they were forcibly deprived of every right of American citizens; that the one right they enjoyed was that which they enjoyed in common with the most abject subjects of the most relentless despotisms—the right to exist and labor. And yet their counsels have been at all times for peace and patience; they have repressed the reckless and untamable spirits in their ranks; they have trusted to the final triumph of justice, and they never struck their oppressors save in direct defence of life and honor.

If these examples of the moderation of our people, under the most aggravating circumstances, do not satisfy the President that his apprehension that the removal of the troops will subject Packard and all other Republicans in the State to prompt and indiscriminate slaughter at our hands, their temper on the publication of Gen. Grant's dispatch, quoted at the opening of this article, to Packard, should satisfy him. As we have remarked, that dispatch contained the first fair words the people of Louisiana had heard from Washington in eight years. But they contained a promise of the justice and peace for which they had longed and hoped and yearned for, from the day they laid down their arms; and almost, as if by magic, their hearts turned to Grant in kindness and gratitude. The wrongs, the insults, the robberies and oppressions of eight weary years were forgotten; and we believe that, in the days following the sending of that dispatch, there is no honor Grant could have asked that they could bestow, which they would not with sincerity and whole-heartedness have given him. Those meagre words of kindness had scarcely died upon the lips of the man who for eight years had kept his heel upon the necks of the people of Louisiana, before, as with one voice, they suggested that the wrongs he had done them were committed in ignorance of the true situation, and that learning the truth in the last days of his term he had hastened to do all that lay in his power to right the wrongs.

This prompt forgiveness and revulsion from hate to kindly sentiments sprung from no craven spirit, from no weakness of national character, *but from the longing of the people for peace.* Let Mr. Hayes ask himself if a people in such frame of mind are likely, if left free, to plunge their city and State into scenes of strife and bloodshed? The idea is preposterous.

The men who have bred strife in Louisiana; who have driven peace and, with it, wealth, happiness and prosperity, from its borders, are the men who are now barricaded within the St. Louis Hotel under the shadow of Federal bayonets; the men who are appealing to Mr. Hayes to reinaugurate the old, merciless and ruinous policy of Grant, and who want Federal protection, not in the discharge of legitimate official functions, nor in the exercise of the duties of honest citizens, but for the purpose of trampling the white people of the State in the very dust, while they continue their reign of robbery, profligacy and outrage.

The same cordial sentiment of gratitude with which this people received Gen. Grant's first words of kindness and peace, will go out to President Hayes, if he faithfully and fully carries out his Southern policy in dealing with the Louisiana question. If he does this; if he asks for no compromises, proposes no bargains, but withdraws his troops and leaves us under the constitution and the laws to settle in our own way our own affairs, he will win the support of the South; he will identify himself with the dawn of a new era of peace and happiness in a community of eight hundred thousand people; he will establish good-will between the blacks and the whites, and thus secure for the former that care and protection they have never had under the rule of Radicalism. And more than all this, he will be instrumental in erasing from the hearts of the people the last traces of that bitterness and intolerance engendered by the war, and the glory of re-establishing the union in sentiment, as well as, in fact, will wash away the stain of fraud which darkens and disgraces his title to his high office.

The municipal election which takes place in St. Louis to-day has been preceded by a heated canvass. The people of Louisiana have a very deep interest in that election. Hudson, one of the candidates for Mayor, who, from the St. Louis papers, we judge to be quite strong, is the same individual, if we are not very much mistaken, who some time since said that "the South had not yet been whipped enough," and who more recently, in the Missouri Legislature, voted against a resolution of that patriotic body requesting the President to withdraw the troops from this State. We sincerely hope the voters of St. Louis who desire the restoration of peace and prosperity in the South, and the resuscitation of the agricultural and commercial interests of this State and city, so important to the commercial interests of St. Louis, will vote solidly against Mr. Hudson.

The people of New Orleans have a very deep interest in the St. Louis election, as the election to the mayoralty of that great city of a man entertaining the sentiments of Mr. Hudson would be a tacit indorsement by St. Louis, a Southern city, of the views expressed by Mr. Hudson and a condemnation of a pacific policy on the part of the Administration toward Louisiana.

The instructions from the President, under which the Commission is coming to this State, which will be found in our Washington specials this morning, renders the visit of the Commission futile. The proposition to reorganize the Legislature upon the basis, and for the purpose stated, will, of course, be promptly refused by the Nicholls government, when, if Mr. Hayes does not propose to violate his pledges, and those of his nearest friends who spoke for him, the troops will be withdrawn and the question left for settlement by Nicholls and Packard.

If the President really desires that there should be a canvass of the votes *actually* cast at the late election, to ascertain who are the members of the Legislature, that the Legislature thus ascertained and organized may canvass the vote for Governor and declare who has the legal title to the office, why does he not also request that the votes *actually* cast in this State for presidential electors be canvassed at the same time, that it may be determined thereby who has a legal title to the Presidency, himself or Gov. Tilden?

Three of the prominent candidates for the appointment of the Collectorship of this port, who have recently visited Washington, with a view doubtless of urging their claims, have returned to the city. They are Gen. McMillan, Jas. F. Casey and Geo. A. Sheridan. The first named is a Packard man, the other two are anti-Packard. Each is sanguine of his success, whilst other knowing ones are quite confident that Dr. Hugh Kennedy is the favorite in this four mile race.

It is said that President Hayes has deferred the consideration of all Federal appointments in New Orleans until the Louisiana case is settled.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

ONLY FOR LADIES.

No Gentlemen admitted except in company with Ladies.

At 108 Canal Street,

I. C. LEVI, Auctioneer.

A Special Auction Sale for Ladies will take place FRIDAY NEXT, the 6th, and SATURDAY, the 7th of April, when will be offered a stock of fine JEWELRY and DIAMONDS, over $150,000 worth. The articles too numerous to mention. Also, a large invoice of the finest kind of LACES.

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FRENCH MILLINERY,

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Corner of Royal and Bienville Streets.

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GREEN OR BLACK TEA
Worth 40c. we sell at 35c.

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Worth 50c. we sell at 40c

GREEN OR BLACK TEA
Worth 60c. we sel at 50c.

GREEN OR BLACK TEA
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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

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

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Where you will find the Largest and Best Selections of all kinds of

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Brass Instruments, Strings, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Music, of my own Importation, at

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Opposite Clay Statue, New Orleans.

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 this

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but for proof he refers you to his thirty thousand patrons, and to his work, which may be inspected at his Art Gallery. fe8 6m2dp

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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

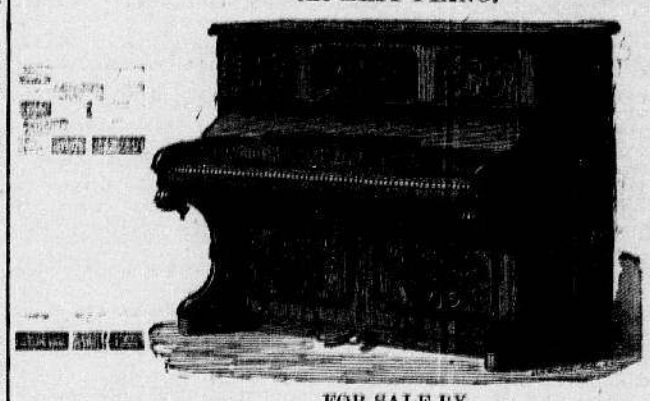
Only by skillful workmen, at the lowest rates.

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.



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On Monthly Payments. Liberal Discount for Cash.

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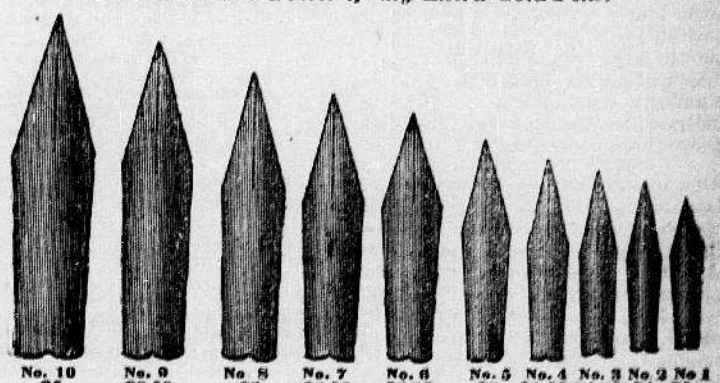
Exact Sizes and Prices of my Extra Gold Pens:



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 $50.
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 RINGS. (Pink Onyx.) Medium size $6, 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 $3 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	3 50
" " " " 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 900 workmen, manufacture 425 Watches a day, and have a capital of $1,800,000. These Watches received FOUR DIFFERENT AWARDS at Philadelphia, over and above all Watches, either of foreign or American manufacture.

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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	24
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	60
Solid Gold Stem-Winder, 18 karat case	70

BOYS' WATCH.

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Solid Silver Watch, strong and heavy	14

In addition to above, I have seventy-five different styles, prices from $14 to $525.

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

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Just received at

MRS. E. UNNA'S, 205 Canal Street.

ap1 2t