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 G. 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.

Wednesday, April 25, 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 F. O. DRVEZIN.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

The DEMOCRAT has just added to its office a new and complete Steam Job Printing department, with all the latest and most desirable improvements in types, rules, borders, etc. We are now fully prepared to compete with any job printing establishment in the South. We can turn out, at the shortest notice, anything from a newspaper or a book to a lady's visiting card, in the best style of the art. We shall devote special attention to commercial printing and to the printing of lawyers' briefs. We earnestly solicit the support of our friends in our progressive efforts.

The Senate of the State of New York passed the city charter for New York which limits the persons voting for the Board of Finance to property-holders and those paying a certain amount of rent. This act will disfranchise over 100,000 citizens of New York. The Senate is Republican by a large majority.

An estimable lady has, we are informed, prevailed upon a number of young gentlemen of this city, who have already acquired quite a reputation as amateur Ethiopian minstrels, to give an extraordinary exhibition at the Varieties Theatre, on Saturday evening next, for the benefit of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.

Some time since we visited that institution. The remembrance of the touching scenes we witnessed there has clung to us ever since. We therefore speak knowingly and feelingly, when we say to the young gentlemen who are enlisted in this commendable work, that of all truly worthy and meritorious objects of charity they have selected the best, and gladly shall we contribute as best we may to the success of their charitable enterprise.

We print in another column the act which passed the House of Representatives yesterday, appropriating twenty-seven thousand dollars to pay mileage and per diem to men who were returned elected members of the Legislature by the Returning Board, "but who," in the extraordinary language of the act, "not having been elected, are not entitled to seats," and providing that no such members shall be paid until they have filed with the presiding officer of the Senate, or House, a written disclaimer of their title to seats. This remarkable piece of legislation also appropriates twenty-three thousand dollars to pay "any expenses or charges incurred in consequence of the conflict and termination thereof recently existing in this State." This, interpreted into plain and manly English, means that that this twenty-three thousand dollars is to pay Packard's retainers.

The bill will undoubtedly pass the Senate to-day, if we are not misinformed.

This is a most objectionable measure, violative of a plain provision of the constitution, and of the plainest principles of right. We are not disposed to attack the Legislature, but justice to ourselves forces us to place the DEMOCRAT on record against a measure which rewards with the public moneys the enemies of the State and people.

It is alleged, in justification of this appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, that the President's Commissioners required that the money should be paid to the parties for whose benefit it is to be appropriated and expended. If this be so, the Commission ill discharged the high duties for which it was sent to this State, and its members have added no lustre to their reputations. The government of the State was committed against, and the people, almost to a man, were hostile to any compromise, yet the Commission has dragooned or skillfully entrapped us into a compromise of the most humiliating character. And, after all, it seems that the whole business has been a commercial transaction; that no great question of right and law and liberty was settled, but that we regularly bought out the rights, franchises and properties of a rival institution, which, having run an unprofitable business, made the best possible disposal of its goods, and closed up its shop.

NOW AND THEN.

Yesterday we stood upon the levee and witnessed the departure of four companies of the United States infantry, which had marched from the neighborhood of the State-House, where they have been in quarters for the last ten months, and gone aboard of a steamboat bound for the United States Barracks, which occupies the extreme lower line of the very wide limits of our city.

An immense assemblage of citizens greeted the march and embarkation of these soldiers with every manifestation of good feeling and joyfulness. These soldiers for many months stood guard in a citadel, to which a cruel and remorseless despotism had been driven as its last defense in its wicked conspiracy to enslave and degrade a brave but helpless people; and the departure was hailed as the dawn of a new era, in which the civil authority shall reassert its supremacy over the military, and the original ideas and principles of the government shall prevail.

Fifteen years ago we stood in the same place and witnessed a far different scene. It was the passage by the river front of our city of one of the most powerful fleets of modern times.

Some ten or twelve steamers of the first class, with batteries of more power and effectiveness than had ever before approached, in hostile array, a defenseless city, moved majestically through our pest, threatening the whole city with their huge guns, and menacing the habitations of two hundred thousand people with destruction and instant annihilation.

This was the renowned squadron of Commodore Farragut, a Southern born man and long a resident of our State, who, by long service and absence from the State, where his boyhood and youth had been spent and whence he started on his first venture in the service, had been alienated from his fidelity to her, or had been disciplined into the subordination of State to National pride and duty.

A sturdy and determined sailor, he had crushed all obstacles in his progress. Passing the forts below the city under a tornado of shot and shell, dashing with desperate force and determination upon our frail and improvised fleet, and sinking or blowing up each individual ship, his squadron moved up stream, reckless of all opposers and hardly pausing to return the fire of the shore batteries, which, with heroic but ineffectual efforts, strove to arrest their progress, this squadron soon reached the Port and river front, and, without change or interruption of their order or position, moved majestically up stream, gracefully dipping their flag in respect to a fallen but brave foe. As the great steamers moved along the river front the port-holes were all open. The men stood to their guns; the officers were conspicuous in the yard-arms and on the upper decks. But not a sound of exultation or menace escaped from their ships. At last, about 1:30 p. m. these ships came to anchor a distance of a few hundred yards apart. In the meantime fifty thousand people had collected on the levee to witness the sad and crushing spectacle. It is vain to say that this multitude was stricken with grief and with wild fury. Their impotence gave vigor to their ferocity and honor. They saw in the aspect and triumph of that fleet, the failure of a cause which had enlisted their profoundest sentiments and passions. The glorious victories in Virginia paled their ineffectual fires before, the fierce glare of so crushing a triumph of the enemy whom they had beaten on so many glorious fields.

Frenzy possessed the vast host of a desperate and stricken people. Shouts of defiance, wild excesses, the fire of small arms at the careless great floating batteries, indiscriminate violence against all suspected sympathizers with the hatred invader, resistance to all efforts of a uniformed force, to maintain order and respect for personal rights, the ruthless scuttling of costly docks, the firing of commercial vessels, and the destruction of millions of produce, and the obliteration of every vestige of the property employed in the defense of the city, and various other violent deeds of fury and devastation, marked that darkest and most dismal of all the days in the history of this city.

In the midst of this wild scene, a sudden storm of wind, thunder and rain sprang up. This was a fortunate interruption. The drenched and tempest beaten multitude were dispersed, leaving a black, desolate and smoking levee the whole length of the city. The people sought the shelter of their houses and the consolation of prayer and imprecations upon the victorious foes who had subjected them to such misery and humiliation.

In the midst of the storm the sturdy commander of this fleet had dispatched a high officer to demand the surrender of the city. This officer, accompanied by a subaltern and a flag of truce, made his landing at the foot of Canal street. He was received with demoniacal manifestations by the people, but his flag was respected, and, escorted by a frenzied multitude shouting death and destruction to the enemy and to all traitors, he proceeded through a drenching shower to the City Hall to demand the submission of the city.

His demand was rejected with courtesy and respect, but firmly. New Orleans never was and never, we trust, will be surrendered to a hostile invader. She might be overwhelmed by superior force, might be submerged by the swollen torrent of the river in her front, or reduced to smoking ruins by the enormous batteries in her front; but submit, surrender, yield her honor and loyalty, to a Power which had ceased to have any claim upon her obedience and sought to reduce her to servitude by physical and material force, never! never! And so our city never did surrender. Even the flag which waved from our City Hall should not be hauled down, save by the superior power of the enemy. He must land an adequate force and perform that graceless task himself. Three thousand ladies of the city had said this in a written address to the Mayor. It was in vain Farragut threatened to shell the city if the flag was not removed within twenty-four hours.

The women of New Orleans, as usual, carried their point. There was no man who had the courage to attempt to remove that flag. It was finally hauled down by a powerful force of sailors and marines from the fleet, who landed and marched into the city, when assured that there were no soldiers or arms left in it. When that flag was hauled down New Orleans ceased to be a free city. From that time it became subjected to the iron rule of military power and force, and in this miserable and degraded condition, modified only at brief intervals, it has continued, until yesterday, when the President caused to be executed an order which recognized the freedom of this people, which struck from their limbs the iron shackles they have worn for fifteen years, and proclaimed that henceforth in this, as everywhere else throughout the broad extent of this Republic, the Civil Power shall dominate the military, and Liberty and Reason shall prevail over physical and material force.

RINGS AND RESTITUTION.

Immediately on the admission of the Packardites to the seats in the Legislature too long kept vacant for them, there start pretty credible rumors of the organization of rings, on the system which has prevailed in all the preceding Radical Legislatures of this State. The object of these rings has been to control the Legislature of the State, and to sell to interested parties, in the block, the votes of the members composing the rings. The annals of no government in the civilized world could exhibit such an amount of venality and corruption as would be revealed in a truthful narrative of the transactions of these rings, since that most baneful of all the occurrences in our history, the accession of Warmoth to the Governorship of this State in 1868. Millions of the State's and people's money have been swallowed up by these vile cormorants. Every act of the Legislature, good or bad—and they were nearly all of the latter class—was subjected to this tax. The members of the rings all became rich. So did the Executive, and even the judicial officers. Some have abandoned the State and invested their plunder elsewhere. Others have squandered their ill-got pelf.

There still remain among us a number who have managed to hide away and retain much of their stolen wealth. Some are indiscreet enough to parade their shameful riches in ostentatious displays and affected liberality.

Not the less, however, are they rogues—rogues of a class and character whom it would be a most mistaken and unwise policy of the honest government of this State to pardon or let escape from that justice and retribution due to their crimes. There are not a few of these criminals now in office. There is a large representation of them in the Packard portion of the Legislature. Shall they be permitted to remain in offices of dignity and trust without some effort to vindicate the honor and the just claims of the State for restitution of the money they have extracted from the treasury and people? For political acts we cheerfully join in any propositions for their oblivion and forgiveness. But for base and vile acts of larceny of the treasure of the State and her impoverished people, we have no such toleration or indulgence.

These rogues should be treated as Tweed and his gang have been in New York. They should be compelled to disgorge.

If this course is not pursued, we need not be surprised if the rumors of the revival of the Ring and Plunder system should prove true, and that the manifestations thereof will be quickly discernible in our too numerous Legislature.

There is great reason in this party of honesty and reform to entertain serious apprehensions from the success or impunity of such revival. We have had some humiliating experience in the past that when the ring system is set in operation, its baneful influence extends beyond the party which has heretofore practiced it. There are weak and susceptible persons who get into public offices under the guise of honest Democrats and Conservatives, who are not unfrequently enticed into relations with these corrupt schemers. There are strong allurements to poor and weak persons of originally honest intents, which must be resisted and not permitted to reach any department of our government *obsta principiis*. The first introduction of ringism or venality must be crushed in the bud. Lobbyism, a mild form of corruption, must be made a misdemeanor and an offense.

To give effect to such repressive measures and impress weak and unsettled minds with a due respect for the law, the rights of the State and the people, examples and precedents should be set by the investigation and prosecution of all persons in public station, or who have been in public station, who have heretofore abused the trust and embezzled the money of the State and the people. We need some examples of this sort. Probable cause against them can be established by thousands of witnesses, and that is only needed for their committal and trial by juries.

The Democracy of this State will omit from their history an honorable chapter if they fail to enter upon such investigations and prosecution, and permit scores of these robbers to flaunt the fruits of their plunder in vulgar and insulting displays and pomp, and to offend justice and the dignity and honor of Louisiana by retaining offices obtained through the very money of which they have robbed the State.

THE TREASURER'S BALANCE.

The report published in another column is from the records of Treasurer Dubuclet's office. In an interview with the Treasurer, he stated that a true account of the cash on hand to be turned over could be had by application at his old office, in the St. Louis Hotel. The reporter visited the hotel, and from "Statement C" copied the totals as given by us. As there has been some question about the matter, this explanation is given.

Our summer tourists, in their search of "green fields and *pastimes* new," should not overlook the glories of the Great West. In the State of Wisconsin they can find without trouble (for everybody, far and wide, has heard of the exquisite place) a new resort for summer idling, on the beautiful shores of Green Lake.

Sherwood Forest is a woodland, gently sloping to the lake shore. In the middle of it stands the "Lodge," a large inviting structure, with broad verandas, large, airy rooms and halls, and supplied with all the appointments of first-class summer resorts. A billiard house and bowling alleys, together with popular lawn games, are provided.

Green Lake fish are noted for being particularly delicious, and hosts of disciples of Sir Isaac Walton, from New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, etc., yearly come there after the famous black bass, and the breech-loaders keep a most lively cracking at the canvas backs, mallards and teals gathered among the wild rice of Lake Apuckaway.

Pleasure seekers should hasten to secure cottages, which will be in readiness in early June, at most reasonable terms.

DIED.

TAYLOR—On Tuesday, April 24, 1877, at half-past 6 o'clock p. m., Thomas Taylor, aged 56 years, a native of Belfast, Ireland, and a resident of this city for the past 28 years.

His friends and those of his son, Alex. Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 300 Liberty street, at 2 o'clock This (Wednesday) Evening.

WALSHE'S SHIRTS.

A NEW STOCK

—At—

POPULAR PRICES.

Wamsutta Muslin SHIRTS made in the best style, with fine Irish linen bosoms and cuffs, ready for immediate use, are offered at the

SPECIAL PRICE OF $1 25 EACH.

SHIRTS with long bosoms a specialty at WALSHE'S.

A full line of new patterns in Colored Shirts, all styles and prices, from 75 cents each, to the very best French percales (extra fine and nobby patterns) at $30 per dozen.

100 dozen new styles fancy HALF HOSE, 25 and 50 cents per pair. (This assortment embraces over twenty varieties).

NEW NECKWEAR,

Made in all the approved styles, both in silk and other summer fabrics, at popular prices.

Attention is called to the new

"GOV. NICHOLLS" and "GOV. WILTZ"

STANDING COLLARS,

Also, the "NEW LOUISIANA," a complete and satisfactory "TURNOVER."

These styles only to be had at

WALSHE'S

110 CANAL STREET.

In addition to these special styles, a full line of all that is new and fashionable in Neck Dressings

RECEIVED WEEKLY.

The stock of

Spring and Summer Underwear

has been completed within the past week and now offers inducements to all classes. Buyers are assured that the stock of

SHIRTS AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

is unusually large, and not excelled by any house in America, as to variety, quality or price.

CALL AND SEE—AT

B. T. WALSHE'S,

110.....CANAL STREET.....110

Country orders solicited, and will receive prompt attention. Money refunded when Goods are not satisfactory. ap21 1t

SHERWOOD FOREST.

A NEW RESORT FOR

SUMMER IDLING.

GREEN LAKE, WISCONSIN.

This charming Lodge, to be opened on the 20th of May, is embowered by a hundred acres of grand old Oaks, lying with gentle grade along the north shore of Green Lake. It is within two miles of Green Lake Station, on the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Railroad. It is reached from Chicago via Chicago and N. W. Railway without the least delay. Omnibuses and carriages always awaiting arrival of trains.

THE LODGE

Is a large inviting structure, with broad verandas, large, airy rooms and halls, and supplied with all the appointments of first-class summer resorts. It was commenced in the spring of 1874, partially completed, and partially opened for a few weeks, and in 1875 made its formal bow to a crowded house.

GAMES.

A billiard house and bowling alleys, together with popular lawn games, are provided.

TERMS.

Board, per week	$12 00
Board, per day	2 00

Children under 10 years, and servants, half price.

Special terms for those who come early or stay late.

J. C. SHERWOOD, Proprietor.
J. F. JOHNSTON, Manager.
Postoffice, Dartford, Wisconsin.

ap18 1m eod 2dp

I WOULD CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO THE LATELY IMPROVED, NEW SCALE,

UPRIGHT CHICKERING PIANOS,

Which are presented to the public as the most perfect Pianos of their class in the world. The Manufacturers, by utilizing all the improvements developed during the last fifty years, have succeeded in making a piano, which in tone, touch and durability, surpasses all pianos made either in Europe or this country, and offering it to the public as low as any good Upright Piano made. I have a full assortment of the same on hand, and invite the public to examine them.

I have a low-priced Upright PIANO, made by

HARDMAN & CO.,

in New York, who use the best French action, with the American iron double frame system, giving them the touch of the best French, and the fulness of the American Pianos. Their price ranges about $150 less than the Pleyel Pianos, on account of being made here, and paying no duty. Sold on monthly payments, or rented with the privilege to purchase.

Fifty second-hand Pianos on hand, and for sale, at a bargain. Pianos tuned and repaired. Mason & Hamlin's Organs, nine stops, only $114.

PHILIP WERLEIN,

The Leading Piano Dealer,

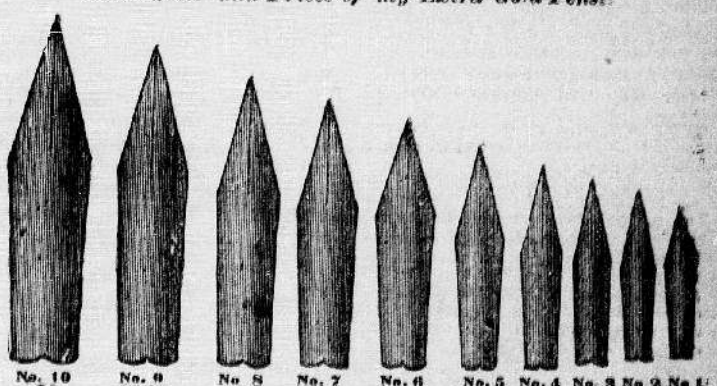
ap19 1m **78 and 90 BARONNE STREET, N. O.**

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 $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 $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 green onyx settings, at prices from $3 for small rings, to $5, $6, $8, $ 0, $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 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.

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	14
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.

One-half size of illustration.

Solid Silver Watch, strong and heavy	10

In addition to above, I have seventy-five different styles, prices from $14 to $325.

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

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. 1060.

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 mke P. RADELAT, Agent.

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Has returned and resumed the practice of his profession.

Office—89 CANAL STREET.

oct8 Su WeFr 7m2p

W. W. WASHBURN,

ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER,

113 Canal street.

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

"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. fe6 6m2dp