

The Daily Democrat.
One Year.....\$10 00
Six Months..... 5 00
Three Months..... 2 50
One Month..... 1 00
Payable in Advance.

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, May 2, 1877.

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

The Only Authorized Selling Agents of the Democrat for the City are Messrs. H. H. BARRÉ and P. O. DREZIN.

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.

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 NEXT SPEAKER.

The organization of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fifth Congress, by the Democrats, is no longer a question of doubt. We have shown by the roll made out by the clerk and published last Sunday that our majority will be at least fifteen, and of all the Democratic members elected there is not one known to be doubtful or in the slightest degree, inclined to evade the caucus or act independently of his party. Hence the next Speaker will be a Democrat.

Just at this period of our new political life it is a matter of grave importance to our State to secure for this high and responsible position one who will, in the administration of his office, do full justice to the South, and see to it that our material interests, alike with those of other sections of the country, are aided and protected in so far as the assistance of the national government may be invoked for such purposes.

The candidates thus far most prominently mentioned are Sam. J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Milton Saylor, of Ohio. Unless the Southern Democrats agree to put forward one of their own number, the contest will be between the two gentlemen above named. All the advantages of position are decidedly in favor of Randall, and but for the determined stand taken by him when Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, against every measure in which the Southern States were greatly interested, he would probably find but little opposition to re-election.

In reviewing Mr. Randall's record in the Forty-fourth Congress, we find him opposed to the re-opening of the Mint in this city. In the appropriations for such institutions he was willing to allow us only a sum barely sufficient to prevent the property from reverting to the city. In the next line of the bill, however, he provided most lavishly for the mint in his own city, Philadelphia, by giving it over \$200,000. When it was decided to reduce the number of navy yards and stations, those along the Southern coast were the first to present themselves to Mr. Randall's mind as being the least useful and important and those to be the most conveniently and profitably dispensed with. Nothing but a bitter fight by the Louisiana, Texas, Florida and some other Southern delegations saved these navy yards from Randall's attack and effort to destroy them. Finally, when our Congressman E. John Ellis attempted to bring up and pass his bill at the first session of the forty-fourth Congress for building the Mississippi levees, he was met by the determined opposition of Mr. Randall, and through this opposition the bill failed to come up in the House, although unanimously reported upon favorably by a large and intelligent committee.

At the second session assurances were given that this bill should be acted upon before adjournment, and notwithstanding Mr. Ellis moved to pass it on the closing days of the session he met with no assistance from Speaker Randall, but on the contrary was rather ignored than otherwise.

As to the hearty support which it is alleged Mr. Randall gives to the Texas Pacific Railroad, it arises from the simple fact that this enterprise is eminently Pennsylvania in its nature and interests, and is principally owned and conducted by Pennsylvanians. But we have heard it bruited about that Mr. Randall is decidedly opposed to encumbering this gigantic railroad scheme

with any Southern branches as calculated to jeopardize the success of the main object had in view. For these reasons alone we are at a loss to see how the ex-Speaker can hope to receive the support of Southern members of Congress, or at least from those States directly and largely interested in the measures he has contributed so much to defeat.

That he is competent, an honorable gentleman, and has made an excellent presiding officer, no one will deny. But in the selection of a Speaker for the next House, the South will look beyond these qualities and ask: Will he be friendly to our interests and aid us in obtaining for our section what is so imperatively demanded? Judging by the past, Mr. Randall cannot stand this test, and he will probably be compelled to yield to one who will more fully meet the requirements of Southern representatives.

Of the opponents of Mr. Randall, the one whose official career in the past gives promise of friendly and active cooperation in the future with the South, is Mr. Saylor. Personally very popular, thoroughly qualified, with a large following among the Western Democrats, he will, it seems to us, be able to obtain such a support from Southern members as will make the contest between him and Mr. Randall very close and exciting.

With ninety Southern Democrats in caucus to sixty Northern and Western, it would be very strange, at this time, if the majority did not make itself felt, and if policy or interest should dictate a relinquishment of its power it should still assert the right to say how that power shall be exercised. There should not be an absolute abdication, but merely a qualified and limited concession of that authority which the preponderance of votes has at last secured for the South.

The judicious exercise of this power will accomplish all our purposes, and will enable us to name not only the next Speaker of the House, but to shape and control legislation as we may deem best in the interests of the whole country.

HOUSE BILL NO. 303 AGAIN.

When, a few days ago, we penned a few remarks in approval of the bill known as House bill No. 303, we had no idea that they would lead us into a controversy with the Bee—a journal for which we have so high an esteem that we should like to be always in accord with it. But the controversy has arisen and we deem it incumbent upon us to vindicate the views which we have expressed in the premises; nor will it be a disagreeable task, for, barring the regret which we feel at differences of opinion between ourselves and the Bee, it is always a pleasure for us to discuss matters of public interest with a journal the tone of whose utterances is so elevated and which has always been so consistent and sincere a champion of truth and honesty.

Having said this much by way of introduction, we proceed to give a brief analysis of the bill in question. It provides: 1. That for all taxes due to the city previous to and including the year 1873, together with the accrued costs and charges, the city shall receive in payment the certificates or evidences of its outstanding indebtedness. 2. That for the full amount of the taxes due for the year 1874 the city shall receive school warrants, police warrants and interest coupons of said year in payment of the balance of the taxes due for said year, together with the accrued interest, costs and charges. That the foregoing provisions shall apply also to the taxes of the year 1875, save that the special interest tax for said year shall first be paid by every person seeking to avail himself of these provisions.

Now, what are the objections which the Bee raises against this measure? They are, in brief: 1. That if the principle upon which it is based be a just and sound one, then it ought to be extended to the payment of taxes for the current year; but that, if this were done, the city would have no money for its running expenses.

2. That any law which attempts to authorize the use of valid claims against the city as an offset to the taxes levied for the purpose of keeping in motion the machinery of municipal government is unconstitutional and unjust.

3. That the constitution requires that taxation shall be equal and uniform, and that this constitutional requirement is violated when, after a large number of taxpayers have discharged their obligations to the city in actual money, delinquent taxpayers are permitted to extinguish their liabilities for the same period with certificates of the city's indebtedness which, in the interim, have declined in value to thirty or forty cents on the dollar.

4. There are large outstanding claims against the city, and the reception of all sorts of evidences of indebtedness in payment of back taxes is hardly calculated to enable the city to extinguish its liabilities; it should collect its taxes in actual money and pay its indebtedness according to some well-defined method.

We think we have given a fair statement of the points made by the Bee, and will now reply to them as well as we can on the spur of the moment.

To the first objection we answer: We can see no objection to the application of the principle of this bill to the payment of taxes for the current year, nor do we see how such an application of it could cripple the city's resources for current expenses. For what purpose does the city levy and collect taxes? Manifestly, to meet the expense incident

to the conduct of municipal government and to pay the interest on its debt. If that end is achieved, every purpose of taxation is satisfied. Now, what earthly difference does it make, so far as the city's interest is concerned, whether the authorities receive the taxes in actual money and pay this money out to the city's employees and creditors, or whether they make payment for materials and labor in certificates of the city's indebtedness, which certificates, being made receivable for taxes, would possess all the characteristics of money and command their face value in the market so long as the credit of the city and its good faith stood unimpaired. After all, money is but a sign and represents actually or by law, merely a given amount of labor, and the notes of this city, representing so much service rendered to it, ought, on every principle of morals and justice, to be received in satisfaction of taxes due to the city and equivalent in money value to the amount of service which they represent. This is the principle upon which all exchanges are made, and money is used in preference to other articles, simply because it is the most convenient medium of exchange. So that no harm or injury would befall any citizen should the certificates of indebtedness issued by the city be made receivable for current taxes.

To the second objection we say that there is hardly any limit to the power of the Legislature to remit taxes due to the State or any parish or city. Under our system of government a municipality is the mere creature of the Legislature, and the only cause which suggests itself to us at this moment, in which the Legislature cannot relieve a city from the collection of a tax, is where such city has entered into a lawful contract to raise and pay money for certain purposes; for here the provision of the national constitution forbidding the passage of any law impairing the obligation of contracts, comes into play.

The third objection is sufficiently answered when we say that the constitutional provisions requiring that taxation be equal and uniform means simply that no invidious discrimination shall not be made with respect to individuals or classes, or, to use a familiar illustration, that A shall not be taxed one dollar and B two dollars for the same thing. This provision has no reference whatsoever to the manner in which taxes shall be collected. It is perfectly competent for a Legislature to remit over-due taxes altogether or to authorize their payment with old rags, if it should see fit to do so. How then can it be claimed that it has not the power to authorize, in payment of taxes, the reception by this city of its own promises to pay, or certificates of indebtedness, which, in the eyes of the law, are worth their face value, whether they are sold in the market at a premium or a discount. It is true that courts will not and cannot lay their hands upon the taxes levied by the city and divert them from their legitimate purposes to the payment even of judgments; but there is a vast difference between the powers of the Legislature and courts, which are as much the creatures of the Legislature as municipalities are.

The fourth objection is founded upon the argument that the provisions of the bill are hardly calculated to enable the city to extinguish its liabilities. We do not understand upon what reasoning or facts this argument is based. The outstanding indebtedness of the city is almost wholly represented by what we may call its notes or promises to pay the loan of money or for services rendered during certain periods. The taxes due for those periods were levied for the purpose of making such payments in actual money. If they should be collected in greenbacks, these would have to be applied to the payment of the city's notes—the taxes of 1877, for instance, for the notes or certificates of indebtedness of the same year. What difference, then, does it make whether these notes are taken up by the city with greenbacks or with receipts for taxes given in exchange for the notes? None that we can see.

There are a number of other arguments that might be adduced in support of the bill under discussion, but this article has already attained too great a length, and though the subject is an interesting one, we must forego a more extended discussion of it.

THE FIRST DIRECTION OF CAPITAL.

What are the conditions which must precede the introduction of foreign capital and permit the increase of railroad investment and enterprise, which the Times argues are the first essentials to the revival of the prosperity and progress of our State?

They are, first, the establishment of a good government and of the vigorous enforcement of wise laws. This condition we have attained as nearly as practicable in our present circumstances. Peace, law and order prevail in our State and every branch of the government is, or will very shortly be, in full and effective operation.

The next condition to invite capital and stimulate railroad enterprise is increased production of the staples of our section, which are convertible into money and exchangeable for the products we consume. The large augmentation of these products and the increase of their value through manipulation will draw to this mart a large capital wherewith to move and conduct our trade.

For trade and commerce we may calculate upon the flow of capital to that point where there is a large accumulation of the products of the soil and of labor, which the world demands and all people consume. Railroads, too, will quickly follow this flow of capital and

increase of the material of trade. How to attract and engage capital in the production of the articles of commerce—in agriculture, is the first step in this advance and development of our wealth and growth. Our present aims should be to increase the amount of sugar, of cotton, of rice, and the other products which supply the necessary pabulum to our commerce. In this direction our own domestic capital should lead off and demonstrate to foreign capitalists the profitableness of such employment of their capital. This has been done recently by some of our largest capitalists, and their examples have already done much to arouse the attention of foreign capitalists. When such thrifty and far-seeing gentlemen as John Burdise, who previously had been engaged exclusively in trade, is induced to invest four or five millions in sugar culture and manufacture; Mr. Edward J. Gay to employ his large means in like productions, expending this year several hundred thousand dollars in the erection on our levee of one of the most extensive sugar refineries in the valley of the Mississippi; Mr. Ed. Richardson, of the great firm of Richardson & May, to embark his large means in cotton manufacture and production, and Mr. Charles Walker, of the Teche country, to embark his capital in sugar cultivation, and others to apply their accumulations to like objects, and who realize such satisfactory results therefrom, examples are set which will very soon bring to our fertile country and genial climate the capital we need from foreign countries.

Jno. E. King, whom President Hayes has appointed Collector of the Port in the Tom Anderson interest, was elected to Congress in 1868 by the Democrats of his district, though he failed to get his seat because he was a Democrat. At that time he was an active member of the famous order of the Knights of the White Camellia. He developed into a simon pure Radical some time last year, when he presided over a Tom Anderson meeting in St. Landry parish, and very soon after Brande Bill appointed him a member of the Supreme Court. From this little history it will be seen that Mr. King is one of the most accomplished political acrobats of the day, he having turned a summersault from the platform of K. W. C.'s, into the bosom of Tom Anderson and the Louisiana Returning Board.

Yesterday the new Board of Health elected Dr. Samuel Choppin its President. This election will give universal satisfaction. Dr. Choppin ranks among the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the country, and his election to the presidency of the board will give additional weight to the actions of that body. The Board of Health is composed of gentlemen of the highest character, and bids fair to be a useful institution.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the Crescent City Relief Association in another column of this morning's DEMOCRAT. The entertainment therein advertised to be given at Grunewald Hall on the evening of the 3d inst., is for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the gallant men who fell on the 14th of September in the heroic defense of the rights of this people. The blood of those men has made holy to the people of Louisiana the Fourteenth of September, and we trust that those for whom our heroes gave their lives, will show their gratitude by the unanimity with which they will patronize the entertainment given for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the fallen brave.

We have just received from J. C. Eyrich, 130 Canal street, the following interesting novels, all published by T. B. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia: "Country Quarters," by the Countess of Blessington; "Fast and True Love," by George Sand; and "The Cardinal's Daughter," by Mrs. C. A. Warfield.

WALSHE'S SHIRTS.

A NEW STOCK

POPULAR PRICES.

Wantsuta 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 made (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.

JEWELRY AT AUCTION!

I. C. LEVI, Auctioneer, 108 Canal Street. 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. I. C. LEVI, 108 Canal Street.

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



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, 78 and 90 BARONNE STREET, N. O.

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

DR. C. BEARD, Oculist and Aurist, 142 Canal Street, Look Box 1817. New Orleans, La. Telephone 1249.

PROCLAMATION

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Whereas, the political troubles which have weighed upon the people of the State of Louisiana for the past years have under the merciful dispensation of the Providence of God been brought to a happy end; and

Whereas, it is meet that, in the hour of their deliverance and union, the people should return thanks for danger past and seek strength to fulfill the promises held out by the dawning of an auspicious future;

Therefore, I, Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, fixing THURSDAY, the 10th day of May, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and do invite all the good people of this State on said day to abstain from their several avocations and to resort to their wonted places of public worship, there to offer up their hearts in thanksgiving to that Divine and Merciful Providence, who has vouchsafed to guide them to a haven of peace and union, and to ask at His hands for the future the blessings of His Divine guidance so that all the people of the State, forgetting past dissensions and bitterness, may unite in the fulfillment of a common and happy destiny.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this my proclamation and caused the same to be attested with the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the city of New Orleans, this twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the one hundred and first year of the independence of the United States of America.

By the Governor: FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana. WILL A. STONOR, Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Executive Department, State of Louisiana.

Whereas, Edward Toby, Treasurer of the late Board of Metropolitan Police of the City of New Orleans, has applied to me for cancellation of a bond for the sum of forty thousand dollars, subscribed by him, the said Edward Toby, as principal, with Thomas L. Avey, A. M. Bickham, A. A. Yates, Thomas D. Miller and I. C. Jury, as securities, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of said Edward Toby as Treasurer of the late Board of Metropolitan Police of the City of New Orleans;

Now, therefore, I, FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, in order to give public notice to all persons therein concerned and interested to show cause, in writing, at the office of the Secretary of State, at the city of New Orleans, within ninety days from and after the last publication hereof, why the said bond should not be cancelled and annulled and the securities above named discharged from any further liability.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the State of Louisiana to be affixed, at the city of New Orleans, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the one hundred and first year of the independence of the United States of America.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

By the Governor: OSCAR ARROYO, Assistant Secretary of State.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To buyers of— WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES. Prices that defy competition. F. NEWHALL, 40 Camp Street.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

17 Chartres Street. We offer at Reduced Prices our Large Stock of CARPETING of all kinds. FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, of all widths and qualities. MATTING, Table and Piano COVERS, WINDOW SHADES, Cornices, Bands, etc. CURTAIN and FURNITURE MATERIALS, of all kinds and qualities, etc. Also, BURLAPS by the bale or piece. ap22 2ds W 63 A. BROUSSEAU & SON.

THE BEST PIANOS.

AT GRUNEWALD HALL, AT LOW PRICES AND EASY MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS. Steinway & Sons

Achieved a public victory at the Centennial. W. Knabe & Co., Pleyel Wolf & Co.

The Leading Pianos of the World and Unsurpassed for the Southern Climate. PARLOR AND CHURCH ORGANS. Of the Best Popular Makers.

Direct Importation of all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and PUBLISHERS OF SHEET MUSIC. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. Specimens of several Class Pianos, which can be sold from \$100 to \$150 more than a PLEYEL are always on hand for inspection and comparison.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 Baronne Street. [s 2d] 17

New Orleans Savings Institution.

No. 150 Canal Street. TRUSTEES: E. A. PALFREY, T. L. BAYNE, DAVID URQUHART, GEORGE JONAS, JOHN C. GAINES, THOMAS A. ADAMS, THOMAS A. CLARKE, CHRISTIAN SCHNEIDER, CHAS. J. LEEDS, SAMUEL JAMISON.

Interest Allowed on Deposits. D. URQUHART, President. CHAS. KILSHAW, Treasurer. ap15 1772

Mattings, Oil Cloths, Carpets.

ELKIN & CO., 168 Canal Street. Are receiving new styles of FANCY GANTON MATTINGS, BRUSSELS and INGRAIN CARPETS and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

All at the Lowest Prices. ap18 1876

COURT SALOON.

122 Carondelet Street. Between Poydras and Lafayette streets.

Having purchased from Mr. Patrick Barron the stock and good will of this well-known and popular saloon, I beg to inform my many friends and the public that I will keep in my Saloon everything of the best in WINES and LIQUORS, with fine LUNCH daily, from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. to which they are cordially invited. JOHN KUNTZMANN, Proprietor.

ANT. CARRIERE, O. CARRIERE, E. L. CARRIERE, CHAS. J. CARRIERE.

A. CARRIERE & SONS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Corner Royal and Customhouse. Liberal Advances made on Consignments to our friends in LONDON, LIVERPOOL, HAVRE and BORDEAUX.

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. [s 2d] 1876

Pledge! Pledge! Pledge! I respectfully request all persons owing me back interest on articles pledged by them to pay the same by APRIL 22. All forfeited pledges will invariably be SOLD AT AUCTION. P. S.—The sales will commence on the 20th instant at the corner of South and Bourbon streets, through Planchet's Steam Auctioneer. ap24 1876

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL, DENTAL SURGEON.

Has returned and resumed the practice of his profession. Office—89 CANAL STREET. op18 Su We Fr 1876