

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Official Journal of the State of Louisiana. Official Journal of the City of New Orleans.

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H. J. HEARSEY, EDITOR.

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NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 21, 1877.

OUR ANNUAL STATEMENT.

First of September, 1877.

On the first of September the DEMOCRAT will issue a correct, concise and comprehensive statement of the commerce of the city of New Orleans during the past year, made up and compiled by gentlemen whose facts and figures cannot be disputed by the commercial community.

This issue will contain several exhaustive essays on Agriculture, Railroads and Manufactories, together with an elaborate and statistical treatise on our

RELATIONS WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

We will publish a correct and artistic map, prepared and executed especially for the DEMOCRAT, by that well known and accomplished Civil Engineer, Mr. THOMAS S. HARDREY.

THE MERCHANTS' MAP.

OF THE

NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

will show its importance to New Orleans as the COMMERCIAL EMPORIUM and BUSINESS CENTRE of the

Great Agricultural Region of the Southwest.

It will show the position of

RADN' JETTIES.

at the mouth of South Pass, and also the proposed location and route of the

BARATARIA SHIP CANAL.

We earnestly solicit the patronage of our friends on this occasion, and those of them who wish to send papers to their constituents would do well to send in their orders as soon as possible.

The advantages which the DEMOCRAT offers to its patrons in point of CIRCULATION and POPULARITY are second to those of no other paper in New Orleans.

As an advertising medium it is unsurpassed.

THE NEW PARTY.

It seems to us that there is a great deal of unnecessary excitement over the "new party" with which the working men are threatening us. Throughout several States there is, no doubt, an extensive organization of workmen for political purposes, and in Louisville they have even carried a popular election. Still we maintain that such a party as they propose to organize, with its lack of intelligent leadership and narrow views, can never become a controlling, or even a very considerable, political influence in any State.

Parties have to deal with community interests and are composed of citizens. This is the only character in which any man should participate in public affairs, or in which he can take a broad and comprehensive view of those questions with which parties are concerned. The man who looks at such matters as a member of any social subdivision, as a shoemaker, a manufacturer, an artisan, or a tradesman, must necessarily adapt his vision to a very small and circumscribed horizon, and in a measure blind himself to all the manifold social and political laws and phenomena which go to make up and control the organism of society. When men endeavor in these characters to organize parties, they generally succeed in merely organizing trade unions and ward clubs that are controlled by a few demagogues and by them sold out and bartered off to first one party and then another. No matter how pure and honest may be the convictions and purposes of the men who go into such organizations, once in them, they soon habituate themselves to regarding the narrow and selfish interests of their leaders and their petty associations as matters of the utmost importance, and which must be subserved at any cost. This is by no means the first time that this same thing has been attempted in this country, and in every instance the result has been the same, and it has always been bad and hurtful in the extreme. The demagogue is the first and most prolific fruit that it bears. His coming is heralded and his future development insured by one declaration that every one of these labor organizations have engrossed in the enunciation of their principles, which declares all men ineligible for office and unworthy of political support who are not laboring men—members of that class of society which lives by manual labor. It must occur to all thoughtful people that the laboring man cannot pursue his calling and at the same time discharge the functions of any official position. He certainly cannot acquire the necessary information to make a successful legislator and intelligent statesman while he is compelled to earn his bread by manual toil. The moment he quits his workbench and steps into office he is no longer a workingman, and the chances are that he never will become anything else than an office-holder, in the most contemptible sense of that term; but, however this may be,

he is no longer a working man, and when he says he is and asks consideration from that class on that account, he is making false representations and is merely a demagogue. The commonest error into which the press have fallen in speaking of this movement is to hail it as the promise of a new era in politics, in which the workingman is to take the control of parties and give them a practical direction. There are to be no more campaigns over "barren idealities," party divisions are not to be perpetuated by passion and prejudice, but political discussions and agitation are to be directed to the real and tangible issues which affect the trade and finance and political economy of the nation, and the material interests of the people. And all this is to be accomplished by the workingman, who is to banish the theorist and sentimentalist from all influence and power.

We do not believe all this. There is no doubt that just such a direction is being given to politics, but it has not been given by any class, nor will it be brought about by anything less than a necessity which comprehends every element of society.

But let us ask who are these theorists and sentimentalist? Are they the men who have recently come into influence, who compose the present reforming administration, and who, in the South, have just attained the direction of affairs? Or, are they such men as Blaine, Morton, Carpenter, who are striving to perpetuate the old hatreds and resentments that the war left us as the sources and inspiration of party controversy, instead of the live issues of the living and most urgent present? If only this last order of men are included, then we entirely indorse the prophecy of their early and total elimination from influence and power. Yet we are not aware that these men have any more theories or sentiments than those who promise to rise to the direction of public affairs and who are now giving the first impulse to the practical direction of politics. There is nothing bad or hurtful in theories or sentiments, if they happen to be worthy and true and beneficent. Government is itself a theory, and there are but few of its broader and larger policies that are not, and when men talk about discarding these intelligent and kindly purposes of experienced and thoughtful men for the practical statesmanship of shopkeepers and railroad hands, they are simply impracticable.

There is no doubt that the whole theory of party organization, the whole source and inspiration of popular politics, since the war, have been woefully, sadly, insanely wrong and wicked. Bloody shirt and Ku-Klux embody no issues, and are not politics. Nothing has been evolved out of them but plunder and office, while those who made them party shibboleths merely used them to engage and blind the two sections that they might ride into power and plunder at will on the infatuation of the masses. As a necessary consequence no consideration has been given to the real questions with which the country was concerned—the questions of finance, of trade, of political economy, which affect all the substantial and material interests of the country, and which a people must always agitate if they would avoid such troubles as now afflict us. It is true that all this must be changed. The animosities of the war must be laid away and buried out of sight, and the great practical questions that have too long been neglected must become the staple of politics and party controversy. We say must, because necessity at length compels it. Longer delay means starvation, anarchy and popular fury and resentment. But this change, which is already initiated, will not be brought about by the working man, nor can it be attributed to his agency, however remotely. His outbreak was a result and not a cause, nor will he himself ever become an active agent in the rehabilitation of parties. He cannot make a party, nor assume control of party movements, but will remain, as he always has been, a citizen endowed with a franchise which he can use only as a citizen and not as a member of a trade, or in the interests of a class. We have read several of the platforms of this so-called "New Party," and we have failed to discover in them either a logical and intelligent statement of the troubles of the country, or the suggestion of a remedy, which are not capable of being incorporated among the tenets and objects of one or the other of the two national parties, or which will not be, in some form or other. We are, therefore, disposed to regard this commotion as merely temporal, and one that will soon die out for lack of vitality.

THE LESSONS OF WAR.

"Easy come, easy go." The winnings of the gambler burn in his pocket until they are gone; the wealth that war brings soon takes wing and flies away. Such has notably been the fate of the milliards Germany wrung from France in 1870. The Fatherland is now bankrupt and ruined, while France is rich, prosperous and progressive. Such promises to be the case, respectively, with the North and South.

The end of the war saw the South apparently ruined. It had a loss of two hundred thousand lives, of four years of labor, and of nearly three thousand million dollars to bear; the North at the same time was richer by as many thousands of millions as the South had lost—thanks to the national debt and army contracts—possessed fine harbors and miles of new railroad—thanks to the

national treasury—in fine, was enjoying the greatest prosperity.

It was evident that much of this showing was deceitful. The South was credited with the loss of a thousand millions in slaves, which it had never lost because it had their labor yet; while the war, though it brought many evils, brought also habits of economy and industry, energy and determination, the lessons that war teaches the vanquished, whose weaknesses, false glories and vanities it lays bare and destroys.

The wealth of the North, concentrated, as it was, in a few hands, gave rise to a moneyed aristocracy, begot mighty corporations and monopolies, inflation of values, and developed recklessness in money matters, high-living, idleness, waste and want. It took labor from its proper fields into new industries, to support which it looked to the general government for assistance; it changed the channels of trade, and endeavored even to change the laws of nature.

The natural fruit of such a policy was the panic of 1873, which came just seven years after the war, as Germany's "hard times" fell on her just six years after her victories and triumph over France. That prosperity did not return as soon to the South as it did to France is owing to the fact that our war did not cease with Lee's surrender, but was kept up by the Republican North in a desultory, guerilla-like kind of warfare to this very day. It was not until Louisiana and South Carolina, two of the brightest jewels of the South, were free, that this section of the Union began to bloom once more and promised to regain that wealth, prosperity and happiness it once boasted.

Our sagacious and well informed correspondent, Buell, declares that the North is wholly bankrupt; that it must soon suspend, pay fifteen or twenty cents on the dollar, renew business on this new basis and go to work in earnest; and he warns the South, Southern planters and merchants, not to allow themselves to be entangled in the North's financial difficulties through any mistaken generosity, or they will be dragged down with it. There seems to be a sort of unwillingness North to confess to these facts, and admit this general bankruptcy. The newspapers do not altogether deny it, but, at the same time, do not relish any newspaper remarks on this subject, and occasionally try to write up our prosperity. Each year we are treated to a prophecy that business will be better next year and shown, by figures indisputable, that American cotton goods, iron, coal and manufactures of all kinds are fast driving English goods out of the English markets. But, despite the papers, business does not get better, and foundries, manufactories and collieries reduce wages and forces, and finally collapse altogether, bankrupt. During the last few years we have been going from worse to worse, until the late terrible climax of the strike came, with its awful threats of communism and bread riots, to convince the most dubious that the worst was not yet come.

That amid all this ruin the South is prospering and improving, there is hardly any need to say. The South was not affected by the strike, because all its labor was employed, and at good wages; our cotton crop is as big as before the war; our farmers are learning to raise their own provisions at last; while our own State promises to make sugar raising more profitable than even in ante-bellum times.

It is somewhat of a coincidence, that while every parish in this State, and this city as well, shows an immense increase in its assessment of this year, that Boston, the Northern city least affected by the general bankruptcy of the North, admits a loss of \$46,000,000; that while our debt was actually decreased during the past year, that of Boston's has increased over \$4,000,000; and that while we are decreasing our taxes, Boston is increasing its taxes, without, however, meeting its expenditures.

It is neither necessary nor pleasant to go into particulars to show the true condition of affairs North. The National Republican of last week has a list of fifty-two insurance companies that failed between January 1 and July 1, 1877; six hundred and fifteen railroads, representing three thousand million dollars of capital, have failed to pay dividends and interest, while the true inwardness of manufacturing and mining enterprises have been shown in letters of fire in the past few weeks.

Neither a standing army, as the Northern press suggest, nor an empire as Jay Gould wants, nor a bureau of national industry, nor the finest crops of the West and South can save the North from the impending bankruptcy. With all its bogus capital swept away and money invested in proper enterprises; with property reduced to its real value; with labor turned to profitable purposes, and not continued in businesses which require the national assistance for success, and with economy and labor, all will be well. Let the superfluous and ill-directed labor of the North go to work in the South and West—and we can give work to all—raising what Europe and South America must have but cannot raise, corn, cotton, sugar, rice, provisions, etc., and the Union will regain its ancient prosperity; but it can never do this by attempting to bolster up bankrupt banks, railroads and merchants. The sooner this is known, the sooner the North learns the lesson taught the South a few years ago, the better for the whole Union.

We were much pleased to greet Lieut. Gov. Wiltz, on his return after an absence of several weeks, seeking, by change of air and scene, to restore

his health, which had become greatly impaired by assiduous labors in the interest of his people, together with the cares involved in the management of a large banking institution. He seems to have found the fabled spring of Eldorado and comes back to us thoroughly recuperated. We have not yet had an opportunity of "interviewing" him, and gathering the fruits of his observations among the people of the North, but we shall in time, and we have no doubt they will prove full of interest.

NOT OUR DEMOCRACY.

Gen. George B. McClelland is reported as advocating an increase of the standing army to fifty thousand men. We beg to dissent from and protest against any such proposition. It is altogether foreign to the cardinal policy and principles of the Democratic party. Large standing armies have always been justly regarded and denounced as alien to the spirit of true Democracy by all the venerated apostles of that party and by the achievers and founders of our independence and republican system of government.

There has been no experience since to modify this sentiment and reconcile the people to an institution which is only adapted to and required by despotic governments. If this increase is supported with a view of converting our army into a police, to be employed, as it recently was, to enforce law and order within the States, to suppress mobs, etc., then is our opposition to it made still stronger and more earnest, as we regard such use of the soldiers of the national government as a gross perversion of the constitutional provision, which authorizes the establishment of a regular army one, too, fraught with great danger to the liberties of the people, and with the most injurious and disorganizing consequences to the States, whose power and duty to maintain order and enforce their own laws are ample, and who ought never to surrender such power or be deprived of the same through any act or intervention of the Federal government. When a State confesses her inability to exercise this power and discharge this duty she ought to be remitted to a territorial condition.

We trust that the National Democracy will stand solid against any proposition to enlarge the regular army; indeed, that they will support every measure looking to the reduction of the heavy costs of maintaining so extravagant a corps of generals and other titled officers who make up the fearful bill of costs to which this impoverished people and debt ridden government are subjected. Let us go without this military pomp and circumstance, and banish this un-republican admiration for epaulettes and military parade and show, this worship of shoulder straps and awe of high titles and war prestige, so foreign to the character and inconsistent with the habits and duties of a republican people.

DIED.

CURLEY—At her late residence, corner of English and Burgundy streets, on Monday morning, August 20, at 8 o'clock, Widow Jas. Curley, aged 77 years, a native of county Armagh, Ireland, and a resident of this city for thirty-nine years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Chicago and Dover, N. H. papers please copy.

BERWIN—On Sunday night, August 19, at 12 o'clock, Florence Miriam, aged 9 years, oldest daughter of George Berwin and Elizabeth Rodriguez.

WAGONS! CANE CARTS! SPOKES!

H. N. SORIA. 18 and 20 Union and 15 and 17 Perdido streets.

OFFICE OF THE New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company, held this day, it was unanimously resolved: That whereas, the Board of Directors of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company have satisfactory assurances that the company can procure, by means of first mortgage bonds, all the necessary rails, spikes, fish-plates, locomotives, cars, depots, water stations, turn tables and other necessary improvements, after the road shall have been graded, the bridges built and the cross ties procured, for the entire line, and

Whereas, when the sum of \$675,000 shall have been subscribed, said company will be able to complete the entire line, ready for the rails and rolling stock; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of this company be and is hereby authorized to issue in the name of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company, bonds on its entire line from New Orleans to Shreveport, La., and Marshall, Texas, at an amount not to exceed \$1,200,000 per mile, payable in forty years, and bearing interest at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum; and to secure the payment of said bonds, in both principal and interest, the said President of said company is hereby authorized to execute a first mortgage and act of pledge on all the railroad's capital stock, corporate franchises, and real and personal property of every kind of said New Orleans Pacific Railway Company, either now owned and possessed by said company, or hereafter to be acquired, and that said President be authorized to offer and obtain subscriptions for \$75,000 of said first mortgage bonds in the city of New Orleans. It is further

Resolved, That the proposition to issue second mortgage bonds on said road is hereby withdrawn, and parties having subscribed thereto are hereby authorized and entitled, on application, to have their subscriptions changed to subscriptions to first mortgage bonds. It is further

Resolved, That subscriptions for said first mortgage bonds will be received at the office of the company, and payable in monthly installments of twenty per cent.

E. B. WHEELLOCK, President. E. L. RANLETT, Secretary. August 16, 1877.

JEWELRY AT AUCTION! EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. 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.

A. ROCHEREAU & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF KRUG & COMPANY'S CHAMPAGNE. IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, VERMOUTHS, OILS, ETC., 8 South William St., New York. 16 and 18 St. Louis Street, New Orleans.

GO TO GRUNEWALD HALL, THE BEST PIANOS, Such as the world-renowned pianos of STEINWAY & SONS, W. KNABE & CO., PLEYEL, WOLFF & CO., THE LEADING PIANOS IN THE WORLD, and unsurpassed in this climate for DURABILITY. Sold on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, at LOWER PRICES than asked elsewhere for an inferior Piano. Parties anxious to secure a reliable, sweet-toned, durable piano, AT A MODERATE PRICE should buy no other but one of the Newly Improved Upright FISCHER PIANOS, or One of the Very Popular SQUARE HAINES PIANOS, Recommended and warranted in every respect. THEY ARE PERFECT GEMS.

Go by all means to GRUNEWALD'S OLD RELIABLE HOUSE, known all over the country for fair dealing and liberality; and at the HEAD OF THE MUSICAL BUSINESS, DIRECT IMPORTED MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, by almost every European vessel, and sold, at retail and wholesale, at THE CLOSEST FIGURES. Send for catalogue to LOUIS GRUNEWALD, Grunewald Hall, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 Baronne street, New Orleans.

PHILIP WERLEIN, 78, 80, 82 AND 90 BARONNE STREET, AND 122 CANAL STREET, LEADING MUSIC HOUSE OF THE SOUTH, DEFIES ALL COMPETITION. Best Pianos and Organs, Lowest Prices, Most Liberal Terms, Largest Assortment, Ever offered in the South.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE WORLD-RENOUNDED CHICKERING PIANOS, The Best and Most Perfect Pianos Made, ALSO, FOR THE ELEGANT UPRIGHT HARDMAN PIANOS, In tone and touch superior to the Pleyel Pianos, of equal durability and selling \$100 less. Warranted to give good satisfaction or the money refunded. Sold on small monthly payments, or very low for cash. Sole Agents for the Celebrated Mason & Hamlin, Estey and New England Organs, JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER ALICE, Five Cases Musical Instruments, The Trade Supplied below Northern Prices.

Established 1869. P. O. Box 707. CENTRAL DEPOT WHITE'S GINNERY, Office 26 Union, near Carondelet street TO COTTON FACTORS AND PLANTERS: GINNING TERMS—THE SEED. BAGGING, TIES, TWINE AND DRAYAGE furnished FREE since 1876. Parties wishing to know the average yield of Cotton ginned at "WHITE'S GINNERY" last season will please send to the undersigned for circulars. D. PRIEUR WHITE, 200 Sacks Choice Seed RYE, 1,000 Sacks Red Rust-proof OATS. Apply to GEORGE HECK & CO., Corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets, 1729 1/2 St. P.

DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS. In addition to advancing money for the payment of taxes, under act of 1877, we will pay city taxes of 1875 and prior years at a LARGER DISCOUNT for cash than is usually offered. We will sell scrip orders in sums to suit any bill at lowest prices. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, 22 Baronne street. FANCY HAY, SEED RYE, OATS. 2,000 Bales Fancy Timothy HAY, 200 Sacks Choice Seed RYE, 1,000 Sacks Red Rust-proof OATS. Apply to GEORGE HECK & CO., Corner Poydras and Tchoupitoulas streets, 1729 1/2 St. P.

H. H. HUSSMANN & P. BUHLER, PROPRIETORS OF EAGLE OCLEANERS APPARATUS FOR OCLEANING VAULTS. Office, No. 25 Exchange Alley. Orders left at 102 Callopie st., New Orleans. 1722 1/2 St. P. New Orleans Savings Institution, No. 156 Canal street. TRUSTEES: E. A. PALFREY, T. L. BAYNE, DAVID URQUHART, GEORGE JONAS, JOHN G. GAINES, THOS. A. CLARKE, CHAS. J. LEEDS, SAMUEL JAMISON.

Interest Allowed on Deposits. D. URQUHART, President. CHAS. KILSHAW, Treasurer. August 16, 1877. A. CABRIERE & SONS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Corner Royal and Customhouse. Liberal Advances made on Consignments to our friends in LONDON, LIVERPOOL, HAVRE and BORDEAUX.