

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, JOHN AUGUSTIN, H. J. HEMARREY, ALBERT G. JANIN.

H. J. HEMARREY, EDITOR.

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NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 25, 1877.

OUR ANNUAL STATEMENT.

First of September, 1877.

On the first of September the DEMOCRAT will give 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 Manufactures, 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. HARDER.

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

RAIDERS' 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 City Delinquent Tax List will be published for the second time in our issue of Monday, August 27th.

The card of President Wheelock, of the New Orleans Pacific Railroad, states that we take great pleasure in repeating, editorially, that it was with his cheerful assent that Major James is permitted to employ a portion of his hands, now engaged on the New Orleans Pacific, to execute the work of closing Tone's bayou.

This concession on the part of the president, of the temporary withdrawal of a part of his working force, for the accomplishment of an object of such urgency is characteristic of the liberality and public spirit of this gentleman. Without this consent, and it involves no little inconvenience and sacrifice on his part, it would occasion great delay and expense to accomplish this important work.

The American strikes are provoking a great deal of discussion in France, and the disgraceful turbulence in the various Northern cities has been seized on with avidity by the monarchists and Bonapartists, and urged as proof of the anarchy that must result from the adoption of extreme republican views.

As said by some of the Republican "that nothing has occurred during the reign to affect their cause so much as this."

We are disposed to think of the Suez Canal, writers attach more outward at the rate due to the communique, and that were made at sea dredging will latest turbulence. Not less than 937,000 tons that these had to be removed in 15- provoked by of 181,000 cubic yards was referable to British government has of a social or

of the coast between E the same Banietta mouth of the N ones might sustain the actual condit

despotism besides dredging-rica. the growth of the

association for the Ad-

sixth annual session at Nash-

on the 29th inst. We see that great operations have been made by the citizens of that hospitable city to entertain their distinguished guests.

its first meeting was held in Philadelphia in 1848, of which W. C. Redfield president. The second convened Cambridge in 1849, and was honored the presidency of Joseph Henry, subsequently we find the eminent

of A. D. Bache, Louis Agassiz, Mercie, J. D. Dana, James Hall, Gould, Asa Gray and E. Hilgard ng others of the highest rank graciously distinguished position.

learn that until now the associations not met in the South since the but this was the result of no second feeling, as the area and membership of the Association alike represent a wider field than even the United States.

Louisiana formerly had a galaxy of scientific names in its lists, and though now reduced to comparatively few, they will accept of a far better

MR. KEY'S FAWNING.

We wish to say just as plainly as possible that Postmaster General Key is misrepresenting the South and Southern sentiment in the spectacle he is making of himself as the illustration of the beauties of the Southern policy. His position is due to peculiar circumstances, of a character which should make him reluctant to appear at all before New England audiences; but if he has been compelled to do so, as we infer is the case, we insist that he represent us correctly. This he has certainly not done, and, while we regret the necessity of saying so, we are impelled by a proper self-respect to declare that such is the fact.

Garfield himself has declared that, while the South is responsible for civil war in '61, she has made more than the amende honorable by averting it in '76. This is strictly true, and we of the South know it and feel it.

Whether or not Mr. Hayes' Southern policy was the result of his own choice and free will, still we believe that he was forced to it by the South at a time when it rested entirely with her to accept him as President or inaugurate civil war. We have avoided an expression of this conviction, and can only regret that the dirt-eating of Keys at length compels us to say that Mr. Hayes has recognized the rights of the South only because he thereby strengthened himself. Any other cause than the one adopted would have cost him his present position, and he knows that he acted under a sort of duress. Keys ought to know it also, and he has no claim to represent us as holding any other idea. We forced our terms, and while we have not chosen to thrust this fact upon the Administration in an offensive and obtrusive manner, still we do not intend that it shall be ignored. We held, and still hold, the key of the situation, and we do not propose to relinquish it.

There was not a paper in the Union that more readily than ourselves recognized Mr. Hayes' good faith in carrying out the obligations he had entered into with the representatives of the South after Tilden's shameful backdown, and we found that we could place no reliance in the New York wing of the Northern Democracy, and that they were treating us as so much political capital with as heartless a disregard of our wrongs as were the bloody shirt Republicans; but we shall not quietly allow Mr. Hayes to escape the implication of these facts. It is to these facts that Mr. Key owes his present position, and when he goes about the North with his cringing, unmanly professions of contrition for what not one gallant and true gentleman of the South ever thought of as a shame or cause of repentance, he is guilty of a misrepresentation which deserves and shall not escape prompt and indignant denunciation.

SANITARY FACTS.

Our summer pilgrims begin to return to the city, most of them abridging their tours and sojourns abroad and returning in a spirit of contentment and satisfaction with their old homes, which is very consolatory and cheering to the can't-get-aways, who have been compelled to wrestle with old Sirius during an unusually long and severe heated term.

And yet we are assured by our pilgrims that we have little reason to complain—no grounds whatever to set ourselves up as martyrs and self-sacrificing patriots, because of any advantages enjoyed by them in their recent Northern trips during the summer. They deny that the heat has been greater here than at the North or of longer duration. And they plead as an offset to our averments on that score, that we have enjoyed an exemption from a serious drawback, discomfort and annoyance to which they, each and all of them, have been subjected to in their Northern and Western excursions. And what is this? Simply the entire failure in the chief object of their said excursions, to rest, to improve their health, to escape fevers and other summer complaints, for which a change of climate and travel are so often, and so far as New Orleans is concerned, so universally prescribed. In other words they declare that the sanitary condition of our city has been superior to that of any other locality in which these truants have sought recuperation and physical improvement. There are are few of them who do not bring back a disagreeable experience of some one of the various fevers and catarrhs, which appear to be prevalent in the towns and in country localities through the North and West, and from which this city has been entirely exempt this summer. They have discovered the existence of that mysterious malarial poison, in places where they were led to expect nothing but pure, invigorating atmosphere, and of which ignorant people, who have never lived in New Orleans are in the habit of imagining or pretending that this city is the special and favorite home and abiding place.

Whereas the reverse is notoriously true that fevers ascribed to malarial influences are less common to residents of this city than to those of higher latitudes. The idea that low and swampy localities are the invariable breeding places of these maladies is contradicted by this undeniable fact in regard to New Orleans. Girdled as the city is with an undrained swamp, we can confidently point to our sanitary statistics prepared for this summer with so much accuracy by a board of eminent and faithful physicians, to demonstrate the truth of our statement. From these that our more those of any

other town of like population, and that of the diseases producing this mortality, fevers of all classes exhibit a smaller proportion than constitutional and chronic disorders which are independent and common to all climates and local causes. Such facts are worth all the elaborate theories and speculations of a priori sanitarians.

ASSESSMENTS.

The opinion of Mr. Blanc, relative to the unconstitutionality of legislative exemptions of property not used for religious, charitable or educational purposes, is so eminently just and equitable that we marvel there should exist any doubt on the subject. This doubt has, however, had its sanction in decisions of the courts which have administered and even made the laws, so long in the interest of corporations and associations.

The burdensomeness of taxation in this State and city on private individuals is manifestly due to the large amount of their unconstitutional exemptions. The city has for years complained of these exemptions. But the courts and Legislatures with which we have been cursed invariably decide all such questions in favor of the corporations. And even good citizens, who are willing to pay their individual taxes, when associated in corporations, too frequently seek to avail themselves of the technicalities and other methods to relieve these corporations of their just and constitutional share of the burdens of taxation.

There was some pretext for this prevalent resistance to taxation when the revenues of the State were misapplied, squandered and plundered as they were under the corrupt Radical governments, but now that we have an honest government of the people, and the collection of the taxes is necessary to restore and sustain the credit of the State and give efficiency to the government, there is no longer any excuse for good citizens who are able to pay, in resisting clearly legal and constitutional assessments.

The twenty-six inch reflector at the Naval Observatory, the work of Mr. Alvan Clark, of Cambridge, is the finest astronomical instrument in the world, as was proven by the discovery with it last week by Prof. Hall of a satellite of the planet Mars, which that astronomer estimates to be but from fifty to one hundred miles in diameter.

This instrument first enabled the astronomers to fix the number of moons of Uranus, but this last discovery made by means of it is of far greater importance. It is spoken of by the knowing ones as a discovery that will rank with the most important in astronomy. The planet Mars is more convenient for observation, and has been more studied and more is known of it than any other celestial body, not even excepting the moon. Venus is nearer to the earth, but, it seems, cannot be observed to an equal advantage. It has been discovered that it bears a remarkable resemblance in many respects to the earth. It is surrounded by an atmosphere which extends three or four times farther than that of the earth, it has its continents and seas, and its poles which are ice bound like ours. But Mars differed from the earth in one particular: it was not supposed to have a moon. Prof. Hall now announces certainly one, and he thinks he has discovered another. One of the important inferences from this discovery will be the truth of the nebular hypothesis, as their supposed want had been urged in contravention of that theory.

WM. H. REYNOLDS.

Amid the din and turmoil of this world, men of high purpose and great usefulness, often pass away with the simple announcement, "died." On the other hand, such is the weakness of human nature, men whose long lives furnish no other record but one grand, and too often disagreeable, struggle to justify self too often, are the subjects of laudatory obituaries, or have their graves embellished with marble that tells of ambition never entertained, and deeds never performed.

To praise the dead who never deserved praise while living, has a vicious effect on the youth among whom men once lived; to give more than a passing notice of the virtuous and useful is a duty to the living around us, as well as an earned tribute to him who has been called away.

Wm. H. Reynolds, who was a few days ago laid in the silent grave, was born in Columbus, Ohio, and came to live amongst us when just emerging from boyhood twenty-three years ago. Being a skillful and industrious mechanic, he soon found employment. He was industrious and faithful to his employers, and those qualities, added to economy and frugality, in a few years insured sufficient means to enable him to start a little smith shop. From this nucleus he occasionally expanded his business until long before his death he became sole owner and director of a home industry which was profitable to those who have known anything of the industries of New Orleans have long known "Reynolds' Foundry."

In this establishment could daily be found the worthy subject of this notice, busily engaged working out the demands of his fellow men with head and hand. The latter was always as black with the dust and soot of the foundry as the blackest around him, but the former was always as clear as the most intricate wants could demand.

Industry, skill and integrity were combined in Mr. Reynolds, and he is a loss to us of the South who are struggling to establish these home industries which are essential to the welfare and independence of a people. But Mr. Reynolds was more than this to us: he was an affectionate husband and father, whose loss to his good wife and six children is irreparable. And yet he was still more. In the past frightful political struggle through which we have passed, he was as true as steel, and gave head, heart, hand and money without stint to the cause to which he lent himself in every leisure hour. Those who worked with him in this great cause will surely miss him greatly. May the wholesome influence of the honorable yet noble mechanic be ever felt, and may his example be actively imitated by the youth of our city who may be disposed to falter on the threshold of life.

The New Orleans Pacific Railroad and Tone's Bayou.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24, 1877. Editor Democrat—In your issue of this morning, in an editorial regarding the improvement of Red river navigation, you, unintentionally no doubt, create the impression that work on the New Orleans Pacific is to be suspended.

As president of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company I was applied to by several parties in interest for my sanction to allow one hundred of the hands now employed by the company, for ten or fifteen days, to effect the necessary work in closing Tone's bayou. The close proximity of the required hands to the work to be done, and the urgent need to our mercantile community at this critical time when the vast crops of Texas are being moved, induced me to give consent. That such action should by any means, either through inadvertence or otherwise, be made a weapon for, to a detriment of an enterprise which when accomplished will, as all admit, do more for this city and State than any work of internal improvement known, is deeply to be regretted.

Respectfully yours, E. B. WHEELOCK, President New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.

WAGONS! CANE CARTS! SPOKES!

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

Sole Agent for the Celebrated "STUDEBAKER" WAGONS, CARTS and SPRING WORK of all kinds and descriptions. Dealer in Philadelphia and Western Cane Wagons, Carts and Drays; Timber Wheels; Wheelbarrows of all descriptions; Spokes, Fellos, Hubs, Shafts, etc. Wheelwright material. Orders promptly filled. All work warranted. au12 1m

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF N. O. CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 124 Canal street, New Orleans, August 25, 1877.

On the occasion of the great SINGLE SCULL ROWING MATCH to take place THIS AFTERNOON, in the New Canal at Lake End, and the grand MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT AND SOIREE DANSANTE to be given by Company A, Crescent Greys, at the West End Pavilion THIS EVENING, Trains will leave the city every half hour from 1 to 3 o'clock p. m. and every twenty minutes from 3 to 9 o'clock p. m. The last train from the city will leave at 10 o'clock p. m. Extra trains will leave the Lake at 12 o'clock p. m.; 1 1/2 o'clock a. m.; and 3 o'clock a. m.; connecting with Magazine and Rampart lines. Fare in extra trains twenty-five cents, through on Magazine and Rampart lines. au25 11 MA E C. C. LEWIS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, Second District, No. 201 Canal street, August 25, 1877.

I hereby give notice that on MONDAY NEXT, the 27th inst., this office will be removed to the State House, No. 47 St. Louis street. P. L. BOUNY, Tax Collector.

W. W. CLARK, Jno. W. NORRIS, D. TYLER, President, Vice President, Secretary and Treas.

DIEBOLD SAFE AND LOCK CO.

SAFES.

The Leading Safes in the world. Have never failed to preserve their contents against

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A. ROY, Agent New Orleans branch Diebold Safe and Lock Company. au22 2d41f 27 Canal street.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

Entire Present Stock to be sold at Any Price up to September 1st.

—AT—

PEPIN & BROUSSARD,

158.....CANAL STREET.....158

White Building, corner Baronne.

Wishing to open the fall and winter season with an entirely new stock of goods, we will continue on MONDAY our great sale at sacrifice. We have reduced all our Summer Goods To Fifty Cents on the Dollar, and will give special bargains in White Goods, such as VICTORIA LAWN, BISHOP LAWN, SWISS, FRENCH NAINSOOKS and ORGANDIES, CHECKED and STRIPED NAINSOOKS, MULLS, etc.

We have reduced our Black Goods and Black Grenadines far below the cost of importation, and will offer on MONDAY 1000 yards Black and Colored Grenadines at 12 1/2, formerly sold at 20 cents, just emerging from boyhood twenty-three years ago. Being a skillful and industrious mechanic, he soon found employment. He was industrious and faithful to his employers, and those qualities, added to economy and frugality, in a few years insured sufficient means to enable him to start a little smith shop. From this nucleus he occasionally expanded his business until long before his death he became sole owner and director of a home industry which was profitable to those who have known anything of the industries of New Orleans have long known "Reynolds' Foundry."

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A company doing both an insurance and a banking business in Mississippi has to pay a privilege tax on both branches of business, notwithstanding it is acting under one charter. Such is a recent charter.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,

Such as Towels, Napkins, Table Damask, French Table Covers, Marseilles Quilts, etc. Our Domestic Department is complete, and all the leading brands of White and Brown Cottons, Cotton Flannels, Sheetings, etc., will be sold up to the 1st of September at manufacturer's prices. Also 200 pieces White and Check Mattings. PEPIN & BROUSSARD, 158 Canal street. au12

GARDEN SEEDS

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW CROP OF TURNIP SEED THIS YEAR'S GROWTH.

Also, a full assortment of all SEASONABLE SEEDS, including large late Flat Dutch and Drumhead Cabbage, superior quality.

For sale at the NEW SEED STORE.

E. BAKER,

DEALER IN SEEDS, No. 7 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Seed sent by mail, postage paid. All orders promptly attended to. au11 3m

DELINQUENT TAXPAYER.

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 se 1/2 orders in sums to suit any bill at lowest prices. au11 1m 2p

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

22 Baronne street.

JEWELRY AT AUCTION!

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

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

WILL OFFER, TWICE A WEEK, HIS

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF JEWELRY AT AUCTION,

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

Watches Repaired and Diamonds Reset

Only by skillful workmen, at the lowest rates. I. C. LEVI, 108 Canal street.

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GO TO GRUNEWALD HALL,

—FOR—

THE BEST PIANOS,

Such as the world-renowned pianos of

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THE LEADING PIANOS IN THE WORLD,

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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, of all descriptions, received by almost every European vessel, and sold, at retail and wholesale, at THE CLOSEST FIGURES, Send for catalogue to

LOUIS GRUNEWALD, 1017 Grunewald Hall, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 Baronne street, New Orleans.

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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-RENOWNED 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. au17

Established 1869. P. O. Box 707. CENTRAL DEPOT

WHITE'S GINNERY,

Animal Vaccine Matter.

Office 26 Union, near Carondelet street.

TO COTTON FACTORS AND PLANTERS:

GINNING TERMS—THE SEED.

BAGGING, TIES, TWINE AND DRYRAGE 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.

auto 6m 2dp

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22, 1877.

Such graduates of Normal Schools or departments, and such white or colored teachers of capacity and experience as desire employment in any of the rural public schools, are requested to communicate, IN WRITING, THROUGH THE POSTOFFICE, their color, names and address, with the names of the parishes or towns with which they are best acquainted. Address Postoffice locked box 2928. au24 4t

OFFICERS AND MEN

—OF— ALL COMPANIES

Who served under MAJOR GENERAL FRED. N. OGDEN.

Can be supplied with CERTIFICATES OF SERVICE, —BY— GEO. ELLIS & BROTHER, 82 Camp street. au12 1m 2p

New Orleans Savings Institution,

No. 156 Canal street.

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

D. URQUHART, President. CHAS. KILSHAW, Treasurer. au15 1m 2p

MONDAY and WEDNESDAY for Ladies,