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 C. JANIN.

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H. J. HEARSEY.....EDITOR.

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 20, 1877.

REGISTER!

We wish to remind the Democratic voters of the Tenth and Eleventh Wards, composing the Fourth Senatorial District, that the law requires an entirely new registration. We beg of them to remember that old registration papers are worthless, and not to permit the time for re-enrollment as voters to pass unimproved. Our control of the Senate is not so assured as to permit of any neglect in this matter, and we hope our friends then will be careful that there are no accidents resulting from neglect, indifference or over-confidence.

The seat vacated by Mr. Eustis must be filled by a true and staunch man, and we have no doubt such a one will be placed in nomination, and his election must be assured.

See Supplement.

The DEMOCRAT alone is responsible for its editorial utterances. Persons who connect any responsibility for its articles on any subject with parties other than its editor, will, in every case, make a mistake. No party other than its proprietors have a right to speak for it anywhere, or to commit it to any proposition, or to represent it in any manner, shape or form. The editor of the DEMOCRAT, whose name is at the head of its columns, writes or supervises every editorial line that appears in its pages. If any person other than the proprietors of the paper assumes to represent it, that person is an impostor. We trust this statement will be sufficient, and that hereafter the responsibility for the views and management of the DEMOCRAT will be laid exactly where it belongs.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Shreveport *Times*, a daily and weekly Democratic newspaper, printed in Shreveport, Caddo parish, is offered for sale. For any one who has a moderate capital to invest in a newspaper enterprise, we know of no better opportunity than this in the whole South. The *Times* is published in a large and thriving town, the commercial centre of a wide and exceedingly rich country. Its circulation is larger than that of any country daily in the Southwest, and it has always been liberally supported. This is certainly a first-class chance to purchase a paying newspaper establishment.

Poor Corbin, of South Carolina, is unlucky indeed. He was, it will be remembered, elected by the Chamberlain Legislature of South Carolina United States Senator, but the Senate refused to admit him, and dismissed his case summarily.

It has just been discovered that Corbin owed his so-called election to some $28,000 of the State's money, which he distributed among the impecunious Radical legislators. His prosecution for this will be begun at once, and there seems every likelihood of his joining that noble band of brothers, Cardozo, Smalls and Carpenter, in the State Penitentiary.

Corbin has a right to consider himself the most unlucky man in the whole lot, since he is prosecuted for bribery in his election to an office he never got, and is likely to wear striped clothing for some years because he failed to be admitted to the United States Senate.

Prof. Maury showed many years ago the consequences that a change in the course of the gulf stream would make, and prophesied that any alteration in the direction of this mighty oceanic river would more completely reverse the history of the world, overthrow and build up nations, than all the wars that ever desolated this earth. That such a change or diversion is not impossible has long been known. It was only a short time ago that the English papers were filled with accounts of the wonders worked by the diversion of the Japanese trade current in the Pacific ocean, a change that caused wild and desolate islands, such as Baker and Barren islands, to bloom and blossom like hot-house gardens. It was generally conceded, however, that the probability of any change in the course of the Gulf Stream, the grandest and most magnificent of all the ocean currents, was improbable, at least for years to come. Of late, however, European meteorologists have announced that such a change is taking place and has been taking place for a number of years past. Instead of suddenly changing its course, like that of the Japanese current, the gulf stream is moving extremely slowly, but nevertheless moving, west.

The difference in temperature between the Northern coast of America and Europe is phenomenal. On the one side of the ocean is an uninhabitable icy waste, on the other a well populated and fertile country. In the last few years, however, a disastrous change has occurred in the temperature of the northern and eastern coasts of Norway. Ice is now met in latitudes where it was never before met with in the summer months. This cold, which prevailed in the Scandinavian peninsula the past summer, is said to have resulted from immense masses of ice floating in the region where the gulf stream bends towards the Swedish and Norwegian coasts. The vicinity of these masses of ice has produced such an unfavorable change in the climate of Iceland that the grain did not ripen at all last summer and the people, in apprehension, are leaving and coming to America.

On the other hand, the temperature of this country has undoubtedly been growing slowly milder and warmer for some years past, probably at the expense of Northern Europe.

These facts would seem to verify the prediction of meteorologists that the current of the gulf stream is slowly moving westward to where, as the prehistoric forests of Greenland testify, it originally flowed.

SILVER.

The remonetization of silver is undoubtedly the question of pre-eminent importance to the country at this time. All our industrial and commercial interests will be vitally affected by the action of Congress on this measure. All party lines are giving way under its influence, and it is threatening us with new political organizations as sectional and fierce as those which grew out of the slavery agitation, and which lead to the War of the States. The East has little or no political doctrine, except that the bonds shall be paid in gold, and the West, upon the other hand, is equally solid in favor of the repeal of the Resumption Act and the remonetization of silver.

Heretofore the South has not been excited on this question. But with emancipation from military rule, and restoration to constitutional government, this great issue is naturally assuming as much importance to her people as it possesses for those of the East and West. Her statesman, merchants and working people must decide indeed whether they will join with the great West in the movement to impart renewed life to trade and industry, and to relieve the financial stress under which the country is laboring, or give their support to the money and bond-holding power of the East, which has got its foot upon the neck of the people, and is moving heaven and earth to keep it there.

The gold men and their organs have very grossly misrepresented the case when they allege, with so much pertinacity, that the proposition of the remonetizationists is to make ninety cents worth of silver equal to one hundred cents worth of gold. When the now notorious fraud, through which Congress demonetized silver, was perpetrated in the interest of the bondholders and gold sharks of the East and against the people, the silver dollar was worth 103 cents. The demonetization deprived it of its usefulness—outlawed it, as it were—and of course destroyed its value as a circulating medium when it necessarily fell in value. If gold dollars were deprived, by an arbitary act of Congress, of their legal tender character, they would fall in value as the demonetized silver did. Indeed, any measure impairing the use of, or destroying the demand for, any commodty would impair its value.

The act of Congress demonetizing silver having destroyed a part of its value, an act repealing that act and restoring the legal tender character of it will, of course, restore, to a great extent, the former proportions of gold and silver. Indeed, the simple proposition in Congress to remonetize silver has already caused an advance in that metal, and the London *Times*, in its financial column, quoted in the DEMOCRAT this morning, estimating what loss the English holder of American bonds would sustain were his bonds paid in silver instead of gold, thus concludes:

"It is not for a moment to be supposed that the difference would remain so great for a single day were silver again 'monetized.' We should probably see it at once jump to fully 5s. per ounce, at which price the above loss would be nearly obliterated."

The error of the charge, that it is the purpose of the advocates of silver to make ninety cents worth of that coinage a legal tender for a dollar of debt, has already been fully exposed in the East and West; but as it is being reproduced with great learnedness here, it was proper for us to go, very cursorily, over the argument.

There are very many of our people who are strongly disposed to oppose this great financial measure, who, we are satisfied, do not know that the first idea of demonetizing silver originated in a false estimate of the future supply of gold and silver. The proposition was first made when the vaults of the great European banks were filled with the gold from the newly discovered and prolific mines of California and Australia. The immense supply of gold, it was believed, from these mines would be sustained, if not increased, and there developed a great desire to discard silver and adopt gold as the sole standard of value. But the calculation has not been verified. Of late years there has been a considerable decrease in the yield of gold from those mines, while the increase of population, the still greater increase of trade and industry, and the vast extension of financial and commercial affairs have created a greater need than ever existed before for both gold and silver coinage.

England has made gold the single standard of value; Germany has done the same, influenced by the immense war indemnity received from France. Thus, as the needs of the world for more money have grown the tendency has been to unwisely restrict the standard of value to gold alone. Should other European nations follow the lead of England and Germany, and the United States adhere to the single standard and the purpose to pay its immense debt in gold, the civilized world must inevitably fall absolutely under the power of banks, bondholders and gold rings. The money power, in short, always arbitrary, merciless, short-sighted, will impose upon the commercial and working people a despotism such as the world has seldom seen; a despotism which working men and business men are feeling in this country now; against which the riots of last summer were a feeble protest, and which will finally work its own destruction by provoking revolt and violence in every direction.

The remonetization of silver at this time would be a measure of great wisdom and justice. It would have upon the trade industries of the country, to a great extent, the stimulating effect which has in every instance been produced upon those of the civilized world by the discovery of new mines of the precious metals. Civilization has, in one or two instances, been imperiled by the failure of mines which furnish nations with the precious metals. The magical effect of the discovery of the silver mines in South America upon the trade of the world is well known. When the discovery of quicksilver increased the productiveness of those mines, a new stimulus was given commerce and industry. The wonderful influence of the California and Australian mines was observed by thousands of living observers. In all these instances there was an increased demand for goods, there was a rise of prices, but there was also a rise of wages and there was work, trade and prosperity on all hands.

Thus, with the fact before us, showing tha a diminution of the precious metals works oppression and ruin, and that their increase stimulates industry and trade, and with the country on the verge of bankruptcy; suffering, idleness and want everywhere, we find the East, in the interest of the money power, struggling against the remonetization of silver and that solid and healthful increase in the circulating medium which the country need and demands.

"REMEMBER THE ALAMO."

On March 6, 1836, the fortress of the Alamo surrendered to the Mexican army that had been besieging it for twelve days. All Texans must remember the gallant fight of its noble little garrison. When, on February 23, 1836, the Mexican army, 2000 strong, commanded by the President of the Republic, aided by a score of generals who had won their honors in the rebellion against Spain, appeared before the Texan fortress, and called on the garrison to surrender, there were but 140 men within. These, however, were brave men; they did not hesitate a second, but emphatically declined to surrender under any circumstances. The Mexican army spent several days in erecting batteries around the fort; then sent a second flag of truce demanding a surrender, declaring that if the Texans did not surrender, then they would all be put to the sword when the fort was taken. Again the gallant little band declared "Americans never surrender!"

The Mexican army then began bombarding the Alamo from five different batteries and continued this without cessation for twenty-four hours, throwing over 200 shells into the fortress. The Texas sharpshooters answered this with their rifles and picked off man after man from the Mexican ranks. Seeing the hopelessness of taking the fort by bombarding it, the Mexicans resolved to storm it. This was tried repeatedly, day after day, for more than a week, but the Mexicans were driven back every time with great loss. Provisions, however, had become scarce inside the fortress; the Texans had lost a large number of their men, while those that were left were completely exhausted by their continuous watching and fighting. On March 6 came the last fight. Twice in that morning the Mexicans assaulted the fort, and twice were they driven back. A third assault was more successful; the Texans could not load fast enough to keep up firing. A hand to hand fight ensued, the Texans clubbed their rifles and fought with the utmost desperation until only six of their number were left. These surrendered under the promise of protection. All remember what protection was given them. The unfortunate prisoners were hacked to pieces, while the very bodies of the dead heroes were burned by the merciless Greasers. Such was the massacre of the Alamo.

Those who read the story of the Texas regulators at El Paso will see this massacre repeated. For four days twenty Texans defended themselves against a thousand wild and desperate Greasers. They fought as well as the heroes of the Alamo fought, and only yielded when their ammunition was out. Six were killed in the fight, and three were massacred afterwards. Of the twenty Texans only one-half are left.

When the Texans met Santa Anna at San Jacinto, a few weeks after the massacre of the Alamo, their watchword was "Remember the Alamo!" Shouting this cry they were invincible, and the Mexican army was routed, scattered and finally surrendered.

It is to be hoped that the resemblance between El Paso and the Alamo will not be confined to the massacre of Texans alone.

The Eastern press will doubtless treat us on this occasion to a large dose of sentimentalism. We shall hear again and again of our "sister republic," be treated once more to the story of those Salt Lakes as if the only question at issue was one of salt; hear much of Diaz's good intentions, etc. The massacre at El Paso will not be satisfied with this; it demands punishment. It makes little difference whether the murderers are Mexican Greasers or Texan Mexicans; whether citizens of the United States or not, they are Mexicans in sympathy, language and ideas, and Mexico is directly responsible for their act. It encouraged them to commit it; it pursuaded them that, no matter how horrible were the murders they committed on American soil, they had but to cross the river and our "sister republic" would throw its protection around them and refuse all the demands of the United States for their extradition.

In whatever light the subject be viewed it is indisputable that Mexico is accessory to this massacre. The action of the Mexican authorities on the Lower Rio Grande, in refusing to deliver up murderers to this govment, was a standing invitation to all Greasers to do murder on American soil when they would. The United States must punish these murderers. It will find, the moment this punishment begins, that these Mexican murderers will seek refuge on the "sacred soil" of Mexico and from the protection of the Mexican authorities they must be taken, war or no war. This blood cannot be wiped out, as the Eastern press would persuade us, either by a railroad to Mexico or by a reciprocal treaty with our sister republic. "Remember the Alamo."

The Democratic party, when it entered the last presidential campaign, boasted of only fifteen States, four of which, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas, were recent acquisitions. New York and Indiana were regarded as uncertain States, debatable grounds, on which the campaign was to be fought. As for the States of the Pacific slope, no confidence could be placed in them; they were not to be counted for either side. In the presidential campaign, the Democrats came out with five new States added to their list, Indiana and New York in the North, and Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida in the South. The victory in these States was not simply a temporary one, but they were all added permanently to the Democratic list, and are now to be counted on as "sure" in any emergency. This made the list stand: Democratic States, 20; Republican States, 18.

In the elections in November three more States were added to the Democratic column, California, Ohio and Pennsylvania, making the standing to-day 23 to 15. Taking the electoral votes of the States according to their present attitude they stand 254 Democrats to 45 Republicans, a Democratic majority of 139. The Democrats have gained and the Republicans lost 79 electoral votes in one year. At this rate the Republican candidate for president would not have many votes to back him in 1880.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Lady Patronesses of the complimentary benefit to be given to Mrs. EVANS on the 29th inst., are requested to meet in Parlor "O," St. Charles Hotel at 11 o'clock FRIDAY MORNING, 21st inst. de20 2t

DIED.

SALAUN—This Morning (Wednesday), December 19, 1877, at 6:30 o'clock, Mrs. Auguste Salaun, born Elmina Guerin, native of this city.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place Thursday Evening, December 20, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, on St. Peter street, between Claiborne and Derbigny.

Mobile Register please copy.

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We now offer the largest line of the above shirts ever imported in this country, consisting of all sizes, in

ALL LINEN AND MODAPOLAM,

with Linen Bosoms, Collars and Wrist Bands, with or without collars.

We will from this date reduce the prices $3 per dozen on all grades.

We have also on hand some small sizes, which will be offered at half former prices.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR CHARVET SHIRTS.

de16 Su Th

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Watches and Jewelry repaired.

115.....CANAL STREET.....115

de2 1m Su Tu Th2dp

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—AT—

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oc28 1y

H. P. BUCKLEY.

8.....Camp Street.....8

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Special attention to watch repairing.

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NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

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oc7 1y 2p Opposite St. Charles Hotel.

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17.....Chartres Street.....17

We are receiving large additions to our stock. We NOW SELL AT AND UNDER PRICES CHARGED BEFORE THE WAR.

AXMINSTER, Wilton, Velvet.
BODY BRUSSELS, Tapestry, 3 plys.
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se30 3m 2dp A. BROUSSEAU & SON.

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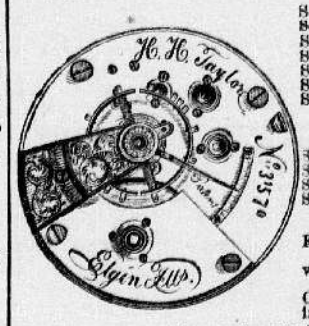

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