

## 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,  
ALBERT C. JANIN,  
H. J. REARNEY, EDITOR.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 27, 1878.

The average returns on each register, under the Moffett law in Virginia, have amounted so far to \$8 per month, or about \$100 per year. The tax being two and a half cents per drink, it is one-sixth of the actual receipts, so that the average Virginia saloon sells but \$600 per year. What terror would Chinese cheap labor have for the Virginia saloon keepers, who can buy their stock, pay rent, and support a large family apiece on \$600 per year?

The Widow Oliver celebrates the return of spring by renewing her suit against old Simon Cameron for damages sustained through his surreptitious amours. She files a prayer for a writ to compel him to produce the love letters that have passed between them. She specially asks for one dated Harrisburg, September 25, 1875, which she avers will make his promise of marriage as plain as the nose on his own face—and that is about as plain as anything will come.

The river and harbor bill appropriates \$500,000 for the rivers of Michigan. Will some kind friend tell us what are the names of the rivers of Michigan? The Mississippi is, perhaps, too well known to ring it in as one of them. Another interesting question in geography is—where is the Kanawha river? The answer, we presume, will be: In the river and harbor bill—it gets \$350,000. The interesting geographical problem concerning the whereabouts of Duluth, "the empire city of the un-salted seas," is also opened again, there being an appropriation of \$90,000 for the improvement of its harbor.

Mr. Hayes having appointed Mr. George L. Smith Collector of this port, it now remains to be seen whether or not the Senate will end the agony and confirm him. Everybody has become disgusted with this affair, which has become a subject of ridicule throughout the land and a disgrace to the Administration. We have long ceased to hope that this important office would be conferred on any one acceptable to the public here, and so we are entirely indifferent now as to who is appointed or confirmed. Among the worthies from whom the President was evidently determined to select we had and have no choice. It is variously charged that Mr. Smith will be the partisan of Anderson, the friend of Warmoth and the ally of Packard. From what we know of him we are disposed to think he will be a very decided partisan of Geo. L. Smith.

A short time ago the local signal officer, Mr. Simons, at the desire of many of our merchants, applied to the chief signal officer of the army for permission to establish a cautionary signal station at Port Eads. The chief signal officer delayed action on the application; but we learn that First Lieut. John McClellan, of the United States Artillery, acting signal officer and Inspector United States army, who is now in this city inspecting the local signal office, has intimated that the chief signal officer is favorably disposed toward the project, for the additional reason that a station at that point would be of great meteorological importance. Our merchants ought to endeavor to secure a favorable report from Lieut. McClellan, who, we understand, is very favorable inclined already.

Sitting Bull is reported as having made his appearance in the neighborhood of the Black Hills with several hundred lodges. His braves are said to be well armed with needles and guns of the most improved patterns, and to have an abundance of ammunition. Of course it is impossible for these miserable, half-starved savages, that have spent the winter in the far North, to have had the means of making these costly purchases from traders, and they have procured them from the Indian ring beyond all question. There should be some way of preventing these yearly re-organizations of the Sioux for the murder of our frontiersmen and the devastation of the border. This traffic in the blood of such men as Custer should be put an end to, and that it is continued so long, from year to year, is a disgrace to our government. Those who are engaged in it, and all are who assist in arming these blood-thirsty savages, are all guilty of crimes of such horrible atrocity that there is scarcely a name for them. Is there no way to discover who they are and visit on them the vengeance they deserve, and at the same time put an end to their nefarious traffic?

In the debate in the Senate the other day a suggestion was thrown out that, if followed, might prove a great saving to the government. It is a well known fact that the estimated maximum cost of any public building generally falls short about 70 per cent of being its real cost. Thus in building the New York Postoffice, Congress limited the amount to be spent on that building to \$3,000,000. The amount was spent and the building far from completed. New York asked for another \$3,000,000. This also was given, but Congress, at the same time, announced that no other appropriation would be made for this building under any circumstances. The second \$3,000,000 failed to complete the postoffice, and Congress, after having made these two pledges, appropriated another million, then another million, and wound up by making the total amount spent on this \$3,000,000 building \$8,700,000.

It was the same story with the Boston post-office—the same story with every public building ever erected in this country.

"After the whole appropriation for any public building has been spent without completing it," said Mr. Beck, "the appeal is always made to us to finish the work; otherwise we would lose the money."

It would, perhaps, be well if the government did not always show itself weak in this respect. If a million dollars is appropriated for a building, and if a pledge is made that it will be built for this amount, let the government stop with its work when the million is spent, and leave the half-completed building as a monument to its architects and originators. The State of New York has done this very thing, and found it advantageous and paying. It began to build a new State House at Albany, to cost only \$5,000,000. The amount was spent, and the building was only

half completed. A demand was then made for a second appropriation; this, also was granted. Some months ago a third appropriation was demanded. The Legislature promptly and energetically refused it, declaring that it would be cheaper to leave the building uncompleted—a warning to all future Legislatures not to go into the building business.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL TITLE.

When Senator Conkling said to Mr. Mines: "I am frank to say that I thought there was something not exactly straight about that Louisiana business, but now I believe that when the whole truth is known, it will sink this administration, President and all, to the lowest depths of infamy," he so squarely "struck the nail on the head" that we are certain he spoke with a full and thorough knowledge of all the cheats, swindles and forgeries perpetrated in this State, and on which the fraudulent title of Hayes to the Presidency largely rests. Since the New York Senator so freely and frankly delivered his opinion of the administration, there have been developments of a very startling and significant character.

1. A bill has been introduced in the House, framed in accordance with the sixth section of the bill creating the Electoral Tribunal, for the purpose of testing the title by which Mr. Hayes holds the Presidency before the Supreme Court of the United States.

2. Two of the members of the canvassing board of Florida have made full confession of the frauds and swindles which, at the instigation and under the direction of the immediate personal friends of Hayes, were perpetrated, and by which the vote of that State, though it had been cast for Tilden, was fraudulently and criminally counted for Hayes.

The confessions of these men were telegraphed to the Democrat and printed in our columns yesterday. They are substantiated by voluminous evidence, consisting of affidavits and confessions of other parties to the villainy, which altogether make up a full and complete case and put it beyond question that a considerable majority of the people of Florida voted for Tilden, and that under the constitution and laws of the United States and of Florida the electoral vote of that State ought to have been counted for the Democratic candidate.

In view of the disclosures in the Florida case and the notorious villainies practiced in the Louisiana case, that Democrat, from whatever section he may hail, who will have the hardihood to vote against the Kimmel bill and thus interpose or attempt to interpose himself between the fraudulent administration and the law and the facts, will present a curious and extraordinary spectacle to the country. There are, we know, Democrats who will shrink from this issue; who will deprecate the step it is proposed to take. Unfortunately there are a multitude of time-servers and policy-shirkers in the ranks of the Democracy who look upon patronage grabbing and its accompaniments as of infinitely more importance to their constituents than the vindication of the great principles of the constitution which underlie and can alone sustain our free institutions.

In his last speech before the perjured Tribunal, Judge Black said:

When the omnipotent lie shall be thronged and seeped and crowned, you think we ought all to fall down and worship it, as we hope of our political salvation. You will teach us, and perhaps we shall learn (perhaps not), that under such a rule we are better off than if truth had prevailed and justice been triumphant.

The voice of the illustrious champion of the constitution was hardly silent; the crime he so indignantly and eloquently denounced was not consummated, before a brood of time-servers sprang up in the North and South, proclaiming that it was better to have Hayes, and fraud, and peace, than Tilden, and right and revolution. Then they told us that, after all, it was probably better for the country to have Hayes under any circumstances; and thus the press and the politicians came to preach it as an axiom of the times that, under the dominion of fraud and villainy, "we are better off than if truth had prevailed and justice been triumphant."

And, under this degrading doctrine, the better impulses of the people seemed to have become enfeebled, and their temper of resistance to wrong to perish. Under its pernicious sanction every horsey in republicanism has been advanced, and theories of action defended which are alone admissible under a despotism and amongst a people degraded by long familiarity with arbitrary power, and accustomed to habits of the basest subserviency.

But the apostles of this new doctrine have not been able to entirely convert the American people and reconcile them to the existence of an administration whose title deeds are the villainies of Wells and Anderson, the perjuries of the negro murderers, Eliza Pinkston, and the Florida frauds. The prophetic mind of Judge Black realized this; he knew that though the fraud might be temporarily successful; though it might even maintain a feverish and restless existence through four years, the American people, so soon as the facts were fully realized, would revolt against it, condemn it, pursue it, chastise it, brand it with infamy, and possibly overturn it. He foretold this when he said to the perjured Commission:

At present you have us down under your feet, never had you a better right to rejoice. We may say you. "We have made a covenant with death, and with hell are we of agreement; the overflowing scourge shall pass through it; it shall give us into the power of the enemy; and, under falsehoods have we hid ourselves. But, nevertheless," continued he, "walk a little while. The waters of truth will rise gradually and surely but surely, and then I look out for the overflowing scourge. The refuge of lies shall be swept away, and the hiding place of falsehood shall be uncovered."

With the abatement of the terrible excitement and danger which surrounded the consummation of the Great Fraud, the better sense of the country is beginning to feel ashamed of an administration whose origin is so infamous that it trembles at the threats of a band of forgers in Louisiana, and is endangered by the confessions of a band of perjurers in Florida. Indeed, it begins to look as if the refuge of lies was about to be swept away, and the hiding place of falsehood uncovered.

There are many who will question the policy of reopening the question of the presidential title, as it is proposed to do by the Kimmel bill. They will predict agitation, turmoil and possibly revolution. The counsels of this class are dictated by timidity, and not by wisdom. Baumer, the historian, has said that "it has been frequently a revolutionary to preserve as to destroy." He might have gone further and said "it has been frequently more revolutionary to preserve than to destroy." This government, from the most insignificant office to the Presidency, is based on law. Every right of the people is secured by the consti-

tution, and the regular and harmonious operations of the government depend upon the strict observance and enforcement of the constitution and the laws.

The inauguration of a President, therefore, and the organization of an administration, by fraud and villainy; by a violation of the constitution and the laws and by suppressing or overriding the legally expressed will of the people, is revolution. The support and maintenance of any such President and administration is revolution. Whether it be for a day or for a term of years; and while such a revolutionary condition exists, there will be neither peace, nor content, nor confidence in the Union. Under such an order of things it is folly for men to cry peace, for there can be no peace.

The spirit of resentment will exist in the hearts of the people and at every election; at every session of Congress, first in one section of the country and then in another, the spirit of revolt will display its banners and plunge the country into excitement. Conkling's war on the administration, the Maryland resolutions, the Kimmel bill, the disclosures in Florida, all have the same root, and that root is the resentment of the people at the existence of a fraudulent administration which shames their manhood and makes their constitution the object of ridicule and contempt. It is more revolutionary, therefore, to attempt to sustain this fraudulent administration, which never can give the country rest, than to destroy it through the courts and re-establish the supremacy of the constitution and the laws.

It may be that the present movement to test the presidential title in the courts will fail, perhaps it may not. There is a mightier movement behind it, we think, than has yet been developed. But, be that as it may, of one thing we may be assured: neither Hayes nor the country will have rest until he is unseated, or his administration, which has risen, like a baleful exhalation from the cesspools of perjury and fraud, is swept out of existence by a popular election.

Let not the people of Louisiana be deceived. This movement was not instigated by any love of Tilden or special dislike of Hayes. It is the system of fraud by which Hayes was made President that is attacked. No honest man can endorse that system; no Democrat can refuse his support to any rational movement which proposes to extirpate it. Otherwise our republican institutions are a fraud, the freedom of elections is at an end, and, in the future, if we desire to know who will be President, we need not inquire how the people will vote; we shall need only to know what kind of scoundrels constitute the returning boards and how much it will take to buy them."

## THE NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC BOND CASE.

The Supreme Court is evidently giving to the New Orleans Pacific Railroad case that profound consideration which a matter of such grave importance to the material interests of the State demands. The great benefits that must result to the State from the building of this road, directly by the immense addition it must make to her taxable property, and indirectly through the revival of the debilitated commerce of this city, as well as of the large interior towns along its route, give to the issue of this suit a profound interest in the eyes of all men who are concerned at all in the welfare of Louisiana, an interest to which we cannot afford to be indifferent.

Questions of this kind can, of course, have no weight in the determination of the case at issue, which involves considerations of law alone, yet where matters of such vital consequence to the public welfare are concerned, they cannot be utterly ignored by the Supreme Court, and must influence it, at least to the extent of securing for them every favorable interpretation of the law that is possible.

The only persons who could possibly be interested adversely to a decision of the case favorable to the company, are the holders of the State consols. It might be argued that the addition to the present funded debt of the State of the two millions of bonds proposed to be issued to the New Orleans Pacific, would diminish to the extent of the yearly interest on that sum the ability of the State to meet the accruing interest on their consols. The law admits of but a fixed tax of five mills to pay the interest on the consolidated debt, and, of course, any addition to that debt must decrease the value of the consols now outstanding if this increase is to consist of obligations of the same character as the twelve millions now funded. This would be true if the State obligated itself to pay interest on the bonds proposed to be issued to the road, but this it does not do. If the proposition is correct that the Citizens' Bank bonds are not a part of the debt of the State, then there is left a margin of \$3,000,000 between the present funded and fundable debt of the State and the constitutional limitation of \$15,000,000. It necessarily results that if two millions of this margin is placed in these non-interest bearing railroad bonds, that the constitutional limitation is more nearly approximated by that sum, and to the exclusion of interest-bearing obligations; and the whole of the interest tax is left to the holders of the \$12,000,000 of consols now outstanding. To these but one million more of indebtedness could be added to reach the constitutional limitation, and then the tax that is authorized to pay the interest on \$15,000,000 of consols would be all available for the payment of that on but \$13,000,000. The issue of these \$2,000,000 of bonds, then, instead of being an injury, would be an absolute benefit to the holders of the outstanding consols of the State. The truth of this proposition is apparent on the face of the bill. The State is not merely protected against all liability on the bonds, or the interest thereon, by the deposit of the first mortgage bonds of the road in an amount 25 per cent in excess of its own issue, the bonds and interest on which falls due before those of the State, but there is absolutely no provision made in the bill by which the State is to pay the bonds it may issue. It will be impossible for the State to ever devote to these bonds any part of the interest tax, and yet they will constitute two of the fifteen millions that tax was provided for.

But this is not the only benefit that will accrue to the holders of the State debt from the issue of these bonds and the construction of the road, which will inevitably follow. The property of the road alone, which is not exempt from taxation, will add, at the least estimate, six millions of dollars to the taxable values of the State, while it will be impossible to estimate the increase in the assessment of real estate all along its route that will follow its completion. Not only will this effect be felt here in New Orleans, but it will be tenfold on the lands that lie along its route, lands that are now almost valueless because of their in-

accessibility. From these lands the State now realizes almost nothing, for the reason that they yield nothing to their owners and are to them but a profitless burden. They are assessed now at mere nominal values, and even then the taxes upon them are exorbitant with the utmost difficulty when paid at all; but so soon as this road reaches them they will be given an actual, appreciable, market value which must redound to the benefit of the State in the same ratio that they become valuable to their owners.

It would indeed be a terrible calamity to every material interest of this State should the Supreme Court feel itself obliged to refuse the mandamus in this case, and we can only hope that such will not be the case. It would be hard indeed should the law forbid arbitrarily the issue of these bonds, from which benefits alone are promised to all concerned—to those that give not less than to those that receive. Truly, they have a quality that is not strained.

## PATRICK IRWIN.

HIBERNIA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, New Orleans, April 25, 1878.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hibernia National Bank, held on the morning of Friday, twenty-sixth of April, 1878, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove suddenly from our midst our fellow director, PATRICK IRWIN;

Be it resolved, That in his death we sincerely mourn our personal loss of one of the founders of this institution, its most valued adviser and constant friend, whether as first President or, lately, Director; and in sympathy with the community in which he lived honorably for nearly half a century, we recognize their larger and general loss of the public spirited citizen, the generous contributor to every charity, the promoter of important enterprises, the unfailing support in adversity and prosperity of the best interests of his adopted city and State, the straightforward and outspoken maintainer of the right, and in all the vicissitudes of life the friend of his kind, an honest, upright man.

And be it further resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy thereof respectfully presented to his family.

JOHN G. DEVEREUX, Cashier.

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CLOUD MAMBRINO, JR., dam was by Shawhan's paying horse, Long Hal; he could race down in the 2's, and the mother of Cloud Mambriño could pace in the 2's.

I also have a three year old filly that has been sent me from Kentucky, Ky. to handle. This colt is the best colt ever brought to this city; his sire is Goldsmith Appleby, by Volunteer; first dam Martha by Abdulla, second dam by Conkling's B-Hounder; third dam by Cornacraiser; fourth dam by Nicky. I will let him serve three or four mares, good ones.

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