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CAPITAL NOTES.

THE PRESIDENT DELIGHTED WITH THE LATE PURSUITS INTO MEXICO.

Diaz's Protest will be Unheeded.
(Special to the Democrat.)
CINCINNATI, July 11.—The *Commercial*'s Washington special says that the President, and others in high official station, express gratification at the intelligence received at the War Department of the crossing of the Rio Grande by the United States troops in pursuit of predatory bands of Indians.
It is considered likely that the Diaz government will enter a protest, but there is not the least probability that Gen. Ord's instructions will be modified.

About Gold Worn by Abrasion—The Discrepancy on which it will be Taken.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It is announced at the Treasury Department that gold that has lost in value, from natural abrasion in circulation, will be received at the Treasury Department in subscription for the new four per cent loan, and for other purposes by weight; this would involve a loss to depositors not exceeding ten cents on eagles or double eagles.
Shortly after the theft of \$47,000 from the United States Treasury, in which W. H. Oltman was implicated, Oltman deposited \$10,000 in the Alexander Bank. On learning of the whereabouts of this money the Secretary of the Treasury attached it, and Oltman's counsel filed an appeal to the jurisdiction of the department, which Judge Hughes now reverses and requires a trial of the case on its merits.

The Cabinet Footing Away Time.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—There is general dissatisfaction this morning. The Cabinet yesterday fooled its time over geography and eschewed to the region of Prof. Langston and Liberia. Judge Leveissé and Hayes, Col. Scruggs and Brazil, Col. Johnson and the Georgia marshalship, as well as the Returning Board of Louisiana and her Penitentiary. The situation is still one of expectancy.
WASHINGTON, July 11.—A formidable effort was made yesterday by a Texas delegation to secure the removal of Marshal Parnell, of Western Texas. Charges, supported by oath, allege false vouchers, tampering with juries, and other questionable practices, under the new Administration.
WASHINGTON, July 11.—Postmaster General Key has notified the postmaster at Blossburg, Pa., that he cannot, while postmaster, become a candidate for county treasurer before a convention or before the people.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Columbus Driving Park Association Races

(Special to the Democrat.)
COLUMBUS, O., July 11.—The races of the Columbus Driving Park Association opened yesterday with a fair attendance. All races were for the best three in five. The first race (padding) was won by Lucy, she taking the third, fourth and fifth heats. Time, 2:21, 2:21½, 2:21½.
Sorrel Billy took the first and second. Time, 2:20½ and 2:20.
The second race (rotting) was won by Dream, victor of three straight heats. Time, 2:31½, 2:35, 2:35½.

Indicted for Murder.

(Special to the Democrat.)
ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Gibson, Greenstreet and Long, charged with ditching a train on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, near Wood End, on June 2, have been indicted for murder, with Oliver and others as accessories.

A Run Upon an Indiana Bank.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CINCINNATI, July 11.—The National Bank Examiner, of Indiana, has closed the State National Bank at Delhi on account of a run upon the bank owing to the failure of Dugan, Case & Spears of Chicago.

St. Louis, July 11.—The liabilities of the German Bank to depositors is said to be \$210,000. It is believed that the assets are ample to meet all demands; if not thirty-six per cent of the capital stock not paid in will be called.

Spanish Ill-Treatment of an American Sailor.

(Special to the Democrat.)
BOSTON, July 11.—A letter from Capt. Taylor, of the whaling schooner *Rising Sun*, states that while pursuing whales off the South Keys of Cuba, on the 20th of May, he was fired upon by a Spanish cruiser and his chief mate, Atkins, was taken a prisoner, and held as a hostage, until the arrival of a Spanish gunboat. The mate was detained ten days in the cruiser, when the Spanish gunboat arrived and declared his papers correct.

The Orangemen will Walk Singly, Without Regalia.

(Special to the Democrat.)
MONTREAL, July 11.—The mass meeting of Orangemen held last night decided by a large majority not to parade to-morrow as a body, but individual members might walk to Knox Church, where special services will be held, but they should do so without regalia.

Another Execution for Murder.

(Special to the Democrat.)
HARRISBURG, Penn., July 11.—Frank Wilson, colored, was executed in the jail yard this morning for the murder of John B. Reedy, in June, 1876.

A Railroad Disagreement.

(Special to the Democrat.)
MEMPHIS, July 11.—In consequence of the refusal of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad to increase passenger rates to Cincinnati and Louisville, the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad has issued a circular, declaring that it will not recognize passenger tickets or baggage checks of the Memphis and Little Rock road or its connections.

A Reported Mine Explosion.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CLEVELAND, July 11.—It is reported that between 1 and 2 o'clock this afternoon an explosion occurred in the mines of the Brookfield Coal Company, located near Wheatland, Pa., on the line of the Erie and Pittsburgh road, between Sharon and Newcastle, Pa.; that fourteen bodies have already been re-

covered. There are said to have been between thirty and forty men at work at the time of the explosion.

The Iowa Greenback Convention.

(Special to the Democrat.)
DES MOINES, Iowa, July 11.—The Greenback State Convention met here to-day, about a hundred delegates being present. C. N. Cates was elected temporary chairman and committees on platform, credentials and permanent organization were appointed.

Hardware Failure.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Clark, Wilson & Co., hardware and commission house, suspended; liabilities \$100,000.

The Herald's Louisiana News.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The *Herald* has a New Orleans special saying the foreman of the Grand Jury which indicted the Returning Board states that there were only four Democratic members out of sixteen. Gov. Nichols states he is very sorry any action has been taken, but still adheres to his determination of pardoning them if convicted.

Arrested.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The *Tribune's* Washington special dispatches say: Arrests have been made by officers of the secret service of Wallace W. Gordon, a graduate of West Point, Henry Nell, Joseph R. Nell and Andrew P. Edwards, residents of Tennessee, accused of dealing in counterfeit money.

Dismissed.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A Washington dispatch says: W. B. Moore, Special Treasury Agent, some days since assigned to Charleston, has been dismissed.

A Startling Mention.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The *Inter-Ocean* publishes a startling statement of the presence there and in other large cities of French agents contracting for provisions for war purposes. Specific instructions are given as to how the food shall be packed, with a view to its preservation and easy transportation and distribution in rations. Enough food has been ordered to sustain a large army during a four campaign. The *Inter-Ocean* considers these operations significant, in view of the condition of affairs in Western Europe.

"The Policy" and New Hampshire Republicans.

CONCORD, July 11.—The Republicans caucused last night over Hayes' Southern policy. No action was reached. It was a stormy affair.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Proceedings of the International Cotton Exchange.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LIVERPOOL, July 11.—The International Convention met to-day, the business transacted being purely of a formal nature. Tonight the delegates will be entertained at a dinner given by the president and the members of the American Chamber of Commerce, and after to-morrow's session there will be an excursion to Monal Straits.

rumored Vacancy in the Turkish Cabinet.

(Special to the Democrat.)
PARIS, July 11.—The death of Redif Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, is reported by a private telegram from Constantinople. The report lacks confirmation.
The Serbian agent having failed to obtain a loan here, has gone to London, and if he fails to procure a loan there he will proceed to Amsterdam and Berlin.

Strength of the British Fleet.

(Special to the Democrat.)
LONDON, July 11.—The British fleet at Besika Bay with the additions recently ordered out, will present an aggregate force of twenty-four vessels with one hundred and fifty guns and crews numbering 7000 or 8000 men. A Vienna special says the abandonment of the line of Tantra by the Turks is surprising, but they have so completely suppressed all information about the disposition of their forces and movements of their troops that not even an idea can be formed of what they mean to do. It shows either helplessness or else a very deep laid plan.

Russian Acknowledgments, Turkish Steamers, Etc.

LONDON, July 11.—The Russians acknowledge the campaign in Asia a complete failure and must be renewed.
Twenty Turkish steamers have arrived at the mouth of the Danube to operate against Russian communications.
LONDON, July 11.—A potato bug has been discovered in Dublin.

Commissionary Frauds.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—The *Golos* announces that frauds have been discovered in the commissary department of the Danube army to the amount of 200,000 roubles.

The Pan Presbyterian Council.

EDINBURGH, July 11.—The Pan Presbyterian Council has adopted an address to the Queen signed by 333 representatives, commissioned by Presbyterian churches in twenty-five separate countries. This terminates the proceedings of the Council.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(Special to the Democrat.)
CINCINNATI, July 11.—Flour steady. Wheat fairly active and firm; new white \$1 46½. Corn firm, 50¢. Whisky steady, \$1 06. Pork and lard unchanged. Bulk meats firm and held higher, asking 5½-6%. Bacon firm and unchanged.
CHICAGO, July 11.—Wheat steady; \$1 18 August. Corn steady; 48¢ August. Pork quiet; \$13 45 @ 13 47½ August, \$13 37½ September. Lard quiet; 9.12½ August, 9.22½ September.
ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat lower; No. 2 red fall \$1 45 bid; cash; sales \$1 24½ @ 25 July, \$1 15 @ 16 August. Corn lower, 47 bid; cash; closed at 47½. Pork better; \$13 30 bid cash; \$13 47½ bid August. Bulk meat better. Bacon better; 5½-6%. Lard unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 11, 3 p. m.—Consols 94 11-16. LONDON, July 11, Noon.—Consols 94 11-16. Erie 6½, street rate 1½ @ 1½, which is 1½ below bank.
LIVERPOOL, July 11, Noon.—Cotton firm; Middling Uplands 6-16d, Middling Orleans 6-16d. Sales 10,000 bales, for speculation and export 2000; receipts 230. American 143d. Futures 1-32 @ 1-16d better; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6-7-32 @ 6-34; August and September 6-9-32 @ 6-10; September and October 6-9-32 @ 6-10-32; and November 6-13-32 @ 7-16d; new crop, shipped November and December, by sail, 6-11-32d.
LIVERPOOL, July 11, 3 p. m.—Tallow 48s 6d. PARIS, July 11, 1.30 p. m.—Rentes 106 60.

Senator Ferry is slowly but surely recovering his health.

MASSACHUSETTS AND JIM BLAINE

THE PRACTICAL USES OF BLAINE AND THE NEW ENGLAND THEORY.

The Woodstock Speech Means Further Agitation and a New War.
(Special Correspondence of the Democrat.)
CLIFTON, Ont., July 7, 1877.

Blaine illustrates the ancient Sunday school apothegm that nothing is created in vain. Customarily it must be admitted that immense difficulty attends every attempt at discerning

THE USEFULNESS OF BLAINE.

His character and career, taken together, present a dismal waste of selfishness and self-seeking, regardless alike of the public interests and personal decency—a moral Sahara whose occasional oases of intellectual brilliancy even bear no fruit but Dead Sea apples and noxious herbs of doctrine and policy. And yet Blaine has his uses. He exists to demonstrate the purposes and personality the resentful elements of New England.

The average citizen, busied with material pursuits and snatching here and there a leisure moment for reading and the absorption of earnest intelligence, may not be impressed by abstractions. If you say to him that New England is the Machiavellian

POLITICAL PLAGUE SPOT upon the face of the land, he will not be moved thereat. If you remark that New England is an artificial community, builded on a sterile rock and depending for sustenance upon the possibilities of robbing people who work for an honest living, he will still detect nothing but a generality. But when you say, "There is Blaine; you see what he is doing and what his policy is! Behold in Blaine the incarnated diabolism of New England." When you say these things, the average citizen of the West and South, the

WELFARE PRODUCING SECTIONS, instantly discovers that New England is the wealth absorbing section, and that the processes of absorption are necessarily predatory.

To illustrate: Suppose the Christian religion had been preached always as an abstraction, as a doctrine of intangible idealisms; suppose there had never been any personalization or personification of Good in the Lord or of Evil in the Devil, there would have been no convert where there are now millions. Well, so with politics, which is the conception of human thought upon temporal affairs, as religion is upon spiritual things. As in religion, there must be a

PERSONATED CENTRAL OBJECT of desire and faith, for good, and another central object of horror and aversion, for evil, so in politics.

Now, the Devil in religion is a much-abused personage, and yet it would not do to eliminate him from the plan of salvation, for that many good Christians have been turned from the ways of flesh through fear of the Devil who never could have been wrought upon through love of the Lord.

Thus Blaine in politics is also much decried, but his elimination would be a misfortune, for the reasons I have already stated. The analogy between

BLAINE AND THE DEVIL might indeed be traced to much more minute specifications, if I chose to pass from the objective to the subjective phase of their respective characters and careers; but at present I only wish to point out the similarity of their spheres of usefulness.

Of course you have read Blaine's Woodstock speech on the Fourth; in fact, you cannot have read much else than that and the comments upon it during the past three or four days. In order fully to understand Blaine's attitude and adequately to comprehend its significance to the public at large, and particularly to the South, it is necessary to know intimately

WHAT HIS PROJECTS ARE and accurately what forces he can muster for their realization. I can give you a tolerably accurate idea of the nature of his projects; but as to the extent of the forces which he will be able to muster, I should say that it is a question of contingencies entirely. If you will take the trouble to trace the political and social history of this country, you will discover that from the foundation of our government to the present time, there has existed in New England, centering in Massachusetts and focalized in Boston, what may be called a

"MOTHER COUNTRY SPIRIT" toward the rest of the country. That is to say, the New Englanders of the Revolution regarded themselves as the architects of the American Republic, and therefore hereditary arbiters of its destinies, themselves and their heirs and assigns forever. It is only by much contact with the New England people at home that this great fact can be fully realized by the outside barbarian of the West and South.

The ruling classes in New England are almost as sharply defined and as exclusively hedged about by tradition and privilege as are those of Old England. There may be no patents of nobility and no

TITULAR DISTINCTIONS, but in good stead of these there is an *esprit de corps* among the descendants of the Puritans and the posterity of the soldiers of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, which amounts to a hereditary of the power of caste if not to an inheritance of sounding titles and entails estates. It used to be the fashion up here to rail at the

"SLAVE-HOLDING ARISTOCRACY," to represent the Southern system as an oligarchy, impenetrable to true Democratic ideas and impervious to the doctrines of Republican progress. But if there was caste in the South under the slave regime, it was an open-handed, free-breathed, frank-tongued development of superior manhood, which ostracized nothing but stupidity, cowardice or villainy, and which never failed to welcome intelligence, integrity and manhood like itself, come from whatsoever quarter it might. Of this fact Sargent S. Prentiss was an eminent example in the last generation, and we need not look beyond your own Senator-elect.

JUDGE SPOFFORD, for an illustration in the present.

But the New England oligarchy was another institution altogether. Even at that time when the presses of New England were

busiest throwing off by the ton that literature which formed the anti-slavery crusade and bred the civil war, when the staple cry was the ostracism that prevailed in the society and the oligarchy that ruled in the politics of the South, it had been easier for a Frenchman to acquire a seat in the British House of Lords than for any man born outside of New England or

NOT DESCENDED FROM THE PURITANS to have reached a place of eminence within the gift of Massachusetts. These things are patent enough upon the face of history, but it is necessary to jog the memory of the average reader in order to prepare his mind for an understanding of the present situation.

We observe that New England has ruled this country ever since 1861. Prior to that time the politics of the country for eighty years had been a struggle, with varying phases and undeciding circumstances, between Massachusetts and Virginia, Massachusetts and South Carolina, and, latterly, New England and the South. Now, for the first time in sixteen years, New England feels the sceptre

SLIPPERY WITHIN HER GRIP. It is not gone from her; not by any means; but the firmness of her grasp is shaken, and her ruling classes begin to see the danger of losing that direct and indirect control of national affairs which has sufficed in sixteen years. As I pointed out in a letter more than three months ago, to quibble the interest-bearing wealth, that is to say the "personal property valuation" of that favored section, at the expense, I might add, of bankruptcy West and next to annihilation of property South. Not the least potent of the secrets of

NEW ENGLAND'S SUPREMACY was the insidiousness of the methods by which she attained, and the covertness of the means whereby she perpetuated it. Let me illustrate: Some years ago Henry Wilson came into my office in Washington to ask me to refrain from publishing in the Washington dispatches of the St. Louis *Republican* some facts relative to certain army contract frauds which had then just been unearthed, and in which he himself was constructively implicated. These were known as the

"HURT FRAUDS," and Wilson's implication in them consisted in his having written a letter, when chairman of the military committee of the Senate, to a disbursing quartermaster, asking him to award certain contracts for boots and shoes to certain friends of his in Massachusetts, "without regard to bids," on the ground that "the loyalty of the bidder must be assured before the nature of the bids could be considered."

Well, I was about to publish this, together with some other documents tending to show that Wilson systematically used his influence as chairman of the Senate military committee to further the fortunes of

MASSACHUSETTS CONTRACTORS at the expense of the country, and that in this manner he had connived at frauds and fraudulent letting of contracts involving many millions. After the fashion of inexperienced Washington correspondents, for that was my first session at the capital, I had exploited my possession of these facts and my intention to use them to the end of "dealing damnation round the land," as it were; and Wilson, hearing of it, had come to pour customary oil of persuasion upon the troubled waters of journalism.

"I assure you, sir," said Wilson, "that whatever may have been the profits on those contracts, I never saw a dollar of them, and was as poor in 1865 as in 1861."

I had reason to know that he spoke the truth; and I asked him what motive he had in so misusing his influence, when he must have known that exposure would follow some time and his reputation be destroyed without his having reaped any benefit whatever.

"It was not for myself," he replied, "that I did those things. It was

FOR MASSACHUSETTS. "Those contracts gave employment to great numbers of Massachusetts people, and added to the common wealth and prosperity of my State."

"But," I remonstrated, "in some of these cases New York firms, and in others, Ohio firms underbid your friends in Massachusetts, so that your request, which, by reason of your position at the time, amounted to an order, had the effect of swindling the Government of the Union for the benefit of Massachusetts to the extent of the excess in the bids of your friends over those of the lowest bidders. Was that what you called 'loyalty' in the darkest days of the war?"

"You do not put the question fairly, my boy," said Wilson, laying his hand on my shoulder with a peculiar oily-gammonish persuasiveness, which, as most of the older habits of Newspaper Row can testify, rarely failed to be conclusive. "Whatever was for the interest of Massachusetts at that time was for the

INTEREST OF THE UNION. Had I so acted for the purpose of putting money in my own pocket, it would have been culpable; but, acting as I did, to aggrandize Massachusetts, it was patriotic."

To this I made no reply, and Wilson continued: "Now what good will accrue from publishing these things? They will only serve to augment a volume of scandal which is already far more injurious to the true interests of the country than the acts complained of ever were. All the satisfaction you can derive from their publication will be the reflection that you have caused some pain to an old man who has done with politics and who will never again be an object of partisan acrimony."

"All I live for now," he said "is to complete my book (the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power). I am writing that book, as I have lived my life and run my career,

FOR THE GLORY AND GREATNESS of Massachusetts." Then, in conclusion, he remarked, "Do you recall the first sentence of Carlyle's Essay on Voltaire?"

I told him I had it in mind.

"Can you repeat it to me?"

I repeated: "Were will in human undertakings always synonymous with faculty, all truly great men would be men of letters."

"Just so," said Wilson, chafing his hands with enthusiasm. "That is the secret of the power of Massachusetts; she makes the literature of the land; her poets sing the songs of the nation. Her impress is stamped upon all Thought in the United States. As

Carlyle says further on in the same essay, 'She rules not over but IN ALL HEADS!'"

I have related this incident at some length because it serves to show the *esprit* of New England.

Well, in the last few years the old leaders or exponents of New England sentiment have passed away and new ones have come up. Moreover, Massachusetts, in the plenitude of her power during the last ten years, has fallen out among herself, so to speak, and

STONED HER PROPHETS, as, for example, Ben Butler; not excepting Blaine either. But let not the outside world be deceived. Wait until New England finds a struggle on her hands to retain her supremacy—as she will in the near future. Then you will see an end to all these surface bickerings and the consolidated might of the English blood and brain that centres in Massachusetts will be put forth in some

NEW CRUSADE, whereby the country will be agitated, new passions stirred up and a new school of emotional politics formed to the end of renewing the New England lease of power.

Blaine will be the leader in this new crusade. As such he will be formidable. We already see from the tenor of the keynote sounded at Woodstock that his programme contemplates a revival of the agitations of 1840 and 1844—raising the old cry of Southern aggression.

"Good God!" a disinterested onlooker might exclaim, "what is to be feared from this South that has but just now risen from the ground, where she was struck, stunned and senseless by war, and then stripped and scalped by carpet-bagging and niggerism!"

And yet such is the fact. Before the South has had fairly time to realize that the enemy has gone and that she may get up, if only to flee, we hear the enemy haranguing his battalions to new discipline by preaching

A NEW WAR! Let us look at Mr. Blaine's facts and then at his diplomacy. He accuses the South of "solidarity." Well, that is Machiavellian enough to suit the Duke of Cumberland—Butcher of Culloden. He begins with announcing the eternal enmity of New England toward the South, and then is horrified to find that the South is

"SOLID" IN SELF-DEFENSE! The Duke of Cumberland ordered "no quarter," and then piously wept because the obstinate Highlanders would not lay down their arms!

Blaine is of great value to the South at this juncture. He fulfills toward the South in politics the same function that the devil discharges toward the saint in religion. Every Southern man should cut out that Woodstock speech and paste it in his hat for reference. His allusion to the Mexican policy of the Administration is the merest pretext. It is not Blaine's declaration of war against Hayes. It is *New England's* *gag* of *battle to the South!*"

A. C. BUELL.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

(Special to the Democrat.)
NEW YORK, July 11.—Gold 105½. U. S. 6's of 1881, 111; do coupons, 112 @ 112½; 5-20's of 1885, new issue, 106½ @ 107; do of 1887, 109½ @ 109; do of 1888, coupons, 112½; 10-40's 112½; do coupons, 113½; currency 6's 123½ @ 123½; new 5's 111½ @ 111½.
LONDON, July 11.—Consols for money 94 11-16; U. S. 5-20's of 1865, 105½; do of 1867, 106½; 10-40's 109½; new fives 108½.

RIVER NEWS.

(Special to the Democrat.)
MEMPHIS, July 11.—Passed up—James Howard, 3 a. m., and Warner and barges for St. Louis.

MARINE NEWS.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 11, Noon.—Wind southeast, light.
No arrivals.
Sailed—Bark Fide et Speranza and schooner Carrie Jones.
PORT EADS, July 11, Noon.—Wind southeast. No arrivals.
Sailed—Steamship Warrior.

The *Comet* went through the jetty this morning. She is now outside coaling and completing cargo from barges. Her draft was about 19 feet 6 inches.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Arrived: Victoria. Arrived out: Almon Bird, Merced A. O. Vinho, Norway, Frederick, Scalda, Scirocco, Emille, Baro, Bino, Prudente.

THE COURTS.

Third District Court.

The Louisiana Levee Company have brought suit in the Third District Court against the State

The petition of the company filed represents that by act No. 4, approved on the 20th of February, 1871, and act No. 27, approved February 28, 1874, a contract for the construction, maintenance and repairs of certain levees in this State was entered into by the State of Louisiana with petitioner, and which among other things provided for the levy of a tax as a means of providing compensation to petitioner for the work performed by petitioner under said contract, and which contract was subsequently modified by act No. 43, approved on the 6th of March, 1872, as will more fully appear from the allegations, clauses and conditions expressed and contained in said acts and in the act No. 56, approved March 9, 1874, etc.

Petitioner shows that there is due and owing by the State of Louisiana to petitioner for work done under said contract in the construction, maintenance and repairs of said levees prior to the first day of October, 1873, a balance of \$1,004,745 63.

Petitioner further alleges that there is also due and owing petitioner for work done and performed under the said contract between the first day of October, 1873, and the twenty-fifth day of June, 1877 (not including work in anticipation of the levee tax of 1877, collectible in 1878, hereinafter mentioned), and for moneys advanced for payment and payment of any judgment obtained by petitioner, a further balance of \$288,442 27.

Petitioner shows that there is due and owing petitioner for work done under said contract for the present year, in anticipation of the levee tax of 1877, so collectible in 1878, the further sum of \$115,124, making in all the sum of \$1,708,311 89 due and owing by the State of Louisiana to petitioner, etc.

Petitioner shows that by act No. 133, approved May 7, 1877, the State appropriated and annulled said contract, providing, among other things, for the bringing of a suit by petitioner against the State for the matters and things growing out of said contract, and also provided for the mode of liquidation and payment of any judgment obtained by petitioner. Petitioner shows that the provisions of said act were fully accepted by petitioner on the 18th of June last. Petitioner therefore prays for judgment for the above named sum.

Drowned.

At 4:45 o'clock last evening, while a young man named Bob. Williams was painting on the side of the ship *Scream* he lost his footing, fell overboard, and was drowned. Body not recovered.

RETURNING BOARD INDICTMENTS.

NEWS, VIEWS AND COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE AFFAIR.

Various Standpoints, National, Sensational or Idiotic.
(Continued from page 1.)

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, had a long conference with President Hayes yesterday, and to-day he left for Pennsylvania to consult Wayne MeVeigh, one of his colleagues of the Louisiana Commission. Brown came here on a telegraphic request of the President, who wants to know, definitely and explicitly, just what agreement the Commission entered into with Gov. Nichols, and to ascertain specially whether one of the articles of agreement was not that the Louisiana Returning Board were not to be prosecuted, and whether, by the recent indictments found against J. Madison Wells et al., the compact has not been violated.

It is painfully evident that the President is more than embarrassed over the action of the New Orleans Grand Jury in bringing in the indictments, and regards this action of that jury as a violation of the sacred obligations entered into by Gov. Nichols as the party of the first part and the Louisiana Commission as the parties of the second part. So solicitous is the President to get down to the bottom fact that he has sent telegrams to a quorum of the late Louisiana Commission to come to Washington and confer with him. Brown will return here in a day or two, bringing MeVeigh with him, and Hawley is expected to-morrow.

Meanwhile the Nemesis, in the person of ex-Marshal Pitkin, is on the track. He arrived quietly in town this morning, and took up his headquarters at Willard's Hotel, and is watching events. Pitkin for a present object is to make any statement concerning his visit here, or what will be his future movements. He feels sadly the blow he has received at the hands of the President, after the efficient service he has rendered the Republican party both before and after the campaign, and like Packard, is not open to any negotiations looking to a compromise. It is believed that Hayes will endeavor to conciliate him with most any political reward he may suggest outside of Louisiana, and that overtures of this kind will be made to him through Col. Geo. A. Sheridan. Sheridan takes a deep interest in hushing up the Louisiana scandal, and is the diplomat of the Administration, detailed from his duties as special agent of the Postoffice Department, to suggest terms to the implacables. Just after authentic news was received that the Returning Board had been indicted, the President sent Sheridan to Philadelphia to consult with Wayne MeVeigh as to the Louisiana compromise, and after remaining there a day or two he returned with an elaborate report in writing, made by MeVeigh to the President. The real object of the