

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 AUGUSTINE, ALBERT G. JANIN.

H. J. HEARSEY, Editor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Daily Democrat... One Year... Six Months... Three Months... One Month... The Weekly Democrat...

NOTICE... Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily Democrat mailed to their address for one dollar per month.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 14, 1877.

The Only Authorized Collecting Agents of the Democrat for the City are Messrs. H. M. HAKER and P. O. DEVEREN.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily Democrat mailed to their address for one dollar per month.

Our subscribers will confer a favor upon us by reporting at this office every failure in the delivery to their address of the Democrat, as we are particularly desirous of achieving absolute exactitude and punctuality.

NOTICE.

As there are at present numbers of persons of the poorer classes out of employment, and who have not the means to advertise their wants, the Democrat will hereafter publish such "Want" notices free of charge, when they do not exceed in length three lines. This will include advertisements of any class of employes, and will also include advertisements of houses to rent, when the monthly rent does not exceed \$25. In adopting this plan, the managers of the Democrat feel that they will greatly benefit those not financially able to make their wants known, and will be serving the poor of the city who are out of employment or in quest of homes.

TO OUR FRIENDS.

The Democrat has just added to its office a new and complete Steam Job Printing Department, with all the latest and most desirable improvements in type, rules, borders, etc. We are now fully prepared to compete with any job printing establishment in the South. We can turn out, at the shortest notice, anything from a newspaper or a book to a lady's visiting card, in the best style of the art. We shall devote special attention to commercial printing and to the printing of lawyers' briefs. We earnestly solicit the support of our friends in our progressive efforts.

GLENDY BURKE TO THE FRONT.

Mr. Glendy Burke has written Gov. Nichols a letter vehemently protesting against the prosecution of the "four rascals" of the Returning Board. Mr. Burke's heart and sentiments are so catholic that he desires to accord a full and free pardon, even before trial, to every perjurer, forger or thief in Louisiana who, during the past ten years, has practiced his rascalities under the cloak of politics and through the instrumentality of public office. Perjury, forgery, embezzlement and theft, practiced by a Radical official, Mr. Burke regards as political offenses, and any prosecution of any such official for any of these crimes Mr. Burke esteems a persecution for a political offense. To ignore all these dastardly crimes; to compound the felonies of "the four rascals" of the Returning Board and to give all the vagabonds and thieves who have plundered the State a quit claim to their "swag," is what this venerable politician thinks is "working heart and hand to restore peace and prosperity" to Louisiana.

Mr. Glendy Burke of course has a right to his own views in the matter of these prosecutions, but he displays too large a solicitude when he affirms that he "cannot conceive what motive other than revenge could have prompted the Grand Jury" in this business. If Mr. Burke had acquainted himself with the laws of this State against forgery, and familiarized himself with the proceedings of the Returning Board and the universal and overwhelming belief which prevails in this community that Wells and his associates are guilty of this crime, he would be able to very plainly see another motive for the action of the Grand Jury, and a motive so proper, just and legal, that in the minds of all candid and right thinking men it absolutely excludes the idea of the base and criminal one Mr. Burke attributes to the jury.

In another part of his letter Mr. Burke says: "It makes no difference about the guilt of the men of that board. They were acquitted of their offenses, whatever they were, by the solemn pledge of the Conservatives of Louisiana, and all other parties besides, not to have these political matters revived." Will Mr. Burke or anybody else produce this much talked of "solemn pledge" of the Conservatives of Louisiana that forgers, perjurers and bribe-takers should go unwhipped of justice or even unchallenged by the officers of the law? We never heard of any such pledge until these prosecutions were instituted, and we do not believe that any such exists. Louisiana has fallen low, indeed if, after eight years of heroic struggle for her rights, it turns out that her liberties are based on an infamous bargain,

and that her law officers dare not lift their hands to arrest the vilest and most notorious malefactors within her borders without shaking to their very centre the rotten foundations on which her sovereignty has been re-erected.

Mr. Burke expresses himself as gratified at the printed report of Gov. Nichols' opposition to the jury's proceedings. The great mass of the people of Louisiana are gratified that the printed report of Gov. Nichols' expressions of opposition is incorrect. Gov. Nichols understands too well the relation of the Executive to the Judicial Department of the government to interfere with the courts and juries of the State. All that he has said relative to the prosecutions amounts to this, that, when his duty requires him to act in the matter, he will act as he deems best for the interest of Louisiana. And this a vast majority of the people, those who favor the prosecutions and those who oppose them, are entirely satisfied that he will do.

THE CALCASIEU IMBROGLIO.

It is greatly to be deplored that the Federal courts should have adjourned for the summer without reaching a final solution of the Calcasieu troubles. The case of the lumber men is one of exceptional hardship and, by reason of the large number of innocent people involved in serious distress, something should be promptly done to afford them relief. Besides, it is greatly to the interest of the government that a settlement of the case should be reached as speedily as possible.

We have reason to believe that the value of the property seized has been greatly overestimated, and, granting that the government can establish its claim to the whole seizure, it can be done only after a prolonged and costly litigation that would in the end eat up the entire proceeds of the property in dispute.

Under a vigorous enforcement of the law all of this timber may be forfeited to the government—that is, all that is proved to have been cut on government lands—yet, even in such cases, there are equities which forbid any such execution on the part of the government.

The sufferers are very poor people, and their violation of the law is entirely devoid of anything like intentional criminality. Under these circumstances all that the government can justly demand is the actual value of the timber as it stood on the land. This is but an inconsiderable fraction of the market value in tide water or at the mills. Fully five-sixths of this attaches to it from the labor of these poor people who have cut it and borne the cost of its transportation, and it would be a great oppression on the part of the government to seek its own aggrandizement at the cost of the labor and sufferings of these miserably poor people. If the government can in justice claim indemnity only to the extent of the actual value of the growing timber, and it is only to that extent that it can possibly have suffered loss, this value should be made the basis of the appraisalment of the logs and of a settlement of the case.

We have no doubt that by such an understanding, a satisfactory end to this whole affair can be speedily reached and the grievous sufferings of these unfortunate people relieved. We, therefore, feel it our duty to suggest that the marshal, whom we believe to be a just man, and entirely without any wish to prolong or exaggerate their troubles, shall go over and see these people, and after apprising himself of all the facts of the case, make such representations to the government as will secure the necessary relief. When such widespread and universal wretchedness results to a whole community from the rigorous enforcement of the law, it can be justified only by the most extraordinary circumstances. These, we conceive, do not exist in this instance. The loss to the government can be but trifling in any event, and the indications are that these people were entirely unconscious of the criminality of their acts. But, aside from this, the benefits to be attained by the government are entirely disproportioned to the loss of the lumber men.

In proof of this, and to show what the government shall realize in the event of establishing its claim to all of the property seized, after bearing the expense of a prolonged litigation, we submit the following facts, taken from a communication from a correspondent on the ground, who is evidently entirely conversant with the facts. He says:

It is claimed that there are under seizure here about 53,000 pine logs, of the value say of \$150,000; we will suppose that every log belongs to the United States. Reports from Calcasieu, prior to this seizure, show that their lumber was worth, on from thirty to ninety days, \$9 per 1000 feet, board measure—let us say it is cash at this. It costs the mill \$3 per 1000 to reduce the log to lumber; logs standing, ranging in value from \$1.20 to 20 cents, or averaging 70 cents per log. Deduct from this 20 per cent for loss and waste leaves 56 cents per log, or the lot may be worth \$22,400. Add to this amount the value of tide-water logs, and we have, not \$150,000, but \$39,400, which the timber would bring in cash from the mills, if it were not worm-eaten, and otherwise injured. But it is badly damaged, and is really not of more value than \$30,000, which is to indemnify the national Treasury for an expense of \$75,000, perhaps more; besides untold wretchedness to thousands of suffering citizens. But worse than this it is a well-maintained fact, and will be so proven in court if permitted,

that all the doubtful logs, with one prominent exception, remain unseized, and that in the case excepted there will be no defense made. Owing to the unfavorable situation of the logs they will not bring more than five cents apiece, and neither the owner nor the persons from whom he bought them have any other property.

There seems to be a very bitter feeling among the log men against the Marshal. This is unjust. The Marshal is entirely without discretion. The proceedings against the log men were instituted through the courts, and the Marshal has no option but to obey the orders of the court. The present Marshal, we are certain, sympathizes with the unfortunate defendants, and will do all in his power consistent with his duty to relieve them. Whatever wrong has been done, or hardships imposed, the present Marshal is not in any measure responsible for it.

THE ST. MARTIN WAR.

Messrs. Delahoussaye, Veazey and Bassett, claiming to be, respectively, recorder, clerk and judge of the parish of St. Martin, have issued a declaration of war against the State government. The Returning Board in committing the "political offense" of changing, altering and defacing the returns of St. Martin parish, have jumbled them up so completely that the present State Board of Canvassers found it impossible to make anything out of them, and there is a rumor abroad that Gov. Nichols, under the circumstances, will fill the offices in St. Martin by appointment. Messrs. Delahoussaye, Veazey and Bassett have heard of this and have resolved to "hold the fort." They repudiate the State Board of Canvassers and fall back on the edicts of the Returning Board. By the authority of this noble institution they affirm their determination to stand to the death, even if they submerge the universe in blood.

Mr. Johnson ought to go over and join the hostile forces in St. Martin. He disputes the authority of the government and refuses to surrender the official books and archives of the Auditor's office he has stolen, on the ground that the only legal government in Louisiana is that which rests its title on the work of the Returning Board. Pitkin, too, should repair to the camp of the army of St. Martin and erect the standard of revolt there; and he might be accompanied by the members of the Returning Board, who will want to remove the arena of their operations from this city before the next meeting of the Superior Criminal Court. With these alliances Delahoussaye might make quite a demonstration.

We shall not be surprised, however, if it turns out that the Delahoussaye crowd has "bitten off a bigger piece than they can chew." If the Governor of Louisiana comes to the conclusion that these men were not elected to the offices they now hold, they will have to walk out, and their threat to "repel force by force" will not be worth near as much to them as it costs them to advertise it in the New Orleans Times. The doughty warriors of St. Martin should understand that we now have a government of law in Louisiana with a man at the head of it who is determined to enforce the law and who is afraid of neither the moral nor physical responsibility necessary to be incurred in doing so. Let them bear in mind, too, that Packard has transformed himself into a second-class exhibition and is playing martyr to very thin and undemonstrative bloody-shirt conventions in the North; that Pitkin is barking unnoticed, like an angry poodle, at the heels of the Administration; that the members of the Returning Board stand indicted for forgery, and Johnson for embezzlement, while Kellogg is an exile and a political mendicant. Indeed, the times are not propitious for such a war as Messrs. Delahoussaye, Veazey and Bassett appear to be courting.

GEN. GRANT ON DINNERS.

Some inquisitive Englishman congratulated Gen. Grant recently in London on the great number of heavy dinners he had been favored with, and asked if they were not the best dinners he had ever partaken of. The General was prompt, frank, and at the same time patriotic in his response. It was true he had been dined very violently, but all of his one hundred and one dinners amounted to but one dinner, as they were invariably repetitions of the first he had been invited to, and, as to their quality, they could not compare with the dinners served up in his own country. There was a tiresome sameness in all the English dinners. Their bills of fare were stereotyped. There was a painful lack of variety in their menus. In fine, John Bull had a great deal to learn on a subject which he imagined he had mastered above all other people in the Christian world.

Now this utterance of Gen. Grant impresses us with a better opinion of his good sense and taste than any other which has been reported as falling from him during his lionizing in England. We hope that our anglo-maniacal Minister will not regard it as a duty of his position to address a diplomatic note in explanation of the General's perhaps too unguarded frankness and ingenuous patriotism.

Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, who is not invariably wise in his utterances or in his political acts and ideas, has made one apt and just suggestion. It is that the President's course in reference to Louisiana and South Carolina ought not to be described and regarded as his "Southern policy," or treated as the application of any new ideas of constitu-

tional right and power by way of concession to a sectional demand or a compromise of a controversy wherein the South occupied the position of a supplicant for favor or indulgence.

The President's course in reference to the solution of our case was a simple and honest discharge of a plain constitutional duty, in the performance of which the whole Union was interested as well as the South. He announced and applied a fundamental principle of our government and constitution, a cardinal idea of all republicanism and free government, to wit: the subordination of military to civil power and the right of the people to constitute and maintain their own local government and to resist and suppress all invaders and assailants of that right. This is not Southern policy or principle. It is national, and as dear and essential to each and every section, and to every State and every citizen of our confederacy, as to the States and people of Louisiana and South Carolina. It was for this right that our fathers fought the revolution of 1776, and the people of Louisiana in 1877 would willingly have followed their example. But they were saved from that extreme resort by the wise and just action of the President in renouncing and repudiating the treasonable and unconstitutional policy which such malignants as Morton, Blaine and Packard demanded of him, and now revile and denounce him for not adopting.

Touching the only point of interest in the correspondence between Derby and Gortschakoff relative to the Russian design on Constantinople, the wily old Russ thus lucidly explains his Imperial master's views as regards Constantinople:

Without being able to prejudice the course or issue of the war, the Imperial Cabinet reports that the acquisition of the capital is excluded from the views of his Majesty the Emperor. They recognize that in any case the future of Constantinople is a question of common interest, which cannot be settled otherwise than by a general understanding, and that if the possession of that city were to be put in question it could not be allowed to belong to any of the European powers.

If any one imagines that these involved and ambiguous words and sentences will impose any pledge or restraint upon Russia not to occupy and hold Constantinople, he must have little familiarity with Russian diplomacy and Tartar unscrupulousness. If Russia obtains complete possession of Constantinople she will hold it for ages, and the other powers will be easily reconciled to her possession by the sugar plums which will be thrown to each and all of them.

The Canal Street, City Park and Lake Railroad, with its valuable properties and franchises, will be sold at public outcry to-day, at 12 o'clock m., at the Custom-House. This is the most valuable property that has been offered for sale in New Orleans for a very long time, and it offers one of the best opportunities in the South for a profitable investment. The road is completed from Canal street, at its intersection with Basin, to the Lake, at the old Spanish Fort, the most picturesque and delightful point on Lake Pontchartrain, while the road is the smoothest and best built of our lake lines, fully equipped with dummies and cars ready for a large passenger travel. As the road now stands, with proper management it could be run at a large profit, there being a great and pressing need of this opening to the lake. Its franchises render it still more valuable. The purchasers will have the right of way for a continuance of the road along the whole lakeshore, and should they thus extend it, it would combine all the advantages of the three roads.

TO THE SUMMER TOURIST.

Those of our citizens who are fortunate enough to be able to seek respite from the labors of the business season just closed, and to recuperate their energies at some of the many delightful summer resorts to be found in the Northern States and Canada, will be glad to learn that the old favorite Jackson route, under a vigorous and efficient management, has become one of the very best traveling thoroughfares in the country. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended, as we are credibly informed, during the past twelve months for new iron and steel rails, new cross-ties and new bridges, and to-day it may be safely said that no road south of the Ohio river surpasses the great Jackson route in smoothness and perfect safety. We have had occasion, during the past few weeks, to travel quite extensively over that road, and we can thus, from actual experience, bear witness to its excellence in every particular which goes to constitute a good road.

DIED.

SNYDER—On Tuesday, July 10, 1877, at 8 o'clock a. m., Robertson Torian Snyder, aged 19 days, infant son of Chas. A. and Nannie Torian Snyder.

Memphis, Philadelphia Times and Richmond papers please copy.

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN

AND—THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

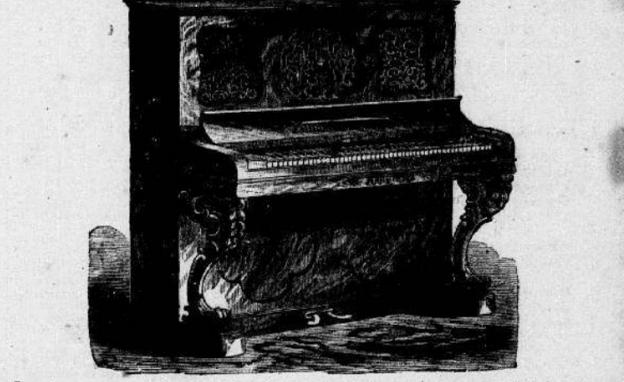
Notice is hereby given to sportsmen and the public in general that the Shellroad along the Bayou St. John to the Lake is in perfect order and condition, as well as the road along the Lake Pontchartrain to the Railroad Depot at Milneburg. Bath-houses have been erected at the Lake End of the Bayou St. John for the use of families.

JEWELRY AT AUCTION! EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. I. C. LEVI, Auctioneer, 108 Canal Street. WILL OFFER TWICE A WEEK, HIS LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF JEWELRY AT AUCTION, And remainder of days will sell at Private Sale, as usual, from FIVE to TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT LESS than any other establishment which advertises daily. Watches Repaired and Diamonds Reset Only by skillful workmen, at the lowest rates. I. C. LEVI, 108 Canal Street.

JULES MUMM & CO., CHAMPAGNES. The Best Wines Now Before the Public. ZUBERBIER & BEHAN, Agents, Corner Tchoupitoulas and Common streets.

GO TO GRUNEWALD HALL, FOR—THE BEST PIANOS, Such as the world-renowned pianos of STEINWAY & SONS, W. KNABE & CO., PLEYEL, WOLFF & CO., THE LEADING PIANOS IN THE WORLD, and unsurpassed in this climate for DURABILITY. Sold on EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS, at LOWER PRICES than asked elsewhere for an inferior Piano. Parties anxious to secure a reliable, sweet-toned, durable piano, AT A MODERATE PRICE should buy no other but one of the Newly Improved Upright FISCHER PIANOS, or one of the Very Popular SQUARE HAINES PIANOS. Recommended and warranted in every respect, THEY ARE PERFECT GEMS. Go by all means to GRUNEWALD'S OLD RELIABLE HOUSE, known all over the country for fair dealing and liberality; and at the HEAD OF THE MUSICAL BUSINESS, DIRECT IMPORTED MUSICAL MERCHANDISE, of all descriptions, received by almost every European vessel, and sold, at retail and wholesale, at THE CLOSEST FIGURES. Send for catalogues to LOUIS GRUNEWALD, Grunewald Hall, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 Baronne street, New Orleans.

UPRIGHT PIANOS, CHICKERING'S, HARDMAN'S, HALE'S, THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.



I want no person to trade with me but who feels that he is getting a bargain. If I do not convince you of this I prefer you would not trade with me. Prices have come down. Machines one-half, stoves one-half, furniture one-half, and last but not least PIANOS one-half. I LEAD THE PIANO TRADE IN THIS CITY, Will continue to Deal in the Future as in the Past, to Give the Best Bargains and Most Accommodating Terms in the City. I mean what I say, and am prepared to supply PIANOS to all persons who will favor me with a visit, or will address me by letter.

PHILIP WERLEIN, The Reliable and Cheap-Priced Piano Dealer, Nos. 78 and 90 BARONNE STREET. SOLE AGENT FOR CHICKERING'S, HARDMAN'S AND HALE'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. DR. C. BEARD, Oculist and Aurist, 142 CANAL STREET, Lock Box 1817. TO STEAMBOATMEN. THE UNITED OIL MILLS OF NEW ORLEANS—known as the—COTTON SEED ASSOCIATION call for bids to convey from 80,000 to 100,000 TONS of Cotton Seed, by contract, from Memphis and all points below, and from the tributaries to New Orleans. Address B. ANDREWS, President, No. 16 Union street, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Courier-Journal and St. Louis Republican will copy for one month and send bills to the Association. 307 1/2 m.

NOTICE. CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS AND HARDWARE, AT NET COST PRICES. On account of liquidation, the entire stock in trade of the late firm of GAINES & BELF is offered for sale at net cost prices, for cash. Purchasers are requested to call before purchasing, and may rely on finding extraordinary good bargains, and at prices lower than can be found elsewhere. J. G. GAINES, Sole Liquidator, 109 Canal Street, New Orleans, July 1, 1877. NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS. I have the various SCRIP and WARRANTS suitable for payment of City Taxes 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and years previous, State taxes 1873, 1874, and 1875 and the current year, which I sell in sums to suit at the lowest market rates. I also settle these taxes and make large savings to the taxpayer. W. H. BARNETT, Broker, 28 St. Charles st., opposite St. Charles Hotel, 308 1/2 m.

W. W. WASHBURN, ARTIST PHOTOGRAPHER, 113 Canal street. Opposite Clay Statue, New Orleans. Mr. WASHBURN is himself an artist of twenty-five years experience, and is supported in each department by a corps of assistants who have no superiors in this or the Old World. He is the master of his business, besides employing the best artists he uses the best materials, and makes the best work on the Continent. "BLOWING HIS OWN HORN" but for proof he refers you to his thirty thousand patrons, and to his work, which may be inspected at his Art Gallery, 108 Canal St.

Equal to the Best. Marais Street Steam Brewery, 86 Marais Street, New Orleans. H. F. STURCKEN, Proprietor, NEW ORLEANS. 3710 6m