

DAILY DEMOCRAT.

Official Journal of the State of Louisiana.

Office, 109 Gravier Street.

GEORGE W. DUPRE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

GEORGE W. DUPRE, JOHN AUGUSTIN, H. J. HEARSEY, ALBERT G. JANIN.

H. J. HEARSEY, EDITOR.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 17, 1877.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Daily Democrat.

One Year, \$10 00

Six Months, 5 00

Three Months, 2 50

One Month, 1 00

Payable in Advance.

The Weekly Democrat.

The Weekly Democrat, a large eight-page paper, will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

One Year, \$3 00

Six Months, 1 50

Three Months, 1 00

Payable in Advance.

NOTICE—Wants, For Rent and For Sale advertisements inserted in the Democrat at Fifty (50) Cents per Square, each insertion.

The Only Authorized Selling Agents of the Democrat for the City are Messrs H. H. BAKER and P. O. BRVZKIN.

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

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.

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 heretofore publish such "Wanted" notices free of charge, when they do not exceed in length three lines.

This will include advertisements of those desiring the services of servants or of any class of employees, and will also include advertisements of houses to rent, where 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.

Several of the defendants in the Gaines suit have notified the plaintiff, and the United States Marshal, that they have filed motion for an appeal and an application to Judge Billings to fix the bonds therefor, and they want the said notified parties to abstain from all attempts to execute any writs against their property.

A dispatch received in this city yesterday announced a second triumph for Miss Kate Thayer, the accomplished daughter of Mr. F. N. Thayer, our fellow-townsmen, on the occasion of her appearance in a concert at Gilmore's Garden in New York.

It will be remembered that Miss Thayer attained a most enviable success in her debut at Baltimore some time since. It is an unusual gratification to record these repeated triumphs, for Miss Thayer is a lady of whom New Orleans should be proud indeed.

Besides being a most scientific musician she is a young lady of high literary accomplishments for one so young. Her letters to the *Picayune* under the name de plume of "Vagabond" have attracted great and deserved admiration for their excellence as art criticisms, as well as for their general literary merit. We extend to the lady our congratulations and wishes for her continued success.

Austria indignantly denies that she has any intention of intervening between the Russians and Turkes, and old Bismarck from Kissengen, where he is repairing his constitution, gives out that there is no occasion for any interference by the other powers.

Montaigne Great Britain is petitioning for leave to send her fleet through the Dardanelles, but with what object she does not say. If it is as a threat against Russian occupation of Constantinople, then the Russophiles suggest the great utility and effectiveness of torpedoes against the largest ships and squadrons in the world.

Altogether it looks as if poor old Turkey were left alone, a crippled and wounded prey to the Russian bear who may rend and tear her to pieces without the interference of any of the lookers on. It is evident, however, that she will die game, and not dishonor her brilliant record of military service and long career of triumph over the Christian races.

There is a current rumor that Gen. Howard has been superseded in the command of the United States troops operating against the hostile Indians by Gen. Crook, a real Indian fighter. Howard is the same man who rendered himself so odious and officious after the war by the transactions of the Freedman's Bureau, of which he was the head. He was the founder and for some time the administrator of that enormous swindle, the Freedman's Bank at Washington.

Through this bank the colored people of the South were robbed of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Howard was the opprobrium of the regular army by his interference in politics and his hypocritical pretenses of superior piety and philanthropy. Expelled from the sphere into which he had intruded himself, he was sent to perform some military service in our remote Territory of Idaho. The first occasion which occurs to him to test the sincerity of his devotion to humanity and civilization by a vigorous defense of the settlers on our borders, he proves inadequate to the task and allows our troops to be beaten and outmaneuvered, and is now to be recalled that he may renew his prayer meetings and lectures on the superiority of the colored over the white race. His recent experience will certainly qualify him to bear testimony in favor of the superior qualities of

THE LEEVE BOND.

The following dispatch was received here yesterday:

MONROE, La., July 16, 1877.

O. J. Forstall, Esq.:

As instructed by Mr. Flanagan, I send copy of decree. It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment of the lower court is affirmed, which refuses to make the mandamus obtained by relator peremptory because of the decree of this court rendered in suit No. 556; and it is further decreed that the bonds set forth in the relator's petition are now declared to be legal and valid obligations of the State of Louisiana, and they were issued in strict conformity to law, and not in violation of the Constitution of the United States or of this State, and for a valid consideration; it is further ordered that the relator pay costs of both courts. Judgment in Mathers' case same in effect.

TALBOT STILLMAN, Clerk Supreme Court.

The decisions referred to in the foregoing dispatch relate to the convertibility of the levee bonds issued under acts No. 35 of 1865, No. 115 of 1867, and No. 32 of 1870. These issues are decreed to be valid obligations of the State and consequently entitled to be funded. We may sincerely congratulate upon the result of the litigation thus brought to a close, not only the parties directly interested and their persevering and energetic attorney, but also the Board of Liquidation and the State itself. Our new Funding Board, which is composed of gentlemen who have the interests of the State as much at heart as any other patriotic citizens, very reluctantly refused to fund the outstanding bonds of the above mentioned issues, because their oath of office required of them to obey the strict letter of the law applicable to the case. They never for a moment denied the right of the holders of these bonds to have them funded. They simply required that these holders should obtain and present to them a decision of the Supreme Court affirming the validity of their bonds. That decision has now been obtained, and it cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to all parties concerned.

But the board and the holders of the bonds are not the only persons interested in this matter. The decision rendered yesterday at Monroe will produce a more beneficial effect upon the credit of Louisiana in foreign markets than perhaps any act of our State government could have done. European holders of our bonds will feel that we intend to act towards them in the utmost good faith by honoring all of the obligations of the State for which they have paid and we received a valid consideration, and we are fully persuaded that before long the credit of Louisiana will stand as high in New York, London, Paris and Amsterdam as that of any State of this Union. The seven per cent. bonds of Georgia now rule at about 109; the six per cents of Missouri at about 106, and it will be the aim of our present government of reform to so manage the fiscal affairs of this State that the seven per cent. bonds of Louisiana will soon command an equally high price—the more so that their probable total amount (less than \$12,000,000 after the funding of all convertible bonds) will be a mere bagatelle for a State so rich in resources as ours.

A SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN LAWYER.

[London Letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

At the present time the bar of England has a practitioner well known in America, and highly esteemed for his quiet and effective abilities and social bearing. I allude to Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, late man of affairs to Mr. Davis during the trying days of the Confederacy. Mr. Benjamin was born in San Domingo some sixty-five years ago; studied at Yale, New Haven, but did not graduate; went to New Orleans and became prominent at the local bar and in politics. In the one calling he made the largest fee on record. It was in the defense of the New Almaden mine of quicksilver in Mexico. A counter claim to the owners, Messrs. Rothschilds, was set up, and Mr. Benjamin's services were sought at an expense that involved, by way of a retainer and contingent fee, \$500,000. Mr. Benjamin is now making over \$125,000 per annum at his profession as a Queen's counselor.

There are several grave errors in the foregoing. Mr. Benjamin was not born in St. Domingo, but in one of the British West Indies, a fact which gave him the position that enabled him to obtain admission to the bar of England. He was an infant when his parents emigrated to Charleston, South Carolina, and his name appears in the naturalization papers of his father. It is true in general that Mr. Benjamin's income from his professional labors was large, but not larger than his eminent talents, wonderful industry, power of work, and versatility and solidity of talents merited. But it is not true that in the Almaden quicksilver mine his fees amounted to the sum indicated, \$500,000. On the contrary, we believe that Mr. Benjamin's share of the compensation allowed with several distinguished attorneys in that case, was smaller than that of several others, and did not exceed \$20,000. The largest fee derived from the case was by the late Robert J. Walker, which amounted to \$240,000. The late Louis Janin, also of our bar, received some \$38,000 in the same case. Large fees were also paid to the late Ed. Stanton, we think; also to Jeremiah Black and Edmund Randolph, formerly of our bar.

The case was one of immense importance and involved many millions of value, and the services of these eminent jurists were not overpaid. It is an interesting and sorrowful fact that the late Robert J. Walker, with all his great ability as a jurist and financier, lost every dollar of this large fee by investing the whole amount in Sir Morton Peto's grand railroad swindle, and left his family in poverty. Mr. Benjamin was alike unfortunate or improvident in his investments of his large professional revenues. Sugar planting swept off about \$200,000; Tehuantepec a large amount, and a guano speculation in South America the remainder of his hard earnings. Finally, the downfall of the Confederacy drove him a fugitive from our country. In an open boat, rowed by a negro, he passed from Florida to Nassau, where he landed with a single dollar in his pocket. The war had destroyed every vestige of his property. We remember the exultation of Ben Butler when, through a seizure of the iron safe of a private banking house in this city, he obtained possession of the bank box of Judah P. Benjamin. This exultation was converted into violent rage and disgust when, on opening the box, it was found to contain only Tehuantepec bonds, which had become valueless by the failure of that great enterprise, and a few notes and bills of private individuals for professional services. The victim of these misfortunes and persecutions is now the foremost barrister in England, with a princely income derived from labor at his profession, of which he is the pride and ornament in this country and in the British Empire.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.—We acknowledge the receipt of the following books from Eyriob's, 130 Canal street:

THE SACRIFICE. A Story of English Life. By J. H. ...

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THE WELLS LETTER.

Reply of the District Attorney and the True Statement.

The following open letter was telegraphed to the New York Herald last night:

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 15, 1877.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

Sir—I beg leave to ask space in your paper to insert the following, in reply to a letter which appears in the New Orleans Democrat of this date, signed by J. Madison Wells, and addressed to you, in regard to the prosecution recently instituted against the members of the late Board of Returning Officers of this State. Notwithstanding the many, and I am forced to say, silly reports which have been circulated throughout the country as to the motive which actuates this prosecution, I made up my mind neither to deny nor approve any of them.

I do not think it well, however, to allow this communication to pass unnoticed.

It is true that Mr. Wells and his colleagues of the Returning Board, are not being prosecuted for perjury and forgery, but for "inserting and publishing as true a certain altered, false, forged and counterfeited public record," this public record being the original returns of the election held on the 7th of November, 1877, in the parish of Verdon, an entirely distinct offense, but which is punishable in the same way and to the same extent.

It is equally true that Mr. Wells and his fellows are not prosecuted upon the basis of an affidavit or true bill found by the Grand Jury of this parish, but upon an information filed by me as District Attorney, upon the following recommendation, viz:

"GRAND JURY ROOM, New Orleans, June 27, 1877."

"The Grand Jury respectfully recommends that the honorable court will instruct the District Attorney to file the proper information against J. Madison Wells, Thomas C. Anderson, G. Casanave and Louis M. Kenner, members of the late Returning Board, for perjury, forgery and altering the returns of the parish of Verdon and other parishes of the State."

"Foreman of Grand Jury."

This was handed to me on the date of its writing, and as soon as possible thereafter, I prepared, and on the fifth of July following I filed the information upon which J. Madison Wells and his colleagues must appear before the Superior Criminal Court for the parish of Orleans, for trial.

As to the delay in filing this information, Wells and his associates are more to blame than any body else; they and their creatures refused to recognize the court, its officers and the Grand Inquest of this parish, when the investigation was first begun, and it is but now, when the authority of the State officials is no longer denied or disputed, that Mr. Wells and his accusers, brothers, so far submit, well knowing, perhaps, the futility of resistance, as to recognize a capias placed in the hands of our Criminal Sheriff for execution.

Under the late Returning Board, of which J. Mad. Wells was the presiding officer, the Superior Criminal Court for the parish of Orleans keeps no "secret files," and as the late president of the defunct Returning Board well knows, his counsel and his colleagues must appear before the Superior Criminal Court for the parish of Orleans, for trial, which causes so much trouble was to be filed, and it may be that Mr. Wells did not take advantage of this opportunity.

I may take this opportunity to say that, as far as I am concerned, I have no interest in the late contesting political parties in this State, and will be the least concerned or influenced in the procuring of this prosecution.

My "method and design" in this is simply to bring guilty men to the bar of justice, if I can do, and none shall escape punishment, if I can prevent it, and particularly for the perpetration of such high crimes as J. Mad. Wells and his accusers are charged with.

Very respectfully,

JOHN J. FINNEY, District Attorney of First Judicial District of Louisiana.

A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Editor Democrat.—As the sun of reform seems to have shed his rays of light upon the soil of Louisiana, and the Poll tax is prepared to sustain herself against the cunning odds of hunger and maternal care, would it not be in order to follow the course of Georgia and reform our constitution. The article in today's Democrat in our paper should not be lost sight of, and the several able articles that have appeared in your paper on the question of "Reform in the Judiciary" deserves the attention of every citizen and especially the members of our General Assembly. A radical change in our judicial system is necessary. A more efficient and less expensive one can be organized.

The obsolete or inoperative parts of the fundamental law should be amended or stricken off. The powers of parish governments should be more fully and substantially defined. Our school laws should be more simple and comprehensive, and the present cumbersome and expensive machinery sent to the junk shop.

A tax receipt instead of a registration certificate should be made the basis of the right to vote.

At all events our State or our institutions can't suffer from the doing of a constitutional convention.

P. P. CARROLL, New Orleans, July 15, 1877.

DIED.

FATIO—On Monday, July 16, at half-past 12 o'clock p. m., Mary Amelia, daughter of Domingo and Susan Fatio, aged 6 years and 11 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from her father's residence, No. 29 Espanola street, on Tuesday Morning, July 17, 1877, at 9 o'clock.

RILEY—On Monday, July 16, 1877, at 5:15 p. m., Mary Merriam, aged 26 years, wife of the late John Riley, a native of Corbally, parish of Collinstown, county Westmeath, Ireland, and a resident of New Orleans for the last 29 years.

The friends of the family and those of her son, Terrins Riley, and her son-in-law, Bartholomew Collins, and her brother-in-law, Mr. Sheridan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place from her late residence, No. 15 Priour street, on Tuesday Afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

COUNTERFEIT NATIONAL BANK NOTES

With full instructions how to detect them. Revised and corrected to date. Also how to detect spurious coin, etc.

Free on application in person or by mail to the

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK, (A bank for small savings.)

1714 1/2 St. No. 22 Baronne st., New Orleans

IT NEVER FAILS!

MANY USE IT!! MORE WANT IT!!!

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER in the land should use

KITCHEN CRYSTAL SOAP

For all household purposes, for scouring and polishing TIN, BRASS, COPPER, ZINC, STEEL and all other metallic ware. It will SCOUR KNIVES and FORKS, WASH DISHES, CLEAN PAINTS, POLISH WINDOWS, SCRUB FLOORS, and a good deal more than all other soaps combined will not do. It removes every kind and every particle of dirt, grease or stains from whatever it is applied to without injury to the ware. The best thing in the world for the hands. Let every man rejoice, that whatever dirty work he may be engaged in, with

KITCHEN CRYSTAL SOAP

he may wash his hands clean of it. It costs but the moderate price of an ordinary laundry soap. Can be used in hard or soft water. They who try it once will always use it.

Prepared by

L. L. LYONS, Agent.

1714 1/2 St. No. 22 Baronne st., New Orleans.

VINCONTAGION.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST DISINFECTANT IN THE WORLD.

It will positively remove unpleasant odors from Sewers, Water Closets, etc. in ten minutes. No trouble. No preparation. Always ready for use.

You have only to scatter a few handfuls in and around the places where the bad odors arise, and in a few minutes the odors disappear.

It is packed in buckets, twelve pounds each. Price 25 cents per bucket.

Prepared by

L. L. LYONS, Agent.

1714 1/2 St. No. 22 Baronne st., New Orleans.

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IRON COTTON TIE

IMPORTANT SPECIAL NOTICE.

In view of the constantly increasing popularity and demand for the

CELEBRATED ARROW TIE,

The universally recognized and favored Tie of Planters, Cotton Pressmen and Shippers of Cotton generally; the American Cotton Tie is commonly known as the Limited Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of said Tie, commanding unexcelled facilities, have, in addition to their large stock now on hand, contracted for increased quantities, sufficient to meet the largest demand for Cotton Ties, to cover the entire crop of the coming season, and their agents generally, offer the

POPULAR and IRREPRESSIBLE

ARROW TIE

At \$2 50 Per Bundle

Less 2 1/2 per cent discount for cash, in bundles complete, LESS THAN THE MARKET VALUE OF PLAIN HOOP IRON, and it being the purpose of the Company to merit the continued patronage of the Planting community and to supply all competitors, their Agents are instructed to contract with Dealers, Factors and Country Merchants at the above named price and terms for future delivery, up to the first of August in quantities as may be required from time to time, settlements being made on delivery.

No competition arrests the Progress of the ARROW TIE. It is ever onward in its course as streams flow to the Ocean.

SEE THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES ADDRESSED TO COMPANY'S AGENTS:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to present you with this statement, as evidence of our high appreciation of the value of the ARROW TIE, as a fastener for Cotton Bales.

We have used it constantly in our Presses since its introduction, having found no other Tie that can compare with it in utility, durability and strength, and from our own experience we can safely recommend it to planters as the BEST TIE we have seen.

Pressing from five to seven hundred bales per day, when running full times, find it to our interest to purchase the ARROW BUCKLE from you for the purpose of replacing any other buckle that may be on the buckles in our possession, and throwing them in the scrap pile to be sold as old iron.