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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1877.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

CREEDMOOR.

Fourth Day's Practice—Dakin, of the American Team, Leads Selph Five Points.

[Special to the Democrat.]
CREEDMOOR, L. I., Aug. 29.—The Crescent City Team went into practice again to-day and made good scores as usual. Selph made 210 without difficulty; Major Wm. Arms, 205; John K. Renaud, 200; Col. John Glynn, 191; R. G. Eylich, 181; and E. T. Manning, 178. The highest scores made by the American Team were, Dakin 215 and Jewell 204.

After the practice yesterday Selph surprised all of the riflemen on the ground by loading a shell with ninety-five grains of powder and a ball, and with the remark that "this is the way we do it at home," he stepped to the score, and firing off-hand at the thousand yards target, made not only a bulls-eye but a centre shot, which won for him considerable applause. He was then gently lifted up by the American Team and carried off the range to the club-house by the riflemen.

POINT CLEAR YACHTING.

The Maggie Again the Victor.

[Special to the Democrat.]
MOBILE, Aug. 29.—At the regatta at Point Clear to-day the Maggie won the first prize, and the Olivia, of Ocean Springs, the second prize.

The prizes were delivered in the pavilion of the Grand Hotel this evening by Major Austin of your city amid great rejoicing. New Orleans has fairly carried off everything, but notwithstanding the defeat of the others the best feeling prevails.

The New Orleans yachts sailed this evening, covered with flags, amid the booming of cannon and strains of music, hundreds of ladies on the grand wharf waving them adieu.

A BROKEN BANK.

The Chicago State Bank Fails—Liabilities Over Three Millions.

[Special to the Democrat.]
CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The July report of the State Bank, which has closed, showed total resources \$4,415,327, total liabilities \$4,415,320. A comparison with the present condition of the bank shows that the liabilities are reduced \$1,427,000, and the resources \$1,690,000. To-day there has been no demonstration on any banks beyond a somewhat larger proportion of depositors than usual drawing out their accounts from the savings institutions.

The more sanguine claim that at least eighty per cent of the deposits in the State Bank will, in time, be repaid.

Interviews with leading banking men indicate that they fear more for the effect outside of the city, where the failure was not anticipated, than here, where it has long been looked for.

THE CHICAGO BANKS.

The State Savings Bank Breaks Badly—A General Run on the Other Banks.

[Special to the Democrat.]
CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The assignment and consequent suspension of the State Savings Bank in this city yesterday was undoubtedly hastened by the failure of the St. Louis banks about forty days ago. At that time large sums were demanded by and paid out to the depositors. The time rule was, nevertheless, enforced, and in order to meet the demands of creditors at the expiration of the first thirty days, the bank was compelled to realize upon its assets.

The statement which the assignee made this morning shows that all the good assets, United States, park and county bonds, cash and real estate, have been disposed of, and that nothing but mortgages, collateralized and a little real estate have been retained. The collateralized, amongst other papers, include over six hundred thousand dollars in canal bonds, which are worthless. The assignee began an investigation of the books this morning, and the statement which is made from their face is not accepted as at all authentic. Col. Taylor expressing grave doubts whether many of the items displayed will be found in the vaults when they are opened to-morrow.

The number of depositors is supposed to be about fifteen thousand, and the average amount of deposits is two hundred dollars each. Irish citizens are more largely interested than any others, and after them come the Americans, Swedes and Germans. The scene about the bank this morning was one of intense excitement, although no threats of resort to violent measures were heard. As usual in such cases the most bitter invectives were showered upon the head of Spencer, who had so successfully managed the concern into irretrievable disaster.

Quite a force of police was necessary to keep the crowd away from the doors. There appears to be but one conclusion drawn from the situation of affairs, and that is that the failure was caused by a most reckless if not dishonest management. Spencer had been speculating in suburban real estate since 1873. W. J. funds drawn from the deposits of the bank, and was doing this on his private account.

It is also alleged that when Spencer bought up the controlling interest in stock of the State Savings Bank, and it was done with money of the bank. This being a favorite lodge of his when identified with the Cook County Bank, which went under with disastrous results four years ago.

One of the former stockholders of the bank states when Spencer got control of the institution, by paying an advance of 200 per cent on the stock, the stockholders who sold to him new very well that they were selling to a conundrum and violating their trust.

The other savings banks experienced somewhat a run to-day, the most closely besieged being the Fidelity bank, however, met demands to a certain extent, paying small amounts and taking advantage of the time of thirty and sixty days for the balance. Mr. Myers, president of the Merchants, Farmers and Mechanics, has given orders that no money be paid out of that institution less it be needed for immediate use. The Union Trust and Savings and the Union Trust and Savings are paying all demands. The leading bankers have taken a hopeful

view of the situation, and say that they do not apprehend that the effect on banking interests will be serious here; they are of opinion that the effect will be more marked abroad. There is an impression here that Spencer, the president of the bank, has fled to unknown parts, as he left for the East on Monday under the pretense of going to New York to raise funds. Since that time no trace as to his whereabouts has been discovered. Spencer has been identified with several banking institutions of the West, every one of which has sooner or later collapsed. He was at one time cashier of the Elkhorn, Wisconsin, bank, which failed in 1855, and he was indicted for embezzlement of its funds.

C. E. H.

A TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Sixteen Persons Killed and a Number Wounded.

[Special to the Democrat.]
DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 29.—Details of the railroad accident of the C. R. E. and P. R. R. at the east branch of the four mile creek, seven miles from this city, are beginning to arrive. All the train but the sleeping car went down into the stream. Barnum's show car went down among the rest, and it is said all of eleven occupants but one were killed.

A special to the *State Register*, from the scene of the disaster, says there are sixteen killed so far as known. Twelve bodies are out on the banks, as follows: Billy Rankstran, engineer; J. K. Bolt and daughter, Boone, Iowa; Wm. Cummings, newsboy; Mrs. Emma Babcock, Rock Island, Ill.; seven of Barnum's men, as follows: F. B. Baker, J. H. Breeze, A. Mack, G. Rockwell, C. Thompson, J. Purcell. Four dead bodies can be seen in the wreck but cannot be got out at present. Mrs. J. K. Bolt, whose husband and daughter are among the killed, is badly injured.

THE INDIANS COMING IN.

The Members of Lame Deer's Village Surrendering.

[Special to the Democrat.]
OMAHA, Aug. 29.—The following dispatch was received at the department headquarters yesterday evening from Gen. Bradley, at Camp Robinson:

"I send one company from Laramie and one from here to the Black Hills to-morrow, with thirty days' supplies.

"Fourteen men, five women and three children, from Lame Deer's band, came into Spotted Tail Agency yesterday.

"Lame Deer's village of fifty lodges is at the mouth of Little Powder. I shall send out another party to try and get them in. This is the same party of hostiles that was struck by Gen. Miles last spring, in which engagement Lame Deer and several other Indians were killed. The band is a remnant of Sitting Bull's village not yet driven in by the troops in the Department of Dakota, and their coming in and disarmament will render the Hills country safe, even at the northern extremity, which has been beyond the reach of the troops."

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

[Special to the Democrat.]
LONG BRANCH, Aug. 29.—At the Monmouth Park races to-day, the first race, for all ages, one mile and one-eighth, was won by Crill in 1:57.

SUICIDE.

[Special to the Democrat.]
NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Mr. Washburn, the prompter of Almee's troupe, jumped overboard on the way here and was drowned.

THE IOWA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

[Special to the Democrat.]
MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Aug. 29.—The Democratic State Convention met this morning. J. C. Cook, temporary chairman, declared in the course of his speech that Samuel J. Tilden must be vindicated by a renomination in 1880. (Great cheering.)

GEN. FORREST III.

[Special to the Democrat.]
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—Private advices from Bailey Springs, Ala., report Gen. N. B. Forrest dangerously ill. His friends think he cannot possibly recover.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

[Special to the Democrat.]
NASHVILLE, Aug. 29.—The session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was opened this morning. The Mayor, in behalf of the city, welcomed the Association to Nashville, and an address of welcome on behalf of the local committee was delivered by the Hon. John M. Lea, and responded to by John Newcomb. The attendance is large, there being large accessions to the membership list from the South.

BRIGHAM YOUNG DYING.

[Special to the Democrat.]
SALT LAKE, Aug. 29.—Those who should be best informed do not think Brigham Young will live twenty-four hours.

BANKRUPTCY.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—John King, extensive land and oil dealer, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy.

CONKING AND HAYES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—A Utah correspondent's letter, narrating private conversations of Senator Conkling with his friends, is captioned by the *New York Sun*: "Mr. Conkling on politics; he believes that Tilden was really elected, but that Hayes' title is tolerably good." The letter concludes: "Mr. Conkling's echoing friends do not hesitate to denounce Hayes' policy with unmeasured severity, and I am assured that their words reflect his opinions."

A KENTUCKY BROIL.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 29.—A special from Danville says: Walters Sanders, late sheriff of Lincoln county, and his brother-in-law, Jack Ballard, were killed on Monday at Richmond, Madison county, by Gus Edwards, town marshal, and a party of his friends.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

[Special to the Democrat.]
NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Gold 104 1/2. U. S. 6's of 1881, 110 1/2 @ 110 1/4; do. coupons 111 1/2 @ 111 1/4; new 4's 106 1/2; coupons 107 1/2; 5-20's of 1885, new issue, 106 1/2 @ 106 1/4; do. 1888, coupons, 110 1/2; 10-40's, 108 1/2 @ 108 1/4; do. coupons, 112 1/2; currency 6's, 123 1/2 @ 124; new 5's, 108 1/2.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Consols for money 95 1/16; U. S. 5-20's of 1885 105 1/2; of 1887, 105 1/4; 10-40's, 107 1/2; new 5's, 107 1/2; Erie, 11 1/2.

WAR NOTES.

The Turks Capture Schipka Pass.
[Special to the Democrat.]
SHUMLA, Aug. 29.—After a sanguinary battle, lasting from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. yesterday, the Turks took possession of the Russian earthworks at Schipka Pass.

Another dispatch states that the Russians have abandoned their works, and that Suleiman Pasha is pursuing them.

The Turks Moving on Servia.
[Special to the Democrat.]
LONDON, Aug. 29.—It is reported that a Turkish detachment from Widlen is moving towards the Servian frontier on the Timok.

All Quiet at Schipka.
[Special to the Democrat.]
LONDON, Aug. 29.—A correspondent telegraphs that after the severe fighting of Sunday the Turks refrained from renewing the attack on the Russian position in Schipka Pass, and up to this morning only an occasional and trivial fire between the outposts occurred.

As a result of Sunday's fighting the Turkish advanced batteries somewhat menace the Russian flanks.

The Russians have been adequately reinforced, and there is nothing in the present situation to alter the impression that Gen. Radetzky will hold the position.

The Russian Losses.
[Special to the Democrat.]
LONDON, Aug. 29.—Advices from the Russian headquarters at Gorny Studen, August 28, say:

"All is quiet this morning. Our troops maintain their positions. The Turks remain under cover behind the neighboring heights out of the range of our batteries.

"The total number of wounded from August 21 to August 27 is 2480, including ninety-five officers. The number killed is unknown.

"Everything is quiet in the direction of Plovna and Lofitza."

The Schipka Victory.
[Special to the Democrat.]
LONDON, August 29.—The *Daily News* has the following special:

SHUMLA, August 29.—Yesterday Suleiman Pasha made an assault upon the Russian position in Schipka Pass at 9 o'clock in the morning. The battle, which was sanguinary, lasted until 6 o'clock in the evening. The enemy, who were assailed on both flanks, were unable to resist the attack, and the Turks gained possession of all the outworks at the opening of the defile.

A telegram from Shumla also says: Suleiman Pasha has captured nearly all the Russian positions. The Russians lost 3000 killed and wounded.

The Bosnian Insurgents Again Defeated.
LONDON, Aug. 29.—A special to the *Standard* from Pesth announces that the Bosnian insurgents were again totally defeated near Czenyopotak, and driven over the Austrian frontier.

The Turkish Minister of Justice.
[Special to the Democrat.]
LONDON, Aug. 29.—Safvet Pasha has been appointed Minister of Justice, succeeding Asseym Pasha, who is nominated President of the Senate.

The Car III.
LONDON, Aug. 29.—Special dispatches to Paris report the Car III. He has been advised to leave for a healthier locality than that of general headquarters.

Russia Anxious for Peace.
LONDON, Aug. 29.—The *Past's* Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "I have received a special telegram from the Danube announcing that the highest personages at the Russian headquarters have expressed earnest desires for peace on the condition of protection to Christianity and to the reforms promised by the Porte carried out."

The Turkish Victory Celebrated.
LONDON, Aug. 29.—The *Daily News* Vienna dispatch says: In the several churches of Hungary a Te Deum has been celebrated and prayers offered for further Turkish victories. The Vatican has instructed bishops to prevent this in the future.

The Pope Failing.
LONDON, Aug. 29.—The *Times* Rome correspondent telegraphs: "The Pope is suffering great prostration and has hardly strength to attend to any business. Intercure has commenced, which is preparatory to a crisis, and some of the cardinals are holding meetings to provide for any emergency."

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

[Special to the Democrat.]
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.—Flour unchanged. Wheat lower; No. 3 red 1 1/2 @ 21 1/2 cash; 1 1/2 @ 21 1/2 100 September; 1 1/2 @ 21 1/2 100 October. Corn lower; 38 bid cash; 38 1/2 @ 38 1/2 September; 40 1/2 @ 38 1/2 October. Oats lower; 25 1/2 @ 25 1/2 steady; 1 1/2 @ 25 1/2. Pork dull; jobbing at \$12 75. Bulk meats are held higher and nothing doing. Bacon unchanged. Lard nominal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Wheat quiet; 96 1/2 September. Corn quiet; 42 1/2 September; 42 1/2 @ 42 1/2 October. Pork steady; \$12 30 September; \$12 37 1/2 October. Lard steady; 8 25 September; 8 2 1/2 October.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; 1 1/2 @ 21 1/2. Corn dull; 16 1/2 @ 16 1/2. Oats steady; 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2. Pork dull; 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2. Bulk meats light demand; 4.90 @ 4.97. Bacon steady and unchanged.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Cotton quiet; Uplands 11; Orleans 11 1/2; sales 211 bales. Futures steady; September 10.92 @ 10.94; October 10.78; November 10.63 @ 10.65; December 10.55 @ 10.57.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat—fall, 123 @ 123. Lower. Corn dull, 1/2 @ 1/2 lower. Pork dull, 13 1/2 @ 13 1/2. Lard steady; steam 8.65. Spirits of turpentine quiet, 35 1/2. Rosin quiet, 81 1/2 @ 81 1/2 for strained. Freight firm.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 29.—Sales of American 6000 bales. Uplands, Low Middle class, August and September delivery, 5.31 @ 5.32; October and November 60; new crop shipped November and December, by sail, 6d.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following is the "temperature" at the various points named, as reported by the Signal Service telegrams furnished by Sergeant Brown, of the Signal Bureau, and indicating the state of the temperature at the points named, at 3 p. m. yesterday:

Cairo 91 degrees, Cincinnati 84, Galveston 86, Keokuk 84, LaCrosse 76, Leavenworth 92, Louisville 90, Memphis 91, Nashville 91, Omaha 81, St. Paul 78, Shreveport 91, St. Louis 91, St. Paul 78, Vicksburg 83, Yakon 82, (D. T.) 78, Augusta (Ga.) 94, Corsicana (Tex.) 91.

OUR RICE PROSPECTS.

INTERVIEWS WITH LEADING MERCHANTS, MILLERS AND BROKERS OF THE TRADE.

The Outlook for the Crop of 1877.
It is with a feeling of pleasure and of gratitude at the courtesies extended to us by the merchants, millers, and factors engaged in the rice business, that we present to the business community of New Orleans, and to all those interested in the welfare and industries of our State, the following report on the condition and general characteristics of the rice crop of 1877:

Under the guidance of energetic and enterprising merchants and planters, rice culture in Louisiana has been, year by year, brought up from a comparatively insignificant industry until within the past few years it has become one of the most important of our agricultural interests, and this State has been made the leading rice producing State of the South.

The present status of the crop and the advantages of its cultivation will be further treated upon in our edition of September 1st; but in this we will endeavor to present to the public, in a manner as condensed as possible, the views of those who are most deeply interested in the management of the milling and marketing of the product, as well as those of many who are more directly interested in the production of the field.

By liberal advances this year to small planters and farmers, they have been enabled to thoroughly cultivate their fields and carefully harvest their crops, so that this agricultural resource of our State has been comparatively well developed.

We would call attention to the fact that many merchants complain of the policy of our small planters who ship to inexperienced consignees, greatly against their interest. Why they should do this it is difficult to understand, as there are many responsible firms in this city, composed of intelligent gentlemen widely and favorably known in the commercial world, who are much more apt and more able to guard the interests of our honest farmers and laborers and to satisfactorily manage the commercial department of their business, which is of equal importance with its competent and faithful management in the agricultural department.

We would also differentially make another important suggestion in this connection. The milling of all the rice raised in Louisiana should be done in New Orleans, for obvious reasons:

1. Farmers would be saved the payment of double freight rates on rough and clean rice, by shipping the rough rice directly to this city.

2. They would have their rice on the market as soon as milled.

3. The New Orleans mills are of better construction and possess more modern improvements than the country mills, hence are enabled to put a superior polish and finish on the grain.

4. Skilled labor for the manipulation of the grain is cheaper here than in the country.

5. There is no danger of delay, and consequent loss of a good market, by break-downs in the city mills, as machine shops and foundries are here to repair them instantly.

6. The average prices of rice milled by the city mills is better than that treated by the country mills.

All these considerations we respectfully submit to the planting community.

SIEWER & THOMPSON.
This firm classes among our leading millers.

Mr. Seward, senior partner of the firm, was the gentleman we met. He estimated that last year's crop amounted to about one hundred and seventy thousand barrels of cleaned rice. This year he believed it would fall short of that by fifteen or twenty thousand barrels.

What is the cause of this falling off, we asked? The cause is plain; many who went into the rice planting business last year did not plant this season, owing to the losses which they sustained by the shrinkage in price which, Mr. Seward said, averaged about 45 cents per pound, and did not pay. One planter that he knew of had "dropped" seven thousand dollars in his enterprise, and of course he would not attempt to plant rice again under the same circumstances.

"What was the cause of the fall in the market?" we asked again. "Was the production greater than the demand?"

"No, not at all," said Mr. Seward; "the low prices were due to want of system in the business, which needs regulating. There are too many people not in business, shoemakers, tailors and others who receive rice on consignment, and who hasten to sell it at any price in order to get rid of it. The average plant of this year was necessarily smaller, and he did not think that the yield would be sufficiently better to make up for the quantity lost in the future to plant as much as last year. The stock in the market now is very low, while last year it amounted to 89,000 barrels at the same period."

A piquant anecdote will sometimes illustrate a character better than many pages of description, but his most intimate friend could scarcely furnish such of Judge Spofford. His life has been such a war—her blood and treasure poured into a gulf at the sacrifice of all her Curtin could hardly close.

After the war Judge Spofford formed a law partnership with Judge Campbell of New Orleans. Engrossed by a responsible practice, he held aloof from politics until appointed a delegate to the Democratic convention at St. Louis in the summer of '76. He then returned and supported Mr. Tilden, making powerful speeches in Tennessee and Louisiana, that proved he had mastered the science of politics.

One disgrace of the last campaign was the vituperation that all parties—Republicans, Democrats and Independents—indulged in to such an extraordinary degree that a stranger reading our journals might have supposed that we elected all our "scoundrels" to public office, as a better reformation school than the penitentiary. To this gross and intemperate policy Judge Spofford has never stooped; his satire is free from coarseness; his invectives are as polished as they are keen; and, "as the finest cimeters are said to be tempered with perfume," they perhaps cut deeper from the delicacy employed.

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JUDGE HENRY M. SPOFFORD.

Judge Henry M. Spofford, who has been recently elected to the United States Senate, is a stranger in the political arena, but he is known and honored throughout Louisiana as much for the moral force and dignity of his character as for his profound and brilliant legal ability.

The South claims Judge Spofford as entirely his son, by virtue of his long residence on her soil and the name and fame he has gained in her records; but the North may claim an equal parental right, as he was born in Massachusetts, near enough to the Hub to call himself a Bostonian, should he choose to claim that glorious privilege. It is, perhaps, his prouder boast that he is descended from the old English race of Spoffords, who had for generations back filled the places of trust and dignity in the country.

His father was a Presbyterian minister, respected and loved by all who knew him. Henry M. Spofford received a careful collegiate education, but being one of a large family, he struck out for himself, when a mere youth, rich only in his boldness and fresh enthusiasm and untried strength.

He settled at Shreveport, Louisiana, and while studying law supported himself, as one-half of the clever men of our country have done, by teaching school. He soon won a distinguished position at the bar in that town, for a mind capable of understanding the law clearly, and expounding it forcibly, was unfitted a high degree of assiduity and laboriousness, a quick and fertile fancy, with the minor but winning advantages of a harmonious voice and a graceful, courteous manner.

He was called from Shreveport while still quite a young man, and elected to serve as a Supreme Judge of the State, and in that capacity, won from all the acknowledgment that "the judicial ermine, when it fell on his shoulders, touched nothing not as spotless as itself." His judicial decisions showed that his mind had become imbued with the very quintessence of equity, and were admired everywhere for their clearness, strength and profound thought.

After retiring from the judicial bench he settled in New Orleans, where he gained a large and lucrative practice, and was welcome to the *city of New Orleans* society—the society that, under the *ancien regime* in that city, was hedged about with all the exclusiveness and fashioned with all the staidness that ever distinguished that of the Faubourg St. Germain.

In 1861 Judge Spofford married Ophelia, the daughter of Thomas K. Martin of Tennessee, a lady whose inherited charms of wealth and "blue blood" were less powerful than the beauty and wit that were hers by divine right.

Judge Spofford took no active part in the war, seeing with prophetic eye the incalculable calamities that would befall the country from an appeal to arms. The four years of the civil strife were to him gloomy and terrible years; he felt no good could come to the South from such a war—her blood and treasure poured into a gulf at the sacrifice of all her Curtin could hardly close.

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