New Orleans Daily Crescent.
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NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XVI. WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1866. NUMBER 61.

Local Intelligence.

Orange Blossoms.

We had the pleasure yesterday of witnessing the nuptial ceremony, which is supposed to mark the half way point in the journey of life, and which is so variously described by cynics and lovers as the happiest or most miserable in existence. As for ourself we were disposed to take a hopeful view of the situation (perhaps because we knew nothing about it,) and replied to an invitation, which we were happy enough to receive, by presenting ourself at an early hour at the door of the Jesuits Church. The ceremony at which we were now permitted to assist (merely as spectator) was, as to its scenic effect, a success.

The picture presented by the bride and bridegroom might be described with superlatives, if such descriptions were not common-place, and this was, by no means, the appearance of the parties. Then there was the usual number of snowy dressed attendants, (all of them pretty,) with orange blossoms; and a large and curious audience, mostly of ladies, who were either married themselves, or had no objection to being so.

The nuptial mass is now performed, and the epithalamium sung; the ring is placed upon the finger, and the benizon of the father of the church is then pronounced. With the light of the twax tapers shining down upon the contracting couple, and the divine music of the choir further etherializing the occasion, the thoughts of every one rose with the incense from the censors, and it was not easy to take any but a rose-colored view of the institution for cynic or poet.

We shall not describe the convivial assemblage that followed, and shall dismiss the new-made couple upon board of the Robert E. Lee—a boat every way fitted for a bridal tour. As illustrative of the times, it may not be *mal apropos* to state that two other couples *in esse*, and a good many more *in posse*, were already aboard. In this number of "pairs" the Robert E. Lee could perhaps "see" any boat that has for some time sailed from our midst.

There was a very large crowd upon the levee in consequence; and we presume, as the waving of handkerchiefs and hats indicated, that every one of the spectators, like ourself, wished the bridal parties not only a pleasant trip, but a successful voyage through life.

Fire on Fulton Street.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, the grocery store of Messrs. J. W. Scott & Co., Nos. 24 and 26 Fulton street, were discovered to be on fire. An alarm was quickly given by the police and the firemen appeared on the ground, with their accustomed alacrity, but, owing to a scarcity of water, in the neighborhood, the combustible nature of some of the goods in the store and a fresh wind blowing at the time, the utmost exertions of the firemen did not prevent the spread of the flames.

The establishment of Messrs. Scott & Co., and its contents were entirely destroyed, nothing being left of the building but ruined walls. They had an insurance upon their stock for $15,000, which, it is believed, covers their loss. The buildings were of brick and three-stories high.

Nos. 28 and 30, adjoining premises, and of the same height and dimensions, were also destroyed and their contents consumed. No. 28 was occupied by parties whose names we could not learn, as a produce store. In No. 30, Mr. H. Williams had a store for furnishing supplies to boats. He was insured for about $20,000, but this amount, it is reported, will not entirely cover his loss. These buildings were the property of Mr. T. Laneaux, who was insured for eight or nine thousand dollars.

No. 22, a one-story building, situated at the corner of Gravier street, was likewise burned down. In this building J. Pilgram had the "Capitol" coffeehouse, at the corner of Front Levee, and other parties had small shops for the shoe and clothing business in the house. It was the property of Mr. Rivers, who is understood to have been fully insured.

It is not unlikely that the whole square would have been devoured but for the interposition of a vacant space, caused by the burning of the store of Messrs. Bouve & Robinson, No. 32 Fulton street, a few weeks since. The Orleans Insurance Company was rebuilding the structure, and a considerable quantity of material was lost.

The foundry of Mr. James D. Edwards, on the opposite side of Fulton street, took fire, and his loss is estimated at $3000. The upper part of the building only suffered from fire, but in the confusion incident to the occasion, thieves seized the opportunity to carry off many valuable articles. Mr. Edwards's loss by the conflagration is covered by insurance.

The wind blowing from the northeast, carried the sparks in the direction of Poydras street, and the back windows of the feed store of Mr. J. T. Gibbons being open, some hay took fire, and nothing was left of the building but walls and charred timbers. Much of the contents were burned up, and the grain not consumed was damaged by water. The stock was partially insured.

The flames communicated, also, to the grocery store of Messrs. Casa & Dowling, at the corner of Poydras and Fulton streets. The building was not much injured, but the stock was greatly damaged by the flood of water poured into it. Loss covered by insurance. Mr. Spearing had a sail loft in the third story, and is a sufferer.

The store of Messrs. P. S. Du Bucket & Co., dealers in western produce, No. 33 Poydras street, and that of Mr. Charles Ledig, grocer, No. 37, were likewise deluged, to prevent the spread of the flames, and their merchandize more or less injured.

By the falling of a wall of one of the stores, on Fulton street, Corporal D. Brady and officer M. Scally, of the police, and Messrs. W. Wallace of fire company No. 13, A. Armstrong, of No. 12, and P. Pilgram, a private citizen, received injuries. The wounds of none, however, were sufficiently serious to disable, except those of officer Scally, who was so badly hurt that he is confined to his bed, and is not expected to be in a condition to leave it for several weeks. He has no bones broken, but his head and body are covered with painful bruises.

The firemen might have confined the flames to the building in which they started, but for the difficulty of procuring water. There being no hydrants on Fulton street, or the Levee, the engines had to seek suction at the distances of Canal and Tchoupitoulas streets and the river. Numbers of firemen were scorched in their heroic struggles with the conflagration, and their endurance may be imagined from the single fact that two entire lengths of hose on Fulton street, where the greatest exertions had to be made, were burned to a crisp, lying on the pavement. Among those we met with head and neck almost blistered, was the veteran fireman Captain Jack Adams, who upon this, as on all other occasions of the kind, distinguished himself by fearless devotion in endeavoring to preserve the property of his fellow-citizens.

We have no means of estimating, even approximately, the aggregate loss. It must be considerably over a hundred thousand dollars. Most of the insurances, so far as we have heard, were in Northern offices.

Accident.

A two horse buggy was yesterday broken to pieces by the running away of the horses attached, upon Carondelet street, and with almost fatal consequences to its occupant. A gentleman who had been driving to bed left the reins in the hands of a lady who was with him, and it was during his absence that the horses took fright and ran away. A ditch has been recently dug across this street, between Royal and Bourbon, and here the lady was thrown from the buggy upon the soft ground. The injury she received was slight, owing to the fact it was not upon the pavement she fell. The horses, meanwhile, continued their course until the buggy was dashed to pieces.

Suicide.

A man whose name has not yet been ascertained committed suicide yesterday by jumping off one of the ferry boats running from Algiers called the Porter. The body has not yet been recovered, and all that was further known of him was that he was dressed in black clothes.

Odd Document.

Dr. Dirmeyer, the secretary of the Board of Health, announced at the meeting of that body held last evening, that the subjoined odd document had been sent to him. It was adjudged of such a character as to admit of no formal notice by the board; but whether written in good faith, or intended as a squib, it appears quite rich enough to lay before our readers. Perhaps a yellow fever fee is the potent spell which evoked the *naïve* production:

NEW ORLEANS, October 22, 1866.

Dr. Geo. W. Dirmeyer, Secretary Board of Health:

Dear Sir—I desire to report a most remarkable case, and recovery of a young man, whose physician tells him he has had the yellow fever. After I have stated all the facts, will you be kind enough, for the satisfaction of this young man and his friends, to give me the opinion of the board?

Mr. R. is an Alabamian, a resident of this place about three months. Saturday, the 14th inst., he had a slight fever; Saturday night attended the theater. Sunday morning sent for a physician; Sunday evening (with the fever still on him) got up, dressed himself, and went from Carondelet to Dauphin street, to another house, where he could and did receive better attention. Monday morning employed a nurse, who remained three days. Tuesday had no fever. On Saturday morning, 20th, ate one chicken, three plates of soup and boiled eggs. From the time he was taken sick (until he came down stairs on Sunday, the 21st,) he drank twenty-two oranges, drank two whiskies, and smoked forty-eight cigars. On Sunday he ate as much as any two men in the house, and said he never felt stronger. I forgot also to mention that on the fourth day he changed his shirt and the bed clothes.

I only ask now for information. Can any man go through what this one has, and have the yellow fever?

By addressing a line to No. 16 Bank Place, glass box 165, you will greatly oblige an old friend.

CONFIDENTIAL.

The Distilleries.

The following is the memorial of the distillers, which has been presented to the Board of Health, as alluded to in the reports of Dr. Burns, health officer of the First District. It has been referred to the committee on health, and now awaits their action:

To the President and Members of the Board of Health:

Gentlemen—The health officer of the First District has issued a notice to the distillers of that district, to the following purport:

"You are hereby required to cease forthwith from allowing any refuse matter whatever to run from your distillery premises into the gutters, on pain of having the said premises closed."

This notice is based on the action of the Board of Health, at the meeting of the 23d inst. Your memorialists are persuaded that the action of the board is founded on an erroneous estimate of the sanitary effects of the refuse matter which the distillers are necessarily compelled to discharge into the gutters, and they believe that, before the proper legal tribunals, they could successfully contest the enforcement of an order which, if carried out to the extent, and in the manner indicated by the notice above referred to, would compel the suspension of a great and important branch of manufacturing industry. They cannot suppose that it was the intention of the law to interfere with industry, further than might be required by reasonable hygienic precautions, and they are the more confirmed in this opinion by the fact that in no other city of the civilized world have sanitary measures been pressed to so harsh an extreme.

Indeed, the principle if carried to its logical consequences would act as an obstruction to the exercise of very many industries. It would compel the closing up of refineries, breweries, sugar and molasses warehouses, groceries, produce stores, and even photographic establishments, all of which discharge refuse matter into the gutters; and much of which refuse matter is far more deleterious than anything discharged by the distilleries. The right to exercise such industries, under supervision in such cases is fully admitted; but if the authority of the board be enforced to the extent of prohibiting the discharge of any and all refuse matter whatever, the industries referred to would be entirely broken up, to the great detriment of the business of the city.

Your memorialists repeat their conviction that they could successfully contest the enforcement of the order of the health officer; but, whilst they desire, as good citizens, to do everything to aid in preserving the public health, they are equally anxious to avoid litigation, which would be embarrassing and expensive to both parties. They therefore wish to set themselves right before the board, and before the public, and to show that they are not only willing, but anxious to assist in the enforcement of any sanitary system which does not entirely ignore their rights and interests. They think that they can show that they do not and never have discharged into the gutters any refuse matter that can be shown to be sanitarily injurious.

All refuse matter is not deleterious to health. The mere existence of gutters and of sewers in cities in which such drains can be constructed, implies the anticipated discharge of refuse. It is not too much to say that without such conduits of waste matter, cities, at least civilized cities, could not exist; and the rule adopted by the board, by making them entirely useless, would lead to the same result. But your memorialists will undertake to have conveyed away, in some other manner, any refuse matter which may be decided by proper scientific authority, to be sanitarily injurious if permitted to run in the gutters. In arriving at a decision on this point, they are entirely willing to co-operate with the board; and they suggest the appointment of a joint committee, on the part the board and of the distillers; the said committee to be composed of an equal number of practical chemists and practical distillers, and these to select an additional member, the distillers paying the expenses, and the committee to examine and report on the quality and character, sanitarily considered, of the refuse matter discharged by the distilleries. Your memorialists, on their part, undertake to keep the gutters clean in front of their premises; to keep their premises well graded, and to do everything in their power to aid the health officer in carrying out the legitimate orders of the board. All that they claim is the right to use the gutters for the purposes for which gutters are constructed, and to discharge into them such refuse matter, necessarily accumulating in the prosecution of their industry, as may be pronounced to be not sanitarily injurious. They sincerely hope that your board will perceive the justice of these positions, and that the harsh measure of closing up the distilleries, and thereby suspending an important branch of manufacturing industry, will not be persisted in. They reiterate their desire to assist in preserving the public health and their anxiety to avoid litigation, and they subscribe themselves, very respectfully,

JOHN O. IRVINE.
JAMES O'DOWD.
CONRAD BRAEKER.
JOHN HANBAUT.
JOHN HENNESSEN.
P. HAYNAN.
TYLER BERT.
WM. TERRELL.
D. P. JENKINS.
CASTER LOSSE.
PERRY MITCHELL.
H. VAN TILEN.
JOHN BROOKS.

Common Council.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The board met last night in regular session. Mr. Whitney in the chair, and Messrs. Stith, McCloskey, Smith, McKnight, Clark and White present.

A resolution was made that President Bosworth be granted a leave of absence for sixty days. Granted.

The subjoined resolutions were sent up from the lower board for concurrence:

A resolution to authorize the city surveyor to have gas lamps erected on Franklin street, between Julia and Girod, in the middle of the square—provided there be main pipes located in said street at the present time. Concurred in.

A resolution granting permission to O. B. Montaut to complete his house, situated on Royal street. Referred to the streets and landings committee.

A resolution granting two weeks' leave of absence to Dr. Caire, city physician First and Fourth Districts, provided that his duties be performed by a licensed physician, without cost to the city. Concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the city surveyor to connect the upper and lower portions of the steamship wharf of the First District, with a continuous wharf in front of the present coal boat basin.

To appropriate wharf No. 21 as a coal boat landing.

A resolution to authorize the mayor to enter into a contract for purchasing a lot at the intersection of Frenchmen and Gentilly road, in the seventh ward, Third District, for the purpose of building a school house, provided that the cost does not exceed $1500. Concurred in.

Amending the ordinance defining the fire limits, as follows: By striking out from section first, "down Cascalvo (now Royal) to Enghein (now Lafayette avenue) to the river;" by amending section second so as to fix the limits in which none but buildings, the roof whereof shall be covered with slate or other non-combustible material can be erected in the Third District, between the river and Dauphin street, and between Louisa and Esplanade streets. Referred to the streets and landings committee.

A resolution to cancel certain judgments against the assistant city attorney and his wife. Concurred in.

A resolution from the Fair Grounds stockholders, praying for assistance to aid them in carrying their present enterprise successfully through.

A petition from the Morgan line of steamers, praying for wharf protection in return for the $80,000 taxes paid to the city by them. Referred to streets and landings committee.

A bill from Dr. Cowan, praying for payment for attending to the wounded on the day of the riot. Referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Stith offered a resolution giving $5000 in aid of the fair. Adopted.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Stith, requesting the streets and landings committee to effect, if possible, a compromise between the contesting parties to the Royal street railroad. He thought that the matter could be arranged by substituting Bourbon street in place of Royal.

Mr. Clark was opposed to any compromise, and believed that if the matter was ever carried to the higher courts, that Messrs. Nicholson & Co. would be thrown.

Mr. Whitney thought that the present railroad under question was one of the greatest bores in existence. The street was only eighteen feet wide in some places, and only two-thirds of that distance were at the public service, when any building was being erected. Everybody knew that this company never intended to build the road. He was sorry to hear the resolution. As long as it was before the court the board had no right to meddle with it.

Mr. Stith stated that he was the first to oppose this railroad, and it was to avert this line that he introduced this resolution.

Mr. Whitney stated that a report had been made discouraging any railroads between Hampart and the river.

Mr. Stith thought that the property holders on Bourbon street were in favor of the original plan. No railroad could be constructed which would not encounter some opposition. One on Carroll street was to pass where the street was hardly the width of an ordinary pavement, but he did not object to it because the property holders seemed to be in favor of it. He thought it the duty of the city to protect the people of Royal street in this way. The motion was lost.

A resolution was adopted to sell the contract for city coal.

A report was then submitted from the finance committee, to cancel the judgment against the Perfect Union Lodge rendered in the Second District Court. Adopted.

A report from the committee upon the City Workhouse was then read, reporting unfavorably upon the books, accounts and general management of Warden Andress.

A resolution was introduced declaring the office of warden vacant, and that the council should meet jointly to elect a new office-holder on the second Tuesday in November. Adopted.

A resolution was then adopted, authorizing the mayor to appoint a temporary warden and deputies.

The discussion of the pound limits was then taken up, to be resumed at the next meeting.

The board then went into secret session.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This board met in regular session last evening, President McCulloch in the chair.

The mayor transmitted a petition from property holders on Common street, between Theater alley and Carondelet streets, complaining of the condition of the sidewalks on the west side of Common street, and the subject was referred to the committee on streets and landings.

The treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $37,165 71.

The controller reported that he had adjudicated to G. W. Saul, for three years, the cleaning of the streets of the First Ward, at $22,900 per annum, and the securities offered by Mr. Saul were referred to the finance committee.

A communication from the mayor, city treasurer and city controller recommending an appropriation to pay wet nurses employed in the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, for nursing infant orphans in the asylum, was referred to the finance committee.

Several resolutions from the Board of Aldermen, authorizing the sale of contracts for various improvements on the streets, were referred to the committee on streets and landings.

A memorial from H. E. Robinson, in relation to a distillery proposed to be established by him at the head of the New Basin, and one from D. E. Canfield, relating to a distillery he had asked permission to erect at the corner of Orange and Tchoupitoulas streets, were laid over to await the reports of the committee to whom those subjects had been referred.

A petition from Messrs. Faulkner, to be allowed to erect a steam engine at the corner of Clara and Calliope streets, was referred to the committee on streets and landings.

A communication from Nicholas Conner, asking to be relieved from a contract he had taken for keeping in repair the bridges of the Third District, was referred to the committee on streets and landings.

The company about to take charge of the Carondelet canal presented a memorial setting forth that, already, by their chartered privileges they had the right of constructing a railroad along the lake shore and along side the canal to the Old Basin, and asking, that in view of the increased and increasing commercial and traveling wants of the city, they be granted the right to lay tracks, beginning on Basin street at Canal street, and running down Basin to Customhouse, Bienville and Conti streets; out Customhouse, Bienville and Conti streets, with single tracks; to Claiborne; down Claiborne from Customhouse, with single track to Bienville: up Claiborne from Conti, with single track to Bienville; thence out Bienville with double track to Carrollton Avenue; thence down Carrollton Avenue with double track to Bayou St. John, or as may be preferred by the company; turning off Bienville street at Hagan Avenue, and going, as near as may be on a straight line, to the Bayou Bridge at the foot of Esplanade street, with turnouts, turntables, stations, etc., as may be needed. Referred to the committee on streets and landings.

A memorial from the coroner, for the establishment of a morgue, or place where the bodies of deceased persons, upon which inquests are held, may be exposed for identification, was referred to the committee on police and health.

A resolution was passed, on the first and second reading, granting permission to Messrs. Tremolet to erect a steam engine in their factory on Poydras street, between Camp and Magazine streets.

A resolution to pay the commissioners of the Board of Police, was referred to the finance committee.

A resolution to shell, with oyster shells, Locust street from Washington street to between Sixth and Seventh streets, and to lay plank sidewalks on Locust street, between the same streets, passed both readings.

A resolution to allow J. Faulkner and Albert F. Hopple to erect a steam engine at the corner of Calliope and Clara streets, passed both readings.

A resolution passed both readings, directing the controller to sell a contract for supplying the city with 150,000 barrels of gravel.

A resolution, authorizing the surveyor to lay a plank sidewalk on the northwest side of Dauphine street, between Barracks and Hospital streets, passed both readings.

A resolution empowering the surveyor to build a foot bridge, in place of the old bridge, over the Bayou St. John, provided the work shall not cost over $5000, was laid on the table, Mr. Kaiser suggesting that the city charter required every work exceeding five hundred dollars in cost should be adjudicated to the lowest bidder.

A resolution to donate to the Camp Street Orphan Asylum that portion of Calliope street, between Camp and Prytania streets, for the purpose of extending the grounds in front of the situation, passed two readings unanimously.

The finance committee, reporting on subjects referred to them, submitted resolutions as follows:

To accept, in accordance with a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, certain bills for city bonds. Adopted on two readings.

To increase the compensation of operators and linesmen on the fire alarm telegraph to $1500 per annum, the increase to commence on the first of next month. Adopted on both readings.

To pay the coroner $250 expenses incurred in burying persons killed in the riot of the 30th July. Adopted on first reading.

The following resolutions from the Board of Aldermen came up:

To appropriate $5000 to promote the objects of the Agricultural and Mechanics Fair Association, in their fair to be held next month. Concurred in unanimously, in two readings.

The committee on streets and landings, on subjects referred to them reported adversely to the petition of citizens on Claiborne street, in relation to the ditch on that street, and as to the sale of contracts for the construction of a footbridge across the Bayou St. John for $10,000, and the construction of one hundred vaults in the Lafayette cemetery for $9900. The committee also reported the subjoined resolutions:

Confirming the privilege granted by the military authorities to erect a saw mill on the levee, near Poland street. Adopted.

Allowing Paul Gaslon to erect a steam engine on the premises 119 Royal street, for the manufacture of chocolate. Adopted.

Allowing Henry L. Shaw to erect a steam engine in his coffee grinding and spice factory. Adopted.

Allowing J. L. Blaker to erect a steam engine in his malt mill on Bienville street. Adopted.

Exempting the steam tugs of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company employed in towing barges, from wharfage dues, provided they carry no freight. Adopted.

Appropriating the levee in the Fourth District, between Sorapara and First streets for a save and hoop-pole landing. Adopted.

To sell contracts for supplying the city with eighteen hundred feet of twelve-inch water pipes and twenty-three small valves, and contracts for building a foot bridge across the Bayou St. John, and for building one hundred vaults in the Lafayette Cemetery and inclosing said cemetery with a new fence. Adopted, passing both readings.

The following resolutions from the Board of Aldermen came up:

To sell a contract for supplying the city with all the coal needed for public use for one year. Concurred in.

Declaring the office of warden of the Workhouse vacant, providing for a joint session for the election of warden, and authorizing the mayor to appoint a warden pro tem., to officiate until an election is held. Adopted on first reading, and lays over for a second reading.

The special committee to whom was referred the subject of the contract of the city with the Gas Company, reported in favor of requiring the company to lay thirty-two miles of main pipe in the city, eight in each district, exclusive of the pipe on the levee, which the company, by the conditions of its charter, is to lay gratuitously, and, in view of the increased cost of material and labor, the committee recommended that in the thickly populated part of the city the company be allowed fifty dollars per annum on each street lamp, and in the suburbs fifty-five dollars. The committee also proposed that the company be allowed five years to lay the thirty-two miles of main pipe.

A resolution embodying the recommendations of the committee passed both readings.

Adjourned to next Tuesday.

Board of Health.

A regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held last evening. Present: Dr. Smith in the chair, Dr. Stone, Dr. Foster, Dr. Choppin, Mr. McCoard, Mr. Creevy and Mr. Pennington.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the board were read and approved.

The president called the attention of the board to an article which appeared in the Times of Sunday last, in which it was stated that the majority of the members of the board were opposed to quarantine, and that this statement was made on authority. He mentioned the fact that members might, if they thought proper, take notice of the statement.

Mr. Creevy thought that the article did not call for any notice from the board.

Mr. McCoard remarked that such statements could only be treated as squibs, published to attract and amuse the readers of the paper, without any regard to other considerations.

The subject was then dropped.

The president next called the attention of the board to the subject of the introduction of hides. The requiring of permits had given rise to much complaint, and it was thought they might be allowed to come in without a permit, unless they were in bad condition.

Mr. Creevy thought that the requiring of permits was a great interference with the business.

Dr. Stone said he had seen hides admitted, some time ago, which created such a nuisance as nobody ought to be subjected to. He would as soon have a dead horse near him as some of these hides.

Dr. Foster said the health officer of the Second District had adopted the very good plan of giving captains of vessels a general permit to bring them in, on their undertaking to introduce none in bad condition.

No action was taken on the subject.

Dr. Stone inquired whether members considered the time had arrived at which the requiring and publishing of daily mortuary reports might properly be discontinued. It had been suggested to him by several sensible persons that the continued publication of the few sporadic cases of cholera and yellow fever now reported served only to excite and alarm the timid, and to afford ground for exaggerations.

Mr. Creevy thought that weekly reports would be sufficient henceforth. Subsequently he introduced a resolution to dispense with daily mortuary reports from and after Sunday next. It was unanimously adopted.

The reports of the several health officers were read, and under the standing resolution referred to the committee on health. That of Dr. Burns, health officer of the First District, was as follows:

OFFICE OF HEALTH OFFICER, FIRST DISTRICT,
New Orleans, October 23, 1866.

To the President and Members of the Board of Health:

Gentlemen—Of the streets and gutters generally in my district, I have this week nothing new to report. In the upper and rear portions of the city the necessity for cleansing and watering is still too apparent.

Awaiting the action of the board upon the memorial of the distillers, I have not yet proceeded to the enforcement of the order requiring them to remove all their liquid refuse, or to close. I have carefully watched that they discharged nothing sanitarily injurious into the gutters and have detected no such offense. One gentleman applied to me for a permit to erect a distillery at the corner of Orange and Tchoupitoulas streets, he undertaking to run all his refuse liquid thence, through iron pipes, into the river. Having no power or authority in the premises, I could of course not grant such permit.

All the toilets have continued to empty their water-closets into the gutters, and at times the consequent offensiveness and noxiousness have been very gross. I am prepared to proceed against them, whenever the board may authorize me. The water-closets of the Charity Hospital are in a like manner emptied into the gutters; but although I, yesterday, made a careful inspection of them, in company with Dr. Clapp, I could not detect fecal odor in the discharged liquid. This I presume to be due to the fact that the cess-pools have lately been emptied, and that the discharged fecal matters have been very largely diluted with water.

I have had three parties cited before the recorder for introducing hides without a permit. The one adjudged the most culpable in the case was fined $50. I have granted a number of permits for the introduction of hides for immediate shipments.

The markets in my district remain without change either in condition or management.

Respectfully,
JAMES BURNS, M. D.,
Health Officer, First District, New Orleans.

Dr. Tebault, health officer of the Second District, made the following report:

HEALTH OFFICE SECOND DISTRICT,
New Orleans, Oct. 23, 1866.

To the Honorable President and Members Board of Health:

Gentlemen—I have carefully returned all the sections of my district the past week and have found such it in better condition than now obtains. I must compliment the new contracter on his good work, and trust that he may not be differently reported by me in the future. There are many streets, however, which need to be newly ditched, and I notice the boxes, etc., with kitchen offal are not always removed, as should be the case.

Visiting the French Market, early on last Sunday morning, I had to condemn some diseased meat (which is the first case of the kind I have so far met with) belonging to a butcher occupying stall No. 17. This man is now in custody, and will be tried before Recorder Gastinel, on Thursday coming.

Respectfully urged on your honorable body the importance of recommending to the proper authorities the hygienic impropriety of permitting the vending of stale fish in a past report, and permit me to again bring this matter before you. The fish market at no time should be open after 9 o'clock A. M.; yet the law allows the sale of fish, shrimps and crabs as late as 12 o'clock M., the whole year round. This is all wrong. A personal inquiry into the matter will bring overwhelming proof of this truth. After 12 o'clock, all fish, etc., not positively odoriferous, is iced for the morrow. The water resulting from the ice used on such fish as may not have been required for sale, is turned off at 12 o'clock on each day, where these fish, etc., are kept. On such occasions the air is perfectly pestiferous for several blocks, and is the occasion of numerous complaints. I have to-day issued notice interdicting this practice.

But I would respectfully recommend that no fish or shrimps be permitted for sale after they were twelve hours old.

I have caused two more captains to be fined for introducing hides without a permit into my district. I have personally looked into the important question of hides. There is no necessity for their ever being wet. They are wetted purposely to gain weight. The buyers purchase them wet, and hence they are in the habit of selling them in the same condition. They are thus sold by the butchers in the very shirts of our city. The hides are thus prepared: After skinning the beef, the butcher throws the hide in a vat charged with brine; there it remains for six weeks, when it is taken out and rolled into bundles, without previous drying, and are thus rendered objectionable and prejudicial to health.

Respectfully,
C. H. TEBAULT, M. D.,
Health Officer Second District.

The following is the report of Dr. Lewis, health officer of the Third District:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23, 1866.

Honorable Board of Health:

Gentlemen—The sanitary condition of the district continues to improve. There have been but few cases of yellow fever and of cholera during the past week. The street commissioners continue to be negligent of the contractors in discharging their duties. Upon investigation I discovered that those assuming the title of contractors were only agents of Mr. White, member of the city council. I addressed Mr. White on the subject of the filthy condition of the streets, and was informed by him that it was owing to the illness of the foreman. As the foreman is now restored to health, no further excuse can be offered. A letter addressed to Dr. Smith, president of the Board of Health, in which the writer complained of Christen's brewery, on Morean street, and referred by Dr. Smith to me, was examined, and finding good cause for the complaint, Mr. Christern was placed under bonds by the recorder for his appearance in court to-morrow morning to answer to the charge against him of violating section 15th, H. O. Having nothing of special importance to report, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. S. LEWIS.

The health officer of the Fourth District, Dr. Hulse, reported as follows:

HEALTH OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT,
New Orleans, Oct. 23, 1866.

To the Honorable President and Board of Health, New Orleans, La:

Gentlemen—For the preceding week, I have the honor to report that my duties have been of the usual routine character, not requiring, as I think, any special remarks in reference to the different departments inspected.

I have to report a case of yellow fever, now dying at the Louisiana hotel, and a case of poisoning, by laudanum, in a young Irishman, aged 24, without friends or relatives in this city. This occurred on Saturday morning. A two ounce vial was found in his room, containing four or five drachms of laudanum, and the presumption was strong that he had taken all but the visible remains in the vial.

It was also alleged that the deceased had, two nights previously, taken an additional ounce. The usual remedial measures were resorted to without avail, including the use of the stomach pump, which revealed the unmistakable poison in considerable quantity. This was the third attempt of the deceased to destroy himself by this means. The two vials bore the label of a well-known druggist in the Fourth District.

An examination of the health ordinance, in its bearings on the case, failed to afford me the requisite grounds on which to base an affidavit against the druggist who furnished the poison, consequently, it was not made.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN J. HULSE, M. D.,
Health Officer Fourth District.

Dr. Stone, in reference to the subject of the selling of poisonous and dangerous drugs, suggested by the report of Dr. Hulse, remarked that a city ordinance prohibited it except under certain restrictions. If this were not done they might always be readily procured for the purposes of murder as well as suicide. He saw no necessity, however, for any action of the board in this case.

Dr. Hulse, in reply to an inquiry by a member of the board, said that the druggist referred to was Mr. Hastings.

The secretary read the ninth section of the health ordinance, as follows:

SEC. 9. No poisonous medicine, drug, preparation or substance shall be held for sale, or sold, or given, or administered, except for lawful purposes and with proper motives, and by persons competent to give the directions and precautions as to the use thereof; nor shall any bottle, box, parcel, or receptacle thereof be delivered to any person unless the same be marked "Poison," in large and legible letters, nor under any circumstances to any person who may be supposed, presumed or judged capable or desirous of using it for any illegal or improper purpose; under a penalty of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense."

No further action was taken in the premises.

Dr. Foster offered a resolution to suspend the proclamation of the governor declaring certain ports infected. The resolution was offered under the following provision in the seventh section of the quarantine law: "The provisions of this act shall apply to and be enforced at the quarantine station on the Atchafalaya river, from the first of May to the first of November of each year; and also when the governor shall have issued his proclamation, as provided by the thirteenth section, and in such a case shall remain in full force until suspended by a resolution voted for by two-thirds of the members of the Board of Health."

Mr. Creevy seconded the resolution.

Mr. McCoard was under the impression that it had been the custom for the Board of Health to request the governor to revoke his proclamation.

Dr. Foster said that this was an error.

The president said the law evidently empowered the board to suspend the proclamation.

The resolution was then unanimously passed, and the secretary was directed to have it published. It will be found officially advertised in another column.

Then the board adjourned.

Recorders' Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Alfred Daniel, the negro arrested on a charge of murdering another negro in the parish of Jefferson, in August last, was yesterday turned over by order of Recorder Amero to Constable Vanderwalt, and was taken to jail in Carrollton to await trial.

N. Derbe, late a clerk in Mr. D. H. Holmes's dry goods store, and charged with stealing upwards of eight hundred dollars worth of his employer's goods from the store, upon being arraigned yesterday, pleaded guilty, and the case was sent before the First District Court.

The case of William Piper, accused by a colored woman named Susanna Trial, of breaking into her residence, on Hogan avenue, near the Marine Hospital, on the 8th instant, forcing open her trunk and stealing therefrom wearing apparel of the value of seven dollars and twenty dollars in money, came up for examination yesterday and was dismissed, the prosecutrix failing to appear.

Cyrus Pinker and Randall Wilson, negro subjects of the forty-ninth colored infantry, arrested by officers Liddy and Lantry, prowling on Dryades street in a suspicious manner, at a late hour on Monday night, and charged with drawing a knife on Mr. Lantry, were remanded until the case can be reported to the military authorities.

Daniel Gilligan and Thomas Kenny were brought before the recorder, charged by Mary Barnett, negress, with cutting and dangerously wounding her husband on Perdido street, on Sunday evening, and the cases set down for 3d of next month. Barnett is confined in the Marine Hospital, the surgeon of which certifies the wound is not dangerous, and the accused were admitted to bail in the sum of $500 each.

Edward Marshall, a negro, accused of the larceny of a pair of pantaloons, valued at $8, from the store of J. Klugmann, No. 223 Circus street, on Saturday night last, was remanded for examination.

John Raine, colored, was examined on a charge of breaking into the room of Robert Spears, colored, on Perpaichore street, on the night of the 13th inst., and stealing a silver watch and a knife, all valued at about $50. The burglary or larceny was not proved against him, but, as a dangerous character, he was sent to the Workhouse for sixteen months.

Charles Smith, colored, arrested for pilfering, and James Devine and Thomas Burns, for entering the shop of John Schroeder, on Lafayette street, on Monday evening, and breaking open his money drawer, were sentenced to the Workhouse for six months.

George Davis and Lizzie Burke, arrested on the streets drunk, were sentenced to ninety days in the Workhouse, and G. P. Stephens, alias Osborne, for vagrancy, sixty days.

Mary Leonard, for being drunk on Dryades street and using obscene language, was fined $20; Oliver Ludham, Ellen Ludham and R. Gilbert, for drunkenness and disturbing the peace; Reuben Noble, colored, for driving a cab without lights; Margaret Cavanaugh, for throwing nuisance on the street; a cab driver named Carroll, for running a cab without a license, were fined $10 each; Louisa Harrisburg, colored, for abusing Eliza Morris, colored, and William Smith, colored, for assaulting Amelia Weaver, colored, $5 each; and William Brady, Alexander Henderson and Harman Young, for drunkenness, $2 50 each.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Rose Gallagher was sent to the Workhouse for ninety days for disorderly conduct. John Manning was sent for sixty days for sleeping upon the wharf. J. D. Jones was fined $20 for disturbing the peace. John Stykes, Michael Collins and Joe. Felix (colored), were fined $10 each for fighting. No fixed cases came up for trial.

THIRD DISTRICT.—William, colored, will have to pay $10 fine or go thirty days to the Parish Prison, for an assault and battery on Francis Smith. Santiago Pietro, a wretch who was ungrateful enough to steal some articles from T. Drouet, who had kindly given him a shelter for the night in his house, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

The other cases disposed of were of no importance.

The Church Fair.

The bazaar tombola held at the Masonic Hall, for the benefit of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, is crowded every night. We are informed that in the race for the fireman's speaking trumpet Crescent Fire Company No. 24 is in advance, followed closely by Pelican Hook and Ladder No. 4, Hope Hook and Ladder No. 3, Mississippi Fire Company No. 2 and the Orleans Fire Company No. 21.

Mortuary Reports.

The subjoined table presents the deaths from cholera and other diseases, together with a classification, with reference to color, reported to the Board of Health, since the existence of cholera in the city became an established fact. This table does not include the interments from the Marine Hospital, which, being under military control, are not reported to the board. From the 5th to the 8th August the board has no returns from the cemeteries. The first daily report was made to the board on the 9th August. That, and all the succeeding daily reports, show the interments up to 6 o'clock of the morning of the day the report may be dated:

DATE	Cholera.	White.	White.	Black.	Black.	Colored.	Colored.	Other diseases.	White.	White.	Black.	Black.	Colored.	Colored.	Other diseases.	Cholera and other diseases.
July 29 to Aug. 5	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	183
Aug. 5 to Aug. 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August 9	18	12	6	—	35	—	22	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
August 10	24	—	—	1	21	17	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
" 11	37	16	11	—	21	16	5	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
" 12	37	11	16	—	32	16	7	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	69
" 13	31	16	15	—	32	20	11	2	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
" 14	28	14	14	—	37	13	8	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
" 15	44	19	22	5	24	19	5	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	68
" 16	25	12