

The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

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Office, No. 94 Camp Street.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1883.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW OPERA HOUSE—French Opera—Orpheus in the Island Kingdom.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—The new sensational drama "No Thoroughfare."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Variety Combination—The Grand Duke.

ORCHARD CITY THEATRE—The new sensational drama "No Thoroughfare."

THE MISTICK KREWE.—In order to satisfy public curiosity as to the route to be taken this evening by the famous Mistick Krewe, we publish the following, which somebody has sent us: At an early hour this evening, "Comus" and his "Krewe" will arrive at the levee, somewhere between Julia and Esplanade streets, and thence will proceed along the following named streets: Canal street, as far as Rampart; then return and move up either Camp or St. Charles street to Julia, and then down the other, etc., etc., etc.

It does not appear whether the Thomas Ewing, said to be nominated for secretary of war by the President, is the senior or the junior of that name. The great age of the elder Ewing, notwithstanding his distinguished antecedents, as many years a Senator from Ohio, and as a member of Harrison's and Taylor's cabinets, almost precludes the supposition that he is the appointee referred to. His son, Thomas Ewing, also of Ohio, a lawyer by profession, is represented to be a gentleman of fine attainments, of high spirit and of sterling character. He served in the federal army during the late war, and held the rank of brigadier general. He is brother-in-law to Lieut. Gen. Sherman.

HOW TO SEE THE MISTICK KREWE.—Col. Merriam, proprietor of Crescent Billiard Hall, at the corner of St. Charles and Canal, very generously tenders the use of his galleries to ladies who desire to see the procession of the Mistick Krewe this evening. All male bipeds must stay upon the street, but the ladies will be welcomed upon the spacious galleries of Crescent Hall. From this we are justified in inferring that the Krewe will be visible during the evening somewhere in the neighborhood of the City station.

FRESH PICTORIALS.—George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice, has sent us the New York Weekly for March 5, the National Police Gazette, the Illustrated Police News, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, the Boys' and Girls' Weekly, and the Jolly Joker.

RESULT OF THE TEXAS ELECTION.—From the Galveston News, of the 23d, we take the following: "From the complexion of the returns received, we should judge that about a dozen of the ninety delegates elected to the convention in this State are conservative. The radicals will have a good working majority."

A. H. STEPHENS ON THE SITUATION.—Mr. A. H. Stephens, who is now in Philadelphia, has authorized the publication of his opinions on the situation. He says the South is in a wretched state, and that if the negroes gain the ascendancy the whites will emigrate to the North or West. He gives this country four years more of trial on republican principles, but thinks the ascendancy of federal ideas will lead to a monarchy. Mr. Stephens advocates Mr. Johnson for the next presidency, and thinks Grant would give way to radical madness. Finally, he believes the Southern States have never been out of the Union; and that Congress has no right to legislate them back or reconstruct them.

The officers of the steamer Starlight, which arrived yesterday, reports that the steamer Amazon, from Cincinnati for New Orleans, sunk on the 19th instant, 7:30 A. M. The boat and crew will prove a total loss. The Amazon struck an unseen obstruction at the foot of Grand Island. Her passengers came down on the Starlight. It is reported that a deck passenger was drowned. The Starlight brought a quantity of empty barrels, fowls and sundries which she saved from the wreck.

BISHOP WILMER'S ADDRESS TO THE CONVENTION.—We are indebted to our neighbor Gresham for a pamphlet copy of the very instructive and eloquent address of the Right Rev. Bishop of Louisiana to the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Louisiana, delivered in this city the 14th of this month. It is an address which everybody can read with pleasure and profit—and there are many of our readers who will be glad to know where they can get it, as they can at Gresham's.

The levee on the Davis plantation, parish of St. Charles, right bank, is reported in a most unstable condition, and a new levee is recommended.

PURSER GEORGE J. PITFIELD, of the steamship Mexico, has our thanks for files of papers and other favors.

HOMICIDE IN TEXAS.—H. Clay Searcy, a member of the law firm of Searcy, Boone & Bassett, at Anderson and Navarro's, Texas, was shot in the head at the latter place, on the 11th inst., by a desperado named Dan McKinney. The wounded man was alive on the 17th, but speechless and in a very critical condition.

A man by the name of Baker is now feared by the whole of northern Texas. He goes about armed, and shoots any one he wants to kill without the least provocation. The commander of the United States troops near where Baker was staying offered a reward of \$200 for his head, and by way of retaliation the outlaw offered \$400 for the head of the United States officer.

The above remains us of the story of General Harney and Billy Bowlegs, when Billy was at the head of his wild Indians in Florida, and gave the United States troops so much trouble chasing him through the Everglades. General Harney on one occasion issued a proclamation announcing that if he caught Billy he intended to hang him. Billy issued a counter-proclamation and had it stuck on trees and at all public places where his men dared to go. Billy's proclamation was as follows: "If Harney ketch Billy, Billy hang, Ah! Well, then if Billy ketch Harney, old Harney hang!"

Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, preached and administered the rite of confirmation in three Memphis churches last Sunday.

Thanks to the purser of the Matagorda for Galveston paper of the 23d.

We are indebted to Mr. Dibrill, of the firm of Demerit & Dibrill, for contents.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

The dispatches from Washington do not show that any crisis has been reached in the contest with reference to the war office. The correspondents protest that the President does not intend to take any measures which might precipitate a collision, and the radicals are not apt to provoke a conflict in which they might lose the advantages which they suppose themselves to possess. In the meantime Mr. Stanton holds on to the office with a grim tenacity which has in it something of the ludicrous. He eats in the war department building; and sleeps there to obviate the risk of finding himself excluded in the morning by some intrusive friend of the President. A staff officer of General Emory's is at his side, and General Grant's soldiers guard his doors. In all this there is the appearance, and even the reality of war against the executive. It is a declaration that the Stanton-Grant party are ready to fight if any violent assault is made on their programme. Such a spectacle has never before been seen in any country. The common sense of the world recognizes the right of a chief magistrate to select his own official advisers—the agents through whom he exercises his executive functions—the officers who sit with him in council, and who are supposed to aid him in the discharge of his duties. Usually a mere intimation that the presence of one of these agents is not agreeable to the Executive, is sufficient to call forth an immediate resignation. Any other theory renders successful executive government impossible. Without harmony in the cabinet, with one or more of the cabinet officers in open antagonism to the President, endeavoring to thwart, instead of trying to assist him; conspiring to defeat his wishes, and allying themselves with his political and personal enemies, the executive department of the government loses all the vigor and vitality which the Constitution intended to confer on it. The mere statement of such a proposition suffices to condemn the course of the party which has produced the result, and to array public opinion against the men who have achieved it. No quibbling about law can weaken the force of the plain and palpable fact that the radicals have allied themselves with Grant and Stanton to elevate a subordinate and subsidiary department of the executive office into supremacy above the executive office itself. Nothing can conceal or mitigate the obvious attempt of Congress to reduce the President to nonentity by separating the war department from the executive, of which it is a part, and consummate their plans by making the secretary of war the superior of the President.

On such an issue the radicals could not go before the country. But they do not intend that the country shall settle this question. They are already condemned by public opinion; their policy is repudiated; their schemes are rejected. They have resolved to maintain their supremacy by means of legislative expedients; and, if necessary, by the sword of the commander to whom they have promised the Presidency in return for his services. Every step they take only confirms the odium in which they are held; but every step makes necessary those further advances which carry them into the lower depths of odium and infamy.

THE PHANTOM OF "NEGRO STATES"

That the radical party has contrived to get itself "between the devil and the deep sea," is a fact to which radical journalists and politicians are the most emphatic witnesses. It inspires the present course of Congress and the prevailing tone of the radical press. Every new spasm in the congressional frenzy of reconstruction, every fresh gush of hysterical fury from the New York Tribune and kindred sheets, are confessions that the fact exists, and that the knowledge of it is maddening. The deep sea into which the radicals are driven by party exigency, is the immeasurable gulf of perils which yawns in the prospect of negro supremacy. These perils perpetually haunt the minds of the radical leaders, unsettling their nerves and obscuring their hopes, like the spectral premonitions to Richard on the eve of Bosworth. And, like that doomed tyrant, they are fain to recover confidence and maintain energy by deriding the vision as entirely phantasmal, and only fit to frighten women and children. They feel that their party will soon be shattered by the shock of reaction unless they can quiet the popular mind with the belief that negro supremacy is the mere bugbear of their political adversaries. The St. Louis Democrat, for example, pursues this line of argument in a recent editorial from which we quote below: "It is related in the 'Arabian Nights' that when Aladdin rubbed his magic lamp, and a gigantic Afrite suddenly appeared before him, he started back in consternation. Some Republicans imitate Aladdin, it seems. They sought anxiously and long for some solution of the problem of reconstruction. The problem was, in States where a majority of the whites are obstinately disloyal, to create loyal governments. They were driven almost to despair. Holding in its hand the Aladdin's lamp of magic power, by which all difficulties could be surmounted, Congress feared to use it. The Afrites and gnomes, slaves of the lamp, who would have answered at their call, were unfortunately black! Congress doubted and hesitated, and finally tried constitutional amendment, and stumbled and fell. Falling, it gave the lamp to the Afrites and gnomes, slaves of the lamp. There are Republicans who start back in fright, as if the being summoned to their presence were a deadly and avenging demon, instead of a willing slave of the lamp. The Republican idea—equal suffrage, the color and color of the institutions—was the magic power to which Congress in its hour of difficulty appealed. Congress was pushed by necessity to its last resort—it was forced to summon to the ballot-box loyal but hitherto disfranchised blacks. They came at its bidding. The Afrites and gnomes, slaves of the lamp, were rebuffed by facts. It is no demon that stands before us, terrible, revengeful, violent, unmanageable. It is a willing slave of the lamp. Of course, the Democrat knows very well that the magic power really appealed to in this case was not equal suffrage, but congressional proscription enforced by the bayonet. It knows very well that the 'willing slave of the lamp' is simply the creature, and thus far the minister of this proscriptive policy. It knows very well that the ascendancy of the radical party now depends on negro rule in the South, on the creation and continuance of negro States, through the military power of the United States wielded in the interest of a partisan despotism. But the Democrat also knows very well that it would be a fatal impropriety to avow that the fairest portion of the country was to be given up to the social and industrial ruin involved in the installation and maintenance of negro governments through the instrumentality of the bayonet. Hence it takes occasion to represent negro supremacy as an illusion which the future is destined to dispel, and says: 'The negro States' will soon be as white as any in the Union. Immigration will flow in.

Rich lands, never more than bristled with some barbarous tillage, will invite industries and intelligent farmers with fabulous crops. Cheap raw material and ample power will start machinery in every quarter. Thousands of sturdy men will come to build railroads, and dig canals, and repair levees. Active business men with capital will come to give new life to trade. Inexhaustible mines will gather thousands of workers. With all this immigration, from the North and from Europe; with the colored population swelling rapidly from other causes than the white; with the land, the wealth, the business, nearly all in the hands of the whites; are we to be told that this is the best of our country? Men who talk about 'negro States' do not use the little sense that God has given them. Perhaps, to them, the fear of negro supremacy is not unreasonable. But the whites of the South, with every power and advantage in their hands, except the power to enslave or disfranchise, and reinforced by a flood of immigration, will either be masters of the South by peaceful and lawful means, or will prove that they are not fit to be masters at all. The cry of 'negro States' is a sursary tale to make children stare. The Afrite may be black, but he only bears us through the air, he makes no bonfire, and then, obedient slave of the lamp, he vanishes from sight.

Now, what has prevented all the above described conditions of Southern prosperity from being realized? Nothing but radical policy and its logical sequence of negro supremacy. What has stood in the way of the Southern white people becoming masters of the South, without immigrant reinforcement or any sort of extraneous aid, 'by peaceful and lawful means'? Nothing but the dress of military force to which the party controlling congressional legislation has subjected them, in the hope of obtaining a Southern basis for its future ascendancy. While this shall last, nothing these States with bayonets to the monstrous anomaly of African barbarism enthroned over white intelligence and civilization; it is idle to talk about floods of immigration and capital pouring in from Europe and the North and effecting the political, social and industrial salvation of the South; and it is mockery for a radical sheet, while this horrid policy of the radical party is enforced, to say that 'the whites of the South will either be masters of the South by peaceful and lawful means, or will prove that they are not fit to be masters at all.' At the same time we agree with the St. Louis Democrat that the idea of fastening negro supremacy upon these States is an illusion. And, hence, we are convinced that the radical scheme of continued dominion contains the elements of its certain failure; for in this very illusion does it seek such a counterpoise to Northern reaction as may avert defeat. Meanwhile negro States, issuing from pending reconstruction, are likely to have all the reality which the carpet-bag emissaries of radicalism, protected by military power, and working under congressional guarantees of success, can give them. But the time will come when our people will look back upon the horrors of the present crisis as a strong man may look back upon the agonies of a nightmare which reached their culmination in that deepest darkness which heralds the dawn; the nightmare, indeed, of a sickly and fevered sleep that was next door to death, but destined to end in the waking of the sleeper to bathe in the light that streams through the ivory gates of life. Depend upon it, there is life for the old land yet, and against its gates the gates of hell and of radicalism cannot finally prevail.

The Tale of Enchantment.

As was stated in our edition of Sunday, the "Tale of Enchantment" ballet troupe arrived in this city from Havana. An incident, however, of their sojourn in the Ever Faithful Isle is yet ours to narrate. From Havana the troupe went to Matanzas, at which point two of the danseuses dissolved their connection with the company, upon the ground, we have understood, that their contract—at least that of one of them—had been for performances in any place in the United States only. At all events, the troupe was decreased by two, and subsequently returned to Havana to take ship for this city. Before engaging passage, Mr. Van Orden, the manager, was confronted by the following unexpected communication: CONSUL GENERAL OF U. S. OF AMERICA, HAVANA, Feb. 19, 1883. Mr. J. R. Van Orden, Jr., Head Consul, Cuba: Sir—Your offer to have paid the passages of Miss and Miss whom you are morally bound to return to their homes, I have given in to the captain of this port not to permit you to leave in the steamer Liberty of New Orleans. Respectfully, H. R. DE LA REYNOLDS, Vice Consul General.

To which Mr. Van Orden very pointedly replied as follows: HAVANA, Feb. 19, 1883. H. R. de la Reynolds, Vice Consul General U. S.: Mr. Williams has shown me your letter directing him to depart on the Liberty unless I paid the passages of two persons whom you state 'I am morally bound to take to their homes.' I do not recognize the right in any other man to dictate whom I shall or shall not take back to the United States. I have appointed no man my conscience keeper and have fortified myself with evidence to protect myself in my moral as well as my legal rights. I shall not pay the passages of the two persons to whom you refer; but I shall be on board the Liberty at 4 P. M., this afternoon, and depart for the United States, unless I am restrained by force major. Your most obedient servant, J. R. VAN ORDEN, JR.

At the hour of the Liberty's departure Van Orden was on board as he had promised. The "force major" shortly appeared in the shape of an order of arrest from the captain of the port. This, however, was subsequently countermanded, and Mr. Van Orden, to the satisfaction of himself, and the gratification of his fellow passengers, was allowed to proceed without further molestation, upon his journey. The entire party left for St. Louis via Jackson Railroad, last evening, to meet an engagement in that city. It is said that the foregoing facts will be submitted to the department of state in Washington.

Another great attraction occurs this day in the sale, by Messrs. C. E. Girard & Co., of that valuable property, comprising five entire squares and 107 lots, situated between New Levee and Tchoupitoulas streets, and running from Race to Celeste street. This property comprises the only vacant bature property of any consequence yet to be sold in which the city has any direct interest; and as this sale is made in conformity with a compromise between the heirs of L'randals and Robin De Sogry, and rendered absolute by a special decree of court, the title to the same is beyond question. The terms upon which this sale is made are one-fourth cash and three years' credit for the balance. For a full description, see advertisement and lithographic plan at sale. The first budget of the Barker bankruptcy, comprising also a very valuable list of improved property, will be sold after the battle interest. Those who are desirous of securing great chances should not fail to attend.

The sheriff sells at auction this day, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the corner of Royal and Dumaine streets, Second District, of this city, the contents of a dry goods store.

DEPARTMENT.

The House of Representatives have passed the impeachment resolution. The vote stood 126 to 47, every Republican except two voting in the affirmative. The resolutions are thus carried by a party vote, strictly as a party measure, and with the plain and almost confessed design of gaining a party advantage. It remains to be seen now, whether or not the radicals will proceed to the extremity of impeaching the President before and during trial. In case they decline this expedient they will derive no immediate advantage from the movement; and they may even be delayed so long in the accomplishment of the final purpose as to find, in the end, that they have injured their cause before the people without gaining any strategic advantage. It is stated that Chief Justice Chase may delay the trial for some weeks; and it is not likely that he will be in a hurry to forward a purpose which is to assure the success of his rival for the Republican nomination. Nevertheless, Chase is a radical, and over even the most moderate members of their party the radicals seem to possess a dominating influence which suppresses every effort at independent action. If the President relies on Chase to save him, he is lost. He can depend only on himself and the public opinion of the country.

PURCHASE OF THE WATER WORKS BY THE CITY.

The Water Works of this city originated, thirty-five or forty years ago, not so much, it is said, in the desire to confer a great public benefit on the citizens of New Orleans, as in the wish, on the part of certain capitalists, to obtain a charter for a company invested with banking privileges. At the time the charter was obtained, New Orleans had a superabundance of banks, and the legislature would not have been disposed to charter another, had not the public good been the ostensible reason for so doing. An application, coming in such a shape, that body could not well refuse.

The ulterior object, as recited in the preamble to the act granting the charter, was eminently patriotic. The reasons assigned for incorporating a company with such privileges, were, that "it would contribute greatly to the security of the city from fire, and to the health and convenience of the inhabitants, and the agricultural and commercial interests of this State might be greatly promoted by extending to said company the privileges required."

So the Commercial Bank of New Orleans was chartered, and the Water Works were built. The city, at that time, had from fifty to sixty thousand inhabitants, and had the affairs of the company been properly managed, according to the expectation of the legislature and of the public at the time, it would undoubtedly have been a great public benefit.

The history of this corporation, however, has unfortunately been like that of many others where there was no individual responsibility—where the great object was to make money or to save it, regardless of the general welfare. The company were required by their charter to expend a hundred thousand dollars per year until the old city proper and its principal faubourgs were supplied, requiring them to give to the head of water an elevation of fifteen feet. With an increase of the population, there was a demand for more water than the company supplied, and an action was commenced against it to compel it to extend its pipes. The court decided that the charter applied to the city as it existed at the time the charter was obtained, and not as it afterwards existed, and that the company had complied with their charter.

With such a decision in their favor, the company were prepared to resist effectually all opposition to their administration, and all claims for an extension of the benefits of the Water Works to a rapidly increasing community. So great has been its negligence in the Second and Third Districts, particularly on the levee, in a dry time in summer, that the water plugs have frequently been without water, and the inhabitants have been obliged to obtain barrels and supply themselves with water (when there is any) for the next day for domestic use; and, in case of large fires, especially in the Third District, immense losses have been sustained in consequence of want of water to extinguish the flames. The pipes employed have not, in other cases, been of sufficient capacity to supply the amount of water necessary; and what has contributed not a little to aggravate the popular discontent has been and is the fact that the company has shown no disposition to remedy existing evils.

The question now arises: Shall the Water Works remain under the control of the present company? or is it the part of a wise policy, as the period of the expiration of its charter rapidly approaches, for the city government to become their purchaser, and take the control of them into its own hands? We shall invite the attention of our fellow-citizens to this subject in a future article or articles. In the meantime, we are glad to see that the subject is engaging the earnest attention of the City Council, and we believe it will come up before one of the boards this evening.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE GROCERIES.—We call the attention of the trade to the auction sale to be made to-day at 10 o'clock, by Mr. A. Duchiron, at the auction mart, No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and No. 10 New Levee street, of standard and desirable groceries—consisting of cheese, roe herrings, pickles, mustard, tea, tobacco, soda, castile soap, blackberry wine, cherry brandy, and other liquors, including some old Bourbon whiskey, which one of the Cascaert's editorial corps (who is so far an exception to the others that he occasionally "takes something,") has tested and pronounced equal to any that ever sojourned his stomach. Mr. Duchiron's sales will be well worth attending, and those who have goods to dispose of at auction will find him an energetic and faithful agent.

Twenty bales cotton will be sold at S. Zeman's cotton press this day, at 12 o'clock, by Chas. T. Nash.

The Gen. B. Eggleston, nominated for governor in Mississippi, was a famous secessionist in 1861, and a member of the convention which took that State, or tried to take it out of the Union.

The Eggleston is a New York carpet-bagger, who came to Mississippi as the way to fill his pockets, and help to establish negro supremacy over the white people of the South.

Theatricals.

The Opera.—The performance of this piece last evening consisted of the gorgeous spectacular opera of the "Prophet," about which we have elaborated our stock of praise, and given ourselves crowded and decidedly fashionable applause. To-night the second performance of "Orpheus in Hades," by Offenbach, with Lambell, Leckwiler, Deist and others, which makes a crowded auditorium and lots of fun. After the performance the grand event of the season the Mardi-Gras "bal de l'Opera." A new feature will be introduced upon this occasion in the way of illumination: besides the usual gas lights the ball-room will be lighted by a large calcium light.

VARIETIES.—Mr. Adams repeated last evening his admirable impersonation of Raphael Souchon, in the "Mardi Heart." His acting in the scene where, in the wood, he first meets the fascinating Mlle. Marco, (Miss Placide), and is irresistibly attracted by her attentions and manners, was very pleasing, and none the less so that of Mr. Floyd as Ferdinand Volpige. This evening the performance of the Mistick Krewe will occupy the stage. Those fortunate enough to have received invitations, we need not urge to be present; those who have no tickets we can only commend, referring them for a full description of the performance to the CHESEBROT of the following morning.

ST. CHARLES.—Mr. Harkin and Mrs. Ferrin, as Mrs. and Mr. Mervyn, in the "Romance of a Poor Young Man," greatly entertained a small audience at the St. Charles last evening. To-night, after the piece "Peach Blossom" and "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady" shall have been performed, the usual Mardi-Gras ball—a peculiar annual festival of the Old-Drum—will come off. The list of managers is such a one as to give every guarantee that the occasion will fully equal its predecessors in years gone by. Tickets may be procured of Treasurer Gleason, at the box office.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—It is not often that one can witness such a dainty moroccan in the form of burlesque as that entitled the "Algerine Dancing Master," performed by Dick Carroll last evening. Another amusing feature of the entertainment was the "Mardi Gras Ball," or the Mystic Krewe of Komus on a Bender," in which Dick Parker as Soudray, and Stewart as Tim O'Rafferty, were particularly in humor. To-night, a programme complete with variety and including the burlesques, will be presented, forming an attractive opportunity for Mardi-Gras pleasure seekers. CHESEBROT CURT MUSEUM.—The collection of curiosities daily on exhibition at the Crescent City Museum continues to attract numerous admiring visitors. Prominent among the attractions are Miss Leah, the armless wonder; Miss Jennie Ogilby, the Scottish queen; the Bohemian glass blower; and collection of wild animals of various species. The Museum is opposite the St. Charles Hotel, on St. Charles street.

Programme

OF THE FESTIVAL

Read This Certificate.

ROME EVIDENCE FOR

GREY JACKET BITTERS.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 1, 1883.

Having the honor to certify that

GREY JACKET BITTERS.

During the past few years, also pleasure in testifying to the

beneficial effects of

GREY JACKET BITTERS.

By the undersigned, having used the

same.

Respectfully, etc.

Capt. L. W. COOPER,

Gen. W. W. WALKER,

THOMAS O. HERRARD,

FRANK A. BARTLETT,

Wm. A. WALKER,

JOHN B. CARTER,

GROVER WOLFE,

EDGAR THOMAS,

L. BLODGETT,

G. SWIN,

G. BROWN,

D. R. BROWN,

AND MANY OTHERS.

The Great Contest

OF THE SEASON!

The magnificent St. Charles Hotel, having the

benefit of the best of the House of the Good Shepherd, for

the benefit of St. Joseph's New Church, Common street, under

the auspices of the Ladies of St. Joseph's Parish Church, will

be held for on MONDAY, March 24, 1883, and be pre-

sided on the spot—St. Joseph's New Hall, corner Common

and Derbigny streets—to the Company receiving the highest

number of votes