New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY, at 11 o'clock, at corner of Camp and Natchez streets, assortment of new and second-hand furniture.

Local Intelligence.

WHARF BUILDING.—From Philip street down to Richard the whole levee front is alive to business. The wharf contractors have at least 300 men employed in various ways, from the driving of piles to the less important work of making cord wood of the old plank and timber. Even the women and children are out gathering and piling up the refuse, so that at the end of each day's work, where shaving and splitting have been going on, the levee is as clear of chips as a house floor.

The Robert E. Lee dropped down to the new German steamship landing yesterday evening to make room for the rebuilding of that portion of the wharf at the head of St. Andrew street. The last of the week the builders will have finished nearly two feet of this long wharf.

In the First District they are rapidly pushing along. Posts Nos. 33 and 34, about twenty feet by thirty-four, are being filled in with batture mud, and were it not for the high river many other wharves would be served the same way, thereby saving a great deal of labor in loading and unloading ships, as it enables drays to approach nearer the vessel. At present there are very few battures out of water, consequently filling material is at a premium.

Next week it is the intention of Messrs. Eager & Eilerman to extend and rebuild the wharf recently occupied by Messrs. I. K. Roberts and J. M. Witherspoon for their respective lines of steamers. Especial pains will be taken to make this landing all that is desirable, with at least twenty feet of water at the end.

Picayune tier will be the next in order, and here no medicine but hard work will avail anything. What with the bad approaches, such as railroad tracks, garbage dumpings and dirt carts, how timber can be hauled is a puzzler even to a wharf builder.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—We are indebted to Mr. A. Johnson, clerk of the Charity Hospital, for the following report for July 1875: Number of patients admitted, 399, foreigners, 204; United States, 195; males, 273; females, 126; number of patients discharged, 298; males, 193; females, 75; deserted, 30; number of deaths, 53; number of patients remaining August 1, 1875, 902; males, 331; females, 176.

WEEKLY MORTUARY REPORT.—Dr. S. C. Russell, secretary of the Board of Health, reports the following number of deaths in the city of New Orleans, for the week ending Sunday, August 1, at 6 P. M.:

One of albuminuria, 2 of anæmia, 1 of angina pectoris, 2 of apoplexy, 1 of chronic bronchitis, 1 of burns, 1 of cancer, 1 of cancer of the face, 1 of cancer of the womb, 3 of cholera infantum, 6 of congestion of the brain, 1 of constipation of the bowels, 12 of consumption, 8 of infantile convulsions, 2 of adult debility, 6 of infantile debility, 1 of delirium tremens, 4 of chronic diarrhœa, 4 of dropsy, 2 drowned, 4 of dysentery, 1 of chronic dysentery, 3 of diphtheria, 1 of epilepsy, 2 of entero colitis, 9 of congestive fever, 5 of scarlet fever, 1 of malarial fever, 3 of gastro enteritis, 4 of hemorrhage from womb, 1 of disease of heart, 1 of hemiplegia, 6 of hooping cough, 1 of hydrophobia, 2 of inflammation of the brain, 1 of inflammation of the kidneys, 3 of inflammation of the lungs, 1 of inflammation of the pleura, 1 of inanition, 4 of infantile marasmus, 1 of measles, 2 of meningitis, 2 of premature birth, 2 of rheumatism, 1 of scrofula, 1 of softening of the brain, 1 of suffocation, 1 of suicide, 5 of teething, 6 of tris nascentium; total 136. Number interred from public institutions, 17; on certificate of coroners, 17; on certificate of midwives, 4. In addition the above 14 stillborn children were reported in the city.

THE GRAND ISLE DUEL.—The expected duel, mentioned in the Sunday REPUBLICAN, to take place on Grand Isle, did not take place, as one of the parties deemed it the better part of valor to apologize and treat to wine—at least, such is the version given by the victorious side. Principals and seconds returned last evening.

THE ACADIANS ENJOINED.—A writ of injunction has been issued by Judge Pardee, Second Judicial District, to prevent the residents of Cheniere Caminada interfering with the Austrian oyster rakers. The writ also includes the justice of the peace, Justice Dyce, of that ward.

McDONOGH SCHOOLHOUSE NO. 6.—The Mayor and City Administrators yesterday opened builders' bids to construct McDonogh schoolhouse No. 6, in the Sixth District. James Cox, $16,900; William Fairlie, $16,900; Andrew Leo, $19,900; J. F. Hamlin, $19,764; William Arms, $19,300; D. J. Wasson, $18,916 50. It will be seen that the bids of Messrs. Cox and Fairlie are equal. The Council will take action to-day.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—This body met last evening, but as only a bare quorum was present, no further business than reading the minutes was transacted.

GRANGERS AND THE ENGLISH VISITORS.—The grangers of this section will give a reception, in the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening, to the English co-operatives at present visiting our city.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT AT WORK.—William Bayle, alias William Williams, said to be an escaped convict, was arrested yesterday for having in his possession twenty pair of new shoes, which, it was afterward learned, he had stolen from the steamboat Willie, on which vessel he was a passenger. He broke open a box of shoes, part of the cargo. Farewell, William, and when you next escape, steal something better than shoes.

PRISONERS ESCAPED FROM THE CARROLLTON JAIL.—On the thirtieth instant four criminals escaped from the Carrollton jail by digging an underground railroad. This fact was not known at police headquarters until a day or two after the occurrence. Sergeant Chaumette asserts that he did not report the affair because he was informed that Sheriff Morrison had performed that duty. Now Mr. Morrison rises up and says that that statement is altogether incorrect. In consequence of this misunderstanding the criminals gained considerable time, probably sufficient to insure their being overhauled. Description of accused:

Joseph Bird, mulatto, six feet high, small side whiskers, front teeth plugged with gold, about thirty-five years of age; charged with larceny.

George Smith, black, twenty-five years old, five feet eight inches in height; charged with murder.

Tony Tennison, black, thirty years of age, side whiskers, five feet seven inches high, charged with assault and battery.

Henry Williams, black, six feet high, front teeth missing, twenty years old; charged with larceny.

THE PRIVATE MARKET WAR.—Keepers of private markets stand up well under civil and criminal prosecutions. Their trial in the First District Court was resumed yesterday, when an important question was discussed. Counsel for defense wished to have the injunction issued by Judge Hawkins, restraining the police from interfering with private markets, go to the jury, and Judge Abell decided that it should, although that injunction was issued in a civil suit. Thus the matter rests at present, but the trial will be resumed to-morrow.

HOUNDING CONVICTS.—Kenner had something more exciting than a picnic Sunday evening. Peter Garey, reported as a Penitentiary overseer, mounted, rushed through the village at terrible speed, following some hounds pursuing a flying criminal. As Garey's conduct indicated that he was intoxicated, Officer Pigott very properly wished to have an understanding. Garey said he was trying his hounds in pursuit of an escaped convict, and intimated that any interference with his sport would cause trouble, at the same time displaying a deadly weapon. The Metropolitan finally arrested the festive Garey for violating a city ordinance and for threatening to shoot him. The half dead convict was secured.

BRIEF MENTION.—The body of an unknown white man was found drowned in the river head of Clouet street.

Whose duty is it to keep banquettes clear of obstructions and nuisances? Administrator McCarthy thinks that it belongs to him to clear off nuisances, but as to obstructions he thinks that the Administrator of Improvements should act. If something is not done very soon with the fruit stores, particularly on Canal street, purchasers and pedestrians will be compelled to take to the street.

Moses Smith, the burglar who was so neatly trapped by Captain French, was yesterday sent to the Parish Prison to wait for the sheriff of St. Mary parish to call for him.

Jo. Morris, a tadpole, tapped the till of a confectionary store on Magazine street, Sixth District, for which one of Captain Wilson's men took him in. The youthful rascal did not grab more than two dollars—sufficient to give him six months' retirement.

The man who was crushed to death on the Jackson Railroad Saturday night, was H. F. Cour, who had been employed on the Hodges plantation, near Kenner. He leaves a family in San Francisco. He had a chest of valuable tools and surveyor's instruments.

Frank Masse alias Felix Gester is out of the way, at least for a few days. Detectives Pecora and Pearson know him as a sneak thief and pickpocket, therefore ran him in on the long charge.

The housekeeper of Louisiana Hose Fire Company was absent from the building a few minutes about four o'clock yesterday morning, when a sneak with no particle of conscience entered and stole two fire shirts.

John Escat, Frenchman, was weary of life, so concluded to leap out of existence by drowning his sorrows in the Mississippi river. Officer Yeager was watching him and as the teamster was about to drown himself he arrested him.

Fechter's Hamlet.

Mr. Fechter is more celebrated in *Hamlet* than any other actor now before the public. He is oftener forced into bankruptcy, and oftener becomes suddenly indisposed than any other leading actor. The Toronto *Globe* records a strange performance which recently took place in that city. Such an entertainment was never before seen in a theatre, and never ought to be seen again. The bills announced "Hamlet," and the cast included Mr. Fechter, F. C. Bangs, Harry Langdon, Vining Bowers, Lizzie Price, and other artists well known to the public. The curtain did not ring up until near nine o'clock, and then Mr. Fechter, dressed as the prince, came forward and commenced to tell how he had been treated in Montreal. Just then a disturbance behind the scenes was heard, and the the great tragedian said something about Bangs, whereupon Mr. Bangs, dressed as *Horatio*, appeared to hear Mr. Fechter say that gentleman had refused to play unless back salary was immediately paid him. Some sparring between the two occured, and Mr. Bowers, in *Polonius'* clothes, came out and said he was willing to go on and trust the great actor. Mr. Bangs stated that Fechter could pay salaries if he would, and then Miss Price, who is the wife of Fechter, said Bangs could not be believed. Mr. Fechter then offered to return gate money to the audience, or go on with the piece. The audience rather liked the fun and stayed to see the play played with the parts of *Horatio* and *Laertes* read by substituted actors. Such an occurrence would have been very funny with a minstrel company in a negro farce, but in a regular theatre, with Shakespearian actors, the scene was a disgrace to all concerned.

Meteorological and River Reports.

The following statement of the weather and rivers is furnished by the Signal Service officer stationed at New Orleans:

AFTERNOON REPORT—3:43 P. M.

Places.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	71	N. W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	66	N.	Cloudy.
Davenport	73	E.	Fair.
Dubuque	76	N.	Fair.
Galveston	90	S. E.	Fair.
Indianola	91	S.	Fair.
Keokuk	73	E.	Clear.
Lacrosse	76	N. E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	78	S. E.	Fair.
Louisville	62	W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	76	N. W.	Fair.
Nashville	69	N. W.	Cloudy.
New Orleans	86	N. W.	Clear.
Omaha	76	S. E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	65	S.	Light rain.
Shreveport	90	N. W.	Fair.
St. Louis	72	N. E.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	53	S.	Clear.
Vicksburg	84	N.	Clear.
Yankton	67	S. E.	Fair.
Augusta	74	S. W.	Light rain.
Mobile	85	S.	Cloudy.
Montgomery	78	W.	Clear.
Key West	86	E.	Fair.
Savannah	84	S.	Cloudy.
Corsicana	85	E.	Fair.

RIVER REPORT—3 P. M.

	Rise. Inches.	Fall. inches.	Above water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	4	..	49	9
Cincinnati	99	..	*45	4
Davenport	..	2	2	2
Dubuque	..	1	3	6
Keokuk	..	9	5	8
Lacrosse	..	1	0	13
Leavenworth	..	1	12	4
Louisville	27	..	19	5
Memphis	1	..	32	7
New Orleans	..	..	8	3
Omaha	..	2	2	9
Pittsburg	42	..	17	2
Shreveport	3	..	11	9
St. Louis	38	..	29	1
St. Paul	1	..	3	0
Vicksburg	2	..	38	9
Yankton	..	1	11	0

*Below high water mark of 1874.
†Below bench mark.

Eve was only one of Adam's side dishes, and she never met the popped question squarely. Her character can never be understood, for there were no other women to be jealous of, and no other men to run away with.

National Cotton Crop Report.

We are indebted to the superintendent of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange for the following report of the cotton crop, made up from the returns of the various exchanges for the month of July:

NEW ORLEANS DEPARTMENT.

Louisiana—We have received 63 answers from 31 parishes, and their average date is to the fifteenth instant. The character of the weather is generally reported as favorable, more so than at the same period last year, though our latest dates bring us complaints of drouth. The stands are generally good and better than last year. The plant is blooming and bolling well, labor efficient, and present condition of the crop much better when compared with last year, except in certain districts where rain is needed.

Mississippi.—One hundred letters have been received from 32 counties in this State, nearly all dated on the fifteenth of the month, their uniformity of date being a great improvement over the past. The character of the weather for the past month has been mainly favorable, with, however, considerable exceptions. Some letters complain of too much rain, others of the want of it, these opposite reports coming often from the same county, showing an unusually partial distribution of rain, or local showers. Plantations not five miles apart have had too much rain on some, and too little or none at all on others. One-fourth of the letters state the "plant is too large and growing too fast to fruit well," and is in a very unfavorable condition to receive either a protracted drouth, or wet spell. A very few complain of boll worms and shedding, but no apprehension is expressed of caterpillars, none in noticeable numbers having appeared. Stands generally good, and laborers working well.

Arkansas—Forty answers from twenty-one counties. The weather has been generally dry; occasional showers, however, have prevented any damage, and on the whole it has been more favorable than last year and almost as good as could be wished. Stands are reported uniformly good, and the plant fruiting remarkably well. The general condition is undoubtedly the finest known for a number of years, and excepting some apprehension of a possible drouth the tone of our correspondence is as cheerful as could be desired.

NASHVILLE DEPARTMENT.

Over 200 answers report the weather as generally seasonable—a few reporting heavy rains, which were sectional. The stands are "good to better," with some complaint of too rapid growth. Laborers working well, and present condition compares favorably with last season; some sections report plant small, but growing rapidly.

NORFOLK DEPARTMENT.

Weather generally hot and dry. Some little complaint on that score coming from North Carolina, though on the whole the weather was more favorable than last year. Stands comparing very favorably with last year; plant forming, blooming and bolling well. Labor very satisfactory. Condition of the crop very good, but in size it is generally a little smaller, and from five to eight days later.

CHARLESTON DEPARTMENT.

South Carolina.—Eighty-nine replies have been received from 29 counties. The weather has on the whole been seasonable, and compares favorably with last year; the stands are as good, if not better. Plant generally reported as forming, blooming and bolling well; labor efficient, and present condition is at least equal to last year. Five answers from 4 counties report injury from hail; 4 from too much weed; in one county lice are reported, and rust in another.

AUGUSTA DEPARTMENT.

The weather has been very favorable and seasonable, more so than last year. The stand is better than last year; the plant is forming and blooming well, and with the exception of late cottton is bolling well. The general condition of the crop is good—better than last year, and the labor is satisfactory.

SAVANNAH DEPARTMENT.

Weather generally dry and more favorable than last year. Stands good, better than last season. Plant forming, bolling and blooming well. Labor unanimously reported as good. General tenor of replies indicate the condition of the crop very favorable, clean, and well fruited, except in some localities where rain is needed.

MOBILE DEPARTMENT.

Alabama—One hundred and twenty replies from 48 counties. In 39 counties the weather is reported as having been seasonable, in 9 too dry; and as compared with last year, in only three (Choctaw, Macon and Russell) has it been less favorable; in all the others favorable. The stands are universally reported good and better than last year. The plant is forming, blooming and bolling well. Laborers are working well and are very forward in farm work. The present condition is good and the promise better than last year. There is nothing unfavorable but the need of rain in a few counties in the sandy lands.

Mississippi—Fifty-six replies from 19 counties. The weather has been generally seasonable, and universally reported more favorable than last year. The stands are excellent, and better than last year. The plant is forming, blooming and bolling well in all the counties except Itawamba, Lowndes and Newton; in these three some complaint of a weedy growth to the plant, caused by too much rain in the heavy lands. The labor is as good as can be desired, all working well. The present condition of the crop is good, and more promising than last year. The favorable circumstances are, better cultivation, more efficient labor, and farm work more advanced than last year. The unfavorable are, the weedy growth noted above, want of rain in some small sections of sandy lands, and a few boll worms reported in Jasper county.

GALVESTON DEPARTMENT.

Texas.—Have received 133 replies from 71 counties, embracing the period between June 15 and July 15.

Forty replies report the weather dry, 55 very dry and hot, and 38 favorable; 61 replies report the weather more favorable up to this period than during the same time last year; 45 report less favorable, while 27 say "about the same."

Twenty-seven of our responses report good stands; 35 better than last year; 25 not as good as last year, and 46 report "about the same."

One hundred and six replies say that the plant is forming, blooming and bolling well; while 27 report the plant small and backward, and not as promising as at this time last season.

Our replies indicate that the labor is much more efficient and reliable than in any previous year.

Sixty-three reply that the present condition of the crop is better than last year; 26 report it not as good, and 44 the same. In all sections of the State the plant is much smaller, and is considered from one to three weeks later than same time last season.

There is general complaint of dry weather, only a few localities having been visited with sufficient rain.

No reports were received from the Memphis or Wilmington departments.

The Temperature.

Mr. Louis Frigerio, No. 50 Chartres street, reports the weather for the past two days as follows:

	6 A. M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
August 1	85	92	80
August 2	89	89	87

Lowest point during the night of July 31 and August 1, 74°. Rain during the day of August 1, three-tenths of an inch.

The Perique Crop.

We copy the following from the St. James *Sentinel* of July 29:

From Michel Martin, of the Indian Chief Perique Tobacco plantation, at Grand Point, we learn that the tobacco crop in that locality has been gathered, dried, and put in press, and is now undergoing the curing process, preparatory to putting it into carrotes. He estimates the yield much larger than the average, and the quality very fine. There is a growing disposition on the part of perique tobacco growers and manufacturers to put up their tobacco in packages, varying from two ounces to two pounds, instead of four pounds as heretofore. If they are successful in making as fine a quality by this plan, the result will be an increased demand for this popular brand of tobacco, and greater profits to its producers.

About My Name.

A few days since we published, as a matter of news, the following item:

Mr. J. C. Mann, now of Steubenville, Ohio, has been charged with causing the elopement of a young girl from the Steubenville seminary. Mr. Mann publishes a card denying that he is a married Mann.

We have no interest in Mr. Mann, and do not know who he is, nor can we understand why the following language is found in the Baton Rouge *Advocate*:

That is just about as near the truth as the REPUBLICAN ever gets. The statement made by the REPUBLICAN, that Mr. Mann published a card denying his marriage is false.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* is certainly the ablest strictly Democratic paper in Louisiana, and it has avowed William Allen to be its candidate for President. Arrayed thus in line the *Advocate* may think itself obliged to contradict everything of a political character seen in our columns. Such is the custom with Democratic papers in this State. To call an opponent a liar serves in place of reason when arguing a bad cause. Epithets of the kind are dignified and convincing, and something must be said. But what the Ohio elopement case, to which we referred in common with other papers, has to do with William Allen, with us, or with the *Advocate*, we do not understand. The Pittsburg *Gazette* was one of the journals which published an account of the elopement of Miss Alice Wells, and her marriage to Mr. Mann. Subsequently, on the twenty fourth of July, the same paper published the following:

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS, serious charges of a slanderous nature have appeared in the columns of the *Herald* of the twentieth instant, assailing my character, in maliciousness, I take the responsibility of meeting all charges contained in the article referred to, as follows:

1. I never sought to entice my wife from the paternal roof. She married me of her own free will, having satisfied any and all scruples that may have been engendered by a gossiping community, by writing to Wisconsin and Washington City. The one and only marriage that ever held me in bonds, I freed myself from as any honorable man would have done under the circumstances. These facts the court document now in my possession will establish beyond a doubt, copies of which I am willing to exhibit free of charge to any who may desire to gratify curiosity.

2. As regards my name, the alias, etc., I am in possession of my mother's marriage certificate, proving me entitled to my name, and will furnish any one who may desire it the address of my father's people, who reside in New York, also of the Swortouts, who are my kin, one of whom married my mother's only sister, of this city, Mrs. Julia A. Swortouts, well known and highly respected.

3. As regards my social standing, this I pay for what I get, and work hard for the wherewithal to pay, and feel perfectly competent to support the woman who has linked her fate with mine.

J. C. MANN.

The scandal about the elopement was the story that Mr. Mann then had a wife living. He very properly published a card, saying that he had previously freed himself from the only marriage that had ever held him in bond; and more than that, he offers to show his mother's marriage certificate in proof of his true name. We can forgive the *Advocate* for its allusion to this paper, but in justice to Mr. Mann, whoever he may be, we hope it will publish the card denying the story of his marriage.

The Presidential Future.

The joint rule of Congress for the counting of the electoral vote for President provides that, the two houses being assembled in joint convention, the tellers shall proceed to read the certificates of the electoral votes, and "if upon the reading of any such certificate by the teller, any question shall arise in regard to counting the votes therein certified, the same having been stated by the presiding officer," both houses shall withdraw separately, and vote upon the question presented, "and no question shall be decided affirmatively, and no vote objected to shall be counted, except by the concurrent vote of the two houses."

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* claims that during the last session of Congress it pointed out the necessity for amending this joint rule, seeing that, in its present form, the temptation to use the power granted, unjustly and improperly, is a very strong one. Says the *Inter-Ocean*: "It is the easiest thing in the world to frame an excuse for rejecting the vote of certain States. Allegations of federal interference, of local frauds, or of intimidation, might serve as an apology for committing one of the gravest offenses against the people."

This matter will bear looking at. The next Senate will be Republican, and the next House Democratic. The latter will have a new, fiery, unscrupulous and exceedingly hungry element. We may expect, therefore, every advantage will be taken to lay hold of and retain power. If the electoral vote is close, we can very surely depend upon the adoption of tactics calculated to promote the ends of those hankering for the flesh-pots. All ideas of fairness may be discarded, so far as the House is concerned, when we remember that a majority of the ruling element of that body will be made up of those who struck vindictively and passionately at our country's flag. Refusing to receive the votes of certain States, upon any pretext whatever, may throw the matter of choice. President before the House. The question then comes up, how will the election go there?

The constitution provides that in choosing the President by the House "the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice." Of course, the States as they stand in the Forty-fourth Congress, the regular session of which meets in December next, will cast the vote. The following have an undoubted Republican majority:

Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Wisconsin—14.

And the following an equally undoubted Democratic majority:

Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia—18.

With safety, Massachusetts and Illinois, controlled by independents, can be added to the Republican column; and the presumption is, California and Mississippi will return Republican delegations. This will make the States stand eighteen and eighteen. New York stands sixteen Republicans and sixteen Democrats, with a vacancy, which will be Republican, without doubt, when filled. In the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress, Colorado will be likely to appear, and just as likely, also, to neutralize New York and tie the House, as to range with the greater State and make two majority.

In case of a tie, the constitutional provision is, that the Vice President, if one has been chosen by the electoral votes, becomes President. If not so chosen, the Senate proceeds to select from the two candidates having the largest number of votes, as Vice President, who shall act as President for the term prescribed. Coming to this, the country would still have a Republican President, from the manner in which the Senate is at present constituted, and is likely to be for some time to come. Our readers will perceive that this subject has a decidedly interesting appearance, and will bear almost any amount of speculative thought.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The Milwaukee *News* says: "A patent-outside country paper comes to us without a line of original matter, except an acknowledgment of a string of fish from a neighbor. That editor evidently takes warning from the fate of Robert Dale Owen's over-taxed brain."

COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1875.

Supreme Court.

The following petition was filed at Monroe and the order issued as prayed for:

Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company vs. Francois Frilot; same vs. John Laineux.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana:

The petition of the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company, through its president, Joseph Hernandez, domiciled in New Orleans, respectfully represents, that Francois Frilot, in a petition addressed to your honors, in which he represents himself as plaintiff in suit numbered 2863 of the docket of the Superior District Court, on appeal to and pending in the Supreme Court of Louisiana, No. 5844 of the docket of that court, and in certain representations in said petition 5863, an order of writ directed to the Hon. Jacob Hawkins, judge of said Superior District Court of the parish of Orleans, prohibiting him and Hiram R. Steele, Assistant Attorney General, from prosecuting an injunction in suit No. 26,627 of said Superior District Court, and in any manner from interfering with the said Frilot pending his suit and injunction in appeal in your honorable court in said suit No. 5844, and which writ was made returnable before your honors on the first Monday of November, 1875, as will fully appear by copy of the petition and order or writ of prohibition hereto annexed as exhibit A.

Petitioner further represents that said Frilot at the time he procured said injunction in said suit No. 1463 of the docket of said Superior District Court, and on the issuing of the injunction in said suit No. 26,627 of the same court, complained of by him and against which he obtained the said writ of prohibition, and at the time said writ was obtained was a butcher, selling meat, for food in the markets of New Orleans, and slaughtering his animals and preparing them for food thus sold him, and in which business said writ, as is verily believed, was intended solely to protect him; that the extent of his business aforesaid did not exceed at any of those periods three or four beeves per day; but petitioner avers and believes the same to be true that said Frilot has, since obtaining the said writ of prohibition, abused the same, and has made a combination with other butchers, not parties to any of these proceedings or suits, and permits them to slaughter, or slaughters for them in his name, and under cover of said writ, and to the extent of from fifty to seventy-five animals per day, and is doing the same in violation of law, of the rights of your petitioner, and in abuse of the terms of the said writ of prohibition, issued as aforesaid in his favor, and that he still continues in said violation and abuse, notwithstanding he has been repeatedly warned thereof, and will continue, all of which will more fully appear by the affidavits hereto annexed as exhibits B and C.

Petitioner further represents that in order that the rights of petitioner may be preserved, said writ of prohibition issued herein and returnable as aforesaid should be expressly restricted so as to prohibit the interference with said Frilot only to the extent of slaughtering the animals necessary to supply his own market stalls, as they were at the times aforesaid, and his own private customers, as they then were.

Wherefore petitioner prays that the writ of prohibition issued herein in favor of said Francois Frilot, returnable to the Supreme Court at New Orleans on the first Monday of November, 1875, in suit No. 5844, be restricted and limited in its effect to the slaughter only of such animals as may be necessary to supply the market stalls, the private customers of said Frilot as they were at the time and times of the issue of the said injunction and said writ of prohibition, and that said writ shall not be claimed or held to extend so as to cover or protect said Frilot in the use of his name by other butchers or to the slaughtering by him for other butchers, but shall be confined to the slaughtering of such animals only as shall be necessary for his own sale as a butcher in the markets of New Orleans, and as they were at and before the time of the issuance of said writs of prohibition, and petitioner further prays for all general relief.

Superior Criminal Court.

Judge Braughn has issued the following order:

During the adjournment of the court, and up to the first Monday in October, 1875, in all bailable cases sent before this court, the amount of bail fixed by the committing magistrate shall stand as the amount of bail to be furnished in this court, and the clerk, in such cases, when the bond has not been furnished before the committing magistrate, shall issue a certificate to the sheriff of the amount of bail fixed by the committing magistrate, and the sheriff, under such certificate, shall be authorized to take bail.

The following circular has been forwarded to the several judges of municipal police courts, and the two justices of the peace of the fifth and seventh justice courts, who have criminal jurisdiction:

Under an order issued by the Hon. G. H. Braughn, judge of this court, the clerk is directed in bailable cases to issue a certificate to the sheriff authorizing him to accept bond during the ensuing vacation and until October 4, 1875, in the amount which may be fixed by the several police magistrates.

With reference to the order above referred to, and to prevent complications at the next meeting of the court, I am instructed by Judge Braughn to advise the judges of the municipal police courts to fix the amount of bail in the various cases within the jurisdiction of this court, as follows, to wit:

Carring concealed weapons, $250; assault and battery, $500; false imprisonment, $500; grand larceny, from $500 to $2500; malfeasance, extortion or oppression in office, $1000 to $2500; manslaughter, $10,000; crime against nature, $15,000; incest, $15,000; shooting, etc., with intent to murder, $5000; biting, maiming, cutting off an ear, etc., $5000; putting out eyes, $5000; attempt to procure premature dlivery or abortion, $3000; robbery, $2500; forgery of public records, bonds, bills, etc., $2500; forgery (in general), $2500; making engraving plates, papers, etc., for counterfeiting, $2500; counterfeiting, $2500; bringing counterfeit money into the State, $2500; making dies, etc., for counterfeiting coin, $2500; burning in day time, $5000; setting fire to fence, etc, by means of which any house, etc., may be burned, $5000; attempt to set fire to house, etc., $3000; preparing combustible materials for the purpose of setting fire to cotton, $3000; burglary without being armed, from $2500 to $5000; burglary of any store, warehouse or outhouse, from $2500 to $5000; perjury, $2500; rescue of persons found guilty of capital offenses, $5000; rescue of persons committed for capital offenses, $5000; embezzlement of public moneys, from $2500 to $10,000; embezzlement and breach of trust, from $500 to $2000; embezzling funds of any parish or city, from $2500 to $10,000; embezzlement of money in banks by president, etc., from $5000 to $20,000; breaking or cutting levees, $5000; cutting levees in New Orleans, $5000; accidents on steamboats, $5000; accidents on steamboats occasioned by gunpowder, where three notices are not exhibited, $5000; accident on steamboats occasioned by gunpowder, where it is caused to be put on board without notice to master or clerk, $5000.

In cases, such as grand larceny, embezzlement, etc., where two limits are designated, the amount of bail required by magistrate should be determined by the character of the party or parties accused, as well as by the amount involved in the crime charged.

I am also instructed to enjoin the magistrates to exercise great precaution with regard to the sureties tendered upon the bonds, as an indiscriminate or even careless acceptance of securities may cause serious detriment to a fair and speedy administration of public justice. Attention is further directed to the hasty and imperfect manner in which many of the bonds are filled by the various clerks, rendering the only pledge given for the appearance of parties charged with crime totally void and uncollectible. These are matters given in charge to the magistrates themselves, and upon them rests the responsibility.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice—New Orleans Pacific Railway Company.—The first installment of TEN PER CENT on the capital stock of this company will be due and payable at the office of the company, No. 31 Magazine street, on the first day of August. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. L. RAILSBY, Secretary.

Office hours from 11 A. M. to 13 M., and 2 to 3 P. M., daily. jm3 6t

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, New Orleans, July 20, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR THE LEASE OF THE JACKSON STREET FERRY, for ten years, from the first day of January, 1876, will be received in this office up to twelve o'clock M., August 17, 1875.

Terms—Cash half-yearly in advance.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Contract to be subject to ratification by the police jury of the parish of Jefferson, right bank.

Specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

J. C. LANDRY, Administrator of Commerce.

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PROPOSALS FOR LEASE OF CITY WATERWORKS.

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS, New Orleans, June 18, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the undersigned until August 18, 1875, at 12 M., for the lease of the City Waterworks and accompanying franchises in conformity with ordinance No. 3145, Administration series adopted on the fifteenth of June, 1875. Parties desiring copies of the ordinance in pamphlet can be supplied by addressing

LEON BERTOLI, Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings, room No. 33, City Hall, New Orleans, Louisiana. je18 td

PROPOSALS.

To Whom It May Concern.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, Room No. 16, City Hall, New Orleans, July 24, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AFTER THE legal delay and in pursuance to the below given petition and in accordance with the specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor, I will proceed, on TUESDAY, August 24, 1875, at twelve o'clock M., to adjudicate to the lowest bidder, the contract for rebuilding brick sidewalks and stone curbs on the south side of Poydras street, between Tonti and Broad streets. Sealed proposals will be received for the above work until twelve o'clock M., the twenty-fourth day of August, 1875.

E. A. BURKE, Administrator.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17, 1875.

The undersigned, residents and property owners on the south side of Poydras and Cypress streets, between Tonti and Broad streets, respectfully represent that the brick sidewalk and granite curbstones, on the south side of Poydras street, made in 1855, are now very much out of repair and, in portions, impassable in wet weather; they ask of the Council to proceed, according to section twenty-five of the amended city charter and after due formalities are complied with to make the sidewalk and curbing above descrived.

Names of subscribers.	Feet.	Inches.
P. H. Cunningham	31	8
Bridget Scully	32	8
John Kelly	32	8
P Ribble	67	8
Mrs. Farmer	190	6
Laurence Mens	32	8
Charles Weisler	32	6
M. Murphy	32	8

jy27 au3 10 17 24

PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 15, 1875.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE CONTRACT office of this department, until 3 P. M., of September 2, 1875 (to be decided by the fourth), for carrying the mails of the United States from October 1, 1875, to June 30, 1878, on the following routes in the State of Louisiana, and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:

No. 30,693. From New Orleans, by Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, St. Francisville, Pointe Coupee, New Texas, Bayou Tunica, Red River Landing, Louisiana; Riverside, Fort Adams, Stamps' Landing, Mississippi; Black Hawk, Louisiana; Kiernstraf Store, Mississippi; Fairview, Rivers' Landing, Bullitt's Bayou, Shamrock, Louisiana; Natchez, Mississippi; Waterproof, St. Joseph, Hard Times Landing, Louisiana; Grand Gulf, Mississippi; Buck Ridge, Louisiana; Hurricane, Mississippi; New Carthage, Louisiana; New Town Landing, Warrenton, Mississippi; Kellogg's Landing and Delta, Louisiana, to Vicksburg, Mississippi, 403 miles and back, three times a week, in suitable and safe steamboats.

Leave New Orleans, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.

Arrive at Vicksburg, next Thursday, Saturday and Monday, at 5 P. M.

Leave Vicksburg, Monday, Tuesday and Friday, at 9 P. M.

Arrive at New Orleans, next Thursday, Friday and Monday, at 10 A. M.

Separate proposals will also be received for twice a week service over the same route by the following schedule of departures and arrivals, viz:

Leave New Orleans Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

Arrive at Vicksburg next Friday and Monday by 5 P. M.

Leave Vicksburg Tuesday and Friday at 9 P. M.

Arrive at New Orleans next Thursday and Monday by 10 A. M.

Also, for once a week service, by the following schedule of departures and arrivals, viz:

Leave New Orleans Saturday at 5 P. M.

Arrive at Vicksburg next Monday by 10 A. M.

Leave Vicksburg Tuesday at 5 P. M.

Arrive at New Orleans next Thursday by 5 P. M.

Bond and check required with bids:

For three times a week service—Bond $30,000, check $1500.

For twice a week service—Bond $20,000, check $1000.

For once a week service—Bond $10,000, check $500.

No 30,691. From St. Francisville, by Pointe Coupee, New Texas, Bayou Tunica, Red River Landing, Louisiana; Riverside, Fort Adams, Stamps' Landing, Mississippi; Black Hawk, Louisiana; Kiernstraf Store, Mississippi; Fairview, Rivers' Landing, Bullitt's Bayou, Shamrock, Louisiana; Natchez, Mississippi; Waterproof, St. Joseph, Hard Times Landing, Louisiana; Grand Gulf, Mississippi; Buck Ridge, Louisiana; Hurricane, Mississippi; New Carthage, Louisi