Orleans Republican.
JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

CAL INTELLIGENCE.

BLIC WORKS AND WORKERS.—At ng of the City Council, on Tues- some excitement was produced sage of the following resolutions by Administrator Cavanac:

as, It is the sense of the Council rge amount of money can be the city annually by having cer- lic works performed by contract, an by the present expensive sys- ay labor; therefore, be it

d, That hereafter all public work repairing and keeping in repair d and unpaved streets, bridges, d crossings, and cleaning the nd all other works of any kind necessary to be performed, shall by the Administrator who has n of the work; the sale to be accordance to section twenty- the amended charter of the city rleans.

d, That hereafter all the City rators are strictly forbidden from g any work which is susceptible put under contract, unless by olution of the Council authoriz- me, and hereafter it shall be the he City Surveyor and the Ad- r who may have supervision of to certify to the correctness of ctors' certificates for work per- revious to the approval of the

d, That all ordinances and parts nces conflicting with this ordi- and the same are hereby re-

d, That this ordinance take effect after its passage.

standing Administrator Mc- earnest opposition, the ordinance y the votes of Messrs. Brown, mond and Cavanac in its favor, srs. Edwards, McCaffrey and opposed it.

dnesday the foremen of the la- rties in the Department of Im- is rallied all their retainers at square, where they were har- y Mr. Lawler and other wise men rds. The crowd was unsparing ation of the administrators who ical to their interests. A com- s appointed to induce the Mayor e ordinance, but they met with

that the crowd was talking of Administrator Cavanac, that gen- nt among them, shook his soli- n the faces of a few of them, who he conclusion that it was a poor aching, and quietly retired. Ad- r Diamond came in for a share The epithet "Know-Nothing" applied to him.

in argument the committee the Mayor was that under the stem colored men might obtain t on the public works where teady Democracy found their butter. The Mayor—a native r Packard's rugged State— ow that this argument had any him, and, on the whole proved r subject to be intimidated by e the language of the *Times'* re- Mayor said he would proceed almost caution, but thought it that a large force of men would employment at this hour of the t upon the city government. t, now that we had secured our hat this was a poor evidence of ity for self-government, and at there would be no disturb-

TH PENALTY.—Friday, the first the Parish Prison has seen rnor Warmoth's administration ace. All the accused were pre- death by the reading of the Monday.

Florenza has all the appearance man, but is considered a He killed his wife January 10, ing her many times, and slept body. In the morning he at- kill her supposed paramour, He speaks only Spanish, ap- rent to death, and sits on the cell playing with his toes, laughing to himself.

Eveque killed Richard Poncet, , 1876, at Congregational Hall. ways devoted himself to his his confessor, but hopes for a e has always claimed he acted nse.

Morris, unless it be the man ree times into the body of his to be laid on the ground before most brutal murderer New Or- had. He killed Sarah Jones, wife or mistress, soon after harged from the Penitentiary, r through the body, and re- cut her throat after sharpening the curb stone.

will be hanged together on the sometime between twelve and k, and the execution will be

OUS INVITATION.—Schneider own ticket at the last election headed thus:

nt reform in parochial affairs vote r."

hosoefer gifs me his vote,
ever his bolitiks be,
allers be regardet
a bolitikal frent by me.

HOD OF MAKING IT GOOD.— s in the minds of a certain perienced men, amateurs as nnoisseurs, that by sending wooden packages on long sea sailing vessels will mellow or quality. This idea is so well that enterprising holders of isky act on it with profit to nd benefit to the consumers. ago Mr. Charles Lacoume, a nd retail dealer of this city, to try the experiment, and so barrels of rye and bourbon ing the barrels in the hold of for a long voyage. was bound to be an expen- use there was no truth in the Mr. Lacoume is a persistent d has at length received his 150 barrels have returned, ration and leakage the quan- iderably lessened, though the gularly improved, as may be y indulger who shall give the a call. A portion of the w on exhibition in the St. tel bar-room, and all who aches, juleps or straights may selves without looking through

ACT PLAN.—The workingmen ward held a meeting last se the contract ordinance of uncil. ary, Esq., was elected presi- orge O'Brien secretary. ere made by Dr. Thibault (a d memorial offered by him nd adopted), William Foley, ptain Doherty and others, g was ordered in Lafayette

E FOURTH DISTRICT—An In- York.—Yesterday the Fourth afflicted by one of the most we have had for many months. It originated near the corner of First and St. Charles streets, and before the department reached there one building was destroyed. A strong south wind blowing, and the fire having much headway, it was some time before it was controlled and extinguished.

The houses of Mrs. d'Arcy, on First street; Mr. Fullwood, No. 587 St. Charles street; Mr. E. C. Adams, No. 585, owned by John O'Brien; rear of Mrs. Thompson, No. 583 St. Charles street; R. L. Barnes, No. 581; C. S. Kellogg, register in bankruptcy, were destroyed, and several others in the vicinity seriously damaged.

It is reported there is sufficient evidence to show that the fire was entirely the work of an incendiary. The key hole of the alarm box was found plugged, and the box had to be forced open to give the alarm. This and other circumstances show that the disaster was the result of a successful plan.

Radetski's Murderer Convicted.

The Colfax *Chronicle* says:

The trial of John B. McCoy for the murder of G. H. Radetski came up before the district court on Friday morning, in Alexandria, and occupied the attention of the court until twelve o'clock on Saturday, with an intermission of only four hours during the whole time. The court, bar and jury were much fatigued, and the district attorney, young and vigorous as he is, felt relieved at the close of the trial.

The jury were not long in consultation and rendered a verdict of "guilty of murder as charged in the indictment, without capital punishment."

The people of this community and parish are generally familiar with the circumstances of this homicide, and we need not repeat them. McCoy has been under bond ever since his preliminary examination, nearly two years ago, and the finding of the jury has surprised many who anticipated his acquittal.

Radetski was generous to a fault, an energetic and efficient officer and had a host of friends in Grant parish; but by close application to business, as the agent of the State in collecting taxes, made some enemies, out of which grew a quarrel that finally resulted in his death. A man of ordinary nerve meeting the opposition and threatened as he was would have abandoned that occupation, but, being of a resolute nature, strong of arm and vigorous of intellect, he fell a victim in the prime of life—"ashes to ashes, dust to dust."

A motion for a new trial was filed in the court, but with what success we are not informed.

Judge Blackman recused himself on the trial of this cause, and R. W. Bowman presided in his stead, and with becoming dignity. His rulings in this case are said to be in strict conformity to law.

McCoy is an old citizen who has generally borne a good name and has many friends who sympathize with him in his misfortunes. We have nothing specially to plead in his behalf to justify the commission of so grave a crime, nor do we harbor any prejudice against him, but we have an abiding faith in our judiciary, whose office it is to bring order out of chaos and the guilty of all classes to punishment.

Torpedoes in the Civil War.

The two Russian engineers who fastened a torpedo under the bow of a Turkish monitor in the Danube, and on their return to the northern bank discharged it by means of an electric battery and destroyed the vessel, have taken a hint from Lieutenant William B. Cushing's exploit in the Roanoke. He slipped up the river in a steam launch under a fierce fire from the Confederate ram Albemarle, which was lying in her dock behind a barricade of logs. He lowered a torpedo boat, rowed it up to the Albemarle and fired it. The ram went down like a stone. At the same instant one of the enemy's shots crashed through the torpedo boat and utterly destroyed it, and the launch was also disabled; but Cushing, calling upon his men to save themselves as best they could, dropped into the water, swam down stream half a mile, crawled out at daybreak to hide himself in a swamp, and finally found a skiff and escaped to the Federal fleet. The Russian engineers rowed ashore and called electricity to their aid; Cushing had no such luck. Torpedoes were not used to any extent during the American war. The iron Tecumseh was shattered to fragments in Mobile harbor by one of these deadly implements. At the siege of Charleston a monitor stood in so close to Fort Sumter that for twenty minutes she lay immediately above a large Confederate torpedo, connected by wires with a magnetic battery on shore. The electric fluid was shot along the wires until they were red-hot, but the torpedo failed to explode, and it was subsequently found that a cart had passed over the wires while they were exposed upon the sand fringing the seacoast, and that their power to convey electricity was thereby neutralized.—*New York Tribune.*

Sheridan at Sedan.

The following vivid account is taken from Colonel Hoffman's reminiscences of two wars:

At the battle of Sedan Sheridan stood near Count Bismarck. Toward its close he shut up his glass and turning to Bismarck, said, "The battle is won." The Count replied that he should be glad to think so, but saw no signs of it yet. In a minute or two more the French gave way. Turning his glass toward Sedan, Sheridan observed, "The Emperor is there." Bismarck answered that it could not be; that the Emperor was not such a fool as to place himself in that situation. Looking again, Sheridan said, "He is there, anyhow." He had drawn his conclusions from the immense staff he saw and the confusion reigning among them.

Sheridan was right. The Emperor and his staff were prisoners of war. The Emperor had behaved with the greatest personal courage, and subsequently, when dissensions arose between the French generals as to who was responsible for the great disaster, he behaved with the greatest generosity. But he should not have been at Sedan. The post of usefulness and of danger for him was at Paris, and not with the army.

A New Battle of Dorking.

There is a revival of the battle of Dorking talk in England, not naturally, in view of all the circumstances and possibilities. Major General Collinson, of the engineers, recently pointed out to an audience of military men one or two disquieting facts. The tight little island, he said, was not so tight but that it could be invaded by two or more of the continental powers acting in concert. But invasion was an experience which no modern English government or Parliament had contemplated, and there had been absolutely no preparation made for it. Suppose a hostile force landed and marching on London; everything, alike the plans and the means of defense, would have to be improvised in the face and under the fire of the advancing enemy. To go on blindly trusting in the navy, the Major General said, would be to put all the eggs into one basket, and that an insecure one. He was for having the middle class, shopkeepers and the workingmen subjected to compulsory military service. As the meeting gave him a vote of thanks, it may be inferred that the other military gentlemen agreed with the Major General.—*New York Sun.*

The Auditorial Investigation.

Auditor George B. Johnson declined to answer all questions depending on the cases in the courts or to deliver his report. He still claimed to be Auditor. During the siege all departments were in the hands of the Governor.

Ex-Adjutant General Street testified that Governor Kellogg had advanced $5100 on valid militia vouchers signed by him, and believed he had not been reimbursed by the State; when he heard of the Wills vouchers for the same amount he had objected to their being charged to him; he had received no warrants from and paid no money to the Governor.

Mrs. A. P. Field testified that as clerk of the late Attorney General Field she had written an information against Wills and the indictment against Clinton; the controversy between Field and Clinton and Kellogg was detailed, and it appeared there were spies employed by each on the other; she stated the Governer wished Field to resign, that he would guarantee his full salary, and that Judge Braughn would be appointed.

Judge H. C. Dibble testified in relation to the injunctions on appropriation bills, act No. 17, 1875, act No. 59, 1874; the dissolution of the former by the Supreme Court; his refusal to allow Mrs. Field to remove the opinion book of the Attorney General, and gave some details of settlements with tax collectors.

Governor Kellogg testified as to the appointment of Auditor Johnson and others; he had never attempted to influence the court in the case of Clinton; he had a conversation with Judge Braughn, but had said nothing to influence him and he also had denied it; had told Field he was persecuting him; did not attempt to prevent his prosecuting Wills; had never intimated he desired Field's resignation; did not send Mr. Flanagan to Mrs. Field; had advanced money for the militia, and the State still owed him; Colonel Field had admitted the validity of the warrants; payment of them might be a violation of the funding act in paying from the revenues of a previous year.

Judge Braughn testified to the interview with Governor Kellogg that he had said the charges against Clinton were made through malice, but had made no request; he and Colonel Field both said at the time Kellogg's conduct was indelicate; he had never attempted to have Colonel Field resign, and would not have accepted the appointment.

Mr. T. A. Flanagan testified he had made the proposition of his own motion to beat Dibble and Ludeling; had no conversation with Kellogg about it; did not know him or that there was animosity between him and Field.

Governor Kellogg testified again on Wednesday on the impeachment of Clinton; that it did suspend him, and it was considered best to accept his resignation; knew nothing of the missing books; had turned over some Wills militia warrants to Tax Collector Fairfax; had appointed Mr. Folger as one the community would have confidence in; did not know that he was Clark's partner; nor that Fulton was a defaulter; had never cancelled a bond improperly; had not consulted with Auditor Johnson; had not seen Schultz; the funding books were not as well kept as they should be; the investigation developed no serious errors; left all executive documents in the State House; Clinton was retained because an appointment would have been enjoined, and the experts showed he was a good officer; one was president of the Cotton Exchange; did not believe he had the right to suspend a constitutional officer; persuaded Clinton to remain till the end of the business year; considered the barricading of the State House justifiable; no informations were on file against Wills, and the clerk of the criminal court so certified.

Thursday Dr. Bruns testified to Auditor Johnson's illness.

Mrs. Field submitted a series of letters from the late Attorney General to Governor Kellogg threatening persecution.

Treasurer Dubuclet testified he had refused the Wills warrants from Collector Fairfax as having been declared null by the Supreme Court; he gave instances of trouble with Auditor Clinton and his auction sales and statements of the settlements of tax collectors; he protested against the barricades.

Mr. Jumel made a statement of his taking possession of the office of the Auditor and opening the vault, and his unsuccessful attempt to obtain the missing books.

A Rule that will Work Two Ways.

The order of the Secretary of War with regard to the treatment of the raiders of the Mexican border, suggests that a little of the same severity might well be applied to the marauders in the interior of some of the Southern States. There the White Liners trespass upon the premises of the colored people as if they were slaves still, and shoot and knock down to their hearts' content. Now, using as nearly as possible the language of this order from the war office, suppose the Secretary should say:

General Ord will at once notify the Mississippi authorities along the Kemper county border of the great desire of the President to unite with them in efforts to suppress this long continued lawlessness. At the same time he will inform these authorities that if the government of Mississippi shall continue to neglect the duty of suppressing these outrages, that duty will devolve upon this government, and be performed, even if its performance should render necessary the occasional crossing of the border by our troops. You will therefore direct General Ord that in case the lawless incursions continue he will be at liberty to use his own discretion when pursuing a band of marauders, and when his troops are either in sight of or upon a fresh trail, to follow them across the Mississippi border, and to overtake and punish them, as well as retake political prisoners found in their hands on the Mississippi side of the lines.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEORGE W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

To General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Army of the United States.

That would read pretty well, wouldn't it? And it is as well to remind the administration that people have rights that ought to be protected in Mississippi as well as on the Mexican border. Let us exercise a little common sense in the treatment of this question of rights and outrages.—*Boston Traveller.*

The Ellenton Conspirators.

A Charleston, South Carolina, dispatch of June 3 says:

Judge Waite last night summoned the jury in the Ellenton cases into court, and found on interrogating them that they could agree upon a verdict in the case of only one of the eleven persons charged with conspiracy. This was Abner W. Atkinson, a man over sixty years old, who was acquitted. The judge then discharged the jury, and the ten remaining persons were released upon giving bonds for their appearance at the next term of the court. The counsel think it unlikely that these cases will ever again be tried. It is now known that the jury stood six to six on the question of a general acquittal, the six whites being for and the six blacks being against such a decision. The black jurymen, however, were willing to agree upon a verdict convicting two and acquitting all the rest, but to this the six whites would not consent.

STATE NEWS.

MEMORIAL DAY AT BATON ROUGE.

From the *Advertiser*, May 31:

Wednesday, May 30, was the Federal memorial day. At about three o'clock that evening the colored societies of the town marched to the cemetery where quite a large crowd of white and colored people had gathered to witness the ceremonies of the day. The arrangements for the ceremonies seemed to be entirely in the hands of the colored people. Henry Schorten acted as presiding officer, who, after a brief statement of the programme for the evening, introduced a colored man from New Orleans, by the name of Bryant, as the orator of the day. Bryant spoke for probably an hour, picturing the beauties and appropriateness of these ceremonies and made some allusions to peace and reconciliation. Upon the whole his speech was temperate, and more appropriate to the occasion than some we have heard delivered on similar occasions in previous years.

We noticed on the grounds many officers and men from the barracks, among them our friend Lieutenant Gerlach.

At the conclusion of Bryant's address Mr. Schorten read a letter to Lieutenant Gerlach, which had been addressed to him by request of the ladies of the Confederate Memorial Association, accompanied by a beautiful wreath of flowers. The wreath was placed on the column near the centre of the cemetery. The crowd then dispersed and went to their homes.

This cemetery is at present under the charge of Mr. Birdsall and is kept in most excellent order. The headstones are all made of white marble, with the name, regiment and State of the deceased and number of the grave engraved thereon. Beautiful oaks and shrubbery are planted in rows over the entire grounds, and the walks are nicely covered with shells and gravel, and in a few years this will, no doubt, be one of the finest cemeteries in the country.

DOWN TO HARD PAN.

From the Shreveport *Times*, June 3:

We were yesterday shown a piece of rock taken from the Rocky Point quarry, two miles above town, which had been polished by Captain William Kinney. The rock is of a bluish gray color and almost as hard as adamant, and is susceptible of a very fine polish. The piece we saw was as smooth as marble, and we are told that Captain Kinney pronounces it as fine rock as he ever saw. The supply is inexhaustible, and we learn from Colonel Wylie that it is the intention of the company to employ a practical quarryman, and have any quantity of this rock prepared for building purposes, which will be cheaper than brick. We also learn that the company intend presenting the Presbyterian church of this city with enough of this fine rock to build steps to that beautiful edifice.

FIRE IN ST. CHARLES.

From the *Herald*, June 2:

About ten o'clock on Wednesday night the residence of the Rev. Father Suiriry, adjoining Red Church, was discovered to be on fire, and though herculean efforts were made to save it, burned to the ground. Father Suiriry lost all of his own private papers and the valuable records and papers of the church, which were consumed by the flames. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. It is impossible to conceive of a motive for the sacreligious crime.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT.

From the Plaquemines *Observer*, June 2:

On last Friday the citizens of New Orleans defeated the Texas Pacific railroad tax. Will the old fogies always reign in the Crescent City? As long as the citizens blockade their own road to prosperity they may expect to sit on the ragged edge of adversity. Geographically New Orleans has a commanding position, and if the citizens had one-half the enterprise of St. Louis or Chicago, New Orleans would be to-day the second city in the Union in point of population, commerce and wealth. The citizens lay supinely down by whatever little wealth they may possess and wait for outsiders to come in and build up the country.

From the Terrebonne *Republican*, June 2:

At the late election in New Orleans the majority of those who voted virtually killed the Texas and Pacific railroad. The enemies of the road succeeded in preying upon the minds of the ignorant to such a degree that their votes were polled against their own individual welfare and prosperity.

THE CADETSHIP AT ANNAPOLIS.

From the Ouachita *Telegraph*, June 1:

The appointment of a cadet from this district to the Naval Academy was very properly submitted by Mr. Leonard, M.C., to a competitive examination. The board of examiners named was composed of Rev. J. Lane Borden, Colonel F. A. Hall, James A. Bethune, and Dr. R. C. Strother.

The following candidates presented themselves, viz:

J. H. McFarland, Haynesville, sixteen years of age; B. W. Dunn, Bastrop, sixteen years; A. E. Simonton, Vienna, sixteen years; W. F. Flournoy, seventeen years, and G. A. Flournoy, fifteen years (brothers, and sons of A. F. Flournoy), Trenton; A. A. Forsythe, sixteen years, Harisonburg; J. G. Lucas, seventeen years, Madison parish, and Frank P. McFee, fifteen years, Monroe.

After a very careful examination, in which the examining committee exhibited no little interest, and after thorough consultation, it was decided to recommend W. F. Flournoy for the appointment. B. W. Dunn, son of C. T. Dunn, Esq., being next best.

TAKING THE CHANCES.

From the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, May 31:

We learn that the property in this parish belonging to the estate of William S. Pike, deceased, has been mortgaged to Charles T. Howard for $200,000, for and in consideration of a loan of $300,000, and that Mr. Howard has taken a mortgage on property in other parishes belonging to the same estate for $100,000. Mr. Howard evidently takes a hopeful view of the future value of property in our parish as we are informed that the property of Mr. Pike in this parish was appraised after his death at $115,000. It is a matter of some interest to know that Hr. Howard has not only prospered, but that he has strong faith in the future of Louisiana that he should so readily lay this handsome nest egg at the back of his judgment.

A Case of Cheek.

A Washington special to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has written a letter to the Attorney General of a very decided character, urging the dismissal of the indictments against those who, by ballot stuffing, defeated Jere Haralson, colored, for Congress. His district was Republican, and gave him a large majority. Shelly, his opponent, and some fifty others, were discovered in most shameful frauds on the ballot boxes, and indicted for it. Haralson has been notified that he will be killed if he returns to the district to prosecute his contest. Senator Morgan now writes that if the policy of conciliation means anything, it must embrace the pardon for all political offenses, and if the President expects any support from the Democrats of Alabama, he must not countenance the further prosecution of this matter in the United States courts.

COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court.

George B. Johnson vs. Allen Jumel.—Petition under United States Revised Statutes, 2010, for the office of State Auditor on the allegation that 10,000 votes were excluded at the election on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; that the exclusion was corrected by the Returning Board, and relator installed in office; that he held it four months; that by force and claim of right based on the said exclusion the defendant and Francis T. Nicholls ejected plaintiff. Demurrer to jurisdiction.

Judge Billings reviews the pleadings in extenso, and shows that according to plaintiff's allegations he was not deprived of election on the ground necessary to be alleged under the statute, but by force, of an office after having held it four months.

The opinion thus concludes:

From this it appears that the cases in which the Circuit Courts have jurisdiction of such actions as this are limited to those in which it shall appear that the sole question touching the title to such office arises out of the denial of the right to vote, to citizens who so offered to vote, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and that the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court is only given to the extent of determining the rights of the parties to such office by reason of the denial of the right guaranteed by the fifteenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States secured by that act.

There is no doubt but that the scope of this statute, under the limitations which it contains, extends from the first act required to be done in the matter of an election down to and including the final and effective canvass of the votes by the officers who are charged with the duty of determining and certifying the result. If, in any of the stages of an election, in registration in the receipt of votes, the certificates of the votes by the local authorities or the final canvass of the votes or the certificate of election by the Returning Board, there had been such a denial of the right to vote as the statute contemplates on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, that matter this court would have had, under the act of Congress, jurisdiction to inquire into and adjudicate upon, and it may determine the rights of the parties to office, so far as they depend upon the denial of the right guaranteed by the fifteenth article of the amendment to the constitution. But the jurisdiction of the court begins and ends with the denial of the right to vote.

If, therefore, there is a preliminary exclusion or an exclusion at the polls, and that error is corrected by the proper State authorities and there is no final and effective exclusion of votes or discrimination, or if after an election has been held, and the result reached and declared without discrimination or exclusion from any cause, the person elected is deprived of his office, then the statute closes the doorway upon the jurisdiction of this court. The defeat of a candidate at an election or his deprivation of an election, must be accomplished by the machinery of the election in one of its stages and must be contained in the result. If the election terminates in the success of the candidate, the essential ground of jurisdiction on the part of this court is wanting. The wrong which the petition sets forth is that, after being elected and installed, he has not been retained in the office. The object of the statute was to secure an election free from all possible exclusion on any of the specified grounds. It secured this object by giving to this court jurisdiction to correct through this form of action such exclusion effected by the machinery or practices attending the election. When, as the petitioner alleges, all this has been accomplished, and the very result arrived at by the statute has been worked out and declared, the statute gives no jurisdiction over a cause merely to enable a party to physically retain or regain an office to which he had a title established by an election and from which he has subsequently been ejected. In this case the question by virtue of which the court could take jurisdiction, and by the terms of the statute it must be unmixed with any other question, is not presented. According to the allegations of the petition the election had been completed for four months when the ouster took place, and his loss of office is as independent of any denial of the right to vote as if he had been ejected by a government set up by a foreign invasion, claiming authority by the right of conquest. Let the petition be dismissed.

S. A. Endicott vs. E. Smith.—Judgment for $1318.

G. H. Weymouth vs. J. T. Metzler.—Verdict for $1363.

Good Intent Towboat Company vs. steamship City of Houston.—Judgment for $28,000.

Conrad Stump vs. same.—Judgment for $2500.

Haber vs. same.—Judgment for $2500.

United States vs. Joseph Hampton et al.—The Calcasieu log case. Application of intervenors to bond rejected till an inventory is made. W. H. Haskell, selected by intervenors, E. Couterie, by the District Attorney, and Leonard Sewell, by the court, appointed appraisers.

F. F. Case, receiver, etc., vs. Henry Abraham.—Judgment against E. J. Forstall for $5600.

United States District Court.

United States vs. Manheim Berwin.—Perjury. One thousand dollars bail.

C. H. Walker vs. steamer Iberia.—Judgment for libelant $635 80.

Superior Criminal Court.

Carrying concealed weapons—Peter McCaffrey, $30; Jack Farrell and Jack Hanagan, $5; Joseph Claro, ten minutes.

George Washington, Theodore Page and Laura Miles Lewis, rape, April 5, 1877, on Irene Pose at Verret's canal; indicted April 24; convicted without capital punishment June 7, 1877.

Bob Hayes, murder of George Washington; verdict of guilty.

State vs. H. C. Dibble.—Information that defendant, as assistant Attorney General, received, December 29, 1876, $12,-525 25 public money collected for taxes, and has not turned over the same to the State.

DEATH OF GUSTAVUS SONTAG.

On the fourth instant the court adjourned in respect to the memory of Gustavus Sontag, Esq., late a jury commissioner.

Third District Court.

Geo. W. Dupre & Co. vs. Auditor Allen Jumel and Treasurer A. Dubuclet.—Mandamus to audit and receive printing warrants issued.

Fifth District Court.

H. W. Hamlin et al. vs. Board of Liquidation; Sun Mutual Insurance Company vs. same.—Petitions to compel funding.

F. J. Herron vs. John McEnery.—Petition for $5400 for private memoranda in the office of recorder of mortgages. Judgment for defendant.

State ex rel. Warner Van Norden vs. James B. Guthrie.—Mandamus to collect drainage tax under act No. 165 of March 18, 1858; act No. 59 of 1861, and act No. 30 of 1871, on claim of $300,000 for work done. Rule to show cause June 19.

Sixth District Court.

Charles Gayarre vs. Percy Roberts.—Petition for injunction against collecting of $400 warrants, plaintiff's salary as Supreme Court reporter. Injunction dissolved.

Frank Collins vs. James Hawley.—Petition for $5000 damages for assault and battery.

City of New Orleans vs. Charles Morgan.—Petition on license for cotton press $150 and injunction.

A. W. Potter, executor, vs. Charles H. Ward.—Sequestration of tugboat E. B. Ward on debt of $23,500 to estate of E. B. Ward, Chicago.

Benito Solasche vs. Thomas H. Handy, civil sheriff.—The sheriff on Wednesday morning filed his answer in the above entitled suit. It will be remembered that Solasche sued the sheriff for wages as a deputy sheriff. The sheriff admits that he commissioned the plaintiff as a deputy sheriff, but avers that he did so to procure his aid as a posse in preserving the public peace, which was then threatened by an insurrectionary force.

That it was not contemplated that the plaintiff should be compensated for his services in said capacity; that the services so performed were due to the State, and the plaintiff is not entitled to any compensation therefor; that no money has been appropriated by the State to pay for the services rendered by the plaintiff in the capacity aforesaid; that the appropriations mentioned in plaintiff's petition were for the purpose of reimbursing the sheriff for the amount expended by him for the use of the State, and for rations to be issued to the posse occupying the Supreme, district and municipal court buildings, etc.

Plaintiff withdrew his suit and published an apology.

A New Way to the Polar Sea.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:

Captain H. W. Howgate, of the United States signal service bureau, is still vigorously pushing his scheme for exploring the North Polar regions in the hope of reaching the Pole itself. He proposes to charter a schooner, properly equipped for the service, and prepared to prosecute whale fishing, which may cover the cost of the venture, and perhaps realize something more. An Esquimaux party is to be gathered at some point on the coast of Greenland, from which valuable assistance will be obtained. The total cost of fitting out the expedition is estimated at about $10,000, and an effort will be made to raise this sum by subscription. The observer in Chicago, and we presume those at other stations in the country, are authorized to receive contributions toward the fund. It has already been stated in the *Tribune* that the idea of Captain Howgate is to take a new departure in the work of Arctic exploration. He proposes to establish a depot on the most northerly available point of land, from which parties can be sent out the next summer in sledges in search of the Pole. There is reason to believe that such a systematic effort would be successful; but if not, the information gained by the observers at the base of operations would aid immensely in extending our knowledge of atmospheric currents, and probably in enabling scientific men to understand the laws which govern those movements. The commercial idea of Arctic discovery has long since been relegated to the domain of dreamland by sensible men, but the scientific importance of the thing is only just beginning to be understood; and it is sincerely to be hoped that Captain Howgate will be able to send out his party of explorers to the Arctic regions.

Reduction of the Debt.

The New York *Graphic* says:

The public debt statement is creditable to Secretary Sherman in the highest degree. Without repeating details it appears that $6,981,274 83 have been paid during a single month, which is certainly a very remarkable feat to accomplish in times like these. The public debt has been lessened $36,062,002 62 since June 30, 1876, and this, too, during a year of unprecedented business depression. It is a question if there is another instance of such energetic determination to pay off a national debt on record. But it is a quite remarkable fact that there is very little rejoicing over the exploit. Formerly when the Secretary reported the payment of $2,000,000 in a month, it was reported in a tone of jubilation, as and exploit to proud of. But here the government has paid nearly $7,000,000 in a single month, and one may hunt through the morning papers almost in vain to find a mention of the fact. What does this mean? Why is not the announcement made in display type? It may be that intelligent people are beginning to seriously question the policy of crippling the already overburdened industry of the country to meet national obligations before they are due. There is a growing suspicion, deepening into a conviction, that too much debt paying at a time like this is bad for the people, bad for the industry and trade and commerce, bad as a policy for the nation, and a thing to regret rather than to rejoice over. Had this $7,000,000, drawn from the prostrate business of the country, been expended in reviving trade, increasing industry, restoring commerce, giving the people something to do and more to hope for, it would come back again a few months hence with fifty-fold increase. In the conduct of national as well as private affairs there may be a penny-wisdom and pound-foolishness. And we are not surprised that there is a growing disinclination to feast on the goose that laid the golden egg.

Losing Her Grip.

A New York dispatch says:

The report of the managers of the Cotton Exchange was read at the annual meeting to-day. The last year has not been prosperous to those in the cotton trade, either as merchants or manufacturers, partly from a fear of a European war. It was thought at the date of the last annual report that bottom prices had been reached for staple commodities, but the depression continues, in spite of the large increase of transactions or the violent fluctuatons in price. The working of the new system for conducting the business has worked admirably. The losses among members has been less than those of the preceding years. The sales of contracts for the year ending May 28, 1877, were 9,986,800 bales. The total sales in the six years since the exchange was organized are 42,255,389 bales. The report shows that New York is losing ground as a cotton trading point. The sales of actual cotton since last report were: For export, 128,503 bales; spinning, 230,560 bales; speculation, 49,784 bales; transit, 2161 bales. Total, 411,058 bales. The total crop last season was 4,400,000 bales, of which New York received only 935,000 bales, and sold only 411,000 bales, being nine per cent of the total crop. The report says that these figures are calculated to excite lively apprehensions for the future. Wise legislation and hard work are needed to arrest the danger of losing the cotton trade almost entirely.

To Be Investigated.

The district attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi has been instructed by the Department of Justice to investigate the facts attending the death of McClellan, in the Kemper county massacre, in compliance with a request made by the English authorities, who claim that McClellan was a British subject.

June 14, 1877, is the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption by Congress of the stars and stripes as our national flag.

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