PUBLIC OPINION.

What the Press Says About the Louisiana Decision.

[Indianapolis News, Ind. Rep.]

Although not in the prophecy line, put us down for a little one. The Returning Board business will come back to plague the Republicans. It is an idea the Democrats will improve on. They never fail to adopt such means and take out patents for novelties about them. They will use them some day to the awful disgust of the country. Mind that.

[Pittsburg Gazette-Commercial, Rep.]

The case was perfectly clear, and the only stubbornness and partisanship displayed was on the part of the seven Democrats who refused to accept the clearest evidence of the legality of the electoral college. Of course the Democratic press will misreprerent the facts, as usual.

[Cincinnati Times, Rep.]

If there's a particle of gratitude in the Democratic party, it will call a national convention to thank, in the most formal manner, the Republican party for having vindicated the ancient Democratic doctrine of the rights of the States against the assaults of able counsel like O'Conor and Merrick and Hoadley, and against seven commissioners.

[Dayton Democrat, Dem.]

It was necessary not only to preserve the Republican party from dissolution, but also to prevent its name, and the names of all its most prominent officeholders and honored leaders, from becoming infamous by the exposures of their rottenness and corruption, which would certainly have followed fast upon the inauguration of a Democratic President.

[Indianapolis News, Ind. Rep.]

The country will rejoice that a decision has been reached; that the danger has been passed over. Although it will be regretted that fifteen of the first men of the country, chosen to decide legal questions, could come no nearer agreement than their partisan bias would allow, the decision of the Commission will be generally accepted.

[Nashville American, Dem.]

Florida was bad enough; but in Louisiana, upon their own ground, there were legal questions which ought to have been conclusive, and the majority reversed by fraud so large as to make it a monstrous iniquity to sustain it. Therefore, nothing can be expected from that court. It is narrow, partisan and wilfully corrupt in establishing and giving judicial sanction to the most monstrous fraud ever perpetrated in any country.

[Pittsburg Post, Dem.]

To suppose the House of Representatives will permit this shameless fraud to be made effective in imposing Hayes on the country as President, is to attribute to the representatives of the people a lack of manhood, patriotism and courage. This vile decision of the foresworn Commission ought not to stand. It must not stand. The House of Representatives has the power to overthrow it by strictly legal and constitutional means, and we look to it to exercise that power.

[Peoria Democrat, Dem.]

The "Lost Cause" is restored. The most ultra, and what many would regard as the most odious, principles of "States rights" have been vindicated, reiterated and established by the Electoral Commission. Half a million dead rebels would turn in their graves could they read the news, and wonder why they died for a principle that could have been so easily settled by a Republican high joint commission. A State can set the whole nation at defiance. What more was demanded by Jeff. Davis?

[Detroit Free Press, Dem.]

In plain terms it invites the people to political contests hereafter of fraud and chicane—puts a premium on rascality and unscrupulousness—suggests that electoral votes can be stolen by Republicans with impunity, for the Republican party knows of no means by which electoral frauds can be remedied. This is the precise complexion to which it has come. The Republican members of the Electoral Commission have declared that the Louisiana infamy is a sacred thing.

[Chicago Times, Ind.]

In effect the Commission have decided that if a canvassing officer makes a false return, and all the world knows that it is false, it must be nevertheless accepted as true because he holds a color of authority to act as a canvasser. For all practical purposes, according to this most infamous decision, fraudulent votes fraudulently returned count for as much as if they were honest votes lawfully counted. Words can but imperfectly characterize the scoundrelism of this decision. It is simply damnable.

[Cincinnati Enquirer, Dem.]

This practically ends the work of the tribunal. It is incapable of decency or honesty. It will be worse than useless to argue any further questions before it for any purpose save delay. It has no longer a title to respect or a right to exist. It is a mockery. Two things alone remain to be done by the Democrats. It is the imperative duty of the seven members of the commission to immediately withdraw from it. Their self-respect commands this. Next, it is the duty of every Democratic member of Congress to object to every electoral vote that shall hereafter be offered, and, by delay, prevent the consummation of the intended and attempted infamy. We can afford to go before the country having by any lawful method stopped this advertised outrage.

[Washington Union, Dem.]

They never meant to decide otherwise than as they have decided. The question whether the votes of Florida and Louisiana were to be counted for Tilden or Hayes never was an open question with them for one moment. All the solemn sessions of the Commission, public and private, have been, like the Commission itself, a mockery and a sham. The only question was "how to do it"—and the Radical eight took the shortest road, by voting to exclude all testimony—that is, to shut out the facts. The Commission, appointed expressly to inquire into facts, fulfills its duty by deciding that it has no powers of inquiry.

[Louisville Courier Journal, Dem.]

These times are furnishing to history the record of the triumph of fraud and perjury and scoundrelism tricked out in the garb of law. They are furnishing the pictures of our greatest judges and our leading statesmen prostituting their position, their ability, and their personal honor to give validity to fraud that was never before, under any judicial system, beyond the correction of the hand of justice. No personal or party gain will ever wash away the stain that will disfigure these men who have proved themselves so unworthy of the honorable trust that has been reposed in their integrity. They will merit the contempt which they will receive from every man who values honesty and honor, unless, indeed, they are forgotten in the heartier contempt that will be meted out to the man who will accept position through such means. The country has been reviling the Louisiana Returning Board as a set of arrant knaves. They have their equals on the Electoral Commission, and they will find a familiar spirit in the White House when all this miserable fraud is consummated. And for all this there appears to be no remedy. Though the Democrats have been deceived and tricked, they will not violate the honor they pledged to the country when they agreed to arbitration. But while they honestly submit, they can, with dignity, wash their hands of the dirty proceeding and not give that decency to it that the participation of honest men might confer.

[Cleveland Leader, Rep.]

This decision has been inevitable from the first. The election of Louisiana was held under the laws of that State, the votes were counted and the result declared by the legal authority intrusted with that duty. The Republican returns from Louisiana comply in the most minute and perfect manner with the requirements of the State laws. Congress has no more authority to invade the constitutional prerogatives of Louisiana and interfere with the management of its elections than it had to meddle with the election of Massachusetts or Ohio. It can confer no such authority upon any tribunal or special committee.

[Terre Haute Express, Ind.]

The Oregon vote is all that is left in dispute. There can be no doubt as to the result in that State. By the same partisan vote of eight to seven it will be counted for Hayes. Unless the Democrats of the House resort to filibustering to defeat the choice, which course is improbable, the Republican candidate will be declared elected according to law, and will be inaugurated on the 5th of March. It is to be hoped that all the people will cheerfully acquiesce in the result. It does not of necessity follow that the successful party is the really fortunate one. Mr. Hayes will assume heavy responsibilities, and will meet many embarrassments. He will be the first President to take office in the face of an adverse majority of the popular vote, and of an opposition House of Representatives. He must give the country an exceptionally good administration if he hopes to save his party. He is neither a great nor a brilliant man, but he is reputed to be a safe one.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean, Ultra Rep.]

Louisiana is for Hayes. Bulldozing is rebuked, intimidation is pounced upon, and a free vote of a free people is recognized by the great Tribunal as the only condition of success. There hardly seems a possibility now of defeating the Republican case. Oregon is confessedly for Hayes, and the rulings of the Commission, if worth anything as a precedent, indicate that no technical scoundrelism shall stand in the way of recognizing the voice of her people. Step by step—at the polls and in the electoral college, against fraud and bribery and villainy of every character—the Republicans have fought their way in opposition to an unscrupulous party and a still more unscrupulous candidate. So far, and the end is almost at hand, they have won the victory at every point, and doubly earned it by winning it twice. It is to be hoped that the constant political strain which has been kept up for seven months may soon be relaxed, and that this unseemly fight against a fair verdict of the American people may be abandoned, relegating the selfish men who have waged it to the obscurity they so richly deserve.

INDICATIONS.

What Mr. Hayes Must Do if He Gets In.

[Mr. Nordhoff, in the New York Herald.]

If Mr. Hayes means to drop the carpet-baggers, he will select for his Cabinet Southern men of influence and character not concerned in any of the carpet-bag swindling in those States, and able to draw a following after them of substantial citizens. All the political signs make it probable that if he should become President he will do this. The country is wearied and disgusted with such dirty work and such interminable fuss as the Chamberlains, Packards and Kelloggs make in the South. No administration can afford to countenance them, and we cannot doubt that, as a wise politician, Mr. Hayes would make new combinations in the South, which would be for the advantage of his party as well as of the country.

An Alabama Jury's Astonishing Verdict.

[Danbury Reporter.]

A jury in Alabama had been impanelled in the case of a Mr. Johnson, charged with killing his wife. The evidence was positive and conclusive, leaving do doubt of his speedy conviction. To the amazement of all, the jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict: "Guilty of horse stealing." The judge, astonished, asked an explanation, stating that the indictment was not for horse stealing, but manslaughter. The foreman, with his hand upon a huge law book, and with an amusingly dignified air, informed the court that "it was not a case of manslaughter, but womanslaughter, for which the law made no provision; but being satisfied the man deserved to be hanged, they had brought in a verdict of horse stealing, which, in that country, would be sure to swing him."

Five Thousand Dollars for a Wife.

[St. Louis Republican.]

William Smith, aged 70, who lived near Liberty, Ind., became widowed some years ago, and had lived in entire seclusion, was deaf, demented. A few weeks ago he offered $5000 to any one who would furnish him a wife. The announcement created merriment at the time, but nothing further was thought of it till this morning it was announced that the old man was married to Miss Phœbe Johns, a highly respected young lady, aged 17. The old man's offer had been taken in hand by Powell Slade, with whose family the young woman lived, and Slade received the $5000, $2000 of which was paid to the girl's father, the girl herself receiving as an inducement a deed from the old man for his farm of 200 acres of very valuable land.

A Stinging A-propos.

[Washington Letter.]

While Senator Howe was singing his bloody shirt song before the Electoral Commission to-day, George Bancroft, who was one of the spectators, dropped into a slumber. Representative Jenks, of Pennsylvania, penned on a card and passed around the following: "History sleeps while Fiction speaks." The bon mot was appreciated by all who read it.

Do not forget Miss Wilmot's benefit to-night at the Academy.

GOSSIP IN CHICAGO.

What is Said There of the St. Louis Hotel Farce.

Account by a Stranger of the Situation in New Orleans.

[Chicago Times.]

"Packard shot by a 'White-liner' and mortally wounded! The assassin shot by Packard's clerk, and supposed to be fatally injured!" Such was the purport of a startling "stiff" sent over the wires on yesterday afternoon from New Orleans. Crowds gathered around the bulletin boards and "tickers," and eagerly swallowed the ghastly news, commenting thereon according to their political proclivities or common sense—mostly the former. Democrats regretted the occurrence, and feared that it would have a bad effect on the Electoral Commission. Republicans were evidently delighted. It was a fortune for them in a political way. It gave them a new lease of the bloody shirt, and at the same time put out of the way one of their tools who had outlived his usefulness and was liable to have a reactionary effect. Packard dead was better to them than a thousand Packards living.

The first dispatches were exceedingly meagre, not even giving the outlines of the affair. They were, furthermore, evidently concocted for effect, the obvious effort being to create the impression that Packard had been shot down in cold blood by a Democratic emissary. Later dispatches, while they were intentionally indefinite, served to show that the affair was either a personal row, or that the would-be assassin was a luney enthusiast, probably on the fagends of a big drunk, who had suddenly conceived the idea of becoming notorious.

A gentleman who was in New Orleans three days ago stated to a *Times* reporter on yesterday that bets of twenty to one were freely offered in that city that J. Madison Wells would never dare return there after leaving Washington. He says the feeling against him is intense.

MR. W. P. BRAZELTON,

of this city, was in New Orleans a short time since. A *Times* reporter called on the gentleman last evening, and had a lengthy conversation with him. The alleged attempted assassination seemed natural enough to him, as will be seen from what he said:

"I went to New Orleans some four weeks ago on business, and I remained there about two weeks. During that time I studied the political situation closely, talked with every person I met whose opinion was worthy of attention, and I caught the spirit of the situation pretty clearly. I found Gov. Packard, his State officers and his Legislature immured in 'the fort,' as the population there call it. 'The fort' is the old St. Louis Hotel, now used as the Packard Capitol of the State. It is guarded by the Governor's 'metropolitan police,' who are armed and uniformed as other policemen. There are in the capitol about two thousand persons, of whom only ten or so are whites, all the others being negroes. Not one of these dare leave the place in the day-time. When they go out at all, they sneak out at night.

THE POLICE DO NOT PATROL THE CITY,

for if one of them appeared on the streets, he would be shot on sight. The entire numbers eat, sleep and transact their business in this building, which is a four-story brick and stone structure. Nicholls and his officers and Legislature have their headquarters in St. Patrick's Hall, a building much like Farwell Hall, in this city. Nicholls' policemen are also called Metropolitan. They are so numerous as to amount almost to an army. They patrol the city, guard the Supreme Court, and other offices recently captured, and have entire control of the city. Nicholls and his officers go about the streets with perfect safety. Nicholls himself boards at the City Hotel and conducts himself with the freedom of the Governor of this State.

"Everybody in New Orleans is a Democrat. Get that idea well into your mind. Everybody—among the whites—is Democratic. In the two weeks I was there I met only two Republicans. One of them was a gentleman from Kenosha, and the other was Gen. Bussey, of Iowa, who has been in business in New Orleans since the close of the war. He is President of the Cotton Board, and is highly respected by all.

THE FIGHT IS BETWEEN

the Packard party and the Nicholls party, in which the negroes are a third and neutral element. In the city I think the negroes were entirely safe in voting for Hayes if they wished to. I talked to a number who voted for Tilden, but they all said they would rather have voted for Hayes had not their employers asked them to cast their ballots otherwise. I do not think any force would have been used against them.

'I DO NOT KNOW GOV. PACKARD,

but as I am a Republican and a sympathizer with him, I called on him while there. I had great difficulty in seeing him, as he admits no one who is unknown, for fear of assassination. I had to show to the guards at several different doors my business card and letters received from Chicago, before I was admitted to his room, so suspicious of all unknown applicants are they. From the time I got to New Orleans until I left there I talked with everybody—as I have said—and everywhere I heard it repeated hundreds of times, by capitalists, wholesale merchants, bankers, ex-Governors, ex-Senators, ministers, by representatives of the very best classes, that if Packard was recognized as the legitimate Governor he and his officers would be instantly put to death, so that none of them would be left to rule, and if Gen. Augur and his eight hundred troops interfered, they, too, would be killed. They said they did not care so much who was president—Hayes or Tilden—but they said that rule their own State they could and would. They claim to have sixteen thousand men organized, armed and ready to fight at an hour's notice.

THE SIGNAL FOR THEM TO ASSEMBLE

is the ringing of a bell. Twenty taps mean that they shall assemble in Lafayette Square, and thirty taps in Jackson Square. I saw twelve thousand of them assemble in half an hour while I was there. It was at the time of the uprising a few weeks ago. Grant sent a telegram, it will be remembered, to Gen. Augur, ordering him, if he found it necessary to recognize either as Governor, to recognize Packard. A telegram was also sent to the latter, notifying him of Gen. Augur's instructions. Packard issued a proclamation at once, calling on the Nicholls faction to disperse and to deliver up the State offices. The appearance of that proclamation was the signal for the display of an astonishing force. The alarm bell was rung, and in half an hour 12,000 men marched under arms to Gen. Augur's headquarters. 'Do you recognize Packard as Governor of this State?' was the stern question sternly put to him. What could he and his 800 men do in the face of 12,000? He did not dare expose himself and his army to certain destruction. He said: 'I do not so understand my instructions. They say that if it is necessary to recognize either, to recognize Packard. I do not see that it is necessary.'

AND THE ARMY OF CITIZENS

dispersed, but Nicholls and his party did not. They remained in possession of the city, and Packard and his men are still in their isolated condition. Imagine the case here. If Mike Evans and twelve thousand of his scalawags should assemble in this city to resist the United States force, we should say that they ought every one to be shot down. But if J. V. Farwell and his men, Coolbaugh and his men, the First National Bank and their men, should all lock up their places of business and assemble to resist by force what they believed to be an infamous usurpation, we should sympathize with them. And I could not help sympathizing with those men, for they were the capitalists, the bankers, the wholesale merchants, the clerks, and the respectable classes generally who turned out on that day. And they believed that they were right. Do not underrate their intentions or their power. They mean"—(and here Mr. Brazleton raised his finger and moved it slowly in emphasis, while his teeth clinched and his eye flashed with terrible earnestness)—"*they mean business.* They are the first citizens of New Orleans, *and they mean business.* A vote by the Electoral Tribunal in Washington, declaring the Hayes electors to be the lawful ones, would be taken as an inference in New Orleans that Packard is to be recognized as the Governor of that State. And with nothing but that inference to start them, I firmly believe that on the day that that vote is declared they will kill Gov. Packard and his men. To me, therefore, the attempted assassination was no surprise at all."

CITY AFFAIRS.

THE PARADE YESTERDAY.

It was unfortunate that yesterday the old gentleman who controls the weather should have seen fit to so far forget himself as to pull the string affixed to the mundane bathing establishment, and let down upon us the dripping nuisance of a shower just as our military organizations were preparing to celebrate the natal day of the country's father. Owing to the sloppy sidewalks and a cold wind the crowd upon the streets was much smaller than otherwise it would have been, and those who did brave the elements certainly deserved encomium for their display of patriotism.

About two o'clock in the afternoon that old and tried organization, the Washington Artillery, assembled at their arsenal, on Perdido street, and after a little delay moved off in the rain on their route of march. With their battery, they presented a martial appearance and, true to their traditions for drill and celerity of movement, attracted general approbation. After parading the principal thoroughfares they returned to the arsenal and were dismissed.

The Continentals, to whom Washington's birthday has ever been a red letter one in their calendar, were also out in their handsome uniforms, headed by a full band. Canal and other streets were taken in their route, and all along the line of march they were complimented for their fine soldierly appearance.

The day was, of course, not celebrated here in the manner it would have been under other circumstances, but more than enough was done to testify that the memory of Virginia's noble son still is fresh in the Louisiana heart.

During the parade of the Washington Artillery Lieut. Charles Withom was unfortunate enough to suffer an accident at the corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets. His horse, which was very restive at that spot, became unmanageable and rearing fell over backwards, falling upon Lieut. Withom's leg, severely bruising it. It is impossible to say accurately now what the extent of Lieut. Withom's injuries are, but it is certain he will be confined to his bed for a number of days.

THE WATERWORKS.

The "Waterworks question" is one of general interest and has been generally discussed, and everything in connection with it will attract attention.

Our reporter yesterday met Mr. L. L. Gros, the representative of Frederick Gros & Co., of France.

Mr. Gros states that the company he represents have established waterworks systems in some of the principal cities of Europe.

On behalf of his company he has made a proposition to the City Council of New Orleans to the following effect:

His company will pay cash down a sufficient amount to take up and cancel the outstanding Waterworks bonds; they will deposit with the city a reasonable amount in cash to secure the faithful performance of their contract; they will supply the city with the water of the Tangipahoa river, and in consideration they ask of the city the franchise of the Waterworks of New Orleans for ninety-nine years, and an assessment for a stipulated sum on each house in the city of New Orleans, the proposed assessment to be submitted to the owners of real estate for their action.

Mr. Gros states that he is satisfied that he can convince the owners of property by facts and figures that the assessment would be returned two fold by the increase in the value of their property, and the diminution of the fire insurance rates.

POLICE AND CITY ITEMS.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.—Robert Wark walked into the Harbor Station, charged by P. Kennedy with obtaining money from him under false pretenses. "Bob" was pulled by Officer White from off the levee, head of Conti street.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.—It will just take twelve men to decide whether Henry Johnson is a dangerous and suspicious character and a pickpocket. On these two charges he was arrested yesterday at the Beef Market and locked up in the third.

SHOOTING AND WOUNDING. — Nelson Parker and Antoine Thomas are two gents that found rest for their weary limbs in a cell at the Fifth Precinct Station, on a charge of shooting and wounding one S. H. Manuel with intent to murder, on Adams street, between Robertson and Urquhart.

CHILD STEALERS.

They Break into a House at the Dead Hour of Night, and Carry off Two Little Girls.

The Misery Margaret and Rosanna Gavana were Forced to Endure.

On the morning of the 17th inst. the little burg of Algiers was thrown into quite a consternation by a rumor getting afloat to the effect that burglars had entered the house of Mrs. Meades, at the corner of Pacific avenue and Alex street, and had stolen her two nieces, two little girls, named Margaret and Rosanna Gavana, and carried them away.

Investigation into the matter discloses the fact that the rumor was reality.

WHEN THE TRUTH WAS FULLY KNOWN

the whole neighborhood was aroused and, assisted by the police, searched the town of Algiers from end to end, but failed to find the missing ones. The searchers were about to give up all hopes of recovering the children, as they had been on the go all day, and evening was setting in, when, about half-past 4 o'clock, the father of the children discovered them in the possession of a negro, about a half square from the place whence they had been abducted.

The almost crazed parent rushed to the scene, and at his approach the negro started to take "leg bail," but the pursuer being a better runner than the pursued, succeeded in capturing the negro and locked him up in the Eighth Precinct Station, where he gave his name as Wm. Thomas.

THE NOW HAPPY CHILDREN

were taken back to their aunt's by their father, and after the excitement was over and they had become reconciled, they told their pitiful story. The oldest of the two, Rossanna, stated that she was awakened by the cold air blowing on her, as she was in her night slip, and when she awoke she found herself in the arms of a man who was handing her through the window to a negro man, who was on the outside; that she tried to scream, but they had put something in her mouth that tasted like gum, and she found it impossible to make a noise; that at each end of this piece of gum was fixed a piece of cord, and that the string was passed around the back of her head so that she could not get the stuff out of her mouth. "My little sister was also treated the same as myself. She had something in her mouth

AND COULD NOT HALLOO.

The white man handed my sister out of the window to the negro man, the same as he had done with me. After we were both out on the ground, before we could gain the street, we had to get over two fences, and so the negro man was always first to get over the fence, and then the white man handed my sister and myself over to him.

"After we gained the street, the negro took both of us under his arms, and, followed by the white man, carried us on the levee. When we reached the levee they put a dress on each one of us. The clothes were our own; they had stolen them at the same time they stole us.

"After dressing us, they carried us up one street and down another, and then away back into the woods. It was awful dark, and I was afraid they were going to kill us, but they did not; and after walking for a long time, we came to a little shanty; the two men stopped, looked around, and then took us into this little house.

"After we had entered, the white man said to me: "You don't belong to your aunt any more, but to me."

From the time we entered the shanty until we left with the negro to come home, we could not say a word, for they would not take the

GUM OUT OF OUR MOUTHS.

When evening came, the white man said to the negro "you take these children back home;" they then took the gum out of our mouths, and brought us within a half a square of our home. The negro man who was caught by my papa, is the man who helped to steal us. The white man who was with us was short, but stout; he had on a white shirt and dark pants; he had no shoes on; his hair was light, and he wore a moustache and goatee: he also had a tooth out of the front of his mouth."

The foregoing is little Rosanna's statement, and her words show the agony she and her little sister were forced to endure while in custody of the two brutes. The gum she speaks of was an India rubber gag that is frequently used by noted robbers to prevent their victims from hallooing. The precision with which this little creature told her story would force any one who heard her to believe she was telling the truth.

The two cowardly robbers who planned this whole affair were determined to do their hellish work well. They first poisoned the dog in the yard adjoining the yard where they intended

TO CONSUMMATE THEIR CRIME.

They then forced open the window and did their work, as shown by the statement of the little girl.

There is no cause assigned for this kidnapping, unless the robbers intended to steal the children to make beggars of them, or maybe they were under the impression that the children's father, who is reported to be wealthy, would offer a large reward for them.

The negro Thomas was arraigned before Judge Thompson and released on $500 bonds, for his appearance before the First District Court. This seems a very small bond upon which to release a prisoner charged with such a terrible offense. It has the appearance that Judge Thompson wishes to defeat the ends of justice.

The two little girls who are the heroines of this story are half orphans, their mother having died some two years ago, and their father put them to live with their aunt, as he knew she would rear them properly. The children have both been well schooled for their age, and after telling their sad story yesterday to the judge, signed their own names to the testimony.

Sergeant Pujol is vigorously working up this case, and ere long the other guilty one will be brought to justice.

DISGRACED BY A SON.

Is the Plea Given by a Father for Attempting to Destroy Himself.

He did not wish to live, and no one could blame him after his son had followed in the footsteps of Esau, and sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. It was Mr. Landreaux's determination to end his earthly career, as his son had disgraced him by joining Boss Packard's crowd.

This is the excuse he gave yesterday when he attempted to commit suicide by jumping off the Second District ferryboat while she was in the middle of the stream.

As stated by eye-witnesses, Mr. Landreaux boarded the boat at the landing, and while it was moving out into the stream he approached the pilot and offered him his watch and chain.

The pilot thought the man was joking and refused to accept the presents.

Mr. Landreaux said nothing, but walked straight to the bow of the boat, and was in the act of taking a final leap, when he was grabbed by a deckhand and

SAVED FROM A WATERY GRAVE.

He was then guarded until the boat had made its trip, and on her return to Algiers he was sent ashore. A few hours afterwards he was found lying on the banquette in a stupid condition by an officer, who conveyed him to the stationhouse.

On his arrival at the jail he was searched, and a vial was found on his person without a label. It was then thought that he had taken poison.

A physician was immediately summoned, who examined him and said he was suffering from the effects of intoxication.

Mr. Landreaux is an old resident of Algiers, and resides on Peter street, between Oliver and Vallette.

TWICE IN THE JAWS OF DEATH AND TWICE SAVED.

Mrs. McSherry, Who Attempted to Commit Suicide.

The man or woman who, now a days, attempts to commit suicide starts at the work with a determination that is remarkable, as will be seen by the attempt made at 12 o'clock yesterday by Mrs. Catherine McSherry.

This woman, being pecuniarily embarrassed, and wishing to rid herself of her creditors, who were hourly dunning her, concluded to

SHUFFLE OFF THIS MUNDANE SPHERE.

Yesterday, at the stated hour, she started out to the Old Basin, and when on the black bridge she looked around to see if any living eye was on her, and feeling sure that no one was watching her she plunged into the waters of the basin. Fortunately, the bridge keeper saw her take the leap and fished her out.

She was taken into one of the neighbor's houses, where she was cared for and allowed a change of garments. After her clothes had dried, she expressed a wish to go home, remarking that she was sorry for having tried to destroy herself.

Her stranger friends believing what she had said was the truth, allowed her to start home alone.

BUT HER REMARKS

were false. She was unhappy on account of having been saved, and, when out of sight of the bridge, she again jumped into the canal, and for the second time was rescued by a Mr. Krepper, who was passing by at the time.

The woman was this time taken in charge by some of her friends and sent to her residence, No. 146 Toulouse street.

ROBBERY.

$600 Worth of Jewelry Stolen.

Lena Reinhart, one of the fallen angels, residing at No. 70 Gravier street, alleges that on the morning of the 29th inst., between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, her sleeping apartments were entered and $21 in money and jewelry to the amount of $600 was stolen.

Having cause to believe that Helen Bienvenue and Josephine Petrie knew something about the robbery, she had them arrested as accessories. The two accused deny all knowledge of the affair, and were yesterday released one James Ollie going security for them to appear to-day for a hearing.

CARELESS HANDLING OF FIRE-ARMS.

A Man Shoots Himself in the Right Thigh

At half-past 8 o'clock last evening Mr. M. Kenofsky, the proprietor of the shoe store No. 125 Rampart street, while under the influence of liquor, accidentally shot himself in the right thigh while carelessly handling a revolver, inflicting a severe though not dangerous wound.

The ball, which entered the fleshy portion of the thigh and glanced downwards, was extracted by Dr. Dreyfus. The pistol was brought to the Central Station.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Benefit of Miss Wilmot*—We hope sincerely that even the rigors of Lent will not prevent lovers of the legitimate drama from attending the benefit of Miss Emmie Wilmot, which takes place at the Academy this evening. This talented actress has during the past four months given sufficient evidence of her worth to dispense us with the duty of recommending her to the public patronage. Besides her own attractiveness there will be presented to-night, to delight the audience, a spectacle which ought to crowd the house. It will consist of "Article 47," in which the beneficiary assumes the splendid and difficult part of *Mlle. Cora*, in which she will be supported by W. H. Power as *George Duhamel*, Roland Reed as *Potain*, and Laura Leclaire as *Mme. Duhamel*. "Article 47" is a thrilling play with a moral in it; in this respect unlike many of the French modern plays—a severe criticism on one of the penal laws of France—which has been one of the most successful plays of recent years.

The evening's entertainment will open with the quarrel scene from the play of "Julius Cæsar," performed by Messrs. Ben Onorato and S. W. Moody, who have kindly volunteered for the occasion.

During the intermission, Little Todd, the graceful and wonderful acrobat and gymnast, will appear in some of his most daring feats, closing with his extraordinary performances on the "Column of Gold."

To-morrow, at the matinee, "The Great Divorce Case," for the last time.

Ball at St. Patrick's Hall.

The ball given last evening by the Continental Guards, Company A, at St. Patrick's Hall, was a grand success. The brilliant attire of the ladies, contrasting with the soldierly bearing of the gallants as they glided gracefully over the floor in the giddy mazes of the dance, was picturesque in the extreme. The dancing was kept up until a late hour.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

CITY HOTEL.—F D Hare, A Soniat, Texas; W H Talbot, J Hill, B Glennon, M J Hamilton, W R Thomson, La; G C Chandler, W S Dodson, A C Blount, L Goodman, H Johnson, Mrs Johnson, Miss L Johnson, Miss Hamilton, Miss; J G Saber, Pa; R B Skagg and brother, Mrs Arkner, Ga; Wm Rice, Miss Rice, Ala; G Lazar, J B Kenney, J Abbott, E E Kidd, city; R Craig, Ohio; J Quill and wife, J Bryson and wife, Mrs Meyrs and child, Mrs. Bean, Ill; N Ramsay, N C; Mrs. Hubbell, Iowa; A Fenkeinberg, Wis; H Duvall, St. Louis; G Shields and wife, Wm Stewart, Texas; W Stevenson, Minn; W McKerall, Franklin; H Swart, Ontario.