

# A DEMOCRATIC PROTEST

## An Appeal From the Electoral Tribunal to the American People.

### How the Republicans Have Counted in and Inaugurated a Fraudulent President.

At a meeting of the members of the National Democratic Committee, held on the 3d day of March, 1877, the following address was unanimously adopted:

A. S. HEWITT, Chairman.  
F. O. PRINCE, Secretary.

To the American People:

We submit to the country the following review of events which have resulted in the declaration that Rutherford B. Hayes has been elected President of the United States. In the late political canvass two facts stood out prominently:

"THE SOLID SOUTH."  
First—The Republican party, true to its sectional nature, thought to unify the North against the "Solid South," and while engaged in that effort it was striving to make good its probable losses in the North by dividing the votes of the South. This division it sought to effect by an unconstitutional use of the army in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.

"THE USE OF TROOPS."  
Second—The troops were sent to those States where there was neither invasion nor domestic insurrection to require them, with Legislatures easily to be convened, and the only demand for their presence was made by the State Executive. The elections in those States, therefore, were held in the shadow of military power. The bayonets glittered at the polls. In depositing their ballots the citizens enjoyed only such liberty as they permitted. In other States the elections were unusually peaceful. Immediately afterwards the result showed that 196 Tilden electors had been chosen. Of the whole popular vote they received a majority of more than a quarter of a million. Of that Caucasian race, which controls every other Christian and civilized government of the world, they received a majority of more than one million.

"THE CONSPIRACY."  
On the day succeeding the election it was announced by the Chairman of the Republican National Committee that 184 Tilden and 185 Hayes Electors had been chosen. Nothing had yet been learned of the election excepting the vote actually cast. It has never since been disputed that by that vote a majority of Tilden Electors had been appointed. Such an announcement, therefore, could only have been made in pursuance of arrangement to change the vote shown to have been given by the people.

We charge that after the true result had been proclaimed, a conspiracy was formed by the Republican leaders to reverse the decision made at the polls. The field chosen for the development of the conspiracy were the States of Florida and Louisiana. The persons to act with the original conspirators were the Governors and members of Returning Boards of those States. The field was well chosen. The State officers selected were suitable persons for the work to be done. For more than ten years those States had been subjected to governments not of their own choice. Taxation and maladministration had robbed them of their substance and well nigh destroyed their spirit and hope. The army of the United States had been freely used to maintain those governments in their acts of corruption and usurpation, and it was believed that its services would aid in the designed conspiracy.

The names of the officers depended upon are Marcellus L. Stearnes, Samuel B. McLean and Clayton A. Cowgill, of Florida, and Wm. Pitt Kellogg, J. Madison Wells, Thos. B. Anderson, E. Casanave and J. B. Kenner, of Louisiana.

"ITS TOOLS."  
These men were not strangers to the American people. They had before received authority. The Returning Boards of those States had made themselves by-words in the land. The Governors were known to be pretenders. If there were two names dishonored in the general estimation they were the names of W. P. Kellogg and J. Madison Wells. To such men was the work of consummating the conspiracy confided. They entered upon their task with alacrity and vigor and encouraged by leading "whites" and Republican statesmen of the North. They took each step with deliberation and apparent regard for law. Before the election in Louisiana, William Pitt Kellogg and his subordinates assumed the exclusive control of the execution of the registry law. They refused registration to thousands entitled to it, and added thousands to lists who had no right to vote. On the day of the election the polls were managed by officials appointed by the Governor. These were in nearly every instance, members of the Republican party.

"UNITED STATES MARSHALS."  
United States Marshals swarmed at every precinct, where thought necessary, under the pretense of preserving the peace, but, in fact, to intimidate voters. The ballot-boxes were stuffed in the interest of the Republican candidates; the poll books were falsified in some instances and then returned to the Canvassing Board, while in other cases the returns giving Democratic majorities were withheld from the canvassers altogether. After the returns had been delivered to the board they remained in its exclusive possession, and while there they were open with its consent, and the original papers abstracted and false ones substituted in their stead. When the returns were opened, the board, with an appearance of fairness, permitted persons representing both parties to be present; but when the decision was made as to what should be counted, secret sessions were held from which every Democrat was excluded, although the law constituting the board required that it should be composed of representatives of both political parties.

"THE RETURNING BOARD."  
In counting the votes it exercised powers not conferred by the statute, and in the most flagrant disregard of truth and justice the members of the board changed the poll books so that the Republican officers appeared to be chosen when their opponents had in fact been elected. They forged the names of officers to certificates of election; they threw out the votes of precincts upon affidavits which they knew had been fraudulently obtained. Indeed, they themselves ordered false affidavits to be made hundreds of miles from the places at which they purported to have been taken, in order that the decision might appear justified which they had in advance determined to make. They arbitrarily threw out votes where there was no preliminary statement from the commissioners of elec-

tion to give them jurisdiction. They corruptly, in order to elect favorites or to correct the mistakes of certain Republicans in voting for electors, added to the lists votes which had never been cast. While considering the case the members of the board endeavored to enter into negotiations with both the Republican and Democratic National Committees to sell their decision. A half million of dollars was the price asked. Not obtaining it, they tried to bargain with leading Democrats of Louisiana to elect the State ticket of their party. J. Madison Wells, with the approval of the Thomas C. Anderson, offered to elect the Nicholls State ticket for \$300,000 cash in hand. The money was not paid. Negotiations were then renewed, if ever broken off, with the leaders of the Republican party; the result was declared in its favor. The chief conspirator, J. Madison Wells, admitted that he had been paid by that organization for his decision.

In this manner more than one thousand Tilden votes were thrown out in Florida, and more than ten thousand in Louisiana. The votes of those States, in consequence of a conspiracy, which, in fact, had been cast for Tilden, were given to Hayes.

"THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION."  
A bill was passed creating an Electoral Commission. By that law the Commission was to ascertain the true and lawful vote of every State. In this labor it was to exercise, as to the hearing of evidence and examination of papers, such powers as Congress or either house of Congress possessed. In the belief that the evidence would be heard, and that a settlement of the disputed question of facts would be fairly reached, the Congress and people accepted the Commission.

When the certificates of Florida and Louisiana were opened and submitted to the two houses, objections were filed to those presented by the Hayes electors. Among other grounds of objection, it was urged that these certificates had been fraudulently and corruptly issued by the Returning Boards and Executives of those States, and as the result of a conspiracy between them and the electors claiming to have been chosen; that such certificates had been issued in violation of the respective States, and that some of the electors named therein were ineligible by express provision of the constitution of the United States. When these objections were made for consideration before the Commission, proof was offered to the Commission to sustain them. The Commission by a vote of 8 to 7, refused to receive the testimony offered, except as to ineligibility as to a single member in Florida.

"LOUISIANA AND FLORIDA."  
It was voted in the case of Louisiana that the Commission would not have evidence to show that the Returning Board was an unconstitutional body; that it was not organized as the law requires at the time the vote was canvassed; that it had no jurisdiction to canvass the Electoral vote; that the charges of riot, intimidation and violence were false; and that the Returning Board knew the fact; that the certificates were corruptly and fraudulently issued as a result of the conspiracy, and that the vote of the State has never been compiled as canvassed.

The same rulings substantially were made in the case of Florida. The Commission also refused to hear proof that at the time of the election in South Carolina anarchy prevailed, destroying a republican form of government, and that State, and that troops were retained there in violation of the constitution, to interfere with free choice by election, so that the lawful vote of the State could not be known. Against these decisions we protest most earnestly, in the name of free and republican government. In the first place, they struck a fatal blow at the constitutional powers of the two houses to count the electoral vote.

"INELIGIBLE ELECTORS."  
In the second place, this decision nullifies an article of the constitution. In section 1, article 4, it is provided: "But no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector." It is in those States who are ineligible, how can this provision be made effectual? The State by its action has refused to repeal it. Manifestly it can, then, only be forced by the power authorized to pass upon the vote which the State has returned.

Congress, then, in counting the vote must determine who are not eligible as electors—facts which can only be ascertained by evidence alunde. Any other doctrine abrogates the previous construction, and in effect substitutes the following: Senators, Representatives and all persons holding offices of trust or profit under the United States may be appointed electors.

"FRAUD."  
In the third place, the doctrine ignores all precedents and rules of morals, in excluding all evidence of fraud submitted. Nothing can stand which is tarnished by fraud. It vitiates everything, it annuls every deed, cancels every obligation, annuls every contract and reverses every judgment.

"IT WAS LEFT."  
For this Commission to declare that there were certain tribunals which could perpetrate fraud with impunity, and that there was one court which could not lay its hands upon fraud when brought before it for review.

Those exceptional tribunals were the Returning Boards of Florida and Louisiana. That exceptional court is the Electoral Commission.

"HOW THE PRESIDENT WAS MADE."  
By these methods, under forms prescribed by law constituting the Electoral Commission, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon the franchisement of lawful voters, the false certification of the Returning Officers acting corruptly and the decision of a Commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a President fraudulently elected.

His inauguration will be peaceful, and in that hour the most infamous conspiracy of all history will receive its crown. In the exciting days just past the forbearance of the people has maintained peace. Let it not, however, from this be understood that the fraud to be consummated March 4 will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which usurpation is forgotten; let the agitation be unceasing, that at every opportunity the people may express their abhorrence of the outrage; let want of confidence be voted at every election in the country.

Mr. Hayes and his administration both must be controlled by the conspirators who have elected the one and will organize the other, and any good may come from either will always be darkened by the stain upon their title.

"REORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY."  
Let the Democratic party at once or-

ganize for the new contests to secure overwhelming victories, that conspirators may never again attempt the experiment which now humiliates the Republic, and has installed in its highest office a usurper.

FRANK H. HURD, of Ohio,  
RANDALL L. GIBSON, of Louisiana,  
JOSIAH G. ABBOTT, of Massachusetts,  
OTTO R. SINGLETON, of Mississippi,  
WM. P. LYNDE, of Wisconsin.

## THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The School Board met last evening in the Council Chamber, City Hall, H. C. Dibble presiding, and a quorum present.

The Treasurer of the Board, Administrator Denis, made the following report:

DECEMBER, 1876.  
Carrollton tax of 1874.....\$ 478 78  
City tax of 1875..... 779 71  
City tax of 1876..... 18,092 71  
City tax of 1876..... 753 84

Balance on pay rolls of June, 1876, amounting to \$866 70, unpaid; also, the pay rolls of September, 1874, amounting to \$1953 65, unpaid.

JANUARY, 1877.  
Carrollton tax, 1874.....\$ 478 78  
City tax for 1875..... 779 71  
City tax for 1876..... 15,151 86  
City tax for 1876..... 630 49

FEBRUARY, 1877.  
Carrollton tax, 1874.....\$ 478 78  
City tax for 1875..... 779 71  
City tax for 1876..... 15,219 49  
City tax for 1876..... 605 48

Balance on pay rolls of September, 1874, \$681 82 unpaid; also, on the rolls of January, 1877, and the month of September, 1876, amounting to \$632 40, unpaid.

Dibble announced the following visiting committees for the month of March:

First District—Waples, Glaudin and McConnell.  
Second District—Bourges, Masciot and Rey.  
Third District—Waples, Walker, Lynch and Stamps.

Fourth District—Tracy and Longstreet.  
Fifth District—Dumont.  
Sixth District—Healy.  
Seventh District—Hartzell.

The board then went into executive session and, while in executive session, Miss Mary Killgrove, formerly of the Marigny School, was transferred to McDonogh School No. 3, as Principal.

Miss M. Criswell, transferred from the Live Oak School to the Marengo, to act as Principal.

Miss Lizzie Cowles was appointed Third Assistant of the Live Oak Girl's School.

Mr. O. S. Leche was transferred from the principalship of the Keller School to the Boys' High School to take the place of J. Lambert.

Mrs. S. E. Coney, of the Paulding School, was transferred to the Keller School as principal.

Mrs. Reed, of the Laurel School, was transferred to the Paulding School as First Assistant.

Miss J. Fredericks, of the Marshall School, was transferred to the Laurel School to take the place of Mrs. Reed.

Mrs. J. C. Robinson was appointed Second Assistant of the Marshall School.

## DESTITUTION IN NEWARK.

One Loaf of Bread to a Family—Searching Garbage Barrels for Food.  
(N. Y. Sun.)

During the past four months the Superintendent of the Poor in Newark has supplied 3250 families with bread and coal. Yesterday orders were given not to deliver any more coal to the poor, the appropriation being exhausted. The relief, until summer, will be restricted to seven loaves of bread a week to each family. In distressing cases additional aid will be given.

The visitors recently found a girl in a house on Academy street lying on a floor, covered only by a piece of rag carpet, and suffering from hunger. The girl and the mother had but one dress between them, and while one searched the garbage barrels for food the other remained at home.

Up to yesterday soup had been served at the soup house, opened by the butchers and produce dealers of Centre Market, to 65,830 persons. No applicant is turned away. The soup house will be closed at the end of this month.

## LIEUT. M'INTYRE'S MURDER.

Arrest of Suspected Parties in Gilmer and Fannin Counties.  
(N. Y. Herald.)

ATLANTA, Ga., March 2.—The citizens of Gilmer and Fannin counties who are supposed to be connected in some way with the killing of Lieut. McIntyre, in Fannin county on the 18th of February last, have been arrested, and are now in jail in Cartersville. The revenue authorities here seem to be doubtful as to the complicity of these men, and further than that they are now in jail on a charge of illicit distilling, appear to know nothing of them. Persons living near Frog Mountain, in the neighborhood of which the fight occurred, say that the bushwhackers and illicit distillers engaged in the fight numbered seventy-four men, one boy and two women.

It is also stated that the distillers have laid in a supply of arms and ammunition, and boast that a thousand soldiers cannot dislodge them from their mountain fastnesses. It is also predicted by parties, who ought to know, that if another raid is made it will be a bloody affair.

The condition of that portion of the State is said to be demoralized. Labor is demoralized, farm work is at a standstill and the people are in great confusion. Many citizens have been arrested and numbers have fled, some to North Carolina and Tennessee, and some into the Frog Mountain wilderness.

The H-its, father and three sons, who were recently arrested in Nashville and brought back to Atlanta on a suspicion of complicity in the McIntyre murder, have been released on their recognizances and are now on their way to Texas.

"A Lost Opportunity."  
[From the Detroit Free Press.]

At one of the Detroit churches, where a revival is in progress, the clergyman asked those who wanted to be prayed for to stand up. Quite a number rose to their feet, and after services were closed one lady was heard asking another at the door:

"Why didn't you stand up?"  
"Oh, I didn't want to," was the reply.  
"Why, you are a very foolish woman. I wouldn't have missed the opportunity for anything."  
"Opportunity for what?"  
"Why, for standing up there and showing off your sealskin saque!"  
There wasn't another in the whole church!

## THE POLICY OF HAYES.

### Interview With Major E. A. Burke.

#### What We Can Expect.

Major E. A. Burke, whose arrival from Washington has been looked forward to with much anticipation, reached the city on yesterday morning's Mobile train and was received by a number of friends. Immediately upon leaving the train he went to the City Hotel, where he and Gov. Nicholls were closeted together for some hours.

Last evening a representative of the Democrat visited the Major at his apartments in the St. Charles Hotel, where he was found confined to his bed from quite a severe fall he received in North Carolina in running to catch a departing train. After the usual salutations and expressions of pleasure at seeing him back, the reporter, without more ado, explained the object of his visit.

Reporter—Major, after your sojourn in Washington during this exciting time in our politics, and your close association with the leaders of both parties, you ought to be able to let us know something more definite than has been yet made public concerning the Hayes policy, especially with respect to Louisiana?

Major B.—Well, I can only tell you that I am satisfied with the President's good intentions toward us.

Reporter—Is there anything more explicit known than is contained in his inaugural? That you know by some is considered to be a very carefully prepared document and can be construed two ways.

Major B.—My visits to Mr. Hayes were always warmly received—but to answer your question completely I had better come at the point at once. My last visit to him was when he was at the Sherman's house, and it was in the parlor where we were received, the General being present, I believe. After shaking hands I stated "that we (the Louisiana delegation) were highly pleased with his late public expressions concerning the South, and that we were happy to know his policy was to be one of conservatism; but," I went on to say, "will you be able to carry it—"

Just here Mr. Hayes interrupted me and in a very firm, decided manner said, "If you please, I will not discuss my ability." I am determined to carry it out, and I shall, and my announced policy will be the policy of my administration." After Mr. Hayes had in no pronounced a manner exhibited his fixedness of purpose, I went on to state that the Louisiana delegation did not visit him for the purpose of soliciting for their State any representation in the Cabinet or Federal office. They did not want the patronage of the Postoffice or Custom House, but simply the control of their own local affairs. To this Mr. Hayes responded, "I am not going to send men from Maine to fill Federal positions and offices in your State. If I can't find good and proper men of my own party there to occupy them, I will go into yours to seek them."

The courteousness and frankness with which we were met by the President during these interviews were indicative of the fullest respect, and his repeated assurances satisfied us that the latter claim that he owned the battle and that no pines should be driven there. The city steps in now to protect her lessee, and hence the suit. This question of riparian rights has been one of the most litigated in Louisiana, and even the Supreme Court of the United States has been frequently called in to adjust differences between front owners.

He is perfectly confident that Kellogg would be seated on a *prima facie* case, and he said that even Lamar would be compelled to vote for his taking his seat. All the other chiefs of the Radical tribe share his confidence and stick to Hayes with curious tenacity.

There was considerable talk about the building over the gunpowder plot of yesterday to blow up the Supreme Court, and Packard stated that he would not now spoil his prospects by such a trick. All this, however, indicates nothing but the inordinate stubbornness of the Boss.

"An Interesting Case."  
Yesterday afternoon the city, through its attorney, applied for and obtained an injunction in the Fifth District Court, restraining B. L. Kouns, manager of the Harbor Towboat Association, from interfering with Thomas Pickles in making certain repairs to the Canal Street Ferry landing.

It appears from the allegations of the petition that Mr. Kouns has leased the ferry privilege for many years from the city, but that at the last sale Mr. Thos. Pickles secured the lease. When he set about to make certain additions to the wharves deemed necessary, he was met with a positive refusal on the part of Mr. Kouns to permit it to go on, the latter claiming that he owned the wharves and that no pines should be driven there. The city steps in now to protect her lessee, and hence the suit. This question of riparian rights has been one of the most litigated in Louisiana, and even the Supreme Court of the United States has been frequently called in to adjust differences between front owners.

Reporter—Do you know anything, Major, about these vague rumors of compromise floating about, which have so disturbed the equanimity of our people for the last few days?

Major B.—I assure you, I do not. So far as I know, there were no offers or suggestions of compromise made by any one representing Louisiana in Washington. I know nothing of it, and I am satisfied none of the other gentlemen with me did. Don Cameron seemed to think that he would hold the senatorial business over our heads when we were urging Grant to withdraw the troops, and intimated that the senatorial vacancies might be a lever with Republicans, but this was the only thing approaching it. There has been no compromise that I have heard of, you bet your bottom dollar.

Reporter—Then, what do all these reports mean about the visit of Wheeler, Foster and Stanley Matthews to Louisiana? You know our compromise friend, Wheeler, has a very compromising reputation.

Major B.—I'll tell you. Mr. Hayes is now thoroughly satisfied that the Packard government in Louisiana would turn out to be a thorn in the side of his administration, and, from what I have gathered, I am fully satisfied that this committee of visitors, or whatever else you may call them, will come to Louisiana not for the purpose of entering again into an investigation of the Louisiana case, but more to see how the land lies, so that Packard can be let gracefully down, without too much obliquity, into some consular or other Federal position. In the next place, I don't believe Wheeler will come here at all.

Reporter—And why not?  
Major B.—I'll tell you. When this report about Wheeler, Foster and Matthews, being sent down here in this Louisiana case first reached me, I went to Mr. Hayes and told him that in our opinion his (Wheeler's) visit to our State would be in the first place rather indelicate, he being then Vice President and an interested party, and in the next place Mr. Wheeler had been connected with past political issues in our State which had become buried long since, and that his reappearance on the scene would revive old scores considered settled. From what I believe I do not imagine Mr. Wheeler will come, and those who do will only be a committee of the inclined plane to let the St. Louis Hotel party slide down with grace and agility.

Reporter—Did you see much of those old patriots, Pitkin and Kellogg, in Washington, Major?  
Major B.—Yes, sir; indeed I did. When we were after Grant on the *status quo* order, Kellogg and Pitkin brought carriage load after carriage load to the White House to bring pressure to bear on the President to prevent the removal of the troops from the purlieus of the St. Louis Hotel. Senators, members of the House and everybody available were brought into action.

Reporter—So we can rest easy over the prospect, can we?  
Major B.—I do, and I know you can.

"FONTELIEU NOT RECOGNIZED."  
A Fraud Legalizing Another Fraud.

We are informed by a letter dated March 5, from Iberia, that Fontellieu, Radical, who was returned elected by the Returning Board as District Judge, against the Hon. Jos. A. Breaux, the duly elected candidate, has been endeavoring to exercise the functions of

his office, but that all the lawyers of Iberia show their determination not to recognize him by keeping entirely away from the courts.

This determination is not only based on the fraudulent return of Fontellieu, but on constitutional grounds. The law requires that a District Judge shall be a duly licensed attorney, learned in the law, and who shall have practiced at least two years in the courts of the State prior to ascending the bench. Fontellieu is not a licensed attorney, or at least he was not a few days before he was returned elected, and neither had he practiced law according to the requirements of the constitution. Fontellieu assumes, however, that inasmuch as he had performed the functions of a judge for one year previous to his so-called election, that fact obliterates any disability on his part to perform them now. In other words, because he became a judge fraudulently, he is justified in occupying the district bench of the district by fraud.

This is in strict accordance with Radical logic and the Radical code of morals.

"THE FELICIANA AFFAIR."  
The startling and most unlooked-for news from West Feliciana last night concerning the assassination of D. A. Weber, who was Registrar of Voters there, produced a feeling of strong and emphatic condemnation on the part of Democratic leaders here. In the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel last night the most pronounced Last Ditchers were loud in denouncing the crime, and Gov. Nicholls, so soon as the telegraphic intelligence reached him, telegraphed at once to the parish officials to leave nothing undone to ferret out and punish the crime. He also issued his proclamation, under the great seal of the State, offering a reward of \$5000 for the capture of the assassin, Weber, the victim, it will be remembered, is the brother of Senator Weber, and was quite conspicuous at all times in politics in his parish as a strong partisan.

"DOWN AT PACKARD'S."  
Around the dreary precincts of the St. Louis Hotel there seems to come but little change. Packard, when interviewed, keeps up his stolid confidence in the eventual success of his case, and exhibits with an air of unconcern the daily dispatches sent from Washington to bolster up the drooping spirits of the lambs. Group after group of colored supporters drop in upon him, and, crowding around his desk, peruse with avidity these drops of Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup.

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There was considerable talk about the building over the gunpowder plot of yesterday to blow up the Supreme Court, and Packard stated that he would not now spoil his prospects by such a trick. All this, however, indicates nothing but the inordinate stubbornness of the Boss.

"BROKE HIS LEG."  
George Brooks, a negro, while rolling a hoghead of sugar on the steamer H. C. Yaeger, accidentally slipped and broke his leg. He was taken home by some of his friends.

"A SHOE STORE BURGLARIZED."  
Some time during this morning the shoe store of A. Beaucose, corner Ursulines and Claiborne, was entered and the following stuff was stolen and carried off: Five rolls of leather, 45 pair shoes, 3 dozen calf skins, 10 pair of uppers, and a lot of tools, all valued at \$350. The thieves effected an entrance by forcing open the front door with a jimmy.

"A KEG OF LARD."  
Corporal J. Murphy, about 3 o'clock this morning, saw a negro with a keg of lard in his possession. The officer, believing something was amiss, attempted to arrest the negro, when the latter threw the keg at the officer's head, and took leg ball. The keg of lard was brought to the Central Station.

"STOLEN PROPERTY."  
Andrew Jackson was incarcerated in the First Precinct Station, charged with having stolen property in his possession. John May, of the schooner Rita, preferred the charge.

"ROBBERY."  
Some time Tuesday night the residence of R. E. Briabi, corner of Burgundy and Customhouse streets, was entered by burglars and \$20 worth of gas jets carried off.

"AMUSEMENTS."  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An entirely new bill, "that great desideratum of all minstrel show goes, is announced for to-night by Simmons and Slocum's Company, now playing at the Academy, and the announcement is sustained by the programme before us. The introduction is entirely changed and contains, among other things, "Dear Switzerland," a descriptive song by Chas. Storras; "Come to Mammy" by G. W. Harley and chorus; a comic song by each of Lewis Simmons and Geo. Thatcher, and a ballad by T. B. Dixon. Welch and Rice will appear in their excellent songs, dances and sketches, and the performance will conclude with an original sketch, "The Watch Dog," introducing Welch and Rice's trained dog Fan. The bill is attractive and, above all, is new.

"VARIETIES THEATRE."—Maybe that on Friday next the frequenters of the Varieties will be stirred out of their apathy, and will pay a visit in large numbers to this theatre, for on that occasion Louise Pomroy will appear as Juliet, in Shakespeare's play of "Romeo and Juliet." Thus far, we are sorry to say, this charming and talented actress has not received the attention of lovers of the legitimate drama and correct acting that she deserves. On Friday, as we have said, we hope to see this error corrected, for we anticipate a fine display of talent by her on that evening.

"To-night 'As You Like It' will be presented for the last time. We take this occasion to compliment Mrs. Nellie Taylor for her excellent impersonation of *Andrew*, which, although a comparatively insignificant part, she makes prominent and comical in the extreme in the make-up and acting, without buffoonery. Mr. Angel's ballad singing is also deserving at least a passing compliment—it is sweet, and adds pleasant variety to the performance.

"HOTEL ARRIVALS."  
CITY HOTEL.—C. J. Boatner, J. Meux, J. T. Dalton, W. B. McCrugh, La; Capt. Hawthorne, river; T. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones, Mobile; A. G. Reid, N. Y.; M. R. McGraw, river; J. P. Harris, O. G. Holmes, T. L. Anderson, E. E. Anderson, E. E. Anderson, J. Burdett, Arthur Morrison, Dale Keeling, Miss; J. D. Slater, J. C. Hamlett and wife, Texas; J. W. Abell and wife, Ark; B. T. Kemp, L. Lowmash, Ga.; C. P. James, Ill.

CASBY'S HOTEL.—W. J. Nelson, James Chalmers, Wm. Harris, La; M. E. Moore, city; Thomas, Md; A. B. Reading, Ala; Jacob, Wm, Ark; E. M. Wood, Chas. Wood, Ohio; Wm. Jones, Samuel Jones, Fla; John B. Crosswhite, Ky; Uriah Farrer, J. B. Smith, La; M. Robinson, Miss; Dr. S. E. Wright, W. R. Broadway, T. Longias, La; L. Bally, Miss; W. E. King, H. G. Blodgett, J. Harlow, La; D. Pace, J. G. Harlow, Miss; Spencer Bonas, H. C. Bartlett, city; W. L. Davis and family, Tenn; J. B. Montgomery, Ky; Geo. Creath, La.

Anyone who wishes to purchase a barouche, for family use, or a handsome buggy, should not purchase before visiting J. N. Shawhan's stable, Nos. 233 and 235 Gravier street, as he has just received two handsome barouches and two new buggies, which he offers for sale, dirt cheap. Go and see for yourself.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Are used and endorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, grocers and the first families in the country.

PRESERVATION LOSS OF HAIR, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocaine.

## CITY AFFAIRS.

### PACKARD'S POLICE.

#### They Cowardly Assault an Old Gentleman.

At 3 o'clock Tuesday, a most cowardly attack was made upon Mr. John Coffee, aged 63 years, residing at 239 Morales street, in front of the St. Louis Hotel, by two of Packard's policemen, a negro and a white man. It appears Mr. Coffee stopped in front of the Royal street entrance of the hotel for a few minutes, when he was informed, in a gruff manner, to get off of the banquet.

Mr. Coffee refused to move, saying that he paid a tax for the privilege of standing on the public streets. He had hardly made the remark when he was assailed by a negro and a white peeler of Packard's force, and after they had twisted his arms behind his back they dragged him into the hotel. After getting him back into a sort of dungeon, which was full of coal, and throw him into it.

The old gentleman, from being thrown upon the coal, was severely cut about the hands and considerably bruised about the body.

Mr. Coffee, after several hours' work, managed to force open the door of the dungeon, and went into the yard, where he was discovered by a policeman on guard, who threatened to handcuff him. One of the captives appearing on the scene, and it being 6 o'clock in the evening, he told him to get out of the building.

The men who made the assault are known, and affidavits will be made against them to-day.

"POLICE AND CITY ITEMS."  
SENT TO THE PARISH PRISON.—James Gach and Emile Ponce, who were arrested by Captain Kelly on the charge of having eight kegs of powder in their possession, were yesterday arraigned before Judge Millenberger of the Second Municipal Police Court. Gach was discharged, there being no evidence against him, but Ponce was sent to the Parish Prison in default of \$1000 bonds.

"BROKE HIS LEG."  
George Brooks, a negro, while rolling a hoghead of sugar on the steamer H. C. Yaeger, accidentally slipped and broke his leg. He was taken home by some of his friends.

"A SHOE STORE BURGLARIZED."  
Some time during this morning the shoe store of A. Beaucose, corner Ursulines and Claiborne, was entered and the following stuff was stolen and carried off: Five rolls of leather, 45 pair shoes, 3 dozen calf skins, 10 pair of uppers, and a lot of tools, all valued at \$350. The thieves effected an entrance by forcing open the front door with a jimmy.

"A KEG OF LARD."  
Corporal J. Murphy, about 3 o'clock this morning, saw a negro with a keg of lard in his possession. The officer, believing something was amiss, attempted to arrest the negro, when the latter threw the keg at the officer's head, and took leg ball. The keg of lard was brought to the Central Station.

"STOLEN PROPERTY."  
Andrew Jackson was incarcerated in the First Precinct Station, charged with having stolen property in his possession. John May, of the schooner Rita, preferred the charge.

"ROBBERY."  
Some time Tuesday night the residence of R. E. Briabi, corner of Burgundy and Customhouse streets, was entered by burglars and \$20 worth of gas jets carried off.

"AMUSEMENTS."  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC