

THE LEGISLATURE.

EXTRA SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23.

The Senate.

The Senate met at the usual hour, 12 m. Lieut. Gov. Wiltz in the chair. Mr. Goode, for the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on House bill No. 277, relative to vagrancy.

Mr. Goode, for the Finance Committee, reported a bill relative to resupplying assessment rolls of 1876 and previous years, where the same have been lost or withheld from their proper custody. Read twice and laid over subject to amendments.

Mr. Robertson called up House bill 280, appropriating \$115,000 for the expenses of the General Assembly. Mr. Robertson moved an amendment making any surplus thereof subject, if necessary, to the warrant of the Governor to establish and maintain the State Government.

The bill was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Garland, for the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on the claim of O. M. Tennison.

The report was adopted, and the bill as it came from the House was finally passed.

Mr. Wheeler asked to call up House bill No. 90, to incorporate the Madison Transportation Company. Read twice and referred.

At 12:30 p. m., on motion of Mr. Kelly, the Senate joined the House to ballot for United States Senator.

Mr. Grover, for committee, reported favorably on House bill No. 343, substitute for House bill No. 91, enlarging the limits of St. Mary parish, and House bill No. 73, to incorporate the town of Many, in the parish of Sabine.

Mr. Sandiford moved to adopt the report. Carried. Mr. Steven introduced Senate bill 136, to authorize the heirs of the late Louis Surgi to sue the State. Read and referred.

Mr. White called up Senate bill 132, the election bill, providing for the purity of elections, by repealing the old law and making a new one. The bill was reconsidered, so as to be subject to amendment, and was finally passed as printed, without material change in its provisions.

On call of Mr. Eustis the Senate went into executive session, which was shortly raised and regular proceedings were resumed.

Senator Goode in the chair. Senate bill 126, to facilitate the liquidation of the debt of New Orleans, by authorizing the city to sue, etc., was considered and the third section was stricken out, and the bill was finally passed.

Senate bill 134, substitute for House bill 129, relative to sewing machines and pianos, passed finally by a vote of 11 yeas to 8 nays.

The President in the chair. House resolution to provide for a hydrographic and topographic survey of Bayou Lafourche, limiting the expense to \$250, was adopted.

House bill 171, to abolish public administrations of the State, except in the parish of Orleans, was referred.

House bill 170, to confirm the charter of the Dorchester and Red River Plank Company, finally passed.

House bill 140, for the relief of the Fruit Growers' Association of the Gulf States, was referred.

House bill to provide for the transfers to the parish of Lincoln of certain lands and parcels from the parishes out of which Lincoln was formed, passed.

Mr. Texada reported enrolled Senate bill 101 regulating terms of parish courts, etc.

Senator Eustis in the chair. Bill for relief of Sheriff Handy was read and referred.

House bill No. 243, to amend section 688 of the statutes relative to corporations, being a bill in the interest of the Citizens' Co-operative Association, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill No. 70, to define limits of the Second Judicial District, etc., and to annex the Sixth and Seventh Municipal Districts of New Orleans to the First Judicial District, was read the second time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ebatner introduced Senate bill No. 137 to amend the act No. 11, of 1873, relative to suspension in office, and authorizing the Governor to suspend and appoint officers pro tem, where old officers persist in recognizing usurping officials. Read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wheeler called up House bill to amend section 3217 of the Revised Civil Code, relative to physicians' privilege for medical services, regulating the amount and order of the privilege in certain cases, and creating a lien therefor on crops, etc.

Pending consideration, for want of a quorum, the Senate adjourned till 12 m. Thursday.

The House.

The House assembled pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Bush in the chair and a quorum present.

By Mr. Dupree, of East Baton Rouge, chairman of the special committee on the subject—A bill relative to the American Printing Institution for the Blind. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. Lyons, of East Feliciana—A bill amending sections 3274 and 3241 of the Code of 1825.

By Mr. McGehee, of West Feliciana—To incorporate Bayou Sara fire company of Bayou Sara, West Feliciana. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

By Mr. Hill, of Orleans—To abolish the Board of Commissioners of the New Orleans Park, and transferring the control of the park to the city of New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on City Affairs.

By Mr. McGehee—A bill to appropriate from the revenues of 1875 and 1876 certain sums to pay the debt of the Charity Hospital incurred in those years. Referred to the Committee on Appropriation.

HOUSE BILLS AMENDED.

House bill No. 153, to reorganize the Board of Health, returned from the Senate with amendments.

After some discussion the bill was, on motion of Mr. Voorhies, ordered printed and made the special order for Saturday at 2 o'clock.

House bill No. —, to regulate the fees of coroners in the country parishes. Concurred in as amended.

By consent, Mr. Ryland, of West Feliciana—Appropriating certain sums for the payment of the past indebtedness of the State Insane asylum. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

mitted, reported favorably on House bill No. 297, to authorize the police jury of the parish of Baton Rouge to fund the debt of that parish.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

House bill No. 187, the homestead bill, came up on the question of reducing the amount of land exempted from seizure from 160 to 60 acres.

Pending consideration of the bill the Senate met the House, and the General Assembly in joint session proceeded to ballot for United States Senator. The vote resulted as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Senate, House, Total. Includes B. F. Jones, R. L. Gibson, E. J. Johnson, etc.

Mr. Cressy had previously withdrawn the name of Mr. Billieu, Mr. Hammond that of Senator G. H. Ellis.

Senator Texada nominated Col. E. G. Randolph, and Mr. Young, of East Baton Rouge, Mr. Ryland, Mr. Toler nominated Mr. Watkins, of Webster.

sworn in. Before the ballot was taken, Messrs. Frank J. D'Avy of St. Landry, Bernard Dayries of Pointe Coupee, and Ulger Romero of Iberia, appeared on the floor of the House and asked to be sworn in.

The oath of office was administered to them by Speaker Bush, the event provoking the applause of the members of the General Assembly and of the lobby.

The House resumed its separate session and took up the special order of the day.

House bill No. 303, substitute for House bills 185, 188 and 222. Mr. Voorhies here obtained a temporary postponement of the special order to introduce a bill to authorize the Attorney General to prosecute in criminal cases in the absence of the Attorney General.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to report immediately.

House bill No. 187, the Homestead Bill—The yeas and nays were called on a motion to lay on the table Mr. McGehee's amendment to exempt from seizure only sixty acres of land instead of one hundred and sixty. The amendment was laid on the table—yeas 50, nays 17.

Mr. Lyons, of East Feliciana, offered an additional section, giving the debtor the right to waive and relinquish his rights under the provisions of this bill, in favor of the creditor.

This section was opposed by General Young, of Claiborne, on the ground that it was legalizing fraud and would destroy all the intentions of the bill.

Mr. Kernochan, of Plaquemine, spoke in favor of the section, and took occasion to express his opinion that it would be better for the poor if there were no homestead laws.

Mr. Leedes in the chair. Mr. Singleton, of St. Landry, favored the homestead bill as originally constructed. To do away with it would be fatal to the agricultural interests of the State. It would not alone strike the poor man, who can always take care of himself, but it would strike his wife and children.

Mr. McGehee, of West Feliciana, argued in favor of allowing the poor man discretion as to the manner in which he should care for his family and not hamper him in obtaining food for them.

Speaker Bush on the floor, took a view similar to that of Mr. McGehee. He wished that the poor people should have the right of disposing of his property as he saw fit without being put under the protection of such a law which in effect prevented him from obtaining credit. He was in favor of the section authorizing the right of waiver, because it would give the poor man discretion to do what he pleased with his property.

Mr. Voorhies said that we could not now, under the disturbed condition of society, legislate properly on the subject. He was opposed to any tampering with the homestead law. When society had returned to its normal condition he might agree with Speaker Bush and Mr. McGehee in their arguments on this subject and on many others, but this was not the time to do so.

Mr. Billieu, of Lafourche, was in favor of the homestead law on grounds of public policy, and the amendment will be a dead letter.

Mr. Jonas, of Orleans, agreed with Mr. Billieu on the same grounds. In times of prosperity he would be in favor of repealing the homestead law, but the time had not come to oblige the exception laws of the State. He would vote against the amendment of Mr. Lyons for the same reason and of public policy, for it would emasculate the bill.

Mr. Carlous had previously proposed an amendment to Mr. Lyons' amendment providing that the waiver authorized in the latter amendment should be made only in cases of debt incurred for provisions and supplies of the debtor's family, but withdrew it at this juncture of the proceedings. He was in favor of the homestead bill.

Mr. Lyons closed the debate, saying in other words that he wished to meet the objects which suggested the motives of public policy in a different way from the members who objected to his amendment, that is by giving the poor land owner the ability to borrow money to cultivate his land and bring him prosperity.

The amendment was laid on the table, and the bill eventually passed finally and a motion to reconsider was tabled.

THE SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY was taken up again.

Speaker Bush in the chair. House bill No. 303, substitute for House bills Nos. 185, 188 and 222. The full text of the bill, as passed, is as follows:

SECTION. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That for all taxes due previous to and including the year 1873, the city of New Orleans shall receive in payment of the same, together with the costs and charges, the valid outstanding floating debt of said city at par; and that all interest on said arrears of city taxes up to and including those of 1873, be and the same is hereby remitted. That for the face of all taxes of 1874, said city shall receive in payment of the same school warrants of said year for the school tax; metropolitan Police warrants of said year for the Metropolitan Police tax; the respective interest coupons of said year for the special interest taxes to pay which, a special tax has been levied to meet said coupons and all deficiencies of debt and admitted valid claims against said city accrued in said year or the balance of the tax of said year, with all interests and costs and charges, that for all taxes of 1875 the city shall receive payment as provided for the taxes of 1874, save that the special interest taxes shall be paid in cash; provided, that the taxes of the current year shall be paid by the persons who seek to avail themselves of the provisions of this act.

Be it further enacted, etc. That this act take effect from and after its passage, and that all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Tremoulet, of Orleans, who argued that delinquents had not taken advantage of the liberality of the premium bond law, and that the poor people could no more come forward under the provisions of this bill and pay their taxes than they had before. Capitalists, brokers and holders of city warrants alone would be benefited by it.

On the final passage of the bill, Mr. Tremoulet called for the yeas and nays. Yeas 48, nays 17.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was tabled.

House bill No. 304, to amend an act to incorporate the Factors' Warehouse Bank, Passed finally.

By Mr. Toler, of Richland, chairman of the Committee on Appropriation, on behalf of that committee as part of the Conference Committee, reported by substitute for the general appropriation bill. The substitute makes the following appropriations out of funds not otherwise appropriated:

Governor's salary \$8000, private secretary \$2300, messenger and porter \$730, clerk during sessions \$300, Lieutenant Governor \$3000, Secretary of State \$2000, porter \$480, State Librarian \$800, Assistant State Librarian \$600, Attorney General \$1500, Clerk of the Attorney General \$1500, State Auditor \$5000, State Auditor's book-keeper \$3000, State Auditor's assistant bookkeeper \$1800, State Auditor's two assistant bookkeepers \$1500 each—\$3000, State Auditor's tax and assessment roll clerk \$1500, State Auditor's register and warrant clerk \$1750, State Auditor's messenger and porter (for both) \$730, for salary of the State Treasurer \$5000, for salary of the State Treasurer's chief clerk \$2500, for salary of State Auditor's book-keeper \$3000, for salary of State Register of Land Office \$1500, for salary of the Keeper of the State House \$300, contingent expenses of the Governor \$10,000, contingent expenses of the Lieutenant Governor \$1000, contingent expenses of the Secretary of State \$750, contingent expenses of the State Treasurer \$1500, contingent expenses of the State Auditor \$1500, contingent expenses of Librarian \$500.

Judiciary Department—Supreme Court Judges \$35,500, Reporter Supreme Court \$2500, Judges of District Courts \$120,000, Parish Judges \$88,500, District Attorneys \$25,500.

Miscellaneous—Adjutant General and contingent expenses \$3000, State Insane Asylum \$25,000, Institution of the Blind \$4000, Deaf and Dumb Asylum \$10,000, pensions \$10,000, State Printer \$30,000, assessment rolls, collector's rolls \$2500, printing general laws in French and German \$3000, Keeper State-House grounds \$300, Chief Superintendent Public Schools of New Orleans \$2250, parish assessors \$5215, New Orleans city assessors \$2000, for lost assessment rolls in Orleans \$1000, in country parishes \$500 000.

From Interest Fund—To parish assessors \$15000, to New Orleans assessors \$450, for lost assessment rolls in Orleans \$2000, in country parishes \$4000.

From Levee Construction Fund—State Engineer \$4000, two assistants \$5000, bookkeeper \$1500, draughtsman \$—, contingent expenses of department \$—, parish assessors \$8000, New Orleans assessors \$3000; lost assessment rolls, Orleans \$1200, in country parishes \$2500; Register of Conveyances for certificates of transfer \$600, rent of State House \$5485, assessors Orleans parish \$3000, parish assessors \$3400, assessment rolls for Orleans lost or carried away \$2000, for country parishes \$3000, for gas in State-House \$400, Charity Hospital at New Orleans \$20,000, Charity Hospital at Shreveport \$7500, for militia in the future \$40,000; the warrants to be receivable to the extent of \$20,000 for general fund taxes.

Special Fund—Charity Hospital at New Orleans from Lottery Company \$40,000, from auctioneers \$10,000, from slaughter-house inspection \$5000, and from poll tax at least may not be required for the educational fund.

From Current School Fund—State Superintendent of Education \$5000, for his secretary and expenses of office, \$2000.

REGULAR ORDER. House bill No. 2091, to unite the Louisiana State University with the Mechanics' and Agricultural College, and Senate bill to carry out the objects of the donation of Congress for an agricultural and mechanical school, came up together.

House bill No. 2091 was taken up alone. After occupying the House for some time, on motion of Mr. Toler, of Richland, the bill was laid on the table.

The second bill—Senate bill No. 108 to carry out the objects of Congress on the subject of an Agricultural College—was next taken up.

On the final passage of the bill the yeas and nays were called. Yeas 32, nays 27. No quorum.

The House adjourned.

NEWS BY MAIL.

ALL OF IT.

A Full History of the Matthews-Foster Agreement. [Special to Chicago Times.]

A week or two before the 4th of March it became evident to the Hayes men that the Democrats had it in their power to defeat the count, and that they intended to do so. Appeals were made to Southern men, and after several interviews devoted to preliminary negotiations a formal agreement was drawn up in writing. It was divided off into articles. Article one enumerated the parties to this contract. On the part of Nicholls appears E. A. Burke; on the part of Hampton, Gen. M. C. Butler; for Hayes, Senator John Sherman, Chas. Foster, James A. Garfield and Stanley Matthews. Article two pledges the signers upon their personal honor as gentlemen, to abide by the terms of the compact. Article three provides, in careful legal phraseology, that the agreement shall be done upon the part of the signers for Nicholls and Hampton; that peace shall be secured in their States, no social ostracism, no violation of rights of property, immunity for all political offenses; that there should be no political prosecutions in courts, crimes excepted. There was a deal of argument on putting in the expression "crimes excepted;" but it was finally agreed that it should be inserted. The Hayes men, in turn, pledged that as soon as the count was completed and inauguration over the troops should be at once withdrawn from Louisiana and South Carolina. It was also further pledged that the troops, when withdrawn, should not be returned. There was a final clause reciting that the Hayes people bound themselves to all the above mentioned as their part of the compact, providing a certain list of Southern men, mentioning names, who acted with the anti-fillusters, should assist

him in bringing the count to a final and successful completion. This agreement was made out in triplicate. One copy was sent to Hampton, the second to Nicholls, and the third was kept by the signers. A pledge of secrecy concerning the compact was also made. It was intended at first to ask Grant to sign it, and have him withdraw the troops after the count was completed. Then it was thought not proper to have him attach his name to such a compact. It was also thought not best to have Hayes sign it, as the document was signed, with his approval, by his most trusted friends. Grant gave his word as a soldier and a gentleman for Hayes to see the count was completed. He did order Gen. Augur, in New Orleans, to withdraw the troops. Without the compact fully described above, there would have been no withdrawal of Southern troops. This compact was shown around to Southern men who could be trusted. Further than this, Charles Foster had two letters from Gov. Hayes upon the subject. The first letter was a very brief one, written to Foster after he had made his speech upon the floor, expressing his belief in the necessity and certainty of a new and better policy toward the South. This letter was not more than a dozen lines in length. It said that Foster's speech correctly outlined Hayes' policy, and that it was cordially approved. After the formal compact was made a copy of it was sent to Hayes. He, therefore, wrote another letter to Foster fully approving and indorsing the compact as made for him by John Sherman, Stanley Matthews and others. Foster used both letters to assure Southern men of Hayes' intention to do the right thing by them—in fact, to give them all they could hope for under Tilden. The formal compact was finished on the Saturday of the week prior to the completion of the count. It will be noticed upon glancing at the record that upon this day, for the first time, the fillusters failed in their attempt to secure a recess. The compact was the cause of this. It appears that beyond two letters written to Foster, both Foster and Stanley Matthews wrote personal guarantees that they signed themselves. The occasion of this was John Young Brown's wavering in his adhesion to the anti-fillusters. He alone of the Kentucky delegation voted with the anti-obstructionists. When he received that memorable dispatch from some twenty-five of his most intimate friends, upbraiding him for his course, Brown went to Foster for further assurances. He said that he was running a risk of ruin and ostracism if he were mistaken. Foster not only gave him personal assurances upon the floor, but he also visited his room that night, where both he and Stanley Matthews wrote out for Brown a personal guarantee that the South should have all the compact called for. On the Saturday night following the count, Randall Gibson called upon Gen. Grant, in the President's room, on the Senate side. It was the closing night of Grant's administration. He was busy signing bills when Gibson came in. Gibson reminded Grant that he had promised to withdraw the troops from New Orleans. Grant said that he had already done so by the issuance of a most peremptory order. "But," said Gibson, "the Secretary of War knows nothing of such an order." "How should he?" said Grant. "I did not issue the order through him, but I sent it through the General of the army direct." "But," said Gibson, "the order has not been obeyed, and they deny in New Orleans even that it has been received." Said Gen. Grant: "I cannot understand that. I made the order as peremptory as possible." The fact that Augur did not receive the order fully substantiates the statement that Senator Sherman, a member of the incoming administration, persuaded his brother to withhold the order until the new administration came in.

THOSE PLEDGES. A Succinct History of the Way They Were Given. [Special to Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.—There is much conversation here about the written pledges said to have been given by President Hayes' closest friends and advisers during the progress of the Electoral Count, to certain Democrats. The following are the facts: When the fillustering in the House was at its height, several Democratic Senators, among them Senator Gordon of Ohio, were called into counsel by some of the Southern Representatives who felt it to be their duty to vote against all dilatory motions, and to stand by the Electoral bill in good faith. Senator Gordon stated that he had no responsibility as to the count, inasmuch as he was not a member of the House, but he did feel a responsibility in protecting, as far as he could, the government of Hampton and the people of South Carolina, as he had been specially asked to do so, and would therefore go to Mr. Foster of Ohio, and others, and know in advance of the completion of the count what was to be the fate of South Carolina and Louisiana. Senator Gordon did go with John Young Brown, of Kentucky, and demanded a written pledge in his capacity as a friend of the Hampton and Nicholls governments, that they should not be disturbed, whatever might be the result of the count. It is alleged and not denied that some such pledges in writing were given by Stanley Matthews and Representative Foster.

GEN. GRANT. He Leaves Washington to "Go West, Young Man." [Special to N. Y. Herald.]

Ex-President Grant left Washington to-night for Cincinnati, where he will remain four or five days, thence to Chicago and Galena. Returning east, he will stop at Harrisburg to enjoy trout fishing in the vicinity, and then proceed to Philadelphia, at which port, on or about the 10th of May, he will take passage on an American vessel for Europe with members of his family. Since his term of office expired many persons have called upon him to ask influence in their behalf with the new administration, but they did not secure it.

AMUSEMENTS. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Ben McCullough" is billed again for to-night at the Academy, and will be followed on Friday evening by another sensational play, "Across the Continent," which has received considerable applause yesterday and at night was attended by surprisingly large audiences, considering that this is Holy Week.

A councilman will take a free pass and ride on a steamboat 3000 miles and enjoy himself to his heart's content, but ask him to reduce the price of wharfage when he gets home, and he'll put on more airs than a French barber, and be as deaf as a tombstone.—E.

In good old-time importations of Ripper-Hotchkiss one year reached 83,000 barrels.

CITY AFFAIRS.

PACKARD'S ACRE.

A Quiet Day There.

It is almost certain they don't care for war down at the St. Louis hotel. Whatever might have been the feeling some weeks ago it is evident now that there is a greater disposition towards pacification than ever. The men are growing more and more tired of garrison duty, and the building itself has become an object of almost hatred. Yesterday morning the only stir noticeable around the noted caravanary was the strong and hardy blows delivered by the carpenters who have in hand the work of erecting in the old office where Education Blair used to hold forth a platform for the Packard Supreme Court. Outside of this there was nothing of moment transpiring, and the chiefs, as well as the privates, seemed to have settled down to one conclusion, and that was "Damn the Special Commission." Packard didn't have much to say; Antoine had less, and the patriots on guard were mum.

From appearances, last evening, it was most manifest that the sombre gloom of the approaching flat was thoroughly appreciated in the hotel. The men seem to realize their situation, and when word came that the State consols had gone up, there was a strong disposition to leave the fort.

There can be now no question but what the rank and file at the St. Louis Hotel desire to be relieved of their duties, and any excuse that might seem reasonable to their commanders for their absence would be given without any hesitancy. The ultimate end of the present situation is fully appreciated by the "boys," and the fact that they will soon have to abdicate is as fully realized on their side as on ours. The dispatches received last evening were not of that character to produce anything more than the expected effluence on the part of the faithful of a solemn sort of quiescence, and from all outside appearances they had little cause to congratulate themselves.

A VICTIM FOR THE GALLOWES. Eli Helm, who was found in the Edwards House, Armed with a Deadly Weapon.

John Howard is the night watchman at the Edwards House, at the corner of South and Campstreets, and like Napoleon the First, if he sleeps, it is with one eye open.

But upon the morning of the 15th of March he was unusually vigilant, and about 1 o'clock he discovered some one trying to force open one of the window shutters of the dining room. He hid himself to see what was coming and discovered the shutter slowly open and then he saw two black hands raise the window; then a head was thrust through to see if all was quiet.

And then a large negro, armed with a hatchet, entered the room by means of the window, and was about to search for booty, when Howard came from his hiding place, and leveling his revolver at the thief told him to drop that hatchet. The thief obeyed and Howard made him a prisoner.

The family were aroused and Mrs. Edwards, the proprietress of the house, being put in possession of what had occurred, recognized the thief as one Eli Helm, whom she had in her employ as a waiter.

ABOUT A YEAR AGO. The accused was arrested and locked up in the Parish Prison without the benefit of bail, to await a trial. He was yesterday arraigned before Judge Kleinpeter on a preliminary examination.

The evidence was conclusive, and left no doubt on the Judge's mind that Howard had his man dead to right, so he sent him before the Superior Criminal Court on the charge of breaking and entering a house in the night time with intent to steal, armed with a dangerous weapon, without the benefit of bail.

A Lightning Calculator Complained of as Being a Public Nuisance. Information having reached Capt. Kelly, of the Third Precinct, that one C. F. Howard, who claims to be a lightning calculator, was annoying the merchants and the employes of the Custom-House by drawing a large crowd at the corner of Decatur and Canal streets, and obstructing the sidewalk, the Captain ordered Officer Blanchard to repair to the scene and inform the lightning calculator that he would have to find a more congenial corner for his business.

But when the officer informed this lightning chap that he would have to move he became obstreperous, and informed the officer in the most abusive language that he would not move a peg.

BLANCHARD, DETERMINED to do his duty, arrested Howard and trotted him in the Third Station, and while conveying him to the station he made so much noise that he congregated nearly five hundred persons, who followed in his train to the place of his confinement.

Howard was brought before Judge Miltenberger, of the Second Municipal Court, on the charge of being a public nuisance, also, insulting and abusing the officer; and regardless of the evidence produced to sustain this fact, he was turned loose to further annoy the public.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH. The Board of Health met to-day at No. 153 St. Louis street, at 1 p. m. This regular monthly meeting will doubtless be well attended, as matters of much importance will be brought before the board.

BREVETTES. His excellency Governor Nicholls, has appointed ex-Governor F. B. S. Pinchback, a member of the State Board of Public Education.

Representatives Romero, D'Avy and Dayries, concluded yesterday to tell Packard good-bye, and took their seats in the Legislature. They are open in their expressions of disgust at the rump, and say that several more members will follow in their steps to-day. Should the legally elected members of the Legislature, who have left or are about to leave Packard's rump, be allowed their full pay in the legal Legislature, they would receive nearly seven hundred dollars up to date, and besides, in some cases, mileage amounting to twelve hundred dollars more.

The customs offices at this port will be closed at noon on Friday, 30th inst., (Good Friday). The bonded warehouses will remain open and discharging inspectors on duty as usual.

We had the pleasure last evening of greeting Mr. E. Stanley, who visits us as the herald of that old-time favorite of New Orleans, Johnny Thompson, who has made our theater-goers an

hundred and another hundred times convulsed with laughter.

POLICE AND CITY ITEMS.

FIRE.—One o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in an unoccupied house on Spain street, between Spain and Robertson. The property is owned by Mrs. Grillo, and the flames were extinguished with slight damage. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

ANOTHER BLAZE.—About the same hour the one-story frame house on St. John the Baptist street, between Spain and Mandeville, also took fire. This property, which was owned by Baptiste Patel, was only slightly damaged. Insured for \$600, but in what office could not be ascertained.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.—Michael Sullivan, Peter Johnson and John Cray were arrested Tuesday at the corner of Levee and Marigny streets and locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station, charged with mutiny on the ship Gettysburg.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—At half-past two o'clock yesterday, while Daniel Schillinger, a seaman, was at work in the hold of a ship lying at the foot of Jackson street, one of the "jacks" broke and struck him on the head, inflicting a dangerous wound. Schillinger was conveyed to his residence, No. 335 Rousseau street, where he received medical attention.

THE COURTS.

Superior Criminal Court.

COMMITTED. Robbery—Maria Higgins, colored. SENTENCED. Carrying concealed weapon—Aleck Johnson, Geo. Williams \$10 or ten days Parish Prison; Jeff Moseberry \$10 or twenty days Parish Prison.

NOLE PROSEQUI. Robbery—Betsy Toby, colored; prosecuting witness left the city. INFORMATIONS. Carrying concealed weapons—Louis Savoni.

MURDER.—Jack and Dennis Casey, newsboys, indicted October 31, 1876, for the murder of David Glynn, on the 1st of August, 1876, on North street, opposite Lafayette Square.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS—Jennie Brown. 1. Assault with intent to kill. 2. Assault and battery—Paul Phillips, Martha Hale.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY—Louis Vesnier, Thomas Connolly, J. Duffy. Larceny—Philip Paul, E. Wilkinson, F. Murphy, Homer Bird.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY—James Timlin; transferred to Superior Criminal Court. CONVICTED. Wounding less than mayhem—C. Russo.

By his card it will be seen that Mr. F. B. Southmayd, at No. 15 Union street, is prepared to pay taxes and licenses.

We publish to-day a card from Captain Leathers, who is now engaged under exclusive patent from the government in organizing a manufacture of artificial stone. From the Captain's talk we infer that he will have no difficulty in obtaining the capital necessary to the success of his enterprise.

OLD RELIABLE PIPER HEIDSIECK

The oldest and most popular brand of CHAMPAGNE