Continued from First Page.

No. 126, to authorize the city of New Orleans to bring suit in any court of competent jurisdiction n the parish of Orleans. Passed finally.

House bill No. —, incorporating the Barataria Ship Canal Company. Returned from the Senate with amendments.

Several motions were made; among others, one not to concur in the amendments, another to concur, and finally one to postpone until to-morrow and to have the amendments printed in the journal. On a motion to lay the last motion on the table, the yeas and nays were called. Yeas, 41; nays, 25. Adopted.

The amendments were taken up separately, concurred in, and the bill passed finally as amended.

Mr. Sartain, of Carroll, introduced, by consent, a bill to repeal act No. 81 of 1874.

Mr. Ryland, of West Feliciana, chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Agriculture, reported favorably, with amendments, on Senate bill No. 139, relative to the fees of the harbormasters of New Orleans. As amended the charges are made as follows: On steamships, $20; steamships plying to Texas or other Gulf ports, $10; ships, $20; barks, $15; brigs and three-masted schooners, $10; other schooners, $2 50.

Mr. Huntington announced his intention to vote against the bill, because it was repugnant to the constitution of the United States, and the charge on tonnage had been so decided by the Supreme Court of the United State.

Mr. Lyons said he would also object. These charges were the cause of the falling off of the shipping at this port.

Mr. Voorhies and Mr. Young, of Claiborne, both said that this was simply a police regulation and was not a charge on tonnage, but simply a fee on vessels to defray the expenses of keeping harbormasters, which were necessary to regulate the landing of ships coming to this port.

Mr. Huntington replied that the Supreme Court had in all cases on the subject ruled that no State had the right to impose the tax for police regulations or otherwise.

Mr. Young said that if this bill did not pass it would leave inoperative the bill now in existence, which placed much higher charges.

Mr. Huntington withdrew his objection, in consideration, he said, of this fact. He thought, however, it would be better to repeal the existing law.

The bill was passed as amended.

Mr. Lamare, of New Orleans, by consent, introduced a bill to incorporate Orleans Steam Engine Fire Company No. 21, of New Orleans. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

House bill 231, relative to exempting from the license tax all persons selling goods of their own manufacture, manufactured in this State, came up again as unfinished business from the morning calendar.

Mr. Tremoulet offered an amendment specifying certain classes of manufacturers that alone should be exempted from the license tax. Laid on the table.

The bill was passed finally.

House bill No. 237, to require assessors to assess all property not absolutely required for charitable purposes, returned from the Senate with amendments.

Mr. McGehee suggested that however much he was dissatisfied at the action of the Senate in amending the bill, as it now stood, it still afforded some benefit to the State, he would therefore move to concur in the amendments.

Mr. Voorhies took the floor to object and to move for the appointment of a conference committee to refer the amendments. He then went on to say that the House had already too frequently given way to the Senate on the plea that a failure on the part of the House to concur in their amendments would defeat the bills under discussion and leave objectionable ones on the statute books.

Mr. Jonas followed in the same strain. The best features of the bill had been thrown out by the Senate, although they were only declaratory sections, or explanatory of existing laws. He had already voted for the last time to agree to amendments of the Senate to save bills from defeat and wished now to lay the responsibility, in case of defeat, at the door of the Senate.

Mr. Lyons also spoke against the amendments.

Mr. McGehee said that he had been informed by Senators that they would pass a bill of the same effect as the sections contained in the original House bill, which had been stricken out only because they were not of a character to be coupled with the other features of this bill. He would, in the morning, himself introduce a bill to cover the amendments. Mr. McGehee throughout, however, expressed views similar to those of Messrs. Jonas, Voorhies and Lyons; his sole object in wissing to concur in the Senate's amendments being to save the remaining sections of the bill from defeat.

The question on non-concurrence was now put and the House refused to agree in the amendments by a large majority, and the appointment of a conference committee was ordered, to consist of Messrs. Voorhies, Jonas, McGehee, Singleton and Steele.

The House adjourned.

THE QUO WARRANTO CASE.

Something Contemplated but Nothing Done, and Nothing Probably to be Done.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The gossips have had a great deal to say within the past few days about *quo warranto* proceedings to be instituted in behalf of Gov. Tilden for the purpose of determining President Hayes' title to his office. It is certain that no such proceedings have been begun in the courts of this city, although it is almost equally certain that something of the kind has been contemplated. Richard T. Merrick, who was employed as one of Gov. Tilden's attorneys before the Electoral Commission, and who has been reported to have the papers in his possession, has positively denied this report, and has certainly taken no steps in the matter. It has also been reported that the proceedings, though contemplated, would be postponed until after the United States troops have been withdrawn from the support of Chamberlain and Packard in South Carolina and Louisiana.

The theory is that if Hampton and Nicholls are recognized as Governors of those two States, the recognition would also throw a cloud over President Hayes' title to the Presidency. This idea is undoubtedly just the reverse of the truth. The recognition by the present Administration of the Democratic claimants in the two disputed States, or rather the refusal to support the Republicans with the army will probably be so satisfactory to Gov. Tilden's political friends that no steps to dispossess President Hayes after that occurs will be taken. No proceedings of this kind may therefore be expected until after the report of the Louisiana Commission and the action of the Administration upon it, and none then if Nicholls succeeds in asserting his authority as Governor of Louisiana.

Only Living Legal President.

[Pittsburg Post.]

General Grant has had a very cordial reception at Cincinnati. People begin to feel kindly toward "the old man." He is the only man living who has legally held the office of President. Tilden has an honest claim to the title, but it doesn't count in giving out post-offices.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR TAXES?

Wendell Phillips doesn't refuse to indorse recommendations to President Hayes, but neither does he withhold his opinion of the Administration when making such indorsement. In recommending a Boston man for appointment for a certain mission he at the same time writes: "I do this, though I despise and distrust the Administration."—[Boston Globe, Ind.

The popular wine before the war was Piper-Heidsieck. We still call for Piper.

A large line of new dress goods, embracing all the latest styles, will be opened on Wednesday, April 11, at M. L. Byrne & Co.'s, 163 Canal street.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—A perfect dressing for the hair. The Cocoaine holds in a liquid form a large proportion of deodorized cocoanut oil, prepared expressly for this purpose.

NEWS BY MAIL.

THE MAN FROM GEORGIA.

A New and Influential Adviser of the President.

[New York Herald.]

Among the large crowd at the Executive Mansion to-day, eager to see the President, was a foot-sore homespun-clad Georgian, who, upon the assertion that he had walked all the way from Georgia to see the President, was admitted to his presence without the usual waiting. The Georgian informed the President that he had no favor to ask in the way of obtaining an office, but desired to give him some information regarding affairs in Georgia. The opportunity was at hand, and the pedestrian related several matters that he thought should be attended to, of which the President made a note with a view to their proper official reference.

A STRANGE ELECTION.

The Securities of Two Defaulting Treasurers Released.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Wooster, Ohio, had a strange election Monday, April 1. A proposition was submitted to the popular vote to release the securities of the two defaulting county Treasurers. The proposition was submitted to the voters in three forms: First, to release from liability for the county fund; and second and third, from liability for the Wooster school fund and Wooster city fund. The proposition to release from the county fund was voted down by 513 majority, while the two other propositions were carried by a majority of 216. This is the first election of this kind that has ever been held in this State.

COAL.

A Combination to Raise Prices.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The presidents of the coal producing and carrying companies conferred again yesterday in the offices of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The perfection of a new combination to control the price of coal had at the previous meetings been referred to Messrs. Dickson, Gowen and Sayre. Those gentlemen presented two plans. The first recommended the appointment of one general sales agent for all the companies. This was received very favorably by most of the representatives.

The second report suggested an apportionment of tonnage and production among the various companies, such as would eventually work the desired rise by producing an artificial scarcity of the staple. The reports given out represented that the relative apportionment was satisfactory to all parties, but it was learned, notwithstanding, that there was a warm debate in which those companies that are apparently in trim to stand a financial storm were not inclined to make the desired concessions to weaker companies. It also appeared that the limitation plan was the one which, in all probability, would be ultimately adopted, as, after lengthy debate, it was referred back to the committee to which Messrs. Hoyt and Clark were added. This committee is to meet at 11 a. m. to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S SENATORS.

Corbin will not Contest—Butler Sure of Admission.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Mr. Corbin, ex-United States District Attorney in South Carolina, who was elected by the Chamberlain Legislature to the United States Senate, has said that he should not remain as a permanent resident of that State longer than is necessary to settle up his business affairs. He has been making inquiries as to the advantages of several Western cities with a view of taking up his residence in one of them. There is a general impression that he will not press his claim for admission to the Senate upon the Chamberlain credentials. Senator John J. Patterson has said that he does not intend to return to South Carolina after the expiration of his two remaining years of service in the Senate. Gen. M. C. Butler, who has been elected to the Senate by the Hampton Legislature, will certainly demand admission, and there is now very little doubt of his success. It is reported that when the Hampton Legislature reconvenes, in the latter part of this month, the reorganized body, as to whose authority and legality there can be no doubt, will go through the form of another election, and will undoubtedly choose M. C. Butler again. Upon this latter certificate, if not upon his former, he expects to be seated.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

A Board to Examine Applicants.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Secretary Schurz has promulgated an order providing for the investigation and determination of questions connected with appointments, removals and promotions in the various bureaus of his department, by means of a board of inquiry, comprising three members—one to represent the Secretary's office, and appointed by the Secretary, one to be selected from such bureaus as the Secretary may indicate, and named by the head thereof, and a third to be designated by the head of the bureau from which the changes or recommendations emanate, the two first named to serve three months, and the latter for the session. When a reduction is necessary in any bureau a list of names, twenty-five per cent. in excess of the actual number to be dismissed, shall be furnished the Secretary, and the required number shall be selected from the list by the board. It is provided, however, that the result of the board's inquiries shall in every case be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval.

The system of investigation thus outlined has been prepared by Secretary Schurz after much deliberation and careful consideration of views presented to him, on his invitation, by various chiefs of bureaus and other responsible officers of the department. It is believed the system will, in its practical workings, not only relieve the Secretary and bureau officers from the present necessity of devoting a large part of their time to matters of comparatively little public importance, but will secure exact justice to all parties concerned.

GARFIELD AS SPEAKER.

An Ugly Rebuff from a Republican Congressman.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Garfield, in his wild chase for the Speakership, got a black eye from Russell Ewett, Republican member-elect from the Pittsburg (Penn.) District. Some days ago Garfield wrote a letter to Ewett, stating that he was a candidate for the Speakership; that he was the choice of President Hayes, and that it was among the possibilities to organize the House on a Republican basis; that he indorsed the policy of Hayes as to Southern pacification and civil reform, and he should be pleased to have Ewett's vote. The latter replied in due course of mail that he new of no reason why Garfield's long ublic service should not eminently qualify him to wield the gavel; that he was glad that he (Garfield) was the choice of President Hayes; that he was, moreover, glad that Garfield was in accord with his views of civil service reform, and that the President would find in him (Ewett) a faithful ally in assisting him to carry it out. With reference to the Southern policy, Ewett begs the question, saying that he reserves his judgment until it is further developed. He concludes, however, by stating that inasmuch as the President is desirous to have the House reorganized in a manner that will not handicap him in the administration of his Southern policy, he shall cast his vote for the Speakership for Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, whom he thinks will be a more fitting and true reflex of that policy than Gen. Garfield can be, inasmuch as the latter's past history is antagonistic to that policy, and cannot be honestly in accord with it.

FUN FOR NEW YORKERS.

The Italian Carnivals and the Southern Mardi Gras to be Imitated.

[N. Y. Sun.]

At a meeting in the Sturtevant House, last evening, in relation to a proposed "industrial and carnival procession," Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther presided, and Major Willard Bullard was secretary. It is proposed to have, at the earliest day practicable, a day of general jollification, something like the last day of the carnival in Venice and in Rome, or rather like the New Orleans Mardi Gras. The programme embraces an industrial procession in the day time, representing the trades and different modes of doing business in this city. The line, it is estimated from the number of those who have already signified their intention to participate, will have over 1000 decorated wagons, attended by over 10,000 workingmen. At night another procession will present a living history of noteworthy American events, with a display of allegorical and historical tableaux on "floats," to be drawn by elephants, camels and horses. The animals are to be illuminated by gas jets, supplied by gutta percha tubes running along their harness. On these floats will be represented America as it Was, Landing of Columbus, Landing of the Norsemen, Penn's Treaty, Tea Ship, Call of Putnam, Declaration of Independence, Mexico, New York as it Was, Washington Crossing the Delaware, Jackson at New Orleans, and other events in American history.

CLAIBORNE.

No Compromise of a Single Right—A Pledge of Life, Property and Honor to the Nicholls Government.

At a large meeting held at the courthouse in the town of Homer, Claiborne parish, La., on Saturday, March 31, 1877, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Whereas, we learn that President Hayes intends sending to Louisiana a committee to investigate the conflicting claims of the lawful government and the bogus government headed by S. B. Packard; and,

Whereas, it is thought that said Commission will endeavor to force a compromise between the administration legally chosen and the said fraudulent Packard government; therefore, be it

Resolved, That conscious of the legal rights and the justice of the title of Gov. Francis T. Nicholls and the officials acting with him, we boldly challenge investigation.

Resolved, That we favor no compromise; that the Nicholls government is the choice of the people, and that we will condemn any transaction which will have in any degree the tendency to abridge or to change the result of the election in November, 1876.

Resolved, That we endorse in toto the resolutions of the meeting held in Shreveport on March 23, especially accepting as expressive of our sentiments the first two:

"That knowing Francis T. Nicholls to have been elected Governor of Louisiana at the general election held on the 7th of November, 1876, we pledge him our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

"That under no circumstances will we recognize or tolerate any government of which S. B. Packard is the head, and if necessary to prevent it, will use every means with which God and nature has provided us."

Be it further resolved, That the secretary of this meeting furnish a copy of these resolutions to the editor of the New Orleans DEMOCRAT, with the request that he publish the same, and to the Shreveport *Times* and the Ouachita *Telegraph*, and also a copy to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate of the State of Louisiana.

JOHN S. YOUNG, Chairman.

S. R. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN PARISH.

The Police Jury Recognize the Nicholls Government—Financial and Physical Support for Gov. Nicholls.

WINNSBORO, April 2.

Whereas, on the 7th of November last, Francis T. Nicholls was duly and legally elected Governor of the State of Louisiana by a large majority of the qualified electors of said State, and

Whereas, one S. B. Packard, the defeated candidate of said office, is now and has been claiming, since the 8th of January, 1877, to be the Governor of the State of Louisiana, without any title to said office, except the proclamation of December 5th, 1876, of the Returning Board of said State, which proclamation is false as to the results, and the authors of which, the members of the Returning Board, were shown by the evidence before the Congressional Committee to be guilty of fraud and perjury, and the paid hirelings of Packard, Kellogg & Co., to deprive the citizens of the State of their right of franchise guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States and of this State; therefore

Be it Resolved, By the President and members of the Police Jury of the parish of Franklin, at their April term, 1877, that they, in their official capacity, and as the representatives of the people of said parish, do hereby recognize Francis T. Nicholls as the legal Governor of said State and do hereby, for themselves and their constituents, pledge to Francis T. Nicholls, as Governor of said State, their moral, financial and, if need be, physical support, to uphold and maintain him in his administration as the Chief Executive of said State.

Be it further resolved, That we will not, in our official capacity, recognize any person commissioned or appointed to office since the 8th January, unless commissioned by Francis T. Nicholls, the legal Governor of said State.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be furnished the Franklin *Sun*, New Orleans DEMOCRAT and his Excellency, Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

J. A. BASKIN,
President Police Jury.

Attest: N. W. TREZEVANT, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The benefit of Mr. W. H. Power, the leading man of the Academy, which occurred last evening, was well attended. "Rosedale" was creditably rendered by Mr. Power, Miss Wilmot, Miss Connie Thompson, Miss Leclair, Mr. Reid. The only fault that we could find being a lack of finish in every part, but that was a defect due to the arduous labors of the company, who have too little time to perfect themselves in anything.

This beautiful play, which could have been carpentered only by a man thoroughly acquainted with the stage, admits of no mediocrity in any of its roles, and to say that there was no mediocrity evidenced last night by any of the ladies or gentlemen mentioned above is the best compliment that we can pay them. Rosedale will be repeated to-night.

New hosiery, parasols and cut-out embroidery opening to-morrow (Wednesday), at M. L. Byrne & Co.'s, 163 Canal street.

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

An evergreen—a man who does not learn by experience.

THE HIGH JOINTS.

Listening to the Story.

Like hash, the Commission still remains the great mystery of the hour, and what they say or what they do is only known in a very general way, and not with sufficient accuracy to base upon it any reliable judgment of what they think.

All Monday morning they remained in consultation and about noon admitted several visitors. Several delegations from the country have already arrived, and amongst them a number of Packard's supporters, who visit the Commission to say that, notwithstanding the fact that they voted for and always stood by the Boss, they can not longer hang to him.

One said that the crops, business, and indeed everything depended on the recognition of Nicholls. The negroes wanted it, for merchants would now make no advances, and they can make no crops. It is not improbable now that the Commission will complete its labors by Thursday and leave.

AFTER THE SECRET CONSULTATION

of the members had come to a close, a committee of our leading cotton merchants and bankers who came by appointment were ushered in. It was composed of such men as John Phelps, Esq., John I. Adams, J. B. Lafitte, and others of the same high character. After the committee had been seated, their views on the situation was asked, and some five of the number expressed themselves at some length. They showed how necessary it was that there should be a speedy solution of the present involved condition of affairs, and how seriously it affected

ALL BUSINESS

in Louisiana.

In response to a question asked by one of the Commission as to the best means to be taken to solve it, a member of the committee responded that unquestionably it was only by the recognition of the Nicholls government, or the withdrawal of the troops.

The Commission in their turn

EXPRESSED THEIR VIEWS

to the following effect: They thought the Legislature, or rather those members of both bodies, whose election was admitted by both sides, ought justly to be considered the State of Louisiana now, there being two claimants for the gubernatorial position.

There could not be two Legislatures, no matter if they sat in five different places. There was only one and that was composed of those whose seats were not contested except after the organization of the two Legislatures. This fusion Legislature would consist of one hundred and three members in the House and thirty-three in the Senate, forming a working body. The Commission, through its spokesman,

WENT ON TO SAY

this Legislature ought to be assembled, either on their own motion or by the consent of Gov. Nicholls and Packard, and they should then proceed to a recount of the votes and seat the man, be it Gov. Nicholls or his opponent.

This plan the gentleman of the visiting committee pronounced at once to be not practicable. They told the Commission that it would be impossible to get the people's consent to such a plan, and it could not be possibly made feasible. After an interchange of individual views on the question the gentlemen withdrew and a committee of twelve colored men, representing a city Republican club, entered, headed by Dr. Roudanez.

This committee gave the Packard side of the situation and urged his recognition.

Shortly after this a committee of seven from the Packard House was announced, and they also stated Packard's claims. Upon their departure at 6 p. m. the Commission adjourned, having been in session from 10 o'clock a. m.

To-day, at 10 o'clock, they have an engagement with a delegation of colored men of this city, and at 2 o'clock they will receive the Mayor and city Administrators.

The views expressed by the majority of the Commission relative to the proper plan of adjusting the Louisiana question are not participated in by Gov. Brown, of Tennessee. From what can be gathered he favors the

WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS.

It can now be quite accurately guessed what will be the drift of the Commission's report, and that drift looks in the direction of a compromise in the legislative branch of the government. The opinions generally expressed last night, as to this, were all positive and firm in opposition to it, and the people scout the idea.

THE FIRE FIEND ON THE RAMPAGE.

The Ruin it Wrought on Monday Morning.

At 3 o'clock Monday morning a fire broke out in Algiers and, owing to the high winds that prevailed at the time, looked as if it would leave the little town in ruins. The fire originated in the two-story house of Wm. Tell Hook and Ladder No. 1, situated at the corner of Newton and Third streets. The building was totally destroyed. The property was covered by $800 insurance, in the Sun Mutual and Firemen's Insurance companies.

The flames then leaped across the street and destroyed the one-story frame house occupied by Washington Goodman. On this building there was no insurance. The adjoining house, a one-story frame, occupied by George Walters, and insured for $600 in the Merchants' Insurance Company, next added fuel to the flames.

The residence of Michael Zieyer, a one-story frame, was the next destroyed. This property was insured for $500 in the Firemen's Insurance Company. The roof of John Martus' residence was damaged to the extent of $75, and the dwelling house of Wm. Sergreens was damaged to the amount of $60. The high winds that prevailed at the time blew the sparks in every direction, and some of them falling on the roofs set several houses on fire on seventh and Eighth streets; also the Catholic church, but the flames were almost immediately extinguished, and the damage was very slight. The fire was accidental.

PACKARD'S ACRE.

One can see that the faithful at the St. Louis Hotel are on their good behavior, now that the Commission has its argus eye upon them. They look a little cleaner in the face, and the blue of the Metropolitans's uniforms seems brighter. The Boss, like poor Mrs. Dombey, is making an "effort," and that effort consists in making as much out of his side show as possible. The band, consisting of the Legislature, toot as lustily as possible in order to make the outside crowd believe there is a veritable anaconda and royal Bengal on exhibition, whilst the men at the door put on a look of business, as though tickets were rushing off like hot cakes. But all this deceives no one, for once inside the tent, the visitor sees that it is a thimble-rig affair, and not a genuine show.

What just

NOW TROUBLES PACKARD

is that there is a strong Republican pressure being brought to bear to wean from him some of the members of the House, and he is concerned at the prospect of its success.

The Hayes Republicans want for their leader's sake this Louisiana imbroglio adjusted and they have no hesitation in saying Packard must go by the board. They are satisfied his government can never stand and they want all this delay in arriving at the end cut short.

There has been for some days past a drumming up of the parish officials who recognize the Packard farce, that there may be presented a full roll to the Commission, but from present appearances the return to most of the summonses will be "absent without leave."

WOUNDED HONOR.

The Injured Parties Seek Satisfaction With Pistol, on St. Charles Street.

About half past 10 o'clock last night a difficulty took place on St. Charles street near Commercial Alley, between William Schaum, John Brennon and William Marlborough, which terminated in a disinterested party, named Wm. J. Cummings, being shot in the leg and slightly wounded.

The facts as gleaned by a DEMOCRAT reporter from eye-witnesses, are as follows: Schaum, Brennon and Marlborough met at the place above stated, and the two former accused the latter of having published articles against them in a disreputable sheet, known as the *Chicago Street Gazette*. This brought on a discussion and, Marlborough, feeling himself insulted by the language used, is said to have struck Schaum in the face.

Schaum, as it is alleged, jumped into the street,

AND DRAWING HIS PISTOL,

fired one shot at his assailant without effect. Marlborough shielded himself behind young Cummings, and when Schaum fired the second shot Cummings was the recipient of the ball.

The wounded boy was immediately conveyed to the drug store at the corner of Camp and Gravier streets, where his wounds were examined and pronounced not dangerous, and afterwards sent to his residence.

Schaum and Brennon were arrested and locked up in the Central Station, the former charged with being the principal and the latter the accessory in the shooting. Marlborough succeeded in evading arrest.

THE RIVER AGAIN.

Another Human Being Ends His Life in Its Turbid Waters.

It is singular, yet observation has proven it to be a fact that no sooner does one unfortunate sever his connection with the world by his own hands, than his example is followed by others, sometimes by many, and, at other periods, by a lesser number.

This fact has been exemplified within the past eight days by four human beings, weary of the world, chosing the river for relief, while the fifth resorted to the rifle.

The last case of suicide occurred at quarter-past 8 o'clock Monday morning, when John Valentine Woolford repaired to the levee, at the foot of Lafayette street, and leaped into the river.

As stated by parties who saw him, the deceased walked to the levee, took off his hat, wrote something on a piece

OF BROWN PAPER,

and placed the bit of paper in the hat.

As soon as he had finished writing he exclaimed: "Good-by!" "Here goes!" and leaped into the river.

Every effort made to save him was of no avail; he came to the surface only once, the second time he went

DOWN FOREVER.

The hat and bit of paper were brought to the Harbor Station, and written on the paper was the following: "John Valent"——

It was afterwards learned that the deceased was a drayman in the employ of Messrs. Schmidt & Ziegler, wholesale grocers on New Levee street.

A representative of the DEMOCRAT learned from a member of the firm that the deceased had been in their employ for several months.

He came to the store Monday morning about 7 o'clock, ate his breakfast, after which he went away, and nothing more was seen of him until it was reported that he had committed suicide.

They state that the deceased was under the influence of liquor all day Sunday and Sunday night, and that they can assign no cause save this for the rash act on his part.

Wolford was a man without a family, aged 32 years, and has been residing in the firm's stables. The body was not recovered.

WILLFUL WILSON.

The Cowardly Deed He Committed on Monday at NOon.

At 20 minutes to one o'clock yesterday, in front of Peter Campero's sailor boarding house on the levee, between Elysian Fields and Marigny streets, George Peters and Peter Wilson, both runners for the above sort of establishments, met by chance, and the meeting proved most disastrous to the former, as it resulted in him having his nose changed from a most beautiful pug to a most prominent Roman, and also being the recipient of a dangerous stab in the left side by a knife in the hands of the latter.

It appears that for some time past Peters has been getting ahead of Wilson in capturing lodgers for his boarding house. This caused the latter to become jealous,

AND HE WAS DETERMINED

to have revenge the first time an opportunity presented itself.

Yesterday Wilson passed the place above stated and discovered Peters sitting down having his boots blacked. This was more than he could stand—a new dodge on the part of Peters to capture customers.

After meditating awhile Wilson walked over to where Peters was sitting, and spat upon the newly polished boot.

This was more than human nature could endure, so Peters informed Wilson that he was putting up a nickle for the polishing of those boots, and if he squirted tobacco juice on them again he would get the worst of it.

Wilson paid but little attention to the remarks.

OF HIS RIVAL,

and quietly waited for the polishing of the second boot. The bootblack had hardly given the last touch with the brush when Wilson repeated the act. Peters, as quick as thought, sprang to his feet and struck at Wilson, but missed him; the latter retaliated and succeeded in bringing his man to earth, and while his victim was down he drew from his pocket a large sized penknife and thrust it into his left side, leaving the weapon in the wound. After consummating his bloody work he lost no time in making good his escape. The wounded man was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where his wound was examined by the physician of the ward and pronounced dangerous if not mortal.

A WHITE HANDLED RAZOR.

The Weapon Used by Mary Small in Carving Her Victim.

At 4 o'clock last evening, on Bagatelle street, between Craps and Love, a difficulty took place between two of Africa's daughters, Mary Husley and Mary Small, which terminated in the latter drawing the inevitable white handled razor and with it inflicting two severe cuts upon the body of the former. The wounded woman was taken to her residence on Peace street, near Chartres, and examined by a physician, who stated that the patient had been cut twice, once in the back and on the left arm, but that neither of the wounds were dangerous. The accused, Mary Small, was locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station. Cause of the row, "whisky."

MARRIED ON THE FOURTH.

Napoleon Bonaparte Lazard Purges Himself.

On Wednesday morning last Napoleon Bonaparte Lazard and Miss Anna Lovet were united in the bonds of matrimony by Justice Laresche, of the Third Justice Court, within the walls of the Parish Prison, thereby terminating the suit which was pending against the bridegroom, who was immediately released, and is a free man again.

The Pools.

There was a goodly attendance last night at the pool sales over Johnny Hawkins' saloon, where the bidding was very lively on to-day's events. In the three-quarter mile dash for all ages, or

The First Race—Jack Hardy sold for $175, Redman $150, field $90.

Second Race—Sam Harper $200, Verdigris $92, Russ Butler $32, Henry Owens $24.

Third Race—Coriander $80, Bob Wooley $40, Coronella $44, Kilbourn $40, field $20.

The races will commence punctually at 3 o'clock.

Mortuary Report.

The mortuary report for the week ending on Sunday at 6 p. m., as furnished us by Dr. LeMonnier, Secretary of the Board of Health, shows that interments numbered 150; the principal causes of death being consumption 14, adult debility 6, heart disease 7, pleuro pneumonia smallpox 52, tris nascentium 5, all fevers 7. Whites 71, blacks 79. Males 77, females 73. Fifty-eight were childrend under 10 years of age. Nationalties—Africa 1, Austria 1, England 1, France 1, Germany 10, Ireland 11, Louisiana 91, other States 27. Four stillborn childrens were reported besides the above total. Nineteen of the diseased were buried from public institutions and twenty-four on Coroner's certificates.

Negro Fiends.

On the 6th inst., in Algiers, a colored girl named Amelia Lawson was the victim of a most dastardly outrage by two negro brutes assisted in their crime by a negro woman named Laura Meyers. The particulars are too revolting for publication. One of the accused, Thos. Andrews, has been arrested, but Theodore Page, his accomplice, has up to this time evaded arrest.

Election of Trustees.

At an election held yesterday for trustees for the Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

John I. Noble, John Chaffe, Richard Milliken, J. I. Warren, R. T. Buckner, Samuel Friedlander, A. A. Yates, John I. Adams, Isaac Scherck, R. M. Walmsley, A. H. May, S. H. Snowden, T. Lytt. Lyon, Samuel H. Boyd, Joseph McElroy, Wm. J. Behan, B. F. Eschleman, Wm. C. Black, Chas. Chaffe, L. C. Jurey, Wm. Harwell, C. J. Leeds, A. T. Janin, Jos. Bowling, A. M. Bickham.

Found Dead in Her Bed.

At half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning a white woman named Lena Strass, a native of Germany, aged 45 years, was found dead in her bed at her residence, No. 182 Dauphine street. The coroner held an inquest, and returned a verdict that the deceased died of alcoholism.

Orleans No. 21.

The following were the officers elected by the members of Fire Company, Orleans No. 21, at the annual meeting yesterday:

President, *John Herbert; Vice President, A. Kern; Secretary, *Eug. D'Hercte; Financial Secretary, Paul Chartier; Foreman, *S. B. Gill; First Assistant, *P. Daniels; Second Assistant, *A. Cassagne; Treasurer, P. Bohem.

* Re-elected.

Short Items.

John Mitchel was picked up in the beef market by Officer Wilson, at the instigation of Mary Pascal, and locked up in the Third Station-house, charged with being a pickpocket.

John Reiley when drunk is dangerous, but no doubt when Judge Miltenberger has finished with him his temper will have been curbed. He was arrested at half-past 5 o'clock Sunday evening and locked up in the Third Precinct Station, charged with being drunk and firing a gun in the street; also charged by Officer Guerin with assaulting him with a shotgun with intent to kill.

Since Sunday morning an old lady named Martha Gallagher, aged 55 years, has been missing from her residence. Any information concerning her, left at the Central Police Station, will be thankfully received.

G. Marquetz, a butcher by occupation, was arrested in the St. Mary Market and locked up in the Central Station, charged with attempting to enter stalls by means of false keys.

Election of Directors.

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors of the Citizens's Savings Bank: J. L. Gubernator, E. W. Huntington, Louis Grunewald, E. P. Champlin.

New hosiery, parasols and cut-out embroidery opening to-morrow (Wednesday), at M. L. Byrne & Co.'s, 163 Canal street.

LINEN DUSTERS.—In another column Leon Godchaux, 81 and 82 Canal street, advertises linen dusters and fancy colored ties. Parties going to the races had better step in and get a linen duster; they will prove of much service this dry weather.

MESSRS. M. L. BYRNE & CO.—This enterprising dry goods house is still receiving goods from New York in great quantities, and the rush to their store is increasing daily. They have marked down everything to suit the times, having determined to sell their goods at a small profit, rather than, like some houses, keep them over from one season to another, and then have them auctioned off. See their advertisement in another column.

THE COURTS.

Superior Criminal Court.

JURY COMMISSIONER.

Gustave Sonntag, elected, vice J. W. Quinn, resigned, filed his oath of office.

SENTENCED.

Wm. Johnson and Richard Porter, who had pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying concealed weapons, $5 or five days Parish Prison. J. J. Willis $10 or ten days.

CONVICTED.

Albert Rey, colored, of shooting at Corporal Parker, November 19, 1876, and Thomas McCoy, for shooting at Officer John Barrett, February 23, 1877.

First District Court.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Larceny—O. Marks.
Assault—John McRoland, James E. Davis.

SENTENCED.

1. Entering, etc.; 2. Larceny—Louis Robinson, eighteen months hard labor.

Larceny—Thomas Young, one year hard labor; Mary Ann Nothey, one month Parish Prison.

Assault—Henry Cramer and John Martin, 24 hours Parish Prison.

INFORMATIONS.

Assault and Battery—Jules Lacoste, Thomas White, Mary Williams, Fidel Eugster, Georg Donnelly.

Assault with a dangerous weapon and assault and battery—L. F. Boucheran.

Assault by willfully shooting at—Alice Johnson.

Larceny—James Lucy.

TRANSFERRED.

Obtaining money under false pretenses—E. Cullen. Case clearly one of forgery and therefore transferred to Superior Criminal Court.

NOLLE PROSEQUI

Assault and Battery—Thomas Moore, Milton Smith, Pierre Feno and John Pierre.

ACQUITTED.

Larceny—Bird Patterson, Homer Bird and Louis Gourcelles.

THE HEAD OF ALL.

PIPER HEIDSEICK

LIST OF CHAMPAGNES

IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES

During the Three Months Ending March 31, 1877.

	Cases.
PIPER-HEIDSEICK	5,410
G. H Mumm & Co.	1,246
Moet & Chandon	1,175
Pommery & Greno	1,015
Heidsieck & Co.	973
Bouche Fils & Co.	929
Burchard-Delbeck & Co.	901
Charles Heidsieck	552
Geo. Goulet & Co.	425
Theophile Roederer & Co.	337
Geisler & Co.	310
Pulnart Pere & Fils	300
Jules Mumm & Co.	300
Krug & Co.	300
Ayala & Co.	276
Fleur de Sillery	275
Ackerman-Laurance	270
Veuve Clicquot	270
Bruch-Foucher & Co.	265
Duc de Montebello	130
Ernest Irroy & Co.	110
J. Bollinger	97
De St. Marceaux & Co.	50

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Sole Agents of "Piper-Heidsieck" and H. Piper & Co.'s

"CARTE BLANCHE SEC."

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OLD RELIABLE

PIPER HEIDSEICK

The oldest and most popular brand of

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For sale by

J. B. SOLARI & SONS,
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ZUBERBIER & BEHAN,
THOS. H. HANDY & CO.,
E. CONERY & SON,
BURKE & THOMPSON,
EDMUND DUBOIS,
CLARK & MEADER,
CHAS. BALLEJO,

—And—

EVERYWHERE.

THE ONLY WINE THAT IS ALWAYS THE SAME. ap5 to 29