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BY TELEGRAPH.

NO NEWS FROM THE COMMISSION.

Hopes in Washington that the Packard Government will Peter Out of its Own Accord.

The Order for the Withdrawal of the Troops Soon to Come.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, April 17.—No new dispatches from the Louisiana Commission were laid before the Cabinet today, and for the simple reason that none have been received or are expected. So far as the Administration is concerned, the case stands exactly as it did at the last Cabinet meeting, when the official announcement of the Commission's inability to effect any compromise was laid before the Cabinet. Nothing has been added to the instructions telegraphed there in reply, and nothing is expected to be added.

Nicholls understands that the troops will be withdrawn, and that Hayes will not support any body. It was expected, last Friday, that the order for the withdrawal of the troops would be issued by this time, but Hayes is waiting in a sort of forlorn hope that the Packard government will give up the ghost, and spare him the disagreeable necessity of assisting at its death.

As long as the Commission waits at New Orleans the order for the withdrawal will probably be withheld, and as soon as the Commission leaves, the order will issue.

BUELL.

CUSHING'S SUCCESSOR.

Kasson, of Iowa, to be Minister to Spain.

A Chicago German to be Sent to Switzerland.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was decided to appoint John A. Kasson of Iowa to the Spanish mission. It was also decided to give the Swiss mission to a Chicago German, whose name has not been yet announced.

BUELL.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Chamberlain En Route to New York, Where He Will Practice Law.

He Promises to Let "The Cat Out of the Bag."

The Obstnacy of the Radical Claimants to State Offices.

The Radicals Jubilant Over This.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Chamberlain and his family are expected to reach Washington to-morrow. He will remain here a day or two before proceeding to New York, where he intends to practice law.

To-night John Patterson's son has been running around newspapers, telling the correspondents to interview Chamberlain when he gets here, because he has indicated to his old man that he is now willing to talk and will let the cat out of the bag.

The South Carolina carpet-baggers here are elated over the refusal of the Radical State officers to surrender their respective offices. They hope that it will end in a row. That is just what they want. It is believed here that Hampton's demand is formally made at this time so that he can proceed by legal process to eject the incumbents. It was necessary to make the demand before he could proceed under the ejectment law. The carpet-baggers are endeavoring to impress people with the belief that Hampton has disregarded the promises he made in writing before the troops were withdrawn.

BUELL.

[From Our Evening Edition of Yesterday.]

FIRE IN BAYOU SARA.

The Work of an Incendiary.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

BAYOU SARA, April 17.—The office of Hon. S. J. Powell was consumed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Powell lost a valuable library and many important papers.

VIDETTE.

A New Insect Plague.

The Popular Science Monthly asserts that the Florida cockroach is new to American science. It says: "It is somewhat remarkable that in certain parts of Florida living is made almost impossible from the presence, in amazing numbers, of a cockroach not known North. The queer thing is that, while the pest has been long known in Florida, the fact has escaped the knowledge of scientific men. Mrs. Treat lately sent specimens to Prof. S. H. Scudder, the orthopterist, who was surprised to see them, and pronounced them the *Periplaneta Australasia of Fabricius*."

Three more cases of cholera have been reported at Bayou Sara, and a half a dozen at Bayou de la Riviere.

INCIDENT IN THE GAINES CASE.

A Scene in a New Orleans Court Thirty-Five Years Ago.

Thirty-five years ago, the room of the First District Court in this city presented a scene of rare and curious interest.

It was on the occasion of a deeply interesting trial of a suit wherein a lady was defendant, and who, in the absence of her counsel, assumed the task of conducting and arguing her own case. The lady was then in the full bloom of matronly beauty. Petite figure, but graceful and symmetrical, with a face of rare intelligence and vivacity, of fair and rich complexion, with eyes of Gipsy brightness, but mellowed by feminine sensitiveness and emotional intensity, with an abundance of rich auburn hair tastefully arranged, elegantly and fashionably attired, and speaking in tones of peculiar melodiousness, but with a thrilling earnestness and emphasis, her appearance in the character of an advocate and counsellor, in a court, where females are so rarely seen, and from which ladies shrink with so much repugnance and horror, could not but excite a profound interest in the usual attendants of court proceedings.

The room was crowded. There was a full representation of the bar—the other courts being vacated—lawyers, clerks, and even judges deserting their seats and thronging into the First District Court to swell the large audience which had been called to that centre of attraction by the silvery tones of a woman's voice. Judge A. M. Buchanan presided in the First District Court. He was a gentleman and jurist, of a high spirit, quiet temper, positive in his opinions, but generous, honest and courageous in his bearing and utterances on the bench.

The lady advocate addressed herself to a jury of grave, sedate, thoughtful citizens. Sitting near enough to aid the speaker with suggestions and with papers, was a tall, aged, military gentleman, clad in the full uniform of a general of the U. S. army, who appeared to be entirely absorbed in the argument, and to watch with intense interest every gesture, utterance and expression of the lady speaker, ever and anon glancing around at the lawyers seated at the table, at the presiding judge and at the quiet, thoughtful faces of the jurors. Over six feet in height, with remarkably erect and somewhat stiff carriage, with a face indicative of great power of will, and eyes flashing with courage and defiance of all opposers, with iron gray hair, brushed straight up, from a broad brow—and standing erect in the fashion of Andrew Jackson—it needed but the yellow belt, gold trimmings and sword by his side, to proclaim the position and identity of this veteran. He was no less a personage than Major General Edmund Pendleton Gaines, the bosom friend of Andrew Jackson, and the trusted agent of Thomas Jefferson, to arrest the person and thwart the plan of conspiracy which Aaron Burr came to this State in 1806 to put in operation.

The lady who addressed the Court under his protection was his wife, to whom General Gaines had not been married more than two years. She had remained for some years a widow, after the death of her first husband, who may be said to have offered up his life in the defense of her claims to recognition as the legitimate daughter and heir of a notable individual who played so conspicuous a part in the early history of our city and State. This personage was Daniel Clark, a high-spirited, enterprising, dashing Irishman, who had achieved a large fortune and great prominence in the affairs of this territory, previous to the war of 1814. Educated in ignorance of her origin and parentage, the lady in question never discovered any trace of her lineage until she had married Mr. Whitney, her first husband. He entered zealously with her on the prosecution of her claims, and thereby became involved in many difficulties and vexatious suits. Finally he died of yellow fever, and some years afterwards the widow married that distinguished soldier Gen. Edmund P. Gaines. In forming this alliance the gallant veteran assumed, as one of the most sacred duties of his life, to devote all his energies and means to the maintenance of the claims of his wife and the vindication of the honor and character of her father, who had been his intimate friend.

It was in the discharge of this obligation Gen. Gaines now appeared in court to support his wife in the prosecution of her case. The lawyers retained for her had been involved in a quarrel with the judge and had retired from the court. Left alone without attorneys, with some of the most distinguished members of the bar opposed to her, Gen. Gaines asked that the court would allow the lady to conduct her own case. Some altercation ensued between the judge and Gen. and Mrs. Gaines.

The judge objected to the tone and style of the lady, and reminded Gen. Gaines that he would be held responsible for her acts and language.

Thereupon the veteran, rising to his full height, avowed his personal responsibility for everything the lady might utter, in any manner and form, in which a gentleman could respond to such demand. Then gracefully touching his sword handle he glanced at the lawyers on the opposite side, against whom Mrs. Gaines had launched some pretty fiery invective. To which his honor responded with much temper that no distinctions of persons or sexes were allowed in that court, nor would any menace of authority in official rank have any influence or be regarded with any awe or deference there. Thereupon Gen. Gaines, bowing low to the Judge, begged to assure his honor that in appearing before him in uniform and with his sword, he did so in conformity to the regulations of the service out of respect for the court. No one would be more prompt to draw his sword in defense of the authority of the civil tribunals of his country, and at the risk of his own life, to defend the person and execute the orders of the judges of the Federal or State government.

After this little bit Mrs. Gaines resumed her argument and continued it for two hours, until interrupted by the Judge, who ordered her to take her seat. Thereupon the lady, appealing to the jury, charged the Judge with a prejudgment of her case, and presented the evidence in the form of a certificate from the United States Court of a motion once made by the Judge in behalf of the defendants in one of the suits brought by Mrs. Gaines.

This raised a question of recusal, which the Judge insisted upon being regularly investigated and tried before proceeding further.

The case was interrupted by the interlocutory proceeding, pending which the court adjourned. The next day Mrs. Gaines was preparing to attend the court, when a messenger arrived with the information that the Judge in riding from the court to his residence was thrown from his buggy and his shoulder dislocated. This accident caused a delay of two weeks, at the end of which Mrs. Gaines again appeared in court, resumed her address to the jury after a wrangle with the Judge on the question of recusal, and pursued it to the close.

The jury retired to consult on their verdict, which was quickly returned in favor of Mrs. Gaines.

Thereforward the lady assumed personal charge of her case, and has pursued the same with the most marvelous tenacity, energy and fertility of resources, through a litigation the most prolonged, complicated, extensive and eventful which has ever been prosecuted in the Christian world. With a wonderful variety and fluctuation of fortune and results, with decisions constantly conflicting, and with an exhaustion of the resources of talent and learning of more than a hundred of the ablest lawyers of the country, accumulating an encyclopedia of records, opinions, judgments and arguments, has this great cause been conducted with undeviating constancy and heroic fidelity to the conclusion which is announced in the long opinion published in our columns to-day. And though now a septuagenarian, the little lady, bearing the honors of her great triumph with singular equanimity, looks as fresh, active and vivacious as she did when, thirty-five years ago, she made her first appearance in court as her own advocate and counsellor.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

A Chance for the Democrats in Massachusetts.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

Once more the Massachusetts House of Representatives has re-enacted the Prohibitory law, pure and simple, fines, imprisonments, seizure clauses and all. It is supposed that the Senate will agree with the House, and then to veto or not to veto will be the question with Gov. Rice, with not to veto in the ascendant. Already the Democrats are eagerly anticipating their opportunity. No wonder they are anguine in their anticipations, considering that they have already carried the State against fearful odds half a dozen times on the same issue. The history of legislation upon this subject, if it could be faithfully written, would be both entertaining and instructive.

POSTERS.

How the Blaine Radicals are Attacking Hayes' Cabinet.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, April 14.—To illustrate the feeling of those within the party who propose to make Hayes eat his leek, those in opposition to the Southern policy are having prepared some of the arguments made before the Electoral Commission for general dissemination. To-day the walls were plastered with a flaming poster, giving a quotation from the argument of Everts in the Louisiana case. "Turn most any way you will and the eye is confronted with a conspicuous hand-bill, posted on the theatre bill-boards and other places equally as conspicuous."

A choice assortment of ready-made suits now open at M. L. Byrne & Co.'s, No. 143 Canal street.

We have received from Staub, the champion cheap newsdealer, late Northern and Western papers; also Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, Harper's Bazar, and Fuchs's is a very rare, satirical weekly, and worth a trip to Staub, at Goldthwaite's bookstore, on Exchange Alley, near the corner of Canal.

NEWS BY MAIL.

FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

Two Coming Resignations.

[N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Administration may not for a week or more consider the subject of foreign appointments. It is already known that the resignation of Mr. Washburne, Minister to France, will take place on the appointment of his successor, and the same condition attaches to the resignation of Caleb Cushing as Minister to Spain. There are no indications as to what persons will succeed the above named Ministers. The salary of the Minister to France is \$17,500, and to Spain \$13,000.

FATHER TAFT.

A Report that he will Oppose Hayes.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A rumor has also obtained circulation that Judge Taft has written a letter to a member of the Cabinet condemning the new policy, but the story is not believed. It is doubtless the invention of some of the disaffected Republicans here who are acting with the Bourbon Democrats in an effort to embarrass the administration.

THE PRESIDENT'S EQUANIMITY.

The President Undisturbed by Blaine's Threats.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The President is undisturbed. He has been warned of the threatened opposition, but maintains at all times his remarkable equanimity. He only says that he is confident that his policy is for the best interests of the country, and that he will abide by it. He will have no controversy with any one, but will accord to all members of the Republican party the right to approve or disapprove of what he does, and to express their opinions upon it freely. Nothing will he permit to swerve him from his purpose.

HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY.

Cameron and Hartranft will Support it.

[N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The difference of opinion of Republicans as to the President's Southern policy is well shown in the stand taken by Republicans of such pronounced types as Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, on the one side, and Senator Blaine, ex-Senator Wade and others on the other. Gov. Hartranft and Senator Cameron had an interview again to-day with the President, and in the course of the conversation expressed their approval of the policy of the Administration. Gov. Hartranft was quite as emphatic to-day as he was last night in indorsing the new policy.

Mr. Cameron was quite as conclusive but not as enthusiastic, not being a very emotional man even for a New Senator. Governor Hartranft also called on each member of the Cabinet, and got on good terms, therefore, with the whole Administration. Both returned to-night to Harrisburg, where they will bid farewell to Simon Cameron, who withdraws forever from politics and goes with Grant to Europe. The brief letter of Blaine, published to-day, upholding Packard and Chamberlain and inferentially attacking Hayes, confirms what has been known for some time here—his hostility to the latter's Southern course. It will show itself plainly enough at the June session.

THE COMING EUROPEAN WAR.

Various Opinions as to its Effects.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The impression prevails here in official circles that war between Turkey and Russia is now inevitable. The Russian Minister is of the opinion that an outbreak cannot longer be prevented. Admiral Porter says that if the conflict comes on it promises to be the most important to Europe, and even to the United States, that has taken place. It will be a great religious war, and the consequences can only be surmised. The idea of some of the newspapers that Turkey is going to be wiped out in a day is a mistaken one.

The Russians will never capture Constantinople. It is not in the power of their army or navy to take the place. As for their navy, it is of little consequence in contrast with what it is required to accomplish. They have about thirty iron-hulls, and 245 vessels of war of other kinds. They have 40,000 men in their navy, and about 155,500 men. Sherman, in indulging in the probability of war, says: "It will keep our people at work day and night to provide for Europe if there should be a general war, and that now seems inevitable to me. I believe all the great powers will be directly or indirectly involved before the year is out. In the parts of the country in which the field fights will certainly take place, a half a million men on either side can and will be used. The Russians will have to pull along very fast through the summer, for they get all their supplies by their railroads, and in the winter these are rarely available." If the war is brought about, Gen. Sherman is in favor of allowing some of our army officers to visit either army without pay, and serve on staff duty.

Tweed's Surrender.

[Cincinnati Enquirer, April 14.]

Tweed's lawyer was with him several hours to-day, and completed the schedule of property to be surrendered. It is believed he will be released early in the week.

The American Beef Trade.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Four ocean steamers to-day took to Europe large shipments of beef and many passengers. The Richmond took 200,000 pounds of fresh beef; the California 2000 quarters of beef and 347 tierces, besides live sheep, pork and bacon. These shipments of fresh meat and live stock to Europe are increasing weekly, and a great trade is promised.

The New York Liquor Dealers in Trouble.

[Cincinnati Commercial, April 14.]

The liquor dealers of the city are in great distress by reason of a decision of the Court of Appeals that none but hotel and inn-keepers can, under the law of 1870, sell liquor. The penalty is State's prison. On Monday all the great brewers and dealers of the State will visit Albany to secure legislative relief.

The Newspapers Suffering.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

The newspapers are feeling the hard times very severely. With the excep-

tion of the Sun, Times and Herald, the morning papers are put to great straits to meet the demands of their employes. It is believed in newspaper circles that the Graphic and Witness will not weather the summer. The World is in such straits that it publishes advertisements on the margin, over the head. Tiffany, the jeweler, pays fifty dollars per day for an advertisement of this kind.

Emigrants to Australia.

[Cincinnati Commercial, April 14.]

The sailing of the ship Annie E. Smith to-day with 350 emigrants for Sydney, Australia, marks a new era in emigration to that country. The scenes attending the farewells between emigrants, who are mainly mechanics, and their friends were very affecting. One generous fellow waived his adieu from the deck and hurled a handful of silver to those on the dock to take a drink.

Ocean Freight Rates.

[N. Y. World.]

Complaint is made of a discrimination against New York in ocean steamer rates, especially affecting the wholesale merchants in metals and chemicals. A ton of metals or chemicals can be brought from Liverpool to Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore cheaper than to New York to New Orleans at the same cost as to New York and from Liverpool to Chicago and other points West for less than from Liverpool to New York.

The Pennsylvania Mollies.

Mauch Chunk, April 13.—This morning the jury empaneled at Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, on Tuesday, to try the case of Patrick O'Donnell, indicted for complicity in the murder of Morgan Powell at Summit Hill, in 1863, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

O'Donnell is the fifth man convicted for this murder, four of the accused being convicted of murder in the first degree and one in the second.

This conviction brings the number of doomed Mollies up to sixteen in the three counties of Schuylkill, Carbon and Columbia, and is important as indicating a determination to relentlessly hunt down and hang every Mollie who ever was concerned in murder.

An Honorary Offering.

[Chicago Times.]

It was stated from Washington a few days ago, that the German Government had tendered the ancient and honorable Order of Knighthood to the American Minister to France, in recognition of his services in behalf of the Germans in Paris during the reign of the Commune. The decorations, consisting of jewels worth \$50,000, Mr. Washburne could not accept during his diplomatic term of office; and it was suggested that the matter would be postponed until the expiration of his term, when as a private citizen, he would be at liberty to accept the honor and the present if he saw proper. But the *Staats Zeitung* of this city states the case differently. It is true the German Government, through Bismarck, made a tender of the title and costly decorations; but Washburne declined it, suggesting that a portrait of Bismarck by an American artist would be the most acceptable token of friendship. Thereupon, Healy, who is working in Paris, was sent to Berlin, and the German statesman gave him several sittings.

CHARLESTON SUBMERGED.

The Heaviest Wind and Rain Storm in a Quarter of a Century.

[N. Y. World.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13.—The heaviest wind and rain storm known since 1854 has prevailed here during the past twenty-four hours. Considerable damage was done to wharves, but the damage to shipping so far is slight. The tide is very high, and much of the lower portion of the city is submerged. All railroad trains have stopped in consequence of damage to tracks.

Accounts from all sections of the interior give gloomy reports of the planters' prospects. The cold and excessive rains of the past two weeks have delayed the work of the planters, and it is feared that to-day's storm, which was general throughout the State, has inflicted serious injury.

THE PONCA INDIANS.

Their Removal to the Indian Territory to be Pressed by the Department.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—An animated contest has been in progress for several months regarding the proposed removal of the Ponca Indians from their reservation on the Missouri river, in Northwestern Nebraska, to the Indian Territory. The last Congress appropriated \$40,000 for the purpose of effecting this removal and establishing the Poncas—about seven hundred and fifty in number—upon a new reservation in the Indian Territory, provided they should consent to the removal.

The Nebraska settlers and several missionaries at the neighboring Santee agency have strenuously opposed the removal of the Poncas, apprehending that their departure from the reservation will result in its speedy occupancy by the Sioux, who are not regarded as desirable neighbors. It has also been alleged that the consent of the Poncas was given under a misunderstanding, etc., but after full investigation of the subject the Department has finally decided to press the removal, and at last advice nearly all the Indians were expected to start southward in a few days.

PROTESTING AGAINST MORMONISM.

A Proposal to Disfranchise all the Polygamists.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

SALT LAKE, April 15.—A mass meeting of non-Mormons was held at the Liberal Institute in this city to-day. A resolution was offered by Gen. Nathan Kimball to amend the organic act of the Territory to read as follows:

That all male inhabitants, twenty-one years of age, citizens of the United States, shall be entitled to vote and be eligible for office, provided, however, that no person living in the practice of bigamy or polygamy shall be permitted to hold any office, or to vote at any election, or to act as juror, and that all laws in conflict herewith be repealed.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting, and referred to the Committee on Resolutions and Memorial to Congress.

Resolutions were adopted, among others, at the non-Mormon mass meeting in this city to-night, that bigamy and polygamy is increasing in this Territory; call for the exclusion from all public positions of office and trust and

from the jury-box of those practicing it; that as no legislation exists in relation to marriage, we ask for legislation from Congress, defining the obligations in regard to the marriage relations; also giving the right of the wife to dower in the husband's estates from which she is now deprived by the laws of Utah; that the Mormon priesthood have inaugurated the marked ballot to control the votes of the people under their control, and ask for secret ballot; that as long as Utah is controlled by the Mormon priesthood, protest against its admission as a State. The committee will prepare a memorial to be submitted to Congress.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS.

Gen. Grant to Visit New York Prior to His Departure for Europe.

[N. Y. World.]

Ex-President Grant is expected to make only a brief visit to this city prior to his departure for Europe May 2. He is now in Galena, but will probably be in Illinois next week, and will spend several days there with his son, an undergraduate in Cornell University. Thence he will come directly to New York for a few days, and then will go to Washington, where, Gen. Sharpe says, business will detain him for a week. He will sail from Philadelphia on the Red Star steamer of May 2.

General Sharpe says that the report that Gen. Grant will visit this city prior to his departure for Europe May 2. He is now in Galena, but will probably be in Illinois next week, and will spend several days there with his son, an undergraduate in Cornell University. Thence he will come directly to New York for a few days, and then will go to Washington, where, Gen. Sharpe says, business will detain him for a week. He will sail from Philadelphia on the Red Star steamer of May 2.

A Steadily Growing Advance in Wheat in the British Market.

[Philadelphia Times.]

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—A leading grain circular says: "The steadily growing advance in wheat, based on considerations distinct from political, and progressing even when pacific instead of warlike anticipations prevailed, has now, when there appears scarcely a faint hope of a peaceful solution of Eastern affairs, become still more decided. The week commenced with prices one shilling per quarter higher, afterward two shillings higher, and yesterday an advance of 20/3 shillings was noted in many of the leading places of the kingdom, accompanied with a large amount of business, both for consumption and speculation."

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

A Successful Movement in Favor of Cold Water in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, April 12.—What is known as the Murphy temperance movement is passing over Central Ohio and Indiana like a tidal-wave. It is noticed as a curious fact that in those towns and villages where the famous woman's crusade of three years ago had the greatest success the number of saloons has increased and drunkenness has been more common than before. The plan of operations adopted by Murphy's followers is simple. Nightly meetings are begun in each town, generally by one or two persons from Pittsburg, or some point where the revival has already gained headway. A thorough movement to secure pledges is then inaugurated, the signers wearing badges of blue or red ribbons. In several cities of the size of Mansfield, Troy, Xenia, Urbana, etc., nearly the entire male population have become interested in the movement and hundreds of signatures to the pledge are added daily. The reformers in many cases visit the saloons, but attempt no direct interference with the liquor seller's business.

THE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF VOTERS.

Twenty-Two Thousand Voters of New York to be Refused the Right to Vote.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The proposed amendment to the State constitution recently submitted to the Legislature by the Municipal Reform Commission, providing that the Board of Finance suggested for every city shall, in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants, be chosen by electors who for two years preceding the election have paid an annual tax on property owned by them of an assessed value of not less than \$500, or have actually paid during the same period a yearly rent of not less than \$250 for premises occupied by them for a residence or a lawful business, is exciting a deal of interest among people of all classes in this city.

The registry made last fall showed that there were 183,000 qualified voters in this city. It is safe to put the number of electors at the time this amendment becomes a part of the constitution at 190,000. Now, the books in the Tax Department show that the number of taxpayers on real estate is about 50,000. As 12,000 of these are non-residents and women, the taxpaying voters number about 38,000. It is, of course, impossible to tell the number of men in this city who pay an annual rent of \$250. It is safe to put it at 60,000. That added to the number of taxpayers makes the number of persons who would under this amendment be eligible to vote for financial officers 98,000. On this basis of computation 92,000 otherwise qualified electors would be prevented from voting for the proposed Board of Finance. Other gentlemen, well qualified to judge, agree with me as to the number of persons who will be disfranchised under the amendment."

COMMISSIONERS.

Yesterday the Senate confirmed the following appointments of his Excellency Gov. Nicholls:

B. S. Labranche, Tax Collector St. Charles parish, vice H. C. McCutcheon, who failed to qualify.

L. B. Delahoussaye, Notary Public, Iberia parish.

Philip Mitchell, Constable Eighth Justice's Court, parish of Orleans.

Joseph Ferrer, Police Juror, parish of Ascension, vice R. Landry, resigned.

Francis Dumartret, Notary Public, Acyelles parish.

A. W. Connelly, Alphonse Bonvillain, Thomas E. Coge, H. O'Leary, A. F. Aycock, Police Jurors, Terrebonne parish.

James Andrews, Notary Public, parish of Rapides.

J. B. Womack, Parish Surveyor, parish of St. Helena.

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