

will be suspended for a week, in order to reorganize it. The removal of Jewell is a direct result of the investigation conducted by the special treasury committee.

McCartee, former superintendent, is mainly responsible for the corruptions that have grown up in this bureau. A more rotten branch of the public service never existed. The investigation showed the grossest criminal neglect and an extraordinarily low standard of character among the employees filling the most responsible positions in the bureau.

CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The inquiries to be made into the New York, and probably also, the New Orleans Custom-House.

Chicago Times.] New York, April 25.—The commission of three members appointed to investigate the affairs of the New York custom-house held its first informal meeting today.

It consists of Hon. John Jay, chairman; Lawrence Turnure, of Boston; Taylor & Co., and J. H. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury. Mr. Turnure is a Democrat, a man of commercial experience, and will not act, as his colleagues say, in any partisan spirit.

The letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, empowering the commission, and appointing Mr. Jay its chairman, contains the following instructions: "I desire a thorough examination into the conduct of the business of the New York custom-house, and its seems to me proper to make such an examination by the aid of a committee which shall represent the merchants, the officers of the port, and this department. I have, therefore, to request you to act as such committee. This examination will embrace the following points:

- 1. Whether the forces now employed in the various branches of the customs service at New York, including the naval office, surveyor's office and appraiser's department is in excess of the actual needs of the service.
2. Whether any of the force now employed are deficient in proper attention to business, or in business qualifications of integrity or character.
3. The number of hours they are employed, and whether such hours can be properly increased.
4. And whether they are in any manner employed in other business.

THE HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE HOT SPRINGS, AND WHAT IT PROPOSES TO DO.

[St. Louis Republican, April 27.]

Ex-United States Senator A. H. Craig, of New Hampshire, and Gen. John Coburn, of Indiana, two of the commissioners appointed by the President to appraise the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas, are at the Lindell.

They are accompanied by J. W. Anderson, of Washington, clerk and stenographer of the commission. Gov. Stearns, of Florida, the other member of the commission, is en route via Memphis to Little Rock, where he will join his colleagues. The commission were appointed under Senator Dorsey's bill, and among their first duties will be the survey of all the springs, some fifty-eight in number, and the setting apart and dedicating the same as a reservation to the people of the United States.

The buildings on the reservation are to be removed under the bill, and the owners given certificates, but no provision has been made to meet these certificates, which will doubtless be the subject of future claims on the government. It is believed that all of that portion of the Hot Springs Valley lying between the Arlington Hotel, which may be included, and the Hot Springs Hotel, extending to the west side of the present street, will be made part of the government reservation. This will necessitate the removal of nearly 100 buildings for which certificates will be given. Outside of this reservation it is estimated that about 2000 acres are to be sold under the bill to persons having improvements, after the valuation is fixed by the commissioners, the owners having the first right to buy, or to forfeit such right if they decline to pay the valuation. Old Arkansians here express the view that there is an exaggerated view of the value of the property, some thinking it worth from five to eight millions, which is thought to be beyond all bounds. If the commissioners go there with these

exaggerated notions of value, it will, it is urged, bear very hardly on the old occupants, who have a color of right to the property, in virtue of long possession. It is said there are about 1300 different occupants, and persons who have been there fifty years.

The Hot Springs, for instance, located New Madrid scrip at Hot Springs about the year 1818, possibly before that time. The first shock of the earthquake at New Madrid was felt on the night of December 16, 1811, and was repeated at intervals for several weeks. In February, 1815, Congress passed an act for the relief of the inhabitants who sustained losses of real estate from the result of the calamity. It provided that any person owning lands in New Madrid county on the 10th of November, 1812, and whose lands were materially injured by the earthquake, was authorized to locate a like quantity of the public lands of the territory of Missouri.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

A Proposition to Bring It into the Union. The Indians Anxious for a Territorial Form of Government.

The Indian Territory is occupied by about 75,000 souls, who are members of thirty-three Indian tribes. The principal of these tribes are the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Chickasaws and Seminoles. They are known as the "five civilized tribes," and number in the aggregate about 45,000 souls, with the exception of about 1500 or 2000 civilized Indians belonging to remnants of tribes, such as the Senecas, Wyandottes, Peorias and Modocs, for that gallant little tribe is as civilized as any of them. The residue of the 75,000 are wild or "blanket Indians."

The following are the various tribes: Cherokees, 17,000; Choctaws, 16,500; Creeks, 13,500; Chickasaws, 5,000; Seminoles, 3,000. Total, 55,000. The negroes living with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations were made free by the treaties of 1865, but these treaties did not stipulate that the negroes should become members of the tribe, so that they simply remain citizens of the United States, who are legally residents of the Indian Territory; that is, they cannot vote, cannot sue, cannot sit upon a jury, and have no interests in the schools and courts of the country in which they were born and bred.

The following is the white and black population of the Indian Territory: Cherokees, white citizens, 15,000; Cherokee negro citizens, 3,000; whites and negroes living under "permits" as laborers and tradesmen, 3,500; Creek white citizens, 3,500; Creek negro citizens, 4,500; living under permits, 2,000; Seminole white citizens, 300; Seminole negro citizens, 1,200; whites living under permits, 200; Choctaw white citizens, 1,500; whites and negroes living under permits, 900; Chickasaw white citizens, 1,000; whites and negroes living under permits, 850; employees of railroads, 1,000. Total number of white and black citizens legally residing in the Indian Territory, 36,200; total number of Indians, 40,500. Majority of the Indians, 4300.

Of these Indians, 15,000 are of mixed blood, all of whom can speak English, and about 7500 full-blooded Indians who understand English, consequently 58,700 persons understand English to 18,000 who do not, a much better representation than New Mexico makes. Besides these, there are 20,000 wild Indians. The Osages, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Pawnees are the largest. The Osages have made some little progress in the cultivation of the soil, but as a general thing they still rejoice in red paint and blankets.

Nine-tenths of the personal property in the five tribes is owned by citizens of the United States and mixed-bloods, who talk and read the English language; this is exclusive of the property owned by the railroads and their employees; there are about 300 miles of railroad in the Territory, covering about \$10,000,000 worth of property.

The "Franklin bill," to organize the Indian Territory into the Territory of Oklahoma was reported favorably from the Committee on Territories a year ago, and made the special order for the 15th of December last. It was crowded from its place, however, by appropriation bills, and the Presidential count took up so much time that it was impossible to get it to a vote. The report on this bill was not unanimous. A minority of the committee submitted a report opposing the Franklin bill and offering a substitute for it. Although the committee did not agree as to the details of Mr. Franklin's bill, they were unanimous upon the question of the organization of some form of government for the Indian Territory.

The matter will be brought up at the next session of Congress and pressed zealously.

The American Oyster Abroad.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Having gained a foothold on a foreign shore, the American oyster became a staple article of export, comforting the benighted foreigners and yielding a goodly profit to those engaged in exporting him. Where a few barrels constituted the first venture, the orders increased gradually until at the present time the exportation of oysters averages over 2000 barrels per week. Eight or ten New York firms have their agencies in Liverpool, where all oysters are consigned, and whence they are distributed throughout the country. The profit on them is good. Here they are worth about \$3 50 per barrel, the transportation costs \$1 50, and they sell for from \$8 to \$10 per barrel. There is comparatively little risk attending their transportation by steamer. In warm weather they require to be kept cool with ice, but in the fall and winter months they do not need this frigid attention. If they are fed and watered occasionally they stand the voyage splendidly, arriving in as fat and tempting condition as when they left. Not being subject to sea sickness, they waste none of their substance by foolishly throwing it overboard. Thus the industry has grown to important dimensions. What with our exportations of beef, oysters, sheep, flour, wheat, corn, etc., America is fair to supply the whole world with food. Well, let the demand come the youngest of nations will prove herself fully equal to the emergency.

CITY AFFAIRS.

SICK TRANSITS.

The Crowd Now Invade the Custom-house and Its Vicinity.

Whitton idlers and loungers around the State-House, ex-officers, Returning Board chips and splinters and defunct Metropolitanans have shifted their quarters and now invade the doorways and corridors of the Custom-house, looking for something to turn up.

Before the dispatches came confirming the nomination of John E. King for the Collectorship of the Port, the motley crew discussed the probable appointment with considerable evidence of assurance that King was the coming man; but whence they obtained their information, can only be surmised.

S. B. Packard himself was about yesterday, looking quite busy and not a bit ruffled, as his friends are endeavoring to prove by vague assertions. He looked anything but wan or pulled down. As usual, he prefers riding in a cab to doing like other common mortals, walking home, or better, taking a nickel ride that would land him at his door.

THE NEW COLLECTOR.

has certainly taken many incumbents of the granite building offices by surprise. They are even mystified at the fact that it should have occurred at this period. There are even some of these officials who believe that the nomination is so much at variance with Hayes' Southern policy that they are inclined to believe that the appointment was made at this date simply as a sop to Tom Anderson.

The only True Champion Excelsior Taffy in the South, one stick for five cents," all in gilt letters on a black background.

PROSPECTS OF CONFIRMATION.

by the Senate, which will not meet until next month. Before the news reached the city our reporter met Col. James Casey, the present Collector, who was in excellent spirits and expressed himself fully about the Collectorship. He said, pleasantly, that he was not ambitious of retaining the position, which, since his incumbency, had given him more annoyance than enough, and possibly too much experience in human nature, and he seemed to think that gratitude was not the chief constituent of a certain class of politicians. The office, he said, had never been a source of profit to him; on the contrary, it had been an expense, and the only value which he attached to it was the little influence which it might give him in his commercial relations. He was satisfied that he had many friends among the business men of New Orleans who would welcome him back among them, and that he could resume his avocation as a business man with as much success as formerly.

MEETING OF THE CLUB PRESIDENTS.

There will be no Torchlight Procession. There was a large attendance last evening in the House of Representatives of the Presidents of the Central and Independent Ward Clubs for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of having a torchlight procession on Thanksgiving night, May 10. After the organization of the meeting the committee previously appointed, reported through their chairman, Mr. J. R. Alcee Gauthreaux, the following resolutions:

Whereas, this committee is of the opinion that it would be asking too much of our people, already taxed beyond their means, to contribute the funds necessary to defray the expenses attending a parade; and Whereas, upon consultation with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, it has been ascertained that their ideas on this subject coincide with those of your committee; therefore be it Resolved, That we decline making any declaration as to the manner of celebrating Thanksgiving Day, leaving every member of the organizations here represented free to act as he deems fit. Thereupon the meeting adjourned.

The Parish Committee.

There was a meeting of the Democratic Parish Committee last evening, President H. C. Brown in the chair. After some discussion on several unimportant questions, the following gentlemen were appointed to act as the governing committee on primary elections in the several ward central clubs: Messrs. Hoffman, Seventh Ward, chairman; Grayson, First Ward; McCall, Second Ward; Leahy, Third Ward; Kells, Fourth Ward; Hubbard, Fifth Ward; Brewster, Sixth Ward; Maher, Eighth Ward; Dudenhofer, Ninth Ward; Blake, Tenth Ward; Gordon, Eleventh Ward; Babcock, Twelfth Ward; Simms, Thirteenth Ward; Mader, Fourteenth Ward; Keavin, Fifteenth Ward; Hoey, Sixteenth Ward; Stubbs, Seventeenth Ward.

After the selection of the committee the Parish Committee adjourned until Thursday evening next for executive business.

Departure of Gen. Inglesias.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. Inglesias left this city by the Mobile route for New York in company with some friends. He still is sanguine that he will, in a short time, take his seat as President of Mexico, and says that nothing has lately occurred there to change his previously expressed opinion.

Lerdo de Texada is expected here in a few days, where it is expected he intends to effect some organization to advance from the frontier.

It is reported that whilst here Gen. Inglesias received an offer from GENERAL LONGSTREET, proffering his sword and support to Mexico, both of which were courteously refused.

Triumphant Taffy.

Political dissensions naturally have a paralyzing effect upon commerce and

the trades in every community, and even labor, notwithstanding the necessity it staggers under to secure food, seems to relapse into a condition catlepsy, and to give itself up to the ruling passions of the hour. No better evidence of the truth of this can be found than the condition of all classes here during the Packard reign in the St. Louis Hotel. Capital stood idle, trade languished, and malcontent labor stood still awaiting the denouement. But now, judging from a stroll on Canal street, there seems to be a change, and this change is particularly noticeable in that new branch of industry, the taffy candy trade. It would seem that Packard's so-called government was particularly hard on the taffy men; but now, relieved of the incubus, they are coming out with renewed vigor.

To the ordinary wayfarer it is not a little difficult to choose from the several stands that line the sidewalks just what taffy is the best. In fact, old residents declare that no one as yet has been able to determine accurately just which taffy man vended the superior article of this saccharine product, and some go as far as to say that it is all alike. These reports are not worthy of consideration, however, for a cursory glance at the placards displayed over these portable dispensaries sets the matter at rest at once.

First, we see a good-natured looking boy, with a pimple on his nose, probably the mark of "we long lost ches-ild" holding forth behind a tray supported on a kind of saw horse, who, with some vanity, points to his sign, "Champion Crescent City Taffy, Home Made." Then one comes across another urchin who plays jackstones with any passing boy so disposed, who keeps the flies off a stand with rows of this candy, neatly dressed in a surplice of white paper, and who "blows" on his placard of "The only True Champion Excelsior Taffy in the South, one stick for five cents," all in gilt letters on a black background.

A little further down a full-grown, able-bodied man benignly looks down on a tray with some forty yellowish looking sticks of hybrid molasses candy, and with a show of urbane brushes the dust off a glass sign with the words "Gold medal taffy; the only original in the South" upon it. It would almost seem that the cause of all our troubles, all our deferred hopes, our struggles to rid our State from the rule of rascality and thievery was due to the fact that people heretofore did not indulge enough in taffy.

Leaving the big chiefs of the trade out of a host of little taffyites hedge in Canal street. Little fellows, with only a card board inscribed "Pure Taffy," "Real Old Taffy," "Louisiana Taffy," and such like subalterns, hang on the outskirts.

We have had our eye on these taffy men, boys and girls for a long time, and memory only recalls one purchaser of their ware, and that was a newboy when the trade first opened. He saw the sign, and, calling to a brother in the news vending business, exclaimed: "Ere's a good, Bill, lets us buy some of that there taffy. I heard Billy Vickers, wut runs our ward, say nobody could give him taffy, and now lets us see what she'll say."

If anybody else has made a purchase of this new product of intelligent industry, it must have been done surreptitiously when nobody was around. The business thrives, however, and now that politics are settled, we may look out for "corners," "bulls and bears" in taffy.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The City Hall in a Regular State of Siege by Applicants for Police Positions.

The City Hall was besieged on Monday by a larger number of applicants for positions on the city police than there are positions to be given, and the beleaguered parties, the Mayor and City Administrators, wear a weary look consequent upon their wrestling with the great mass of printed applications which they are endeavoring to assort, and also because of the prospect of having to hold a meeting of the committee of the whole, which may last until far into the night.

DETERMINED UPON. In addition to the partial list of officers determined upon as among those to be elected at the Council meeting to-day, the following have been ascertained as certainly agreed upon: Donvillers, sergeant, Jackson Square Station; Harbor Station, O'Rourke, sergeant, J. Donovan and J. McGonigree, corporals; Fourth Precinct, Alex. Dudenhofer, sergeant; Broadhead, corporal; Second Precinct, Bal. Galvin, sergeant.

De Lunatic Inquiring.

The following was filed in the Superior District Court: On motion of John J. Finney, District Attorney, and upon suggesting to the court that the grand jurors in and for the body of the parish of Orleans, after a visit made by them to the "Louisiana Retreat," an institution established in this parish for the treatment of persons of unsound mind, have recommended that this honorable court appoint a commissioner *ex officio* inquiring into the mental condition of one Curtis F. Lewis, now confined in said Louisiana Retreat.

It is ordered that a commission, to be composed of Andrew W. Smythe, M. D., John J. Castellanos, M. D., and Samuel Chopin, M. D., all practicing physicians in this district, be appointed to visit said C. F. Lewis, and report to the court whether his mental condition be such as to warrant his further detention in said Louisiana Retreat.

At the State House.

The State-House now, after its long career of excitement and staying up all night on the lookout for attack, has settled down into a condition of somnolence, and scarcely wakes up before noon. Monday morning the Governor had not appeared upon the scene before half-past eleven, and consequently there was nothing worth mentioning going on. The Auditor's office is still under guard by the police awaiting the arrival of Mr. Jumel to turn it over to him. The State Treasurer's office is and has been open for some time, but as one of the main springs of his department is the Auditor, but little was being done there.

Capt. Flood reports that it would take a month's hard work to thoroughly cleanse the whole building. In the upper stories there are cart loads of dirt, and already about thirty have been piled up in the basement.

Gov. Nichols arrived at his office about half-past 1 o'clock, and was engaged in signing a number of bills already prepared for his signature. There was quite a number of visitors present, anxious to present their claims either for position or something else, to the Executive, and as fast as the Governor could receive them he did. As an ornament to his table some kind lady friend had sent him a large basket of

EXQUISITE FLOWERS.

the odor of which filled the room with an exquisite perfume. There were no appointments

THE AUDITORIAL BATTLE.

Johnson Seeks to Remove the Case to the United States Court.

Before Judge Houston, on Monday morning, the case of the State of Louisiana ex rel. Allen Jumel, State Auditor, vs. Gen. B. Johnson, came up on the question as to whether a writ of mandamus should issue commanding defendant to deliver up the books, accounts and other property of the State.

Court. It was also alleged that 10,000 colored voters had been prevented from voting.

Mr. Ray argued that the jurisdiction of the State court ended at once upon the filing of the petition and bond, and the jurisdiction of the Federal court vested at once when the defendant came into court with his petition and bond.

Judge Egan, Assistant Attorney General, on behalf of Allen Jumel, then opposed the transfer of the case. He argued that Congress, under the Fifteenth Amendment, did not intend to comprise such a class of cases under the provisions of the statute referred to.

The case was an application for a writ of mandamus between two individuals, citizens of the same State, and the questions as to whether the defendant had been wrongfully prevented from exercising the duties of his office, or whether voters had been unlawfully prevented from exercising their right of franchise, could not be gone into in this case.

Gen. Hugh J. Campbell, on behalf of defendant, followed, arguing that if there was any mistake made in the removal of the case, that could be presented to the United States Court, and if so found the case would be sent back. The law was so framed that just such inquiries as the one under consideration should not take place, and, therefore, Congress vested the Federal court with jurisdiction upon filing of the bond *ex officio*.

After listening to the arguments, Judge Houston overruled the application for removal, and ordered the case to proceed on the question of the issuance of the writ. Mr. Allen Jumel, the State Auditor, was placed on the stand, and testified as to the facts set forth in the petition, and then for the defense, Freeman W. Ester was sworn. His testimony related to the custody of the books and the rejection of Johnson.

When the evidence closed, the Judge, in an oral opinion, ordered the writ of mandamus to be made peremptory, commanding Geo. B. Johnson to deliver to the applicant, Allen Jumel, all the records, books, etc., belonging to the office of Auditor.

It is reported that Messrs. Ray and Campbell will file an application in the United States Circuit Court for a writ of *certiorari* directed to the Fourth District Court, commanding that court to send the records of the case to the Circuit Court.

RAPPING THE AUCTIONEERS.

Judge Woods Preaches a Short Sermon on Reform from the Bench.

Monday morning Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, whilst passing upon a case in bankruptcy, took the occasion to direct the attention of the bar to the intentions of the court hereafter in certain cases.

He said the practice had grown up and been sanctioned for a long time in this city, although it existed in no other place within the circuit, by which masters in chancery and assignees in bankruptcy employed auctioneers to cry sales under decrees of the court, instead of following the law, which required that these sales should be made from the door of the Custom-House.

Referring to a bill of costs in the matter just passed upon, he said that the auctioneer's fees amounted to \$2, and \$2 50 for the use of the auction room, and twenty-five per cent on the charge for advertising the property, and that had put in his own pocket one quarter of the charge for drafting a plan and elevation of the property.

He had held a consultation on the subject with Judge Billings, and they had agreed that the practice should not prevail hereafter, and that the crying should be made from the doors of the Custom-House, where it could be done for five dollars.

The rule would be maintained unless otherwise ordered by the court, and the same rule would apply to extra advertising.

THE ADMINISTRATORS IN COURT.

Dismissal of the Rule for Contempt by Judge Whitaker.

There was quite a large gathering in the Superior Criminal Court-room Monday morning to listen to the decision of Judge Whitaker on the rule for contempt against the City Administrators for refusing to pay the Sheriff's bills on his certificate. The attorneys for both the city and the Sheriff arrived about 11 o'clock, when the Judge delivered his opinion. He said, after a careful examination of the authorities submitted, he had arrived at the conclusion that the rule for contempt must be set aside, but he informed the attorneys that the remedy by a

WRIT OF MANDAMUS.

was the proper one, and advised them to amend their pleadings and file a petition for mandamus by Tuesday. It is probable that under this ruling the city will be compelled to pay the Sheriff, otherwise the criminal courts will have to suspend, and the juries be discharged, as is now the case in Judge Woods' Court.

De Lunatic Inquiring.

The following was filed in the Superior District Court: On motion of John J. Finney, District Attorney, and upon suggesting to the court that the grand jurors in and for the body of the parish of Orleans, after a visit made by them to the "Louisiana Retreat," an institution established in this parish for the treatment of persons of unsound mind, have recommended that this honorable court appoint a commissioner *ex officio* inquiring into the mental condition of one Curtis F. Lewis, now confined in said Louisiana Retreat.

It is ordered that a commission, to be composed of Andrew W. Smythe, M. D., John J. Castellanos, M. D., and Samuel Chopin, M. D., all practicing physicians in this district, be appointed to visit said C. F. Lewis, and report to the court whether his mental condition be such as to warrant his further detention in said Louisiana Retreat.

At the State House.

The State-House now, after its long career of excitement and staying up all night on the lookout for attack, has settled down into a condition of somnolence, and scarcely wakes up before noon. Monday morning the Governor had not appeared upon the scene before half-past eleven, and consequently there was nothing worth mentioning going on. The Auditor's office is still under guard by the police awaiting the arrival of Mr. Jumel to turn it over to him. The State Treasurer's office is and has been open for some time, but as one of the main springs of his department is the Auditor, but little was being done there.

Capt. Flood reports that it would take a month's hard work to thoroughly cleanse the whole building. In the upper stories there are cart loads of dirt, and already about thirty have been piled up in the basement.

Gov. Nichols arrived at his office about half-past 1 o'clock, and was engaged in signing a number of bills already prepared for his signature. There was quite a number of visitors present, anxious to present their claims either for position or something else, to the Executive, and as fast as the Governor could receive them he did. As an ornament to his table some kind lady friend had sent him a large basket of

EXQUISITE FLOWERS.

the odor of which filled the room with an exquisite perfume. There were no appointments

made yesterday, owing, perhaps, to the Governor's enforced absence during the morning; but to-day, it is said, there will be quite a large batch of names handed down to posterity through duly executed commissions.

THE AUDITOR'S CASE.

now pending before Judge Houston, in which that Judge yesterday decided the mandamus against Johnson (Packard's Auditor) peremptory, and in which there was an application for a removal to the United States court, is attracting some attention.

It is said that if Judge Woods orders the records of the Fourth District Court to be sent to the United States Circuit Court, there may possibly arise the whole question of the title to the office of Auditor, and the late election may be brought up. It is evident from the present outlook that Johnson is going to make a hard fight.

Scientific and Technological.

Our worthy senior has been too much absorbed of late in the culture of political science, to be qualified for the satisfactory elucidation of the far more abstruse and difficult science of sheep culture. Hence, we bespeak the indulgence of our readers for the crude views expressed in our inquiring's leader on this and other subjects in the higher range of science which he has enjoyed scant opportunities of exploring; with the comparative vacation from political labors and disquisitions he now enjoys, we are not without hope that in a brief period of study and research our senior may acquire, at least, a familiarity with the technology of the natural sciences, so as to embrace the application of the words "culture" and "animals" in the large sense in which scientific employ them, so as to include the culture and development, not only of the physical, but likewise of the intellectual and moral qualities of all "animals," in which large term even the common dictionary embraces "all organized bodies endowed with life, sensation and the power of voluntary motion. All living, sensitive, locomotive bodies."

Our senior, being thus enlightened in the technology of sheep culture, will be better prepared to wrestle with the difficulty which so alarms him in the practical application of some rule of that science by which in the natural, as well as in the political world, the goats may be separated from the sheep. His experience in the political discrimination of such incongruous animals may avail him in the pursuit of those crustacean and early objects of sport to which he proposes to devote a large share of those energies which have been hitherto wasted on really "animals" of the political genus. If his success in the chase of the nimble shrimp, of the ambidexterous crab, or of the retrogressive crawfish, equals that of his pursuit of the politicians, so happily impersonated by these "animals" of the crustacean species, we indulge the hope that his sportive venture will accomplish rich results and plentiful spoils.

We hope that, in embarking in this new sphere of labor and ambition, he will not neglect to provide himself with a dictionary of scientific terms, so that his record of his achievements may be made up in a style adapted to the comprehension of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and entitled to recognition among the archives of that valuable and learned institution.

Redemption Day.

Gov. Nichols has, by proclamation, appointed Thursday, the 10th of May, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. It is meet that our people should rejoice over the liberation of the State, and give thanks to the Almighty for the blessings of free government, but will not there be a display of the men who were instrumental in winning the victory? It seems to us that a review of the militia who have been on the alert and doing duty with their weapons and lives in their hands ever since the memorable 14th of September, 1874, would be an appropriate way of celebrating the redemption of the State. If this recognition of their services is to be given to our citizen soldiers, we think that they should be apprised in time of the intention, so that they could prepare for the occasion, and show off at their best. A week's notice would certainly not be too much. This is a mere suggestion.

The Militia.

In the roster of companies in the commands comprising the First Brigade, published in the Democrat on Sunday morning, there were some inaccuracies and omissions which we correct as follows, according to information received:

In the First Battalion, Lieut. Col. C. H. Allen should have been Company D. E. A. Golden, Captain; First Lieutenant, Edward McGowan; Second Lieutenant, John S. Kelly. Company E, Algernon S. Beck, Captain; First Lieutenant, J. M. Wright; Second Lieutenant, Wm. B. Turbott. And the F. Howling Independent company, Ogden Guards, Charles B. Keck, Captain; First Lieutenant, Wm. V. Wren; Second Lieutenant, Paul, Henry.

Mortality Report.

The interments last week numbered, in addition to which 10 still-born children were reported, 120. The principal causes of death were: Bright's disease 3, chronic influenza 5, infantile convulsions 5, chronic diarrhoea 4, all forms of congestion of the brain 5, consumption 11, small-pox 23, heart disease 4, pleuro pneumonia 4, lockjaw 3, Measles 75, females 45. Whites 79; colored 41. Of the total number of deaths 42 were of children under ten years of age. Nationalities—England 2, France 8, Germany 6, Ireland 6, Italy 4, Louisiana 65, other States 20, Spain 1, not stated 7. Colored from public institutions 9, on Coroners' certificates 16, certificates of midwives 5.

Shot in the Arm.

About half-past 10 o'clock last night a difficulty occurred at the corner of Camp and St. Mary streets, which terminated in a negro named Frank Sanders being shot in the arm and slightly wounded. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence, on Franklin, near Calhoun street.

Short Items.

Frank Williams, a pickpocket, was arrested at the corner of St. Charles street, and locked up in the Central Station. Thos. Jenkins, for representing himself to be a police officer, was lodged in the Second Station House by Officer Stanton.

Brevities.

Two good looking and healthy youths brought us last evening an invitation to attend the annual picnic of the Boys' Central High School, to be held at the Fair Grounds on Tuesday, 3d inst. We wish the boys a pleasant time.

Do not forget the May festival at St. Patrick's Hall to-day. There will be a May-Pole, dancing and coronation of the May Queen. Such occasions are not to be neglected or looked over.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-morrow evening the third performance of the series of entertainments instituted by Messrs. Power and Reed will be given, the play selected being the noted and picturesque melo-drama of the "Octagon," for the production of which active preparation has been made, with due regard to every requirement as to scenic and mechanical effect, in addition to the strength of the cast, which will embrace every member of the company. The management have already evinced a desire to furnish the patrons of the Academy with the leading and attractive drama of the period, and we feel assured that their efforts will not be in vain. Other novelties are also in preparation, and we confidently expect a large attendance both on Wednesday evening and at the Saturday matinee.

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