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BY TELEGRAPH.

THE FEDERAL OFFICES.

Wharton, Wells, Pinchback, Cockram and Leonard to Secure the Offices.

Packard to be Made Sub-Treasurer.

George Sheridan for Central America.

George Carter for New Mexico.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Louisiana slate of Federal office holders is made up, and unless unforeseen influences should be brought to bear very soon, will stand as follows:

Marshal—Jack Wharton.

Surveyor—Madison Wells.

Naval Officer—Either Pinchback or the present incumbent, with chances in favor of the latter.

Collector of the Internal Revenue—Cockrem or George B. Johnson.

District Attorney—Leonard.

Sub-Treasurer—Packard.

George Sheridan will get the Central American mission, and Geo. Carter is under consideration for some territorial governorship, probably New Mexico.

The President has said in substance that he would not appoint Packard to any office in Louisiana to which any political power was attached, and for this reason the Sub-Treasury has been set apart for him, it being the only non-political office available.

If Packard would accept one of the minor foreign missions or territorial governorships the President would prefer to give him such an appointment, but it is understood here that Packard prefers to remain in the State.

It may be added that Hayes is desirous of breaking Packard's hold upon the machinery of the Republican party in Louisiana, and to transfer it to other hands; believing that the scandals of the last two or three years are largely due to his lack of tact in its management.

The President regards the disaffection of the negroes with Packard as represented by Pinchback, Roxborough and other colored leaders who went over to Nicholls, as a decisive evidence of his incapacity to manage the concern, and his distrust of Kellogg is equally pronounced.

The fact is that all the influences which were paramount in Louisiana under Grant have been set aside by Hayes, and the sceptre of Louisiana influence at the White House has passed from the hands of Kellogg, Packard, Pitkin & Co. into those of Sheridan, Warmoth, Carter and others, who were not in favor with Grant.

The only individual whose claims are difficult to meet is McMillan, who has not been definitely taken care of as yet, and whose fate is still quite uncertain, but if Packard should decline the Sub-Treasury, or consent to be taken care of outside of the State, McMillen would get the Sub-Treasury. BUELL.

FIGHTING FOR THE SPOILS.

A Few More Arrivals of Louisiana Politicians in Washington to See About Those Offices.

An Internecine Warfare Among the Representatives of Our Republican Party.

Kellogg Wailing, Howling and Cursing.

[Special to N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Warmoth, Hancock, Dumont and Joubert have just arrived. Dumont and Joubert propose to find out whether George Sheridan has captured the President, and, if so, why. Warmoth comes presumably to reinforce Sheridan. There will be lively times around the White House for the next few days, but there is no reason to suppose that the slate will be modified.

The first thing Dumont inquired about was whether there was any truth in the DEMOCRAT's special telegram touching the appointment of Sheridan, to succeed Williamson, from which it is inferred that the main object of his (Dumont's) mission here is to defeat Sheridan. He will find Williamson's goose is cooked, and not rare done, either.

Kellogg has some new grievances against Hayes, and has been doing some tall cursing today, but what the exact cause is cannot be ascertained. BUELL.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Why the Russians Hesitate to Cross the Danube.

The Russian Movement Precipitate and Ill Advised.

The Belief that England Would Not Interfere Erroneous.

England Arming and Preparing for War.

[Special to the N. O. Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The most distinguished of the European ministers here today stated, in an interview, that the recent activity of Great Britain in warlike preparation was undoubtedly preliminary to some important diplomatic movement to check the advance of Russia and secure an armistice for the purpose of reopening the negotiations carried on between the powers and Turkey.

He said the hesitation of Russia, which has now become too palpable to be longer concealed, was due to the apprehension of a demonstration on the part of England when the Czar declared war. He was assured that there was no possible danger of English intervention, but the events of the last ten days have convinced him that he was ill advised. The Russian idea was that the anti-Turkish feeling in England, represented by Gladstone, was strong enough to compel the government to maintain a strict neutrality in any event, but the rapid military and naval preparations of England in the last ten days have opened the Czar's eyes to the fact that the opposition as led by Gladstone cannot even exercise a restraining influence upon Disraeli's Cabinet. Under these circumstances, and in view of the uncertain attitude of Austria, the Minister said it was evident that the Czar had begun to realize that his action had been precipitate, and that an immediate armistice was very probable.

Being asked whether he thought England would declare war in the event of the rapid advance of the Russians in Asia and on the Danube the Minister replied that that would depend entirely upon the extent of the advance and the ability displayed by the Turks to defend Constantinople. He said that the British government regarded the Czar as having pledged himself to stop with the occupation of Bulgaria as a material guarantee for reforms demanded of Turkey, and that any advance of the Russian forces beyond this limit, or any policy looking to a permanent occupation of Turkish territory in Asia would be taken by England as *casus belli*. BUELL.

SUNDAY AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

The May Festival of Mechanics' Fire Co. No. 6.

Yesterday opened sultry and close, making active exertion unpleasant, but towards afternoon a slight breeze was stirring, and those who had been at home during the day strolled out for fresh air and recreation. Most of these wended their way to the Fair Grounds, Mechanics' Fire Co. No. 6 was entertaining its friends with one of its May festivals. By 3 o'clock there were probably 4500 people on the track, and each arriving car brought additions to the crowd. The merry music of the Thirteenth Infantry band served to enliven the spirits of the guests and numerous refreshment saloons to cheer the thirsty.

The programme of the day, which was one of varied attractions, was opened with a hurdle race of two miles, in which Tom O'Neil, Capt. Reeder and American Girl were entered. The horses got off well together, but from the start it was evident that O'Neil had the race to himself, and he led home, winning in 4:05.

The next race was a mile dash for ponies. Emma, Wild Cat, Frank M. and Little Nell were entered, and after quite a spirited contest Frank M. won, closely followed by Emma. Time—2:08¾.

The mule race of mile heats came next, between Fanny Washington, Maggie B. and Sacharine. The latter carried off the race in two straight heats in 2:38½ and 2:38¾. As Sacharine is entered in the grand mule race of to-day considerable interest was manifested over his victory, and his chances were enhanced by his speed shown yesterday.

The trotting match between the horses of Vigilant No. 3 and Pelican Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, the former with steam engine and the latter with their truck, followed, and the contest was watched with much interest. Pelican gradually drew away from its rival and led, considerably, under the string, winning in the fast time of 4:53½. After the racinghad ended, the principal feature of the day's sport was in order, and a vast gathering of people went out into the field for the purpose of securing a near view of the sham battle between the Jasper Greens, otherwise known as the Mitchell Rifles, under Captain Cooney, and the British East India Regiment under Capt. Roche. The contest intended to be represented was the desperate one which has already its prominent place in history, and occurred on the left flank of General Jackson's line at the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815.

After some little delay the British East India regiment took up its position in the field, over toward the backstretch, and the fifteen redcoats comprising the regiment, with a determined air, awaited with remarkable coolness the approaching fight. The fifteen were formed in line, rifle in hand, and one was deployed as a skirmisher. As a valuable adjunct to the regiment of fifteen, a twelve-pound Napoleon, fully manned, stood on the race track near the stables, on the backstretch, with an accurate range on an old cypress tree below the city in the swamp.

After some maneuvering, the Mitchel Rifles, in quick time, marched down the course behind the Exposition buildings and formed in line near the Club-House entrance, throwing out some seven or eight as skirmishes. Just at this time a red coat, who evidently wanted to compromise the matter, rode over to the Mitchell Rifles and had a long conversation with the commander, and, true to his colors, no propositions were entertained. The cavalry to take part in the engagement were ably represented by three gallant *sabreurs*, who stuck to the race track with all the pertinicity of old soldiers during the spirited contest in the field.

As the gallant seven of the Mitchell Rifles, who were deployed as skirmishers, advanced, the one red coat fell back and the British line of fifteen opened the ball with a rapid fire, which was promptly responded to. Just then the piece of artillery, which was pointed in the opposite direction from the scene of action, was loaded and the artillerymen tried to fire a shot to startle the enemy by the sound, but the friction primer snapped and the gun didn't go off.

In the meantime the firing between the combatants was quite spirited, and the four sick mules who pasture on the Fair Grounds took it into their heads to participate, and accordingly charged desperately on the crowd of bystanders, and at one time threatened to take entire charge of the battle of New Orleans themselves. The whole body of the Mitchell Rifles, on the retreat of their skirmishers, boldly advanced in line, delivering their fire by rank.

It was evident the British fifteen could not withstand the rain of lead, and they fell back, supported in the rear by a crowd of women and children. By this time the Napoleon was moved down to a point on the flank of the Irish Rifles, and this time the friction primer did its work, and the loud report announced to the throng that the fight was not, as was generally thought, entirely ended. It was evident that the noise of this gun took the Mitchell Rifles by surprise, for they were unsteady for a few minutes, when they quietly deployed past the red coats, who generously refused to fire on them, and then charged the piece of artillery, capturing it at once. They did not however, as announced in the programme, turn "its death-dealing contents on the retreating red coats," but with rare coolness lounged about satisfied that the day had been won.

The three sick mules in the field went to cropping grass, and the women and children adjourned to the booths to partake of refreshments.

In a spirit which was commendable the fifteen red coats, the three cavalry and the Mitchell Rifles fraternized and took up a line of March for the judges' stand. Arriving there Mr. D. C. Moise, in a neat and appropriate address, presented to the Rifles a handsome American flag.

During the afternoon tight-rope walkers and athletes served to amuse the crowd with exhibitions of their daring, and it was quite late before the performances closed and the dancing commenced.

The following are the successful numbers drawn for the valuable prizes offered: 3102 the first prize, 2397 the second prize, and 3950 the third prize.

Some of Hancomb's Peculiarities in Repairing Vessels.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Orders have been issued from the Navy Yard Department relieving Mr. Isaiah Hanscomb from duty as Chief of Construction in the Navy Department, and Naval Constructor John W. Easby, now on duty at the Washington Navy Yard, has been assigned to duty as Chief of Bureau. Adverting to the removal, Secretary Thompson says that he will not charge that there is anything wrong in Hascomb's accounts, but the rapidity with which Hascomb could make contracts was something wonderful. And when an appropriation was made to repair an old ship Hascomb had another further faculty of adding on to about six inches of the old hulk new material and calling it repaired. Then, again, his facility in changing smooth-bore cannon to rifles, and their almost immediate disappearance, was not exactly in accordance with the eternal fitness of things as required by the venerable secretary from the furbid Wabash. "Oh, no," as was said to-day, "Hanscomb would not do anything wrong, but then he has served long and well and needs rest and relaxation."

CROOKED COTTON CLAIMS.

The Extent of One, and an Expose of Inside Secrets Showing Huge Efforts to Smother It.

The Efforts (!) Bring to Light Names of Prominent Officials and Go Straight into the White House at Washington.

Nearly every business man in the city is acquainted with the celebrated Bellocq, Noblom & Co. cotton claims case, which has had more prominence, perhaps, than any single case in the United States courts, but as yet few, if any, outside of

A SMALL CIRCLE

know of the intimate connection between that case and prominent ex-federal officials and the manner in which they have used parties connected with it to secure the removal from office of some of those occupying federal positions who stood in their way.

The claim was for something like $295,000 and was paid by the United States government after a decision by the Court of Claims, secured by the lavish expenditure of money in securing influence in

HIGH OFFICIAL QUARTERS

at the time. The principal character in the case was the principal attorney, George Taylor, of Washington, D. C., who, so to speak, won the case and the money.

Last summer the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department sent out agents to hunt up the facts in the case, and the result was a few indictments by the United States grand jury, Taylor, Shannon and others being named in those indictments. The whisky trials occupied the attention of the court for some time, and since that the

CROOKED COTTON CASES

have scarcely been heard of except by an occasional paragraph in some of the city papers. Since the indictments were found, Taylor, the Washington attorney, a man possessing unlimited wealth, has made every imaginable effort to have them dismissed, and how near he comes to accomplishing this result will be shown. He knew that with Beakwith occupying the office of United States District Attorney here he could not accomplish that result, consequently he set his wits to work to have him removed, and with other influences secured his removal.

First, he secured here what purported to be charges against Beckwith's character, his official conduct, etc., and laid them before the then United States Attorney General Pierrepont, but somehow Pierreport was fond of Beckwith and delayed action until he retired and

MR. TAFT WAS APPOINTED.

The raid was begun again with renewed vigor, Taylor urging everything in his power to get Beckwith out of the way, even going so far as to send a private detective here to work up the case.

The matter was even taken into the cabinet, where a strong pressure was brought to bear in support of the removal, and where, pending the discussion of the subject, the Attorney General produced and read a letter written by a man named Irwin and addressed to ex-collector James F. Casey and ex-Senator J. Rodman West, then in Washington, informing them that he, Irwin, had just seen Taylor and that he was willing to pay $18,000 if they could secure Beckwith's removal.

This put a stop to proceedings for a time, and subsequently Mr. Taft stated in Washington that he obtained the letter from the party by whom Irwin sent it to Casey at Williard's Hotel, and subsequently a copy was sent to this city.

The Cabinet (with Grant) refused to remove Beckwith then, but two or three days before Grant's term of office expired Beckwith's official head fell and the present incumbent was appointed by, it is said, the kitchen influence at the White House.

When the present Attorney General Devens assumed the duties of his office, the facts connected with the removal were laid before him, and soon thereafter some of the Western papers, the Cincinnati *Commercial* included, through their Washington correspondents, hinted strongly at

WHITE HOUSE CROOKEDNESS

in the case, but none of them obtained the facts as above stated, although the *Commercial's* correspondent stated that Beckwith was in possession of information that would make Casey's term of office very short should he present it, and further, that he could send several prominent personages to the penitentiary if he desired to take revenge upon those who had secured his removal.

Since that time Attorney General Devens ordered a thorough investigation into the affair, and directed Mr. Lacey, the present United States District Attorney, to make, in connection with it, a complete report upon the Bellocq-Noblom case, in which Taylor, Shannon and others were indicted. Special Assistant United States District Attorney Jno. H. New was assigned the duty of preparing the report, and completed it several days ago. Just what it contains is not definitely known, but it is known that it embraces

A COMPLETE TRANSCRIPT

of the Bellocq-Noblom case, covering one hundred or more pages, and made from the United States Court records, including copies of indictments against Taylor, Shannon and others, also letters written by Taylor to parties in this city during the years 1871-2-3, and those written by Lovell, another attorney prosecuting the case before the Court of Claims. In one of which, dated May 31, 1871, giving instructions, etc., how testimony should be taken before R. H. Shannon, United States Commissioner, he remarks: "*It would only prejudice the case to make me prominent in managing the case while Drake is Chief Justice, as I can effect more by pulling the wires.*"

Again, he says, "One thing is certain, Taylor is a good manager; he spends his money freely and wins all his cases; whereas Corwine through his stinginess loses all of his."

In another letter, which is also part of the record, Taylor writes in 1871, before the testimony in the Bellocq-Noblom case was taken, that he had seen Shannon, and thought it best that he should be consulted with, privately, in order that he, Taylor, and Shannon "could work together."

In another letter, Lovell encloses notices to take depositions, and says, "You will see that Taylor means business. By this notice you will see that it is granted on more favorable terms

THAN EVER KNOWN BEFORE."

Originally the judgment in the case gave the amount, $295,000, to the claimants, and to prevent an appeal General Dent, Grant's father-in-law, was interested in the case to the tune of $5000, when he, it is said, used his influence to prevent an appeal being taken.

The Treasury Department and Department of Justice are fully advised by this time of all the facts in the case, and a motion has been made to annul the judgment. This becoming known, Taylor is more anxious than ever to have the indictments here dismissed, and it is claimed that an agreement has been made whereby they were to be *nolle prossed*, but in all probability, after this meets the eye of United States District Attorney Lacey, he will hesitate before making such a motion.

A new character appears in the field at Washington, in the person of Ben Butler, who will soon make a motion in the Court of Claims to disbar Taylor from further practice in that court, and will also move that Shannon be disbarred from further acting as a commissioner to that court.

Butler has

AN OLD GRUDGE

against Taylor for the rough manner in which the latter handled him in his brief before the Court of Claims in the case of Dr. Syme of this city, whom Butler robbed of everything he had while in command here, and who subsequently brought suit, through Taylor, in the Court of Claims to recover from the government what Butler had confiscated.

Taylor's brief—a copy of which is in the possession of the writer—handles Butler without gloves, and for that Butler, even at this late date, proposes to have sweet revenge, and has therefore

UNDERTAKEN THE FIGHT

upon his own account, as well as those of the claimants in the Bellocq-Noblom case, who assert that Taylor has euchred them out of the money due them.

It might be well enough to state here that two of the parties against whom indictments are pending in the case have recently "emigrated," as it were, to Europe, and Shannon left the city two weeks ago, taking all of his movable property with him, expecting, of course, that the indictments would be quashed. It is known that since his departure he has visited Washington, and has had

AN INTERVIEW WITH TAYLOR,

the result of which sent him in a hurry to New York.

A full history of the Bellocq, Noblom & Co. claim in all its details and crookedness was made in this city, in the shape of an affidavit (a copy of which we have) on March 16th, and was at that time forwarded to the Attorney General, and has since then been laid before the Cabinet.

From this affidavit it would seem that the claim was crooked all the way through, and that Taylor not only found a way of obtaining blank army cotton receipts, but that he paid large sums to have army officers sign them.

Owing to the crowded condition of our columns we cannot publish the affidavit entire, but annex a statement of expenses included therein and amounts paid to or retained by the principal personages connected with the case, as follows: "To George Taylor and Clarence Seward, $59,212 80; Corwine $16,000, Lovell $16,000, McGuire $16,000; additional expenses incurred by Lovell and Taylor $6800, the last item being $300 for Lovell, who had been to Boston and Chicago to take the testimony of the officers

WHO SIGNED THE RECEIPTS

for the cotton, and paid the Commissioner's fee, and $1500 of that sum was paid to Capt. Pope, who testified in the case. * * * The other $5000 was promised to Assistant Attorney General of the United States Johnson by Lovell, as Lovell said, and Taylor got that money for that purpose."

Again, the affidavit says: "R. H. Shannon, the United States Commissioner, who took the testimony, got $5000, and C. M. Conrad & Son $5000."

The case is a lively one all the way through, and the efforts that have been and are yet being made to have

THE INDICTMENTS DISMISSED

will, when given to the public, unmask a mares nest that will touch severely several ex-Federal officials of this State, and not a few prominent personages in and about Washington.

THE JUMEL-JOHNSON CASE.

Opinion of Judge Houston Refusing the Application for a Transfer.

Where have the Vault Keys Gone.

The following is the opinion rendered by Judge Houston, of the Fourth District Court, in the case of Auditor Jumel vs. ex-Auditor Johnson, wherein the latter petitions to transfer the case to the United States Circuit Court. The motion was overruled, when Johnson's attorneys appealed to the Supreme Court, giving a bond of $1000.

As the case comes up in that court this week the points covered in the opinion are of considerable significance, and more so from the fact that Johnson's attorneys will use their utmost endeavors to remove the case to the United States courts, and then carry it as a test case to the United States Supreme Court, hoping there to

FORCE A DECISION

as to the claims of Packard to the executive office of the State. The opinion is as follows:

The State of Louisiana ex rel. The Attorney General and Allen Jumel, State Auditor, files a petition alleging that Allen Jumel is State Auditor; that his predecessor, George B. Johnson, has possession of certain books, papers, etc., belonging to the office of Auditor, and praying that a mandamus issue commanding the said Johnson to deliver to relator Jumel the said books, etc., or show cause to the contrary April 30, 1877. On the morning of the trial the defendant presents a petition for the transfer of the proceedings to the United States Circuit Court. The application for transfer alleges that Johnson, who had formerly held the office by appointment, was

ELECTED LAST NOVEMBER

Auditor for the four ensuing years; that he is entitled to so hold the office, but that Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of Louisiana, and Allen Jumel have dispossessed him of the said office, and continue to deprive him of it; that persons of color who desired to vote for him were deprived of that right on account of their race and color.

The right to an office cannot be inquired into or tested under existing laws on an application for a writ of mandamus (21 An. p. 336). If the relator Jumel is not

IN POSSESSION OF THE OFFICE, HE CAN

not obtain it through these proceedings, whatever his rights. The defendant, if deprived of possession, even illegally, cannot be reinstated through these proceedings, or by aid of any reconventional demand or counter claim herein. The right of defendant to the office of State Auditor can be tested under the act of 15th October, 1868, "An act providing a remedy against usurpations, intrusion into or the unlawful holding or exercising a public office or franchise in this State." The writ of mandamus is a summary proceeding. Article 833, Code of Practice: "It may be directed to a simple individual, as to the heirs

OR OTHER LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES

of a deceased public officer, or to such officer himself if he be alive, or has resigned or been removed, to compel him to deliver to the successor of such officer the papers and other effects belonging to his office."

Article 831: "This order may be issued at the discretion of the judge, even when the party has other means of relief, if the slowness of ordinary legal forms is likely to produce such a delay that the public good and the administration of justice will suffer from it."

Certainly "the public good and the administration of justice" would suffer if an officer in possession of a public office of the State, and exercising all the functions of it, should be compelled, on taking out

A WRIT OF MANDAMUS,

to recover from his predecessor a certain book or the key of a safe, to litigate in the same proceeding the whole question of right to office.

This proceeding does not and cannot involve the right to office, and is not, therefore, subject to transfer.

Application refused.

In connection with this case it will be remembered that even after the mandamus had been issued, compelling Johnson to turn over to the Auditor the books, records, keys, etc., of the office, he ignored it altogether, in consequence of which the doors of the vault were broken open. It is a question now in the minds of some whether Johnson had the keys to the vault, or whether they were not, with a couple of trunks of public documents, on

THEIR WAY TO EUROPE,

and that question will most likely be solved by the investigating committee before its labors are closed.

Sudden Disappearance.

Considerable anxiety is felt among the family and many friends of Mr. Blaise Tibier, who has disappeared from his home since Friday morning. Elsewhere we publish a full description of the esteemed gentleman, and hope that it may lead to some information of his present whereabouts. There is no reason that can be assigned for this mysterious disappearance, and this makes the anxiety at his home doubly painful.

Pearl Sospina.

CITY AFFAIRS.

MURDER.

A Man Fatally Shot and Stabbed by a Jealous Rival.

Between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock Sunday evening, at the corner of Thalia and Willow streets, the pistol and the oyster knife did bloody work, which resulted in the ushering of a human being into eternity without a moment's notice.

The actors in the tragedy were two negroes named respectively Sherry Leonard and Charlie Brown, but the fight was not a square one, for both of the murderous weapons were in Leonard's hands, and Brown was the victim.

When a DEMOCRAT reporter reached the scene he found the body of Brown lying on the banquette weltering in blood,

WHICH FLOWED FROM TWO WOUNDS.

On turning the body over the two wounds were plainly discernable, one of which was in the right eye, while the other was a ghastly one three inches in length in the left breast, and had penetrated and cut the heart in two.

As usual there was a woman at the bottom of it, and it appears that the accused and the victim were bitter rivals for the hand of this woman, who is a mulatto, named Kate Kelly.

This woman has, for the past six months, been living with Leonard as his wife, and at the same time has been on terms of intimacy with Brown.

This being the case, each of the men thought his claim the strongest, and as neither would surrender, it was necessary, as they thought, for one or the other to be put out of the way.

They met last evening at the hour and place above mentioned, and after a few harsh words had been exchanged Leonard drew a single barreled muzzle loading pistol and shot his adversary in the eye, the ball glancing on the bone and lodging between the skull and the skin near the temple.

The shot only had the effect

OF STAGGERING BROWN,

and as soon as he recovered he clinched with his assailant and a scuffle ensued. Leonard, determined to do his work well, drew an oyster knife and plunged it into Brown's left breast, and as he was drawing the bloody knife, which had been driven to the hilt in his victim's breast, Brown dropped a lifeless corpse at his murderer's feet.

Officer Burns putting in an appearance, arrested Leonard, and taking possession of the pistol and oyster-knife, brought him to the Second Precinct Station, where he was charged with the crime of murder.

The body of the deceased was also taken to the Second Precinct Station, where Coroner Roche and City Physician Drew held the post mortem examination and continued the inquest.

The accused was interviewed by a DEMOCRAT reporter at the station, and the following is his statement:

Brown has threatened my life several times; he met me this morning and drew a revolver on me. He came round to my house in the evening with a friend, and said to me, I am going to bury you, and I thought that as he was

GOING TO BURY ME

that the best thing to do with a man that talked that way was to kill him. I only had one barrel. I knew that if I missed him my deal was gone, so I walked up to him and asked him four times if he was going to bury me; he answered me each time he was. So I leveled my pistol and fired at him. That is all I did to him. I did not cut him.

A HEARTLESS MOTHER.

Who Left Her Child to Perish in the Street.

At half-past 5 o'clock Sunday morning some unnatural mother, to save her dishonor from the world, placed her infant daughter, aged 9 days, in a basket and left the basket at the gate of the House of the Good Shepherd.

The mother, however, appears to have had a spark of humanity left within her breast, as she placed a bottle of milk in the basket for the little one to suck.

Officer Collins discovered the child and gave it in charge of the Sister Superior of the House of the Good Shepherd, under whose charge it will be properly cared for.

The police are at work trying to find the mother.

TAKING A PICTURE.

A New Subject for the Adornment of the Rogues' Gallery.

On Saturday three individuals walked up into a photographic saloon on Canal street, and very soon one of them was submitting to the tortures of the camera. There was nothing unusual in this.

Meanwhile, however, the two others who had taken seats in the parlor of the saloon to await the end of the operation got into a singular conversation which attracted the attention of several ladies also in waiting.

This was about what was said by the two men: "Where did you get him?"

"I found him sneaking around the corner of Crossman and New Levee streets. He is a most dangerous and desperate character. I arrested him once before for burglary and shooting, and notwithstanding that he was well manacled, whilst I was taking him to jail he managed to free himself from his shackles, which he threw at my head. I brought him to bay, however, by shooting him in the leg; that's why he limps."

"Well," said the other individual, "if he attempts to cut any shines here to-day I'm fixed to settle him with five bullets."

The dialogue naturally created

GREAT EXCITEMENT

among the ladies present, who, leaving their examination of the show cases, were now huddled in a corner of the room, evidently expressing their disgust at the presence of such a character in a photographic gallery, and discussing the danger to which they would be exposed should he endeavor to escape.

In a few minutes the photographer's subject came out of the operator's room, and with a smile on his face, addressed the other men, saying, "Well, it's done." "Yes," replied one of the other personages, "and it will make an excellent addition to the rogues' gallery at police headquarters," and they walked out, whilst the "subject" was being scanned from head to foot by the ladies, who by this time were terrified almost out of their wits at finding themselves in the presence of such an evil-doer and desperate character.

As the three individuals sauntered down Canal street, the "subject," who happens to be like his companions, a newspaper reporter, was

NOT A LITTLE HORRIFIED

at the relation of the joke which had just been played on him, and it was only after considerable trouble that he was prevented from returning to the gallery to reveal his identity to the ladies who had overheard the dialogue, and on the assurance that they had not remained in the establishment a single minute after the practical jokers themselves had left it.

A Deceitful Siren.

Maggie Matthews, one of the Magdalens, was incarcerated in the Third Precinct Station, charged with having robbed Frank Guidry of $30. It appears that she roped the unsuspecting Guidry into her den, No. 121 Dauphine street, and then relieved him of the above sum. The gentle youth, as soon as he discovered his loss, cried lustily for the police, and Special Officer Henneassey making his appearance, the gentle Maggie was marched off to jail.

The Races To-Day.

God willing and the weather being propitious, there will be grand doings at the Fair Grounds to-day. The much-pedigreed mules, of all ages and breeds, who are to run at the Fair Grounds for the benefit of the Newsboys' Home, have been subjected to the most severe and intelligent training, and rare sport is anticipated.

As may be seen by reference to the pool selling published in yesterday's DEMOCRAT, large sums of money have been staked on the contesting beasts, and excitement on Sunday ran high on the streets. If any one of the mules wins the race, which is probable though not certain, because there is no calculating on mules, the amount of money staked on the different sides, that will have to be paid up, may, it is feared, occasion a panic in the market and a general run on the banks. But let the banks stand firm; if the worst comes to the worst we will help them out. We do not want it to be generally known, and we therefore whisper it confidentially. We have invested five cents on "Perfect Swell."

Stabbed With a Sword Cane.

Pat Conners, coward that he is, locked a girl named Lou White in a room of the house 76½ Union street, and because she wou'd not agree to a request of his he drew a sword cane and plunged it into her back.

The wounded woman was conveyed to the Charity Hospital where her wound was examined by the physician, who pronounced it severe though not dangerous.

Conners was arrested by Officer Steele and locked up in the Central Station, charged with cutting and wounding with intent to kill.

A Chicken Thief.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officers Carroll and Vitter discovered a suspicious looking negro walking on Carrollton Avenue with a bag on his shoulder.

As the officers approached him, he dropped the bag, and also a coat, and ran off.

The bag was found to contain six chickens, which are supposed to have been stolen, and, together with the coat, were brought to the Suburban Station.

A Burglar's Escape.

At 12 o'clock Saturday night Officer Brennan, of the Second Precinct, discovered a negro thief attempting to force open the door of the grocery store situated on Annunciation street, between Poeyfarre and Calliope.

At the approach of the officer the thief "padded the hoof." The officer pursued him for several squares, but failed to bag his man.

Successful Till Tapping.

About half-past 8 o'clock Saturday night a sneak thief entered the coffeehouse of J. Dubary, corner of Julia and St. Charles streets, and while the proprietor was looking at the firemen's procession, which was passing at the time, the thief tapped the till to the tune of $30. The thief had made good his escape before the proprietor discovered his loss.

Fire.

About half-past 10 o'clock Saturday morning a fire broke out in the two-story frame dwelling on Marengo street between Tchoupitoulas and Water. This property, which is owned by Mr. Edw. Dare, and occupied by Mr. Thornton, was damaged by fire to the extent of $10. Whether the property was insured or not could not be ascertained.

Brevities.

The Produce Exchange committee on flour think that the inspection of that produce can be made by three inspectors instead of five, which is the number composing the board.

Lafayette Hook and Ladder Fire Company No. 1 and Creole Steam Fire Company No. 9 give a grand firemen's festival at the fair grounds on Sunday next, 13th instant. We thank the boys for tickets.

Rumor has it that Warmoth goes East to obtain a partner for life, and will then obtain an appointment as minister to some foreign country.

Grand Hotel, San Francisco, is the present address of James Clark, better known here among Republicans as "big six."

Packard is now comfortably ensconced daily in the office of the U. S. Ambrosial at the Custom-house.

It is said that another delegation of shining Republican lights will leave for Washington in a day or two to look out for Federal pap.

The St. Johns Boat Club have their new boat house at the New Lake End nearly completed and will, when finished, "open" it in the old style.

Some of the ex-metropolitans declared yesterday that the list of names published in the DEMOCRAT included a hundred dead-heads, or "men of straw." They say that their committee will be on hand when the vouchers are issued by the State Auditor, and when one of the "straw" chaps appear they will summarily bounce him.

About the largest piece of cheek yet developed was that shown last week, when a certain dealer in the city presented a bill to a State official for material furnished Packard while he occupied the State-House.

Everybody and his affianced will be at the mule race this afternoon.

Short Items.

Alexander Joseph was arrested at the instigation of P. H. Logan, and locked up in the Harbor Station, charged with breach of trust and embezzlement.

Lou Dixson robbed Peter Smith of $2, and as Smith could not stand the pressure on his purse, he had her incarcerated in the Third Precinct Station on a charge of larceny.

Amos Jones spent his Sabbath in the Harbor Station on the charge of pilfering molasses.

M. W. Scott was arrested and locked up in the Central Station charged by F. O. Minor with attempting to obtain goods under false pretenses.

Nelson Wilson and George Thomas alias Hanuller, were arrested and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station, charged with breaking and entering a house in the night time and stealing a lot of jewelry and a clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The programme of the performance on Thursday next has been changed somewhat. Whilst the same bill will be presented the performance instead of taking place at the matinee will occur at night. On Wednesday the usual evening performance will be given, according to the advertised programme.

THE BIRD CONCERT.—We again take pleasure in calling the attention of lovers of music to the "Bird Concert" which takes place to-morrow evening at Grunewald Hall, for the benefit of the Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian Church. The entertainment, which will be a select one, will open with the assembly of the birds and their homage to the Governor, who will attend in person to lend eclat to the affair.

Base Ball.

The Jackson and Go Easy base ball clubs met yesterday on Delachaise grounds, and played one of the most exciting games ever witnessed in that neighborhood, if not in the city, the score standing at the close 6 to 0 in favor of the Go Easys. During the progress of the game the spectators were wild with excitement, and when the last man of the Jacksons was put out, and the game had resulted in a Waterloo for them, cheer after cheer rent the air, and the hands of the Go Easy's players were clasped in warm congratulation of their well-deserved victory. Too much praise can not be given Messrs. Bell, Fitz, Roach, Coops and L. Zengel, of the Go Easys, for their skillful and scientific playing. The following is the score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Go Easy.....	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	—6.
Jacksons....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0.

Mr. Baxter, of the Lees, officiated as umpire.

The Fete Champetre at Carrollton.

Despite the weather the entertainment given yesterday at the Carrollton Gardens, by the Academy company and Vogel & Moses' orchestra, was a handsome affair and the enterprise will provelto be highly successful in the future, when portentous clouds do not overhang the city, and a drizzling rain does not come down just as people will be making ready to go to Carrollton. The promenade concert, the dramatic performance and the dancing arrangements were all excellent and were enjoyed by those who attended the fete.

A similar entertainment will be repeated on Saturday next, when the weather permitting, the affair will prove such a success that every Saturday evening thereafter the Academy troupe and Vogel & Moses' band will endeavor to offer to their patrons some of the best dramatic and musical treats that can be wished for. The Carrollton Railroad Company and the proprietor of the Carrollton Gardens have agreed to assist the enterprise with a spirit and liberality to be commended. Each time after the dramatic performance there will be dancing.