CITY AFFAIRS.

THE WHARF QUESTION.

The Shameful Condition of the Wharves of the Lower Districts.

The inspection of the wharves of the upper districts, made by a DEMOCRAT reporter on Friday, could hardly be said to present their condition in a very favorable light. What has to be related to-day as the result of the inspection of the wharves, from the lower limit of the wharf system up to St. Ann street, far from showing any improvement in this matter, will exhibit, apparently at least, gross neglect or incapacity somewhere. The time has not come yet to lay the blame on anybody in particular. Viewed generally, however, there has been, beyond question, remissness on the part of the wharf lessees and contractors, Messrs. Ellermann & Co., unless it can be proved that it is impossible to keep the wharves of the Third District in decent order.

In making this inspection, our reporter has been careful to make all due allowances for the difference in the character of the river front of the lower portion of the city as compared with the upper front.

ALL THINGS CONSIDERED,

it is not to be wondered at that the commercial community, together with ship owners and masters, trades-people and workingmen, who depend upon these wharves for a living, should be so loud in their clamors for relief against the condition of the lower wharves.

Our reporter began his inspection at the lower limit yesterday, at the head of Jane street, and recites, in order, the condition in which he found each wharf, as follows: The wharf at Post 42 is rotting in every one of its parts, piles, stringers, floorings, and with the water rising constantly, will be shortly unfit for use.

Post 41—The wharf might be made useful, but as it is the flooring is badly rotten and torn up.

Post 40—Three-quarters of the area of the wharf has disappeared since the new contract. What is left shows that a new wharf, or at least

EXTENSIVE REPAIRS,

should have been made; the location is one of the best on the river front.

Post 39—There is no wharf here, the construction having disappeared within the last two years.

Post 38—The timber seems sound, but the wharf is caving in and dangerous. This is also one of the favorite mooring places in the city.

Post 37—The wharf has caved in badly, the flooring being on a level with the water. A new wharf should have been constructed here. Instead it was badly patched, in a manner to be described hereafter in connection with other wharves. The caving in, we were informed, was enhanced by the piling of ballast against the inner end of the wharf.

For three hundred yards above there is no wharf, or the least vestige of such a construction. The wharf a little below the lower cotton press is a new wharf, capable of accommodating a very large ship. Then comes the long wharf, known as the Liverpool Steamship Wharf, one of the most needed for commercial purposes. This wharf was originally from three to four hundred yards long. The lower end is

ALMOST ENTIRELY GONE

into the water. Adjoining this a new wharf has been constructed with the stringers of the sunken wharf as a foundation. A patching connects the wharf above with a badly patched up debris of the old wharf, which is sunken two or three inches below the former; a new piece of wharf, about forty squares, is connected with this above and in front of a part of the old wharf nearest the land, which is in fair condition. All the new work, not exceeding one hundred squares, has been rebuilt upon props resting on the old stringers. Above this the long wharf for eighty or a hundred yards is a total wreck, and only one steamship (the Cordova) can find a wharf to tie at on the total of the original length of the wharf. The upper end particularly of the Cordova mooring is rotting fast, and danger is found in risking more than three hundred bales of cotton upon it at one time, whereas it should be able to stand the weight of from eight hundred to one thousand bales.

Next above comes the wharf at which the ship Hermann is moored; this is a new wharf, but settling and requires raising.

Post 29—The wharf here is occupied by the ship Lancaster. The wharf is

ALL BUT UNFIT FOR USE,

the outer end having settled fully four feet.

Post 28—The wharf is in a good condition.

Post 27—Propped up over the old wharf; the more recently constructed wharf is going to destruction, and cannot be used for loading ships.

Post 26—The old wharf was about eighty feet in length. Subsequently a wharf forty feet long was constructed over the wreck of the former, instead of new spiles. The wharf, however, is in a fair condition.

Post 25—The wharf is going into the river and is of no use at all.

Post 24—Wharf utterly unfit for use.

Post 23—The wharf is still worse; in fact, almost a total wreck.

Skipping the Third District Ferry Landing, Post 21 is reached. The wharf is settling badly and has been neglected, a neglect for which there is no apparent reason.

Head of Barracks street—This is

AN OLD WHARF,

fairly repaired at the inner end, but the old portions are baely rotted.

Post 18—Old wharf propped up in the usual manner on older foundations. New wharf at inner end on new piles. This is a useful wharf, but should the water rise the old portion of the wharf must go into the river.

Hospital street—The wharf is settling badly. Flooring comparatively new.

Post 16, Ursulines street—Four-fifths of the wharf has gone into the river.

Picayune Tier—This wharf extending from St. Philip street to the Second District ferry, used almost entirely by vessels coming from the Indies and South American ports, is in a dangerous condition in its entire length, and on a level with the water nearly at every point, and about fifty feet of the frontage adjoining the ferry is utterly useless. A new flooring about forty feet wide has been recently laid nearly opposite Dumaine street.

Thus it will be seen that along the entire river front, from Jane street to St. Ann street, there are at best one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards of wharf which can be said to be in a condition fit for mercantile purposes, the remainder being utter wrecks, or on the point of becoming so.

On another occasion we will complete our examination of the wharves, and possibly go so far as to investigate the causes which have rendered such a large portion of them unfit for use.

KELLOGG'S CAMPAIGN.

The "Lode" Explored—Rich Documents that the Congressional Committees Did Not See.

The following original documents will prove beyond a doubt that Kellogg's campaign of 1876 was

MADE WITH GUNS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, New Orleans, November 29, 1876.

The State Armorer will please supply Capt. Lawler with four Springfield rifles with ammunition, taking his receipt therefor.

W. P. KELLOGG, Governor.

[In a marginal note is "80 rounds of ammunition given out."

Again the tax-collectors come in as per two blank receipts, showing that settlements were made with them by persons other than the State Auditor, as follows:

"Received, New Orleans, La., April 16, 1877, from F. R. Wright, Tax Collector of Terrebonne parish, the sum of five hundred dollars ($500.)"

Again:

"Received, New Orleans, La., April 16, 1877, from Percy Baker, Tax Collector of Bossier parish, the sum of five hundred dollars on account ($500.)"

And the investigating committees will make a note of.

Again, the following:

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Metropolitan Police, New Orleans, La., January 5, 1877.

Gen. Jack Wharton, Adjutant General Louisiana: Please deliver to bearer twenty-five (25) breech-loading guns and 500 rounds of ammunition for same.

W. P. LOAN, Brig. Gen. Comd'g Met. Brigade.

Approved:
W. P. KELLOGG, Governor.

Still another deliverable to bearer, for "one hundred breech-loading guns and 2500 rounds of ammunition," with same signature and approval, but who the "bearer" is does not appear.

Again the following, showing, beyond doubt, that the

ARMS AND AMMUNITION

went to the country early in the campaign:

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Metropolitan Police, New Orleans, La., October 19, 1876.

Col. Geo. L. Norton, A. A. G.:

You will please deliver to Mr. E. Weber, of Bayou Sara, ten breech-loading Springfield rifles and one hundred rounds of ammunition.

W. P. LOAN, Brig. Gen. Comdg. Met. Brigade.

Approved:
W. P. KELLOGG, Governor.

Another order of similar date, October 19, same signature, approval, etc., was for ten breech-loaders for J. O. Goodman of Bayou Sara.

Another "executive" order by Kellogg, directing that

D. J. M. A. JEWETT

(known as the champion sewing machine affidavit manufacturer,) be commissioned as a brigadier general, th's dated December 29, 1876.

Another "executive" (Kellogg) order dated Dec. 20, 1876, directing that Wm. A. Dinkgrave be commissioned as Major and Aid-de-Camp, 5th Brigade, 1st Division Louisiana State National Guards, "vice Seelye dropped."

MORE BREECHLOADERS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Adjutant General's Office, October 19, 1876.

Special order No. 6.]

James Wallace, State Armorer, will deliver to Capt. Joseph H. Lawler twenty Springfield breech-loading centre-fire rifles and 200 cartridges for the same.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
GEO. L. NORTON, Acting Adjutant General.

AND STILL THEY COME.

An invoice found shows that on October 30, 1875, the United States Government, through its ordnance officers, issued in one lot 400 Springfield breechloading muskets and 40,000 musket ball cartridges. This lot came from the national armory at Springfield, Mass., and from the Frankfort arsenal.

AND WHY THEY CAME.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, La., April 4, 1876.

Brig. Gen. Jack Wharton, Adjt. Gen. Louisiana State Militia:

Sir—You will proceed to Washington, D. C., and take steps to secure if possible,

IN ADVANCE,

the quota of arms due this State by the General Government for the present year or any portion thereof.

(Signed) W. P. KELLOGG, Governor.

FRANK MOREY'S APPEAL FOR ARMS.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH BRIGADE, FIRST DIV. LA. STATE NATIONAL GUARD, Delta, La., December 14, 1876.

Gen. Jack Wharton, Adjt. Gen. State of Louisiana:

Sir—I have the honor to report in compliance with General Order No. 3, A. G. O., dated November 28, 1876, that this brigade is in as good condition as could well be expected under existing circumstances.

The order recently issued from your office, requiring that the arms of the different companies and regiments of the Louisiana State National Guard, should be turned in, has left

MY COMMAND WITHOUT ARMS.

If it may be allowed in this report, I would respectfully suggest that it would be well to arm the best six companies of the fourth regiment of infantry, of this brigade, with the improved Springfield breech-loading rifles *at the earliest day possible.*

Very respectfully,
FRANK MOREY,
Brigadier General commanding 5th Brigade, 1st Div. L. S. N. G.

Again:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Adjutant General's Office, New Orleans, Nov. 28, 1876.

General Order No. 3.]

Brigadier Gen. Frank Morey, commading Fifth Brigade, First Division, L. S. N. G., will cause to be forwarded to this office, through division headquarters, on or before December 15, 1876, a complete inspection report of his brigade.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) JACK WHARTON, Adjutant General.

When Wallace, the old State armorer, disappeared, another appointment was made, as is shown by the following:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Adjutant's General's Office, New Orleans, Nov. 21, 1876.

Special Order No. 7.]

Henry U. Blackmar is this day appointed State Armorer and Keeper of State Arsenal, *vice* James Wallace, deceased. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commmander-in-Chief:
JACK WHARTON, Adgt. Gen.

With all this evidence, and that which the DEMOCRAT has previously furnished, the committee to investigate the affairs of the Executive office might find.

OCEANS OF CROOKEDNESS

were that committee in session. It might, too, assist the other committees in material, which could be had, and might materially aid the Auditors and Treasurer's committees, as it was generally understood that the late *de facto* Kellogg controlled both of those officials; and, if he did, the records in his office will show it.

The executive office committee having, however, adjourned until June 15, it is not likely that the other commitees will derive any benefit from their investigations.

KELLOGG REDIVIVUS.

He Told the Northern People the State-House Was Open to Any One—But His Order, Appended, Says He Lied.

After the Packard forces had massed in the State-House (on December 29, 1876,) and when that building was

BARRICADED AND GUARDED,

it was said that orders had been issued to prevent ingress, except to a favored few.

At that time Kellogg was questioned by several correspondents of Northern journals then here as to the existence of such orders, and he denied that any such orders had been issued or that any one was prevented from entering the building.

How far that denial "holds water" may be seen from the following, which was pulled out of that "vein of metal" yesterday by a DEMOCRAT reporter:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Adjutant General Office, New Orleans, December 29, 1876.

[Orders No. —]

I. It having been authoritatively reported to the Commander-in-Chief that a disorderly mob are likely to assemble in the vicinity of the State-House on Monday, the 1st day of January, 1877, and threaten to take possession of the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives, Brig. Gen. A. S. Badger, commanding 1st Division L. S. N. G., will order such portion of the State militia as may be deemed necessary to aid the civil authorities in suppressing any and all such threatened violence and in supporting the law.

II. In order to prevent the aforesaid violence and resistance to the laws, the State-House will be kept closed and free from intruders or from any mob, or disorderly assemblages or gatherings, on Monday, January 1, 1877, and as long thereafter as may be necessary, except to such persons as may be designated in paragraph III of this order.

III. No person will be admitted to the State-House on the first Monday of January next (till 1st prox.) except members of the State government, members of the General Assembly, members of Congress, officers of the United States civil, military and naval service, and the forces protecting the State-House.

IV. Brig. Gen. Badger and Brig. Gen. Loan are intrusted with the execution of this order.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
JACK WHARTON, Adjutant General.

To Brig. Gen. A. S. Badger, commanding 1st Div. L. S. N. G.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 9.

Packard's Fears When Imprisoned in the State-House.

Maskers Not Permitted to Enter on Mardi Gras, Else Packard Might Have Been "Hoodooed."

From the subjoined "special order," it will be observed that Packard and his advisers did not take much stock in the

MARDI GRAS FESTIVITIES;

at least, they took precious good care that no horde of maskers should *hoodoo* them, should such an effort be made after a few dozen of these pleasure-seekers had gained admittance to the baricaded bastile.

In view of the alarm felt at the prospects of being *hoodooed*, the "special order" annexed was issued, to prevent the "disorder" attending the Carnival.

[Special Order No. 9.]

In view of the disorders attending the Carnival, increased vigilance must be exercised by the officers commanding the forces on duty at the State-House. Brig. Gen. Loan will order the entire Metropolitan Brigade on duty at 12 m., Tuesday, 13th inst., and continue his whole brigade on duty at the State-House until further orders.

Officers especially are required to remain at their posts.

Officers and men (with the exception of those residing in Carrollton and Algiers) will be allowed not to exceed one hour and a half for meals. Those excepted not to exceed three hours.

The Royal street door will be closed and barred at 12 p. m., and remain closed until further orders.

No person to be admitted except State officers, members of the Legislature and employes, the forces defending the State-House, and such persons having passes from the Governor, these headquarters and Brig. Gen. Loan.

No maskers will be permitted to enter.

Brig. Gen. Loan is charged with enforcing the provisions of this order.

PACKARD'S POLICE PAY.

The Warrants Distributed—Amounts for Each Department.

The total number of warrants, five hundred and ninety-one, for the Packard police and legislative employes was completed on Saturday morning, and at 11 o'clock were

HANDED OVER TO THE GOVERNOR.

The list shows the following apportionment: First Precinct, $3004 40; Second, $1086 16; Third, $1039 25; Fourth, $1919 05; Fifth, $2270 05; Sixth, $1758 18; Seventh, $1107 37; Eighth, $661 14; Suburban, $493 91; Seventh (sub.), $355 32; Harbor, $779 67; Superintendent's office, $654 04. Total for police, $6928 63.

Senate employes $1789 25; House of Representatives $3460 20. Total amount to be paid out $32,178 08.

The police and other employes having on Saturday morning been notified by the DEMOCRAT that they would be paid were at 1 o'clock in the afternoon called into the Senate chamber, where, by precincts, the warrants were issued to them.

The Governor's private secretary, Mr. Cage, and one of the Auditor's clerks

DEALT OUT THE WARRANTS

to the men as their names were called and they presented themselves, and at dark the work was completed and Packard's police went home happy, with the conviction that the Conservative leaders had kept their word.

Of course the brokers were there to gobble up the warrants, and during the day the marginal discount ranged from ten to twenty per cent., the majority being sold at about 85; and there were also present committees from each of the three branches, police, Senate and House, but their observations did not discover

THAT ANY DEAD-HEADS

presented themselves or received warrants.

Notwithstanding this fact, however, one of Packard's ex-detectives stated last night that over one hundred and fifty men had been paid and receipted for warrants who had not served one day in the State-house during Packard's occupancy thereof, which proves the assertions made in last Monday's DEMOCRAT, that the list contained the names of dozens of that class of pets.

NATHAN VS. SCHOOL BOARD.

Judge Billings Decides That He Has No Jurisdiction, and the April Certificates will be Issued.

Some days ago Chas. Nathan obtained an injunction in the United States Circuit Court restraining the city School Board from issuing the April certificates to the teachers until the certificates for February and March had been issued; the order also enjoining the

ADMINISTRATOR OF FINANCE

from paying any April certificates until those for February and March were paid.

The case came up yesterday before Judge Billings upon the defendant's plea, and was argued by counsel, after which the court decided that it had no jurisdiction in the case, and the injunction was therefore dismissed.

GRANITE BUILDING TALK.

The "Ins" and "Outs."—A Review of the Situation.

Returning Board Influence—Pitkin Requested to Step Down and Out.

The ex-police force were not in force, as is usual, at the Custom-House on Saturday, as they had been informed by Saturday morning's DEMOCRAT that their warrants were ready, and that led them to the State-House. The crowd in the corridors of the building was, therefore, rather slim, and was composed principally of office-seekers and those who are fishing for

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS,

which, if rumor be true, are dished out by the late members of the Returning Board.

Collector King's bond has, it is said, been accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury and is now on its way to this city. When it arrives, Mr. King will enter upon his duties, relieving Mr. Casey, and he will then name his appointments.

The squabble for the United States Marshalship has not ceased yet, and even though Gen. Jack Wharton's friends allege that he has the inside track, some say there is a dark horse in the field in the person of a prominent ex-Congressman.

It is stated further that Pitkin's resignation has been requested by the President, but he don't care much about giving up a fat position, and hesitates in complying with the President's request.

Another scramble just now is for the United States Pension office, which position nets to the occupant of the office something like $12,000 a year. For this place there are four or five applicants, the most prominent being

DIBBLE AND HILL,

the former the late Attorney General, and the latter the former examiner in the State Auditor's department, and an intimate friend of Packard's. Some of Dibble's friends are sure that he is in for it, while others think Packard's recommendation will secure the coveted position for Hill.

It is pretty well established that the Surveyor of the Port, J. Madison Wells, is not to be disturbed, but that his

REWARD OF MERIT

will be his continuance in office with "influence" in the matter of other appointments.

Rhard, the present naval officer, feels secure in his position even though Burch, Chester and a few others should be after the position, and as he has an education equal to either of them he hangs on to the President's promise not to disturb him.

Postmaster Parker

FEELS PERFECTLY SOLID,

so to speak, and is confident that the official guillotine will not fall upon his neck, as he announced himself as a Hayes policy supporter before the disruption of the Packard Legislature.

In the way of minor appointments the different heads of departments will probably make their selections during the present week, and to say that they are fairly overrun with applications but faintly conveys the idea of the dozens of letters received daily for clerical positions.

A CITIZEN ON WHARVES.

We publish below a communication from a worthy citizen concerning the condition of the wharves of the lower districts. Regarding Citizens' reference to the conversation between our reporter and Capt. Harrod, we should explain that Capt. Harrod based his opinion on the probability, derived from engineering propositions, that the caving in of the levees, at least at certain points, would form a graded slant of the river bank which would do away with the further caving in of the wharves to be constructed hereafter.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1877.

Editor Democrat—From your article headed, "The Wharf Question," in this morning's DEMOCRAT, I clip the following extract:

"In conversation with Capt. Harrod, Deputy City Surveyor, who has the direct supervision of the wharves, we learn that the past season has been hard on both Messrs. Ellermann & Co. and the city, owing to the caving in of the levees and wharves, especially in the Third District, but that the present condition of the river front in that district justifies the belief that there will be little more danger to apprehend for four or five years to come."

As an observer, and one deeply interested in the question, I beg leave to differ from Capt. Harrod, and to state that I and many others consider the situation one of imminent danger, as you will readily admit when your inspection reaches the lower wharves and levees. In front of the Levee Steam Cotton Press, the Liverpool Warehouse, Zunt's Cotton Press, and especially the Louisiana Oil Factory, the levees are in a most wretched condition, the protection they afford amounting literally to nothing. The caving at some points is such that the street itself is in danger of being absorbed. The bulkheads destined for the protection of the levee are rotten, and held in position only by the high water, which acts as a prop, and they will probably go down with the water. The repairs executed in the above mentioned localities are so trifling that their cost cannot but be insignificant, whilst the risks being incurred by the city in the way of prospective damages, resulting from the lack of timely repairs, are simply enormous.

As a reformer, the DEMOCRAT should keep up the investigation it has just begun, and sift matters to the bottom. Administrator Cavanac introduced a few days ago, at a meeting of the City Council, a very wise and useful resolution. Strange to say it was defeated, and yet that resolution simply affirmed a right the city undoubtedly has, viz: the power to compel the wharf lessees to comply with their contract and to cancel same in case of non-compliance.

That vote should be reconsidered and the question reopened. If Messrs. Eager, Ellerman & Co. have complied with their contract they should court the widest possible inquiry, and to them the Cavanac resolution would be harmless. If, on the other hand, the very heavy damage done to the river front by water makes it impossible for them, with their means, to continue their engagement, as I am led to infer from your conversation with Capt. Harrod, then it is of the utmost importance that the city authorities should know it at once. In either case the Cavanac resolution is pertinent and should have passed.

The general public has but very little idea of the inconvenience and expense all shipping interests are subjected to by the wretched condition of the wharves and their approaches on the levee. This state of affairs has been aptly qualified as a

CRIME ON COMMERCE

by eminent authority here, and the sooner the responsibility is fastened where it properly belongs, the better it will be.

Since the DEMOCRAT has gone into this inquiry, I would beg leave to suggest that it be made thorough. The harvest in the way of *items* would be rich, I can assure you.

Yours, etc., CITIZEN.

OUR FISH STORY.

The Porpoises Vindicated and Names of Veterans Published.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Luscious Red Snapper.

A professed scientist writes a critical letter questioning the facts related in our article a few days ago on pompanos and porpoises, and tries to demolish at a blow the authenticity of our narrative by styling it a fish story, as if our reputation could be *scaled* down in that summary way. The substantial facts in our story we again repeat, and hereby tender our correspondent a pompano dinner at Boudro's if we do not bring to the book competent witnesses to prove the same and expose the limited extent of his knowledge and observations in the piscatorial line.

We reaffirm that porpoises do volunteer their services to aid the fisherman to drive near the shore the schools of pompano on the coast of Florida; that they serve the same uses as hounds in driving deer, that they watch and cut off the retreat of their joint prey and they catch and toss into the air and finally land in their mouths, the escaping pompano who leap over the corks of the seine. We will further add that this habit is so well known to the fisherman that they have established an intimacy with the leading chiefs of battalion of the large corps of porpoises which range around Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa island. These chiefs are well known by certain marks, and have their names and titles. One of them, a very large and ancient specimen of the family, recognizable by his broken fin, bears the proud title of Uncle Bob, the familiar cognomen in the Confederate army for the great Virginia chieftain. Uncle Bob is a celebrity all along the Florida coast and his presence is indispensable in a great movement against porpoises.

Now, if our unbelieving Thomas is of such hard and narrow faith in regard to pompanos and porpoises, perhaps he will be like incredulous of another veracious statement, equally incredible to people who stay ashore all the while, and do not mingle familiarly with the class who spend their time in familiar intercourse with the denizens of the sea and the gulf and bays.

And this story relates to the manner in which red snappers are caught. How few, who daily, or, at least, every Friday, regale themselves on this splendid fish, know that they are caught in water twenty fathoms deep, and that when drawn up from that depth they are so distended with wind that when they are thrown into the wells of the smack they are unable to sink, but float on the surface and soon expire, and that thus it was found impossible for many years to make the red snapper a commercial fish and supply the demand for it. It is now, however, one of the most plentiful of our fish contributors, and is never absent from our fish stalls at all seasons of the year.

How was this change effected and these abundant supplies of red snappers, fresh and rosy, obtained? When they were caught a long distance out in the Gulf, and died on the surface of the wells, instead of sinking and disporting with the other fish in the water provided for them and thereby reaching our city fresh and alive. This was done by a very simple process—the suggestion of a Dago—of which the evidence will be obtained by any of our readers who attend market this morning, if they will raise the side fins of the red snapper and there observe a distinct puncture of an awl, producing a sufficient valve for the discharge of the superfluous air inhaled by him in his ascent from the deep recesses of the sea. Thus it was by this simple expedient the present generation have been regaled with an abundance of the most valuable fish in our waters, which was denied to our ancestors, on account of their ingenuity, or perhaps of the excess of that incredulity, which an ancient Waltonian has displayed in regard to our pompano and porpoise story.

A MUSICAL ECHO.

A Private Concert Given in New York for a Louisianian.

On Tuesday, the 15th instant, our community will be favored with a concert given by Miss Corinne Bouligny, our talented young songstress, under the auspices of the elite of the ladies of New Orleans. In relation to that forthcoming musical treat we reprint from the *Graphic* the following notice of a musical soiree offered in New York to our talented countrywoman:

At a select *musicale* given on Saturday evening at the residence of Miss Coutan, No. 150 West Thirty-fourth street, there was singing by a large number of distinguished artists and amateurs, including Mlle. Corinne Bouligny, who was on the eve of departure for her native city of New Orleans, where she will appear in concert. Mlle. Bouligny more than confirmed the favorable impression created on previous occasions. She uses her rarely beautiful voice in a manner that shows consummate training in the French school of vocalism, and her singing is full of expression; in fact, she sings from the heart, and with her gifts and training, joined to her beauty of person, everything is possible in the future. Mlle. Bouligny, who was much applauded on Saturday for three selections, including an aria from Masse, "Paul et Virginie," will return to this city in the fall and give a concert. Among those who also sang on Saturday were Mrs. Charles Post (who delivered a French chanson admirably), Mr. Eugene Oudin, Mr. Harrison Millard, Miss Griswold, Signor Abites, and a justly celebrated amateur, Mrs. Peter Ronalds, nee Carter. Mrs. Ronalds, whose noble voice is used with the skill of a trained artiste, sang with a sentiment that created the liviest enthusiasm, a setting by Gounod of some verses by Shelley, and an impassioned aria by Marini, the manuscript of which she herself brought from Florence.

HIGHWAYMEN.

They Drug and Rob a Man of His Watch and $268 in Currency.

At half-past 7 o'clock last night Harry Shields, an engineer on the Chattanooga Railroad, was robbed of his watch and chain, and $268 50 in currency, on Common street, near St. Charles, by two highwaymen, named respectively Dr. Warren, alias Ziord, alias Medicine Man, and Joe Johnson.

The facts of the robbery were immediately reported to Officer Moclair, who brought Shields to the Central Station, after which he started back to look up the highwaymen.

He had hardly returned to the scene where the robbery had been committed when he noticed two men standing together, and while watching them he heard one say to the other, "You are a d—d hog; you want all of the money."

The officer, keeping his eye on the two suspicious characters, called for assistance, and on the arrival of Officers Donohue and Sullivan, he arrested the two characters and brought them to the Central Station, where they were identified as the parties above described.

It appears these two robbers noticed Shields in a beer saloon on Common street, and seeing that he had plenty of money struck up an acquaintance with him, after which they drugged and robbed him. The man Dr. Warner is a well known confidence man, who has worked this town in days gone by.

St. James Hotel.

We are glad to learn that Gen. Chas. E. Smedes, so long and so favorably known to the citizens of our own and sister States, has effected a lease of seven years of the St. James Hotel, on Magazine street, to take effect from the 15th of November next, when the lease of the present proprietors expires.

The St. James, under Gen. Smedes' charge, in 1865 and 1866, had an unparalleled run of success, and was deservedly one of the most popular houses in the South. It was furnished in tasteful and elegant style, and there was a degree of neatness and cleanliness and perfect management in all its arrngements, and of quiet order and comfort, that gave all its guests a perfect *home* feeling while under its roof. The genial manners and open hospitality of the general himself, who looked after, in person, the comfort of each and all, made all content.

We learn that the house will be completely renovated, from the cellars to the attic, outside and inside, and newly furnished with the very best of everything, in all its departments, rendering it worthy of our city.

We have thus gained an enterprising and energetic citizen, and by this move of his, a valuable addition to our first-class hotels.

It is with sincere pleasure that we welcome back an old and enterprising citizen in the person of Gen. Smedes.

Mobile's New Engine.

We learn from the Mobile *Register* that the new Gould third class engine—constructed for Mechanics' Fire Company No. 7, of Mobile, and of which we gave a description in the DEMOCRAT some time ago—was exhibited at the fair in that city last week, and proved to be all that was expected of it. The company were awarded a diploma and a silver medal for the exhibition of their beautiful machine. The trial, which occurred at the Fair Grounds, is related as follows by the *Register*, and shows the extraordinary qualities of the engine, considering that she is only a third class machine:

From the time the fire was lit until the whistle blew, 3 min. 25 sec. There were 10 pounds steam pressure in 4 min., 20 in 6 min., 30 in 6 min. 30 sec., 40 in 7 min., 50 in 7 min. 30 sec., 60 in 8 min. 12½ sec., 70 in 8 min. 30 sec., and 80 in 8 min. 55 sec.

The time of passing water through 100 feet of hose, from nozzle, 5 min. 57½ sec.; 50 feet, 6 min: 57 sec.; 100 feet, 7 min. 15 sec. from the time the fire was lighted.

The distance thrown through 100 feet hose, 1⅛ inch nozzle, was 263 feet 5 inches; through 1¼ inch nozzle, 266 feet 5 inches; through 1 3-16 inch nozzle, 282 feet 11 inches, and through 1⅛ inch nozzle, 184 feet 1 inch.

The distance that two streams were thrown, simultaneously, through one hundred feet hose, 1 inch nozzle, was 223 feet 6 inches.

The next test was throwing one stream, 1 inch nozzle, through five hundred feet of hose. The stream reached 180 feet, when the hose burst.

The last test was working the Automatic Relief Valve and Stop Nozzle. The nozzle worked satisfactorily but the relief valve was not fairly tested owing to an internal derangement of the valve, which prevented its perfect action.

This is by far the best showing ever made by a third class steamer.

The Golden Jubilee.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the episcopate of His Holiness, Pope Pius IX, which takes place this evening, will be an event that will make an everlasting impression upon all Catholics. The extraordinary longevity of the head of the Roman Catholic Church, after the trials of his wonderful pontificate, is suggestive of a demonstration which will in all probability surpass anything of the kind that has ever taken place in the Southern States. The ceremonies to-day will comprise a procession through several of our principal streets, led by His Grace Archbishop Perche and the entire clergy of New Orleans, and which will be participated in by all the religious of the archdiocese and all the Catholic benevolent associations. Dr. Thomas Layton will deliver the commemorative oration on Lafayette Square. We refer our readers to the programme published elsewhere for further particulars of this imposing affair.

B. B. C.

At a meeting held last evening of the Our Boys Base Ball Club the following gentlemen were elected: J. Dunn, president and pitcher; F. McDonell, catcher; J. Battle, first base; J. Berkory, second base and captain; A. Werling, third base; J. Welsh, short stop; J. Brisboy, left field; J. Sullivan, right field; J. Boyle, centre field. "Our Boys" are ready for all junior clubs of the city.

Accident.

Philip Heiser accidentally fell down at the corner of Delta and Poydras streets and, his head coming in contact with the curbstone, he was seriously cut about the left temple. He was sent to the Charity Hospital.

Brevities.

Col. Jack Wharton returned from Washington on Friday with the assurance from President Hayes that his commission as United States Marshal for this district would quickly follow him. The incumbent, Pitkin, has, we learn, received an invitation from the President to send on his resignation. In default thereof, the commission to the new appointee will be dispatched to him.

The committee to inquire into the State Educational Bureau will meet and organize on Monday.

The members of the St. George's Young Men's Benevolent Association give a grand dramatic entertainment on Monday, the 14th inst., at St. Mary's School Hall, for the benefit of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. Overture at 7 o'clock p. m.

The announcement for Col. Forshey's lecture on the "Mississippi River," before the Manhattan Club, is revoked for the present. Due notice will be given of the lecture at some early date.

Rev. Edward Coleman will lecture on Sunday next, the 20th instant, at 7 o'clock p. m., at St. Patrick's Church. Subject—"Ireland Considered Religiously and Politically."

There will be preaching in Congo Square this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. All those who have any appetite for the Good Word are invited to attend.

The attention of ministers of the Gospel and physicians is directed to the sections of the law regulating the duties of the Board of Health, published in another column.

The appointments made yesterday by the Governor will be found in another column.

It must be borne in mind that to-day Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 and Oreole Steam Fire Company No. 9 give a grand firemen's festival at the Fair Grounds. There will be racing and all sorts of fun, together with a big lottery, each ticket having a chance for the prize.

Company A, Louisiana Guards, give a grand military festival at the Orange Grove, on Sunday, June 3d next. A set of regimental colors and a captain's sword will be voted for on the occasion.

Short Items.

Charles Harris got into cell No. 5 at the Central Station for stealing lumber from a railroad depot on the levee.

A defunct dog is furnishing perfume for the neighbors on History street, between St. Claude and Marais. This dead dog has been annoying the above neighborhood for at least three days, and the city cartmen shun the animal as they would a red hot stove.

At a quarter to 12 o'clock Friday night a fire broke out in the office of Mr. Eicholtz, situated on the second floor of the building No. 79 Baronne street. The flames were extinguished by Officer Grady before any serious damage had resulted.

Henry Jackson was locked up in the Central Station, charged with the crime of larceny committed in the month of April.

Frank Williams, a youthful pickpocket, was locked up in the Central Station, charged with vagrancy.

Shattrick Louis retired into the same station on the charge of grand larceny.

Elizabeth James was incarcerated in the Central Station, charged with malicious mischief, to wit: breaking and burning a kitchen safe, the property of one John Hawkins.

THE COURTS.

Third District Court.

The first case filed in this court under the law promulgated in Saturday morning's DEMOCRAT, enlarging the jurisdiction of the Third District Court and giving it concurrent jurisdiction with the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth District Courts, is entitled Jean Coig vs. Pierre Lacaze. It is a promissory note suit for $500. A. & W. Voorhies are the attorneys for plaintiff.

Fifth District Court.

Thos. Pickles vs. the city of New Orleans and Chas. Cavanac, Administrator of Commerce.—In this case an injunction has issued restraining defendants from leasing, selling, giving or granting to any person the right or privilege of establishing or running a steam ferry during the existence of the contract with petitioner from the foot of Race street to Freetown, or any other point on the left bank of the Mississippi river, within the First Municipal District, to any point opposite said district within that portion of said city called Algiers.

United States Circuit Court.

Proceedings before Judge Woods: D. A. Boardman, etc., vs. owners Cromwell New York and New Orleans Steamship Line.—Ordered that the judgment herein recovered by the libellant be paid to the registrar of the court, and that the money remain in the registry until the claims of the said parties thereto be determined by the court; and it is further ordered that notice of this motion be given to all parties in interest.

Silver Soapine.

Get your hats at the "Stonewall Jackson," corner of Royal and St. Louis streets.

Spring and summer hats at the C. O. D. hat store, 26 St. Charles street.

READY MADE SUITS.—M. L. Byrne & Co. invite special attention to their ready made suit department. To-morrow, and during the week, they will offer the largest assortment ever shown in this city, at prices for full suits from $2 50 and upwards. All suits made to fit without extra charge.

DRY GOODS.—Messrs. M. L. Byrne & Co., 163 Canal street, have one of the most complete assortments of goods to be found in the city. A visit to their establishment will satisfy the ladies that their prices are very low. See their advertisement in another column.

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

Get your hats at the "Stonewall Jackson," corner of Royal and St. Louis streets.

Straw hats of the latest designs, for boys and men, at John U. Adams', 26 St. Charles street.

The happiest man alive is Martin Lannes, stalls 37, 38 and 39 Magazine Market, when he is besieged with cash customers, all clamoring for some of those tender steaks, fat and juicy roasts, mutton and pork chops, eggs, poultry and hams, and every species of vegetables known to the civilized world. To-day fail not to call on Lannes, for the year of jubilee is come.

READY MADE SUITS.—M. L. Byrne & Co. invite special attention to their ready made suit department. To-morrow, and during the week, they will offer the largest assortment ever shown in this city, at prices for full suits from $2 50 and upwards. All suits made to fit without extra charge.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of S. Tyler Read's Life Insurance Agency, No. 13 Carondelet street. Mr. Read has done a large life business in this city extending through many years and has never placed a policy in any company which has failed. Parties desiring insurance or re-insurance, may safely rely on his experience and judgment, both of which have been thoroughly tested and indorsed by our best citizens.

Offered for the next sixty days, Grover & Baker and Domestic Sewing Machines at half price, 5 Chartres street.

THE GRAND JUBILEE.—New Orleans is one of the greatest cities in the world for festivities. To-day will be a great day in the Catholic Churches, the chiming of bells, booming of cannons and jostling of the eager crowd as it pushes onward to the point of meeting will certainly present a lively picture. The Golden Jubilee of His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth will no doubt be a very grand affair. Many of our citizens remember the imposing celebration of the anniversary of the twenty-fifth year of His Holiness's reign; on that occasion there were imposing processions, composed of military and religious companies, the same was enlivened by music from splendid brass bands, and hundreds of religious and military banners floated to the breeze.