MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

DEFRAUDING THE CITY OF LICENSES.

The Workhouse Matter and Something About City Railroads.

The city police have been actively engaged within a day or two in arresting drivers of wagons and carts for non-payment of the license tax on their vehicles; these are sent to the pound.

The fraud against the city is perpetrated in several, and some quite ingenious, ways, but the instructions from the Department of Finance have been given so minutely that even ingenuity has not availed the cartmen. One is practiced by the milkmen, and consists in applying for a five dollar license for "a one-horse cart," for example. The Administrator of Finance, being unable to determine the real occupation of the applicant, issues the license and the cart plates (all vehicles except cabs and carriages should have two license plates) as requested, and it frequently occurs that the plates are attached to a "milk" cart or wagon, the license upon which is $10. Another consists in paying for a license, with the two plates, each of which is attached to different wagons, thereby defrauding the city of one license. The police, who are provided with printed cards containing the license rates and the instructions of Col. Denis, on Tuesday took in two wagons within ten minutes for having each only one plate, which, on comparison, were found to be of the same number.

THESE DODGES

seem to have been nipped in the bud, and owners of vehicles should make a note of it as well as of the fact that license plates or numbers, other than those for the current year, must be taken off of their vehicles, under a penalty of a fine of five dollars.

A little ripple occurred at the Council meeting in connection with the proposed abolition of the City Workhouse.

A few days ago the committee appointed to investigate the Workhouse matter having reported, on motion of Administrator Cavanac the report was ordered to be referred to the City Attorney for his opinion, as to whether the Workhouse could be abolished under the law.

The report, having been ordered to be spread on the minutes, was sent, with other documents, for publication in the official journal, and when returned to the Secretary of the Council, the latter forgot to refer it to the City Attorney. Meanwhile, in answer to a note from Administrator Diamond, Mr. Jonas gave to the Administrator an opinion in writing to the effect that the Workhouse was a prison sanctioned by law, but which opinion does not touch upon the question whether the Council has the power to abolish it or not.

THE RIPPLE

referred to was occasioned by a desire on the part of some of the Administrators to come to a vote upon the question of the abolition of the institution, when it was argued that the matter had not yet been referred to Mr. Jonas, in compliance with the action of the Council at their previous meeting, and that the letter addressed by Mr. Jonas to Administrator Diamond was a private, not an official communication. Mr. Jonas' official opinion is therefore still forthcoming.

Mayor Pilsbury—in so far as the right of way along Louisiana Avenue asked for by the grain trade railroad is concerned—reminds one of Mayor Crossman, who used to think so frequently that there was "much to be said on both sides."

A conversation on the subject led his Honor to exhibit to our reporter a communication addressed to the City Council, signed by "F. W. Tilton and three hundred others," property holders and residents on Canal street. The petition complains that the City Railroad Company

HAVE NOT COMPLIED

with their obligations to keep the streets and bridges in order on Canal street; that the steam trains to and from the lake are noisy and a nuisance, and that the locomotives should not be permitted to come up Canal street further than Claiborne street.

The Mayor says that he has not yet had the time to investigate this matter, which, if the charges prove to be founded, can be easily remedied, since the permission to the City Railroad Company to run the locomotives up as far as Bourbon street is only temporary.

Whilst on this topic, it might be said that one of our City Administrators believes that at all events this extra privilege of the railroad company to run their cars by steam power to Clay Statue is so profitable to them, that they ought to be able to give a bonus to the city therefor; say something like twenty-five thousand dollars. He adds also that in determining upon

THE PROPRIETY

of continuing the steam privileges to the company, the convenience of the thousands of people who take the Canal street cars to go to the lake should be considered as well as the inconvenience claimed against it by the residents on Canal street.

MR. EDWARDS' DEPARTMENT.

The Department of Waterworks and Public Buildings, especially since the amended budget has increased the appropriations for that department, has been assailed with requests for improvements on the part of various interests. Mr. Edwards' budget, originally of $105,000 and now of $137,000, has unfortunately been increased only in certain items, which the necessities of the moment absolutely required, viz; Insane asylum from $15,000 to $19,000; courthouse repairs and salaries from $3000 to $8000; public buildings (including repairs to markets, recorders' courts, Parish Prison and fire enginehouses) from $1500 to $10,000; small-pox hospital from $6000 to $16,000. Of this amount, owing to the prevalence of small-pox, nearly $11,000 has already been expended for the five months beginning on the first of January, leaving about as much to ran the institution for the remaining seven months of the year, and out of which he says he is expected to build

A SMALL-POX HOSPITAL,

a great desideratum, by the way, from a point of view of economy to the city. For as the matter is now conducted, every patient which is sent by the city to Dr. Hayes' hospital, on Elysian Fields street—where there are now twenty-six of these—costs the city three dollars a day. This, if a fair average, would amount in the aggregate for the seven months yet to be provided for, to over $15,000.

Regarding the fire enginehouses, Mr. Edwards says that he recognizes that all of them, with two or three exceptions, need a thorough overhauling, but with what he has left of the ten thousand dollars for "public buildings," it will be a difficult task for him to afford them even the most absolutely needed repairs.

I OBJECT!

It is now understood that the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company object to the Grain Trade Railroad running their cars on Louisiana Avenue. The ground for this objection, it is said, is that the Carrollton Railroad, in times long gone by, were granted by the Legislature the exclusive privilege of using steam to propel cars in the parish of Jefferson, or on the left bank of that parish, Louisiana Avenue, previous to annexation, being in Jefferson parish.

Mayor Pilsbury thinks this little objection can be met by several other small ones, not the least of which is a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, that says, in as many words, that Legislatures have no right to grant the exclusive use of the streets of a corporation to any particular individual or set of individuals.

A Special Police Bureau.

Mr. J. J. Pierson, for a long time an efficient member of the detective corps of this city, and more recently Superintendent of Pinkston's detective force at the Centennial, proposes to establish a detective bureau in this city, in conjunction with other experienced detectives, such as exist in New York and other cities. It is true that, in some cases, these special bureaux have not agreed with the metropolitan force, but Mr. Pierson attributes these disagreements to a want of understanding and, frequently, of rivalry between them. The purpose of Mr. Pierson is to aid, gratuitously, instead of interfering with, our police, and to attend only to special cases, with the sanction and supervision of the Chief of Police.

There would seem to be a need of such a bureau in New Orleans, when it is considered that our police consists of 403 men of all grades, only 250 of whom are on patrol duty, whilst the remainder are either officers or specially detailed at the stations, lockups, committing courts and elsewhere.

To a person acquainted with police matters, it is also evident that a larger force of detectives is required in this city than is actually employed, and that there are many cases besides mere police cases daily necessitating the assistance of competent and discreet officers to attend to them. Still it should not be forgotten that the general supervision of any adjunct police force should be under the supervision of Chief Boylan, who should alone be the judge of the character of cases to be intrusted to the bureau.

Under such a plan there could not only be no rivalry between the bureau and the established police, but the community would be benefited by being more carefully guarded against theirs and other malefactors.

FEDERAL WARBLES.

As Chirrupped by the Granite Building Birds and All Ending in the Same Song.

The usual "stir" among the office-gobblers was visible at the Custom-House on Wednesday morning, and even after the hour of eleven, when the business offices had been closed, the seekers after fat places lingered about the private offices, awaiting the arrival of some of the "heads" to secure influence and

SIGNATURES TO PETITIONS.

The Collector has, up to date, received a cord and a half, actual measurement, of petitions, which, in the course of a few days, will be tabulated alphabetically, and then will be examined at his leisure. One of these documents is rather quaint in its way, the writer, after addressing the paper, stating that he seeks a position in which he will be of service to the government, and which will be financially beneficial to himself. With this there are a few names of influential personages, from a Radical standpoint, but it does not slobber much, as many do, over past services to the party.

KELLOGG HAS RETURNED

from the Teche, and has had a chat with Tom Anderson over matters and things, and thinks he has a fair chance of working in some of his friends in places to be made vacant. The St. Landry man don't care much about the champion truth-stretcher, however, and if the truth were known Tommus hasn't forgotten yet how Kellogg and Packard euchred him out of the nomination at the St. Charles Theatre Convention, and he will take the present opportunity of dropping Kellogg like a hot potato, not even to be picked up when cold.

According to the latest grapevine information, Geo. A. Sheridan has been appointed a special agent of the Postoffice Department, but no changes have been made in heads of bureaus at the granite building.

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

Rousseau's Death Warrant Signed—The Transfer of State Funds.

But little news of interest was to be found at the State-House on Wednesday. A sub-committee from the Auditorial inquisition visited the Auditor's office at 10 o'clock, with Mr. Brainard, the former chief book-keeper of the office, when a

LIST OF THE MISSING BOOKS

was made, to be presented to the committee.

The Governor was not well during the day, and did not, therefore, make his appearance, the documents requiring his attention being sent to his house. Among those documents was

THE DEATH WARRANT

of Louis Rousseau, who was convicted of the murder of Cyrus Brignac, in the parish of St. Landry, in March, 1875.

The warrant fixes the day of execution at Friday, June 8, and yesterday Rousseau was taken from the Parish Prison and conveyed to the parish by the sheriff of the parish, who has been in the city two or three days.

The late Fiscal Agent was at the State Treasurer's office during the morning

MAKING A SETTLEMENT,

with a view to the transfer of the State funds, etc., to the newly elected Fiscal Agent.

A DELIGHTFUL CONCERT.

In Which a Number of Birdies Sang and Danced.

On Tuesday evening Miss Ada Hoskins, one of our distinguished teachers of the piano and vocal music, gathered about three hundred of the parents and friends of her numerous pupils at Grunewald Hall, where Miss Hoskins treated them to a choice and varied entertainment. The programme comprised, among other selections, "Le Prophete," piano solo by Miss Mattie S—k—r; piano solo, Irish Diamonds, by Miss Allie B—d—d; piano solo, Last Rose of Summer (air for left hand, Thalberg), Miss Ada H—be; vocal solo, La Separazzione, Miss Minna W—fe; vocal solo, Ernani, Miss Maggie H—n—tl; quartette from Norma by the young ladies mentioned. All of which were delightfully rendered with excellent voices and evidenced careful training, and, if we are permitted to express an opinion concerning the relative proficiency of Miss Hoskins' pupils, we must speak in the most favorable terms of Miss Mattie S—k—r, her execution on the piano proving to be faultless.

The entertainment was enlivened by "Birdies' Ball," a quaint and charming conception, enacted by tiny little misses, feminine Tom Thumbs, attired in character, representing the prettiest flock of birdies that ever chirped or tripped upon a bough. The red bird was personified by Ada Rowley, the canary by Gussie Cenas, the blue bird by Edith Christy, whilst others also played the part of wonderfully plumed birds, viz: Edith Christy, Clara Bradway, Lizzie McGinty, Celia Bradway, Fannie Wood, Lillie Wood, Ida Wells, Amy Bell, Mamie Wenge, Lizzie Saxon. The composure and gracefulness with which each filled her exquisite task elicited the enthusiastic applause of the audience, who were gratified with an encore. A pretty little operette, entitled "The Gipsey Queen," sung by all the pupils of Miss Hoskins, and in which the charming Miss Ada B—d—t personated the Queen.

The entertainment closed with a hop, kept up until a late hour, which was indulged in by the younger people, whilst the older ones patronized a buffet laden with a profusion of the delicacies of the season. Altogether it was a most charming coterie affair.

A New Map.

Mr. Jules Noblom, of this city, and a brother of the quill, has drafted a large, elegant and complete map of the seat of war in the East, which can be seen at Wagener's, on Canal street. Mr. Noblom, whose geographic studies have earned for him deserved distinction, has compiled this map from the most recent and reliable sources, including the celebrated "Atlas d'Andriveau-Goujon" and the "Cartes de la Nouvelle Geographie Universelle," d'Elisee Reclus. We believe it is the intention of Mr. Noblom to have the map lithographed to serve as a correct reference-map to the important events which are now occurring in Europe.

AUDITORIAL INVESTIGATION.

A LITTLE MORE LIGHT UPON THE WILLS MILITIA CLAIMS.

A Full List of Books Missing from the Auditor's Office.

The committe to investigate the affairs of the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices met yesterday, a quorum present.

Mr. E. F. Herwig was present and desired to make a statement, which he did in substance as follows:

To Mr. Aldige—When, as a committee, we were examining the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices, Mr. Weymouth and the other other experts appointed had a *carte blanche* to examine everything in both offices. There were no promises made to Clinton by myself, though I understood that promises were made, and understood that from outside parties; therefore presume that it was done.

I NEVER OWNED A CLAIM

in any way that came from the Board of Audit, though I had some claims in 1873 for the employes and clerical force of the Senate, amounting to $4000 or $5000. There was no appropriation at the time, and Clinton could not issue the warrants; there was made, however, an appropriation in the general appropriation bill, and I left my vouchers there. That appropriation was subsequently enjoined, and I was prevented from getting my warrants, which were legal, according to act No. 11, of 1873.

Regarding the "George Anderson" claim of $172,000, funded in New York, I never knew that such a claim existed until it was presented to the Board of Audit. I refused to approve it at first, but afterwards signed it under protest. I don't know who Geo. Anderson is, and am as innocent as you are as regards that matter. The Board of Audit passed on the claim, and I had the dishonor to be the chairman of that committee. The claim was presented to the board in 1875, before the extra session, and the vouchers were presented to the Auditor to issue warrants for. I presume he didn't issue them. It was passed upon by a majority of the board, though it went first to the sub-committee. Twitchell was one of the sub-committee, and Souer another, I believe. Twitchell is now the custodian of all the books and records of the Board of Audit.

In regard to the package of papers said to have been captured while on the way to my house, I desire to state that about a month or six weeks ago, when I walked out of the State-House, I had a package of private papers, and, after stepping out, handed them to a boy. They were then captured, I believe, and taken to the Third Precinct Station and were examined by Judge Miltenberger, and he handed them to me, saying they were not State property. I never took any State property from the State-House of any description.

Regarding the testimony of Mr. Beatty, I would state that he was employed to take the testimony in the court in the Clinton trial and nothing else, that being the trial of

THE STATE VS. CLINTON.

That testimony was perhaps left at my brother's office. The reason he was not paid was because I consulted Field, and he said it would have to come out of the expenses of the court, and that I could not pay it out of the Senate funds.

To Mr. Aldige—The papers reported to be the "Herwig papers" were not on their way to my house.

James Lewis (colored) took the stand to make a personal explanation, and stated in substance: "Mr. President and gentlemen, my attention has been called to testimony as to my having warrants for the Plaquemines *Sentinel* for $1917, and the construction placed upon it is that they were illegal. The construction might be that I connived at the issue of the warrants. I desire to state that R. J. Moran, the former owner of the Plaquemines *Sentinel* sent me bills which were signed and approved, I believe, in the regular way by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House and the various committees. I went and got the Attorney General's opinion on them, and gave them to Johnson, who told me to come back and he would have the warrants made out. That was in 1876. They were made out in sums of $100 each, except one for $117. My action in the matter was simply a favor—a friend or a mere agent. When I went to Mr. Johnson about them he told me to leave them in the office. There was no objection raised by the Auditor.

Max Stern called and sworn—Was in the Auditor's office from March 3, 1873, until the latter part of March, 1877; held various positions.

WAS BOND CLERK,

corresponding clerk, assistant secretary, and latterly first book-keeper; kept the bond books for a while; made the entries for the last funding; this was owing to the absence of Mr. Sholtz, in May, 1876; both bond books were there in the office then. Don't know where they are now. Saw them there last January. No one in the office was refused access to them. It is not within my knowledge that any books have been taken away. I don't say that they were missing, and don't know that any were packed up and sent away. There were none destroyed to my knowledge. I saw the 1876 appropriation book there in January or February. It is to my knowledge that books and documents were packed up in the office. Cannot tell, however, where they can be found.

Did not keep the warrant book in 1876, and do not know that warrants were illegally issued or issued against fraudulent vouchers. Had access to the vault. Never in 1876 saw any blank consols there. Have no knowledge that any books were taken from the Auditor's office, or who took them away. My clerical duties discontinued from January 1, 1877. From that date Sholtz was chief clerk; Eaton, corresponding clerk; Hill, the examiner; Rosenfelder, voucher clerk; Victor, tax clerk; James, the assistant bookkeeper; Ragio, bond clerk, and O'Brien, warrant clerk. They were all there until the 24th of March, I being the only one that didn't stay

UNTIL THE END.

Never made out orders for the settlement of tax collectors. Mr. Sholtz had the general direction of the clerical force, Mr. Johnson advising him. Don't know that Sholtz took away any papers with him. The Auditor's report for the year 1876 has been prepared; don't know where it is. So far as the general book-keeper's work was concerned, it was ready within one day, and perhaps needed only the correction of a few items.

To Mr. Keeting (Rep.)—Was chief book-keeper from October 1. The general book-keeper's books show the daily receipts and expenditures, and if the books are properly kept they should balance, three of them, each with the other. We checked daily when I was there, with three books, and at the close of the year.

To Mr. Aldige—The amounts brought forward were carried over on each page; Mr Rosenfelder kept the appropriation book.

To Mr. Keeting—My knowledge would permit me to judge whether warrants were issued irregularly or not, and I do not know that any were so issued. Warrants were issued upon claims under section 2, act 17, of 1875, appropriations for which were

ENJOINED BY FIELD,

and the injunctions were removed by the Superior District Court.

(Several of the warrant stub books were obtained from the Auditor's office and identified by witness.)

I see here a stub warrant for contingent expenses, $5500, warrant 2962, April 6, 1876; this was enjoined and the injunction dissolved by the Superior District Court; the case is numbered 26,449, which was the omnibus bill. Regarding the warrants for the printing bills, they were also based on case 26,449, although it does not appear so charged on the warrant stub book. All warrants of that kind were drawn under section 2, of act 17 of 1875, upon an appropriation to pay official journals, and all were covered by rules from the

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT,

case No. 26,449.

Mr. Dibble was the Assistant Attorney General at the time, and would know of this order. There were other warrants issued under that appropriation. Some were to W. A. Brainard for the Plaquemines *Sentinel*, under the same act. Warrants 3848 to 3837 are of the same class, but do not appear so in the warrant stub book.

I regard these as issued regularly after the injunction had been raised. It is not to my knowledge that any were issued without that. I would know if any were issued without an appropriation.

To Mr. Aldige—If the Auditor had occasion to refuse any he would consult

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DIBBLE,

and on some occasions the Attorney General.

To Mr. Keeting—In my capacity, I checked through the accounts every day; was in the office in January, 1875.

Mr. Keeting here explained a question that he was about to ask the witness, stating that he thought it had been the custom in making purchases for the Adjutant General or others to consolidate the items and have one warrant issued for the whole amount, making that payable to one of the clerks in the Auditor's office. He referred to the Wills militia warrant claim as coming under that head, and then asked witness if such was the custom.

Witness continued: Think the Wells' claim item was issued upon a raised injunction. Don't know that any of those warrants were returned cancelled; knew a Mr. Wills, who was employed in the office; don't know whether he had anything else to do or had money of his own or not; don't know that he was in other business and do not know that he is the same to whom the warrants were issued. The vouchers for the warrants should be on file in the Auditor's office; never saw them.

Mr. Johnson, to my knowledge, never collected money directly from the tax collector. Mr. Clinton did at one time make such settlements

AND ELIMINATED ORDERS.

Would know if any compromises were made in 1876 with tax collectors. Am unable to recall one now. There was a compromise settlement made under article 178, Revised Statutes, with George A. King, of Red River parish. Think it was in October or the early part of November, and think it was for between $7000 and $10,000. That can be traced by the general ledger of 1876. When I left the office that book was in there, as far as I know.

To Mr. Keeting—Have seen where bills were made for small amounts, and warrants were made for the whole bulk, the warrants being drawn in favor of some one in the Auditor's office. That has been done in some instances.

Mr. W. A. Brainard recalled.

To Mr. Aldige—Cannot recall an instance where Mr. Herwig could have warrants issued except in the general way. There

WAS BAD BLOOD

between him and Clinton. It was the general impression about the office, and it was said that Herwig was personally active, though I do not know only from what was spoken in a general way.

Since I last testified I have examined the books in the Auditor's office, and find quite a number of the books are missing. More particularly the most important books among those not to be found are the tax ledgers for 1875-76, the appropriation book for 1873-74-76, the outstanding warrant ledgers for 1874-'75-76, the consolidated bond books Nos. 1 and 2. These are the

MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS MISSING.

I find the appropriation book for 1875, the journal of receipts and expenses for 1876 and the outstanding warrant ledger for 1873 and previous years, and the tax ledgers for 1873-74.

In regard to Sterns' testimony, I will say that the warrants, amounting to $1917, purporting to be of the series of 1874, were to my knowledge of the series of 1873. Those issued to the Plaquemines *Sentinel*, per W. A. Brainard, Nos. 3869 to 3864, were actually of the series of 1874, and were issued against an unexhausted appropriation.

The word "series" means, as used in the Auditor's office, the year that claims were payable in or the receipts or revenues of the year which they were drawn against, and the claim for $1917, referred to in my former testimony, is a false entry. The warrant I drew was as agent of the owner.

Don't know of any custom in the office where claims were made out in the name of any of the clerks. Mr. Wills owned to me that in his case the whole thing was fraudulent. Know of one instance where the appropriation for the chief clerk was drawn in bulk for the entire year, and was distributed among the other clerks.

The witness was shown the order of the Superior District Court in the Wills militia claim case (published in Wednesday morning's DEMOCRAT), and continued: I know nothing about that; it may or may not be a genuine order.

I desire to state that in my testimony regarding Mr. Herwig that his attempts to compel the issuance of warrants did not, as I understood it, have any bearing on illegally issued vouchers, or those which had no legality in law.

To Mr. Aldige—Mr. Folger's account was not had not filed his delinquent lists, though he settled up to October 1, 1876, at which time he may have done so afterwards. To the best of my recollection the amount due from him then was over $100,000. The collections were charged with the assessment rolls and credited with payments and the delinquent lists when they are filed, if the returns are properly made.

Carey, the tax collector for the Third District, settled with the Auditor, but to my knowledge he never paid into the Treasury. No legal steps were taken in that case. He may have had his quietus.

Mr. Aldige stated that he would, with the consent of the committee, engage Mr. Brainard as an expert to examine the books of the Auditor and Treasurer.

On motion it was agreed to summon Messrs. Henry Street, Dibble and Clinton to appear to-day, and the committee adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m.

FROGMOOR.

Election of Officers of the Crescent City Rifle Club—Arrangements For the International Match.

The annual meeting of the Crescent City Rifle Club was held last night, Vice President Vaudry in the chair, there being present a number of the active and representative members.

After the preliminary business had been concluded,

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

for the ensuing year was held.

For president, Col. W. T. Vaudry was nominated, but declined, when Gen. W. J. Behan was nominated and re-elected by acclamation.

Col. Vaudry was then nominated for vice president and was re-elected by acclamation, responding to the honor in a few appropriate remarks, thanking the club for the honor conferred.

Mr. John K. Renaud was unnimously chosen as treasurer, this being his third year in that position, and Col. John Glynn, Jr., was unanimously re-elected as secretary, he also having served two terms.

Mr. R. G. Eyrich was elected Financial Secretary by acclamation, and the Board of Trustees elected included the following: James Buckley, W. H. Renaud, Dr. Geo. Howe, Capt. J. C. Smith and E. T. Manning.

The presiding officer then appointed as the shooting masters for the year Messrs. Piffaut, Selph, Arms and Brooks.

It was decided during the meeting that the competition match for positions

ON THE CREEDMOOR TEAM

should commence on Sunday next at 11 a. m. and continue for eight consecutive Sundays, when the four having made the best average scores should be selected as the representatives of the club at the Creedmoor International match, the two next highest to be the reserves.

The meeting then adjourned, and the members were instantly

CALLED TO THE SCOPE

by Col. Vaudry, who introduced all to an immense bowl of liquid refreshments, and a half hour was pleasantly spent in toasts and responses.

The Singer inaugurates the reduction in prices and should receive the patronage. Office, 91 Canal street.

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

A MOTHER COMES TO GRIEF BY KIDNAPPING HER OWN CHILD.

The Reckless Pistol Comes Into Play.

Yesterday morning there was a case before Judge Smith that was deserving to draw from the idle crowd of spectators that daily hang about the courtroom a large share of their sympathy.

It was a mother pleading for her child, which had been taken from her by a decree of court, and which she was charged with having kidnapped.

It appears that nine years ago Henry Bier, now a broker on Carondelet street, lived in New York city with his mother, who kept a little store.

In his mother's employ was a girl named L. Beaufils, who occupied the position of saleswoman.

Mrs. Bier was during that year forced to go to Chicago on business, and

DURING HER ABSENCE

she left her son, and Miss Beaufils, the latter who was then only 14 years of age, in charge of the store. While Bier and this young girl were living in the same house he tempted her, she consented, and in an evil hour the foolish girl lost the respect of the world. The mother heard of her son's dishonorable act and wrote him a letter to sell out the stock in store and come to Chicago.

Bier obeyed the commands of his mother, and after settling up the business in New York he went to Chicago, taking with him the girl whose future hopes he had blighted.

While in Chicago Miss Beaufils

BECAME A MOTHER.

Bier proposed marriage to his victim, but upon such terms that she was forced to refuse.

After seven years had elapsed during which time the mother had supported and reared her child, Bier and Miss Beaufils found themselves in New Orleans.

Becoming very poor she went to Bier and asked him to take the child and support it until she would be able to work and make a living for it herself. Bier took the boy, and during the year that he was supporting it he married, and his wife taking a fancy to the child wished to adopt it. Bier placed the matter in court, and the suit was rendered in his favor, the decree setting forth that the child should visit its mother every Sunday.

The child visited its mother every Sunday, but this did not altogether suit the mother; she wished to rear

HER OWN CHILD,

so she entered suit in the Second District Court, praying that her child be given to her, which suit is yet pending and will be soon decided.

A few weeks ago, the mother fearing that the above named suit might go against her as the first one had, made up her mind that the next time her child visited her she would keep him.

On the following Sunday the child paid the usual visit to its mother, and she kept it. After she had the child safely concealed, she wrote a note to its father, saying: "The child is on the blue seas; you will never see it again." The mother then took the child and has been wandering about with it from place to place, in order to prevent its father from getting charge of it again.

Bier placed the case in the hands of Aids Minor and Pecora, who have been for some time been following up the case. Yesterday evening the mother and child were walking on Canal street, when they met a friend who offered the

WANDERERS A HOME.

This gentleman procured a carriage, put the mother and child in it and drove out Canal street, and stopped at Hagan Avenue.

As soon as the carriage stopped a boy about eighteen years of age, named Andrew, a brother of Henry Bier, who had followed the party, approached the carriage and, with more recklessness than discretion, drew a Lafeacheux revolver and fired three shots at the party in the carriage.

Fortunately Andrew Bier was a very bad marksman, and no one was hurt. This youthful would-be-murderer was taken to the Suburban Station and locked up, charged with shooting with intent to

COMMIT MURDER.

By this time Aid McDonogh and Special Luby, who were also interested in this case, reached the scene.

The officers made the mother and child prisoners and brought them to the Central Station, where Henry Bier charged the mother with kidnapping.

The case was brought before Judge Smith yesterday morning, and the mother placed under $2500 bonds for her appearance with the child on the 9th of June.

AN EXCITEMENT.

Four Pistol-Shots Fired in Johnson's Foundry.

At midnight last night four shots were fired in rapid succession in Johnson's foundry, on St. Joseph street, between Constance and Tchoupitoulas. The officer on the beat hastened to the scene and tried to get a response from the watchman on the inside of the building.

The officer, after trying for fully and hour repaired to the Central Station and reported the facts to Sergeant Ryan. The Sergeant with some men repaired to the scene of the shooting, and he also being unable to arouse the watchman, forced open the gate on Constance street and searched the building; he found the watchman groping about the building in the dark, he having left his lantern in the foundry's office.

The watchman was questioned by the sergeant and he denied that any shots had been fired in the foundry. The officer has witnesses to prove, however, that four shots were fired in the foundry.

Finely Brewed Beer.

Our time-honored friend, Papa Sturcken, who has brewed beer in this city for over a quarter of a century, seems to have lost none of his science of the mysteries of brewing, which has earned for him a wide reputation, akin to prestige. It has been our good fortune recently to thoroughly test the article which our popular friend is manufacturing at his old establishment on Marais street, and we must pronounce it to be delightfully palatable, and with a knowledge of what we say, that it is splendidly brewed and from the finest hops. Although not so strong as *lager*, city beer is a fine tonic for convalescents in many cases, and physicians, who prefer it when properly brewed, recommend it on account of its lightness. Besides, it has the advantage over lager of being cheaper and of keeping an unlimited time without losing its sparkle. Pay a visit to Papa Sturcken, if you wish to enjoy a real treat.

A Reckless Car Driver.

Officer Curley reported at the Central Station last evening that the driver of car 87 of the Carrollton line, refused to stop for the flag-boy of the Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, and as he attempted to cross the track the locomotive came within an ace of colliding with the car.

The car at the time contained ladies and children, who became very much frightened, and had it not been for the presence of mind of a gentleman in the car some of the passengers might have been very seriously injured.

This is a serious charge against a driver, and the company should investigate the matter.

Stabbed in the Breast.

At 7 o'clock Wednesday morning a difficulty took place at the corner of St. Charles and Washington streets, between two negroes named Dave Ferry and one Mike, alias one-eyed Bill, which terminated in one-eyed Bill stabbing Ferry in the breast, inflicting a dangerous wound.

The wounded man was conveyed to the drug store in the vicinity, where his wound was examined and pronounced dangerous. He was afterward taken aboard his ship, which was lying at the head of Washington street.

It appears these two negroes became involved in this difficulty about a drink. A third party asked Mike to take a drink, which he refused to do, when the wounded man put his oar in and said "don't beg the d—n nigger, I would not." Words ran high, and the wounded man seized a brick, which he hurled at the accused.

Mike, as soon as the brick touched him, drew a knife and, advancing on his assailant, stabbed him in the breast. He succeeded in evading arrest until half-past 5 o'clock, when he was arrested on Rampart street, between Poydras and Perdido, and locked up in the Central Police Station.

LATER.

At 1 o'clock this morning Terry, the wounded man, was visited at his residence on Prieur street, between Poydras and Perdido, and his condition was so much worse that his life is despaired of by the attending physicians.

THE COURTS.

Fifth District Court.

A petition was filed Wednesday morning by Brooks Carnes, alleging that the Sun Mutual Insurance Company is indebted to him in the sum of $800. The petitioner alleges that he insured a certain building on Cadiz street in said company, and that it was destroyed by fire December 24, 1876. He claims under his policy.

LeSassier & Binder brought a suit against the Board of Liquidation for the funding of eighteen bonds of $100 each. The plaintiffs allege that under the statutes they are entitled to the funding of these bonds, and ask for the citation of the Governor as *ex officio* President of the Board.

Stern Brothers, of London, Eng., a firm well known here, filed a petition against the Board of Liquidation, claiming that they are the bona fide holders and owners of 117 bonds, with coupons attached, of the State, of the year 1870, and that they came into possession of them in the course of business and for valuable consideration, and they pray for judgment against the Board of Liquidation, to compel the board to fund the aforesaid bonds.

Caspar Lusse filed an application for an injunction against W. J. Behan and the civil sheriff to restrain them from proceeding further under an alias fi. fa., issued in the above court. There is a question about a balance on a judgment, and the judge issued the writ.

Children's May Festival.

Let it be kept in mind that the Children's May Festival and Tableaux, which so many are anxious to see, will come off this evening at St. Patrick's Hall. The ladies of the Coliseum Place Baptist Church have taken the matter in hand, and this is sufficient warranty that the affair will be pleasant as to the surroundings, bright as to the performances, and perfect in all its appointments.

Brevities.

Wednesday being Decoration Day the courts were closed.

The street sweeping nuisance during the day is continued, much to the disgust of the ladies. Why could not the evenings be chosen as the time to sweep?

Thirsty lawyers say there is no ice water in the Third District Court.

At noon the Canonicus fired a salute for the day as the steamer La Belle steamed down the river for Chalmette Cemetery.

The Printing Board will meet at 11 o'clock this morning, at the committee rooms, State-House.

There is to be a grand festival, for the benefit of the German-American schools, on Sunday and Monday, June 3 and 4, at Magnolia Garden.

The New York *Herald* is crowing over Mr. H. S. Jewell's score with the rifle of 211, and it says it never has been equaled. The *Herald* forgets that Mr. Dudley Selph, of our Crescent City Rifle Club, scored 214 out of 225.

We are happy to say that Judge O'Rourke, of the Seventh Justice of the Peace Court, has no supervision over the acts of the deputy constables, and their violation of the law can in no manner affect him. Caylat, against whom such a storm has been raised, is not an employe of the judge, and the responsibility for his unlawful acts rests alone with the constable. When cases are brought up Judge O'Rourke tries them, but he has nothing to do with the constable's work. What the DEMOCRAT wants is a full investigation into Caylat's conduct.

Short Items.

Forty vehicles were impounded on Tuesday for running without the proper licenses.

The bridge at the corner of Peters and Gaiennie streets is broken and in a dangerous condition.

At 11 o'clock Tuesday night the house of Mrs. Higgins, situated on Poydras street between Bertrand and Prieur, was slightly damaged by fire.

Twenty-one negroes, male and female, were locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station, charged with keeping a disorderly house.

B. F. Aguillard will be tried by a jury of his peers, as he is in the arms of the law on the charge of having four boxes of cigars in his possession supposed to have been stolen.

When the two skeletons of horses that draw the black maria drop dead, the city fathers ought to have them stuffed and put on pedestals in some public square, for they have served their country long and faithfully.

Nipping a Diamond Ring.

A few days ago a man by the name of T. Hawkins stole a diamond ring from Mrs. Kemper. The case was placed in the hands of Aid McDonogh and Special Luby, who succeeded, after a tedious search, in recovering the ring and bringing the guilty Hawkins to justice.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

What the South Will Get at the Next Session of Congress.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, May 27.—It is early to judge of the probabilities, but present appearances are clearly in favor of the passage of the Texas Pacific bill and very liberal appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The Mississippi levees and cotton tax refunding projects do not seem to be nearly so certain to succeed. If, however, the President, in his message, should take ground against these schemes, they will receive a back-set from which they may not be able to recover. The changes in the Senate made by accessions of native Southerners have rendered it almost certain that that body will give the schemes a handsome majority. The House will not be so easily handled, but unless the President interferes in a most decided manner the House will be carried.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

CITY HOTEL.

Owen Jenks, France	J Coffield and wife, La
Jas Capped, La	Mr Bemis & family, La
L P Richardson and son, La	D A Blackshear, Ala
J W Smith, La	R B Hollingsworth, Ala
T B Noblandie, La	J R Baird, Miss
Jeff Green, river	H C Boazman river
H Horten, Ohio	W H Haskell, La
Thos C Anderson, La	T J Mortu, Miss
M Maxent, city	Nap Caron, city
	T P White, London

This time it is the swift, low pressure steamer Martha that will start on an excursion to the Jetties, on Monday, June the 4th, at 7 p. m. She will pass through the Jetties and return by Southwest Pass on the next day, thus giving a fine sea ride of twenty-five miles and an opportunity of seeing the works and the coast in full daylight.

Gold Soapina.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—*The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength.* They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.