CUSTOM-HOUSE GLEANINGS.

PITKIN PREPARING TO STEP DOWN AND OUT.

Anderson Gone—The Stamps-Carrollton Delegation Gone to Meet Kellogg in Chicago.

There was but little stir and less gossip about the Custom-House on Thursday morning. The only noticeable stir was in Pitkins's private office, where his porter was busy

STIRRING UP OLD DOCUMENTS,

the private property of the extinguished Marshall, and getting them out of the way preparatory to arrangements for a formal delivery of the office and its paraphernalia to Gen. Jack Wharton, which will take place on Friday, provided the new Marshal appears.

In the business office the accounts are all balanced, save a few jury fees, which are now being paid by checks. Scarcely a ripple can be found in the other departments except the usual routine work. The Collector hasn't been

BULLDOZED FOR POSITIONS

since the Stamps-Carrollton delegation and Kellogg folded their tents, and now that Tom Anderson has retired to the shades of St. Landry, Wells gets a rest from some of those having claims on the R. B. He has "calls," however, from the office-grabbers, and invariably refers them to Anderson, and in that way makes himself a public benefactor, by adding to the postal revenues as each applicant squares himself at a desk at once to address Anderson a letter. Kellogg has been heard from again, this time at Chicago, where Stamps, Dumont and company are bound for now and where they are to meet him.

During the afternoon, and in fact during a portion of the morning, the Collector was busily engaged in arranging in alphabetical order

THE TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS

for positions, in order that he may make a complete alphabetical list for his own inspection and information, and will add to that, opposite the name of each candidate, his indorsers, or those who have signed his petition. When this is completed the Collector will, without doubt, furnish the entire list for public inspection, that the public may see just who are are applicants and who are indorsers.

A peculiar question has just now presented itself to the Collector in the matter of these appointments, it being the precedent established by the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter of having more than one of the same family employed in the department.

If this be carried out by the Collector, he must, of course, under that precedent established, select one name each from the numerous petitions of the

BROWNS, JONESES AND SMITHS,

as it is generally conceded that each branch are descendants of one ancient family, and while he makes one happy, the others (about 1100 in all) must suffer disappointment.

Some of the Custom-House employes growl terribly at the prolongation of the business hours, and claim that the one hour added, from 3 to 4 p. m., was added for a purpose.

One of them, and one who is well posted, claims to have discovered the secret of the prolongation, attributes it to a desire on the part of the National Administration to coerce submission to the Hayes policy. He says that prior to the promulgation of the order the "boys," or some at least, were wont to spend

THAT EXTRA HOUR,

before dinner, upon the streets in discussing and ridiculing the "policy." And that by keeping them at their desks until 4 o'clock, they would be, as he put it, "so infernal hungry that they would not stop on the streets at all, but would make a bee line for home."

Another one gave something of a similar explanation, but claimed that Hayes would first make them ravenous by adding the extra hour, and then torture them by giving them a walk down

THAT IRON STAIRWAY,

which effectually cures them, with their empty stomachs, of any desire to linger by the wayside, and puts them in such a condition that their breath is too short to admit of any long stops.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Twenty-Eight Thousand Dollars of the Police Pay for Militia Purposes.

It crops out on an investigation of the police records of the late Metropolitan Police that Kellogg ordered all supernumeraries to be put on duty during the months of October and November, 1874, promising that they should be paid out of the militia appropriation. When Bray, then treasurer of the Board of Police, called upon Kellogg for the necessary money he was given $28,200 in State warrants, and told to present them to Gen. Longstreet, who had the funds to cash them. When they were presented, however, Gen. Longstreet replied that he had no funds, and Bray returned the warrants to Kellogg, who then ordered that the supernumeraries should be paid by the Police Board out of the police fund; which was done.

This, it would seem, is not only a clearly illegal diversion of funds, but the question also arises as to what became of the $28,200 of warrants returned to Kellogg, and it is suggested that the legislative committee inquire into the matter as one of no little importance.

Since writing the above, we have learned that the warrants are now locked up in the vaults of the State Treasurer, and that Kellogg has made several ineffectual efforts to obtain them—probably because they will prove to be irrefutable evidence of the transaction.

THE RAILROAD

Mr. Schreiber, one of the applicants for the privilege of establishing the grain trade railroad, in an interview told our reporter yesterday that he had no objection to the proposed amendment to the ordinance avoiding exclusive privileges to any elevator in the use of the road. On the contrary, says Mr. Schreiber, the more elevators there will be the better it will be for the interests of the company, and he only hopes that many of them will be erected along the levee front.

Singularly enough we have to send all the way to England for our carbolic acid used for disinfecting purposes. According to the President of the Board of Health, Dr. Choppin, the

PURE ARTICLE

of English manufacture costs here $1 75, whilst for the American carbolic acid of the same grade or quality must be paid about $2 50 per gallon.

The Vicksburg Packet Company are asking the Council for the privilege of erecting a small building on the levee, of an ornamental character, for the purpose of an office. The large trade of these boats seems to necessitate such an office, and if not incompatible with the commerce facilities on the levee, will probably be granted.

AN ERROR.

Our confrere of the *Bee* falls into an error concerning the proposed double close-piling to protect the reveted levee at the lake. The piling is to be under water, the heads being *a fleur d'eau*, and consequently not subject to rotting.

The object is not to protect the revetment (which is of wood also) but to serve as a breakwater to prevent the sand levee from being washed out into the lake from under the nether ends of the wooden slope. As for the fact that wood under water does not rot, our wharf pilings attest it, and there are instances, for example the pilotis of the Seine, built in the time of Henri IV, which prove that wood will remain under water without wasting for three and four hundred years.

A Mechanical Victory.

Yesterday afternoon there was quite a gathering of gentlemen interested in cotton pressing business at the St. Charles Hotel, the reason of the assemblage being a proposed excursion to the Morgan Press below Algiers, to witness the operation of a recent invention of Mr. F. M. Logue, of Vicksburg, Miss. Amongst those present were Mr. Klein and Judge Harris, of Mississippi; Col. Sam Boyd, Wm. Golding, Gov. Penn, of this city. Shortly after noon the party took carriages, and after leaving the ferry on the Algiers side, in a few minutes they arrived at the large press lately built by Mr. Charles Morgan, near the depot of his railroad. Entering, an inspection of Mr. Logue's invention was first made before it was put into operation.

Since the ingenuity of our mechanics has so greatly increased the power of the present steam press, it would seem that the maximum of pressure had been reached and that further advance in that direction was not necessary; but there has been one obstacle towards reaching that perfection in compressing that has not heretofore been overcome; and that is, the devising of some means by which all the slack or looseness of the iron bands around a bale might be entirely taken up, so that the bale, when released from the press, would not in some degree enlarge itself. In the ordinary way of adjusting cotton ties, it is impossible to draw them so tight that there will not be some expansion, and to remedy this defect was Mr. Logue's purpose.

Above and below the platen of the press in front were two heavy slides as long as a bale, each of which were armed with peculiar shaped fingers for holding the Logue buckle. These slides, one of which is intended to work with the platen in its upward and downward motion, are operated by an independent cylinder attached beside the main cylinder of the press. A bale of cotton is placed in position in the press and the steam let on. As soon as the greatest pressure has been exerted and the bale is compressed into its smallest dimensions, a gauge determines the length of band required, and the hands immediately pass the bands around the bale.

The upper Logue buckle is inserted into a slot in the upper fingers of the slide, and the lower Logue buckle is placed in a slot on the lower slide. While the bale is thus held at a compress, a turn lets the steam into the independent cylinder and the two slides moving together on the front side of bale, bring the two buckles together, tightening the bands, and at the greatest tention the tongue of the lower buckle is inserted mechanically into the female buckle and the tying is completed.

The power exerted by the independent cylinder is sufficient to take up every inch of the slack in the band, and the automatic work of tying is done so simply a novice can understand it. The Logue tie proper is composed of two buckles, each of which has a tongue projecting at an angle of about twenty degrees, and both are so beveled that when the two are placed against one another the tongues slip into the open cut made to receive it and the tie becomes at once locked.

The new puller and buckle invention was perfected to do this work without manual labor, and yesterday's trial, notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, fully demonstrated its ability to accomplish it. Six or seven bands were drawn tightly around a compressed bale, and at the proper moment the bucklers were fastened perfectly.

The trial yesterday, notwithstanding many obstacles, showed how thoroughly this invention does its work, and as Col. Boyd, a veteran in the cotton press business, remarked, "it takes up every inch of slack, and if it can turn out sixty bales an hour it is a great success."

Mr. Logue has a caveat for his invention, and it will at an early date be put into practical operation.

During the trial yesterday the mechanical principles of the invention only were demonstrated, and its result was most satisfactory.

ST. JOHN ROWING CLUB.

Inauguration of the New Club House at the New Lake.

The elements yesterday morning seemed adversely inclined to the inauguration of the St. John Rowing Club boat-house at the New Lake End, to which the beauty and chivalry of the city had been invited. All through the day drizzling showers fell at despairingly short intervals, and the sultry atmosphere prognosticated a continuance of this disagreeable, to say the least weeping freak of nature.

But thank Heaven, if soldiers can march up through the shrieking canister, the bursting shell and the whizzing bullet, up to the belching cannon's mouth, that roars upon the field of honor, the ladies, God bless them, are not less brave, and when a courteous invitation calls them to witness a joust of skill and strength where sinewy arms compete for the smile of beauty, nothing short of a deluge can stop them. What is shot and shell flying around the heads and breasts of dingy soldiers compared to the destructive drops of rain that inevitably obliterate the beauties of "a love of a bonnet," and mar forever the symmetry of a well ironed and snowy white muslin dress? What are wounds and scars to veterans in comparison with dresses rendered flabby by rain, and bonnets

UNRELENTLESSLY FLATTENED

by adverse weather on the fair forms of sweetly anxious maidens? Nothing. Therefore, we say that the ladies are not only the fairest, best, sweetest and most delicious of all human beings that can be described or imagined, but also the most dauntless and brave. We have proved it.

The New Lake End last evening, after 5 o'clock, thanks to the bravery of the ladies and the considerate kindness of the clerk of the weather, who stopped his uncalled for and obnoxious sprinkling, was a thing of beauty, particularly at the headquarters of the St. John Rowing Club. Their snow-white and parti-colored dresses were made lovely by the graceful forms which they enclosed, and beaming smiles gave radiance to the atmosphere. The wind and rain, by common accord, had ceased, the sky was divinely blue overhead, and the horizon all around was heavily laden with stationary clouds varying in tint from the base of the deepest black that gradually lightened under the influence of the hidden rays of the setting sun, as the eyes were raised above the horizon, till, passing through all the tints of the gray, they ended at the apex in fleecy flakes of dazzling whiteness. The lake was quiet, even to tameness, just the thing for a boat race, and almost a

SENTIMENT OF SLEEPINESS

seemed to hover over the white sails of the graceful little yachts as they lazily sailed along under a double prismatic arch of dazzling hues, which common mortals call a double rainbow.

There were four races announced to take place in commemoration of the occasion, a single mile in wherries, distance one half mile and return, for beginners; a single scull in wherries for experts for the championship medal, distance three-quarters of a mile and return; a double scull race, distance one mile and return.

There was to have been a four-oared shell race, but darkness prevented it from taking place.

THE FIRST RACE

was between Messrs. Willie LeMonnier, James Hermann and W. De B. Elliott. At the word go Mr. Hermann took the lead, but in a few seconds gave way to the favorite, LeMonnier, who thence led throughout, coming in playfully plying his oars, Hermann second and Elliott a bad third, the latter having lost his seat about half way on the out trip. Time—9:49½.

THE SECOND RACE

was a match between Mr. C. T. Soniat in the Syren, and F. Claiborne in the Sylph, the former decidedly the favorite. From the start Mr. Soniat showed his superiority in handling the oars, and after rounding the stake most expertly came in an easy winner of the match and the championship medal in 11:7½.

AGAINST TIME.

This race was followed by a dash of three-quarters of a mile against time by Mr. Robert Musgrove, the champion single sculler of this State, who made the trip in 7:52, the best time made here—the best time ever made being 6:55. Mr. Musgrove had to contend with a sore finger, and made a mistake as to the position of the stake boat, which lost him much time.

THE CLOSING RACE.

The double scull race was contended by Messrs. W. LeMonnier and James Hermann, the favorites, in one boat, and Messrs. Thomas Hanna and E. White in another.

The choice of the first named crew was justified. A pretty start was had, the first named crew leading and keeping the lead; in fact, distancing the latter to the stake boat. On the home stretch some excitement was created by the discovery of the Hanna crew gallantly making for the front, but without avail, the LeMonnier crew winning the race by one length.

Several mistakes were made by both crews during this race, and it was even claimed that the Hanna crew in their excitement, to gain lost ground, forgot to turn the stake boat.

AFTER THE RACES

the guests were elegantly entertained by the club, with the choicest delicacies of the season, and the affair ended charmingly in a grand hop in the vast and elegant new boat-house, which will frequently, during the season, be a point of reunion for the elite of our society.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INQUIRY.

SMUGGLING.

A Communication on the Subject from Mr. Bonzano.

A day or two ago we published an interview with a gentleman apparently thoroughly conversant with the duties of the Commission in session this city to inquire into the conduct of the New Orleans Custom-House, on the subject of smuggling through the system of shipments *in transitu*, to New Orleans, for Texas and other States.

Mr. Hubert Bonzano, widely known and for many years a Custom-House broker, in reference to the subject, sends us the following communication:

Editor Democrat—I have read with attention the article in your issue of the 11th, referring to the subject of alleged smuggling under cover of transportation entries to Texas.

If the modus operandi indicated were pursued, as your informant says, the transaction would stand thus: "The cotton goods pay the duty twice, but the silks have escaped impost charges."

1. Cotton goods pay a duty of thirty-five to forty per cent. Double duty would amount to seventy or eighty per cent, while the duty on silk goods is only sixty per cent. This would be rather unprofitable smuggling.

2. But even if such smuggling could be done at a profit, a tell-tale in the shape of a consular invoice accompanies the goods in bond, and if by chance a fraudulent invoice should be sent, and the Collector at the port of destination, or the custom-house officer en route, should discover the goods to be manufactured of silk, the property would become forfeited to the United States.

3. "The law making it optional with a shipper to have his goods appraised either at New Orleans, or at another point beyond the city," is not defective, unless the informant means that the ports of Texas are entirely excluded from the privilege of such entries (transportation in bond without appraisement), as they really are. The smuggler, therefore, cannot avail himself of this method. [See Treasury Regulations of 1874, articles 669, 670.]

We must acknowledge that Mr. Bonzano makes some seemingly strong points in answer to our reference of the alleged style of smuggling. The gentleman with whom our reporter had the interview with regard to the commission's duties is, however, not our informant in the matter.

It was a suggestion made to him by our reporter himself, and he seemed to appreciate the possibility of smuggling under the law regulating "transportation entries to Texas," and he being a man well versed in such matters, a law-maker in fact, our reporter felt himself strengthened in his

ORIGINAL BELIEF,

created by conversation with merchants in Texas—on the borders of the Rio Grandei—n 1876.

The obstruction referred to as "the consular agent's invoice" is too flimsy an obstruction to smuggling (as Mr. Bonzano knows well enough) to be entertained.

Now let us take his first proposition and examine it carefully. Remember, Mr. Bonzano, that whilst "the cotton goods pay the duty twice, the silks have *escaped* impost charges." Say that the shipper ships one bale of cotton goods containing 1000 yards, costing ten cents a yard, equal to $100, the value of the bale. Eighty per cent added for impost charges would make the cost of the bale $180.

Now supposing, according to our idea, that a bale of silk had, unknown to the customs offices, been substituted (between New Orleans and some point in Texas) for the bale of cotton goods we would have a bale of one thousand yards of silk arriving at the "point of destination," and being delivered, after having paid in New Orleans only $80 impost duties, as cotton (remember the bale for which it is substituted on the way was appraised in the city).

Let us then see has much the

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT LOSES

by the operation. The same bale of silk, containing 1000 yards, at $2 a yard, would be $2000. You say silk pays a duty of sixty per cent, which is, in plain figures, $1200 impost charges which would have to be paid on that bale of silk, would it not? Now subtract $80 paid on the bale of silk as cotton goods from $1200, which should have been paid on it as silk goods, does it not strike you that the government has neatly been done for to the tune of $1120 on a single bale of goods? Say 1000 bales are thus smuggled, instead of one, does not the government lose on the consignment $112,000? And what is quite as bad, the New Orleans merchant, whose goods are all appraised here, suffer to that extent in their trade.

For a shrewd business man like Mr. Bonzano,

THE ERROR

which he makes in his statement is unaccountable, and we must lay the cause to some new trouble in his big toe, for his head is ordinarily very clear. As to Mr. Bonzano's third proposition, we will not discuss it until we shall have seen him, for we are not certain that we understand it clearly enough to do so now.

HANGMAN'S DAY.

The Execution Which Will Take Place To-Day.

The doomed men were visited last night by our reporter in their cells. At that time their condition was very little changed.

Morris was a little more nervous than usual, while Eveque was perfectly composed.

The Chinaman was lying down on his cot, and when he saw any one at the door approached and asked for a light for a cigarette. He was calm, but refused to speak.

Some members of the St. Vincent de Paul's Society were in attendance and prayed with the condemned. When Capt. Cain spoke to Morris he said "You seem to pity me; why I am happier than you are."

The ropes were greased to-day so that they would work easily, and everything is now ready for the execution, which will take place between 11 and 2 o'clock.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health met last evening in their new rooms, at the State-House. Present—Drs. Choppin, Austin, Tanney, Jones, Loeber and Major Hardie.

A telegram was read from Dr. Finney, Health Officer at the Quarantine Station, as follows: "Steamer Alabama arrived at Quarantine June 7, 10 p. m., being seventeen days out from New York, having put into different ports on account of heavy weather and being in an unclean condition. I thought it prudent to fumigate and disinfect."

The action of Dr. Finney was sustained, and instructions were ordered to be prepared for future cases.

Dr. Jones reported on the condition of the Atchafalaya station, recommending that a fumigating apparatus be placed there, which report was received and adopted.

The salary of the physician stationed there was fixed at $150 per month.

On motion of Mr. Hardie it was resolved that the president be authorized to purchase whatever bedding may be necessary for the several quarantine stations.

The president reported that Dr. Adams and two men had already gone to the station at the Rigolets bridge.

A petition from a number of property holders near the Washington street cemetery, against the building of new vaults along the line of Prytania street, was read.

A committee of two was appointed to investigate the matter. Dr. Loeber and Major Hardie were appointed to serve.

A demand was presented by the holders of certain orders of the old Board of Health to J. Q. A Fellows for $250 for services rendered.

Dr. Choppin stated that this was one of the inheritances the new board received from their predecessors, and he left the matter to the board's consideration.

The president was requested to consult the attorneys of the board.

Bids for Calvert's No. 5 carbolic acid for disinfection were opened and that of I. K. Finlay, at $1 37½ per gallon, was accepted for 2000 gallons, to be delivered in thirty days.

On motion of Dr. Loeber, an ordinance was passed requiring that patients sick with the small-pox should be isolated, and not visited during sickness by persons other than nurses and physicians, and that all bedding be burned.

On motion of Major Hardie, it was resolved that a conference with the city authorities be had with reference to an increase of the force of sanitary police.

A case of varioloid in charge of a physician was complained of, and the following resolution, by Major Hardie, was adopted:

It having come to the knowledge of this board that some practicing physicians have neglected to report cases of small-pox, or varioloid, as provided by law; be it

Resolved, That hereafter the attorney of the board be authorized and instructed to prosecute to the full extent of the law all such offenders.

Dr. Jones offered a resolution requiring the sanitary inspectors to make a census of the city of the number of persons vaccinated, the number that may have had the small-pox and yellow fever, natives and foreigners in distinct classes. Carried.

The board then adjourned.

STATE DEBTORS.

The Penitentiary Lessees Owe $27,000, Which the Attorney General Will Endeavor to Collect.

From that which can be learned at the State House it seems that the defaulting tax collectors and parish school treasurers are not the only ones who owe the State money.

Act 56 of 1870, passed by a Republican Legislature, provided that the State Penitentiary should be leased; and section 2 of that act provided that the lessees should pay to the State various sums per year, the amount increasing $1000 per year, and the lease was extended for twenty-one years.

The Treasurer's books show that payments were made up to and including the year 1873, but nothing since, and accordingly the lessees owe the State $27,000 in hard cash, which the Attorney General will, no doubt, bring action to recover as soon as he gets through with the accumulation of business with which he is now burdened.

OF SOUND MIND.

Florenza Not Insane as Reported.

A letter was sent yesterday by Rev. Father Duffo, S. J., to Gov. Nicholls, representing that the condemned Chinaman Florenzo was of unsound mind. The Governor thereupon requested Dr. Choppin and two other physicians as he might select, to visit the prison to inquire into sanity of the man. Dr. Choppin selected Drs. C. Beard and J. H. Castellanos to accompany him.

This commission visited the prison during the afternoon, and after a lengthy examination, pronounced the man *compos mentis* and in his right mind. Dr. Castellanos conversed with him in Spanish, and he answered readily any inquiry put to him, except when it related to the crime he had committed. About this he was very reticent and showed a marked disinclination to revert to the subject.

The doctors reported the result of their examination to the Governor.

FIRE.

Twelve Hundred Dollars Worth of Property Destroyed.

At a quarter past 1 o'clock Thursday morning a fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, was discovered in the one-story frame house corner of Broadway and Magazine streets, Sixth District. This property, which was owned by J Schneider, and occupied by Ben Henderson, was totally destroyed. The property is valued at $800, and is insured, but for what amount could not be ascertained.

The flames then extended to the adjourning one story frame house, owned and occupied by Mrs. Warner, which was also totally destroyed. Loss $400.

Whether this property was insured or not, could not be ascertain.

A KNOTTY QUESTION.

The fact that quite a number of the notaries public appointed by Gov. Nicholls were confirmed by the Senate has led to complications that must ultimately result in a re-appointment of all those not confirmed.

Of course when reappointed all must be recommissioned, and then the question arises as to the legality of the previous notarial acts of those not confirmed. Some of the State officials in discussing the question seem to think that the only means by which such acts can be legalized is by a subsequent act of the Legislature, though Gov. Nicholls thinks differently.

The question is a knotty one at the best, and will doubtless be referred to the Attorney General for his opinion.

Short Items.

Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock Thursday morning, the residence of A. Fernand, corner of Dumaine and Marais streets, was entered by burglars, and a mocking bird carried away.

Ike Williams is in the Second Precinct Station, on a charge of highway robbery.

Corinne Haven retired into the Third Precinct Station, charged with being drunk and with breach of trust and embezzlement.

A charge of larceny holds Bob Thompson in the Seventh Sub-station.

Jassin Lusse is in the Eighth Precinct Station, charged with larceny.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

In the case of John Klein et als. vs. the American Cotton Tie Company, in which a verdict against the defendants for $75,900 was rendered Wednesday, a motion in arrest of judgment was argued and overruled yesterday by Judge Billings, whereupon a motion for a new trial was filed.

The account of Commissioner Southworth was presented for last month.

This morning Judge Billings from the bench stated that it was his desire to meet the counsel in the cases of the State of Louisiana and Max Grebner vs. B. F. Flanders et als., in his office tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Third District Court.

In the suit of Dr. White vs. the Board of Health, Judge Monroe ordered the release of certain instruments seized for rent.

In other courts divorce suits seem to be pouring in.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

CITY HOTEL.

T P Johnson, Mo	Miss S B Johnson, Mo
Miss E F Trainer, Mo	J B Oldham, Texas
E J Kennedy, Texas	J H Wilson, Ky
T C Watson, Florida	F L Wentworth, Ill
A Walker and family Hursdale	Miss Walker, Hursdale
	L E Nasmitis, Texas
D N Stealy, Florida	Miss O E Hardesty, La
H B Vaughn, La	L W Miller, str Cora
T S Maxwy, Austin	E C Doby and wife Texas
A L Shaw, city	S D Pool, Louisville

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

There will be a grand excursion to the Jetties for the benefit of the St. Vincent's Home, to which our heated citizens will respond with alacrity. The cause, even if such a pleasant trip was not in store, ought to draw out a throng. Let those who are anxious to take a breath of fresh air read the advertisement in another column.

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.

The Singer is the only sewing machine unscrupulous men have ever attempted to imitate. What better proof is wanted of its superiority? Office, 91 Canal street.

A LAND OF REVOLUTIONS.

Mexico's Revolutions and Changes of Government.

[Galveston News.]

1821. The independence of Mexico declared.

1825. First Congress assembled.

1829. Guerero being President, Bustamento, commanding the army, induces his soldiers to declare him President, and compels Guerero to abdicate. Santa Anna plays the same game on Bustamento, and is himself declared President by the army. Three Presidents governed, with little fighting, until

1836. State governments were abolished by revolution and Santa Anna made President. Same year Bustamento was recalled, Santa Anna's defeat at San Jacinto having deprived him of power.

1838. Mexia revolutionized; had an unpleasantness with the French, who blockaded Vera Cruz; Santa Anna drives off the French.

1840. Federalists, led by Urrea, revolutionize.

1841. Revolution by Santa Anna, who is made Dictator, and banishes Bustamento.

1842. Junta of Nobles revolution against Santa Anna and form the Republic.

1843. New constitution adopted. Catholic religion and apostolic creed to exclusion of all other religion.

1844. Revolution by Peredes. Santa Anna deposed and Herrera made President by Congress.

1845. Santa Anna banished and Herrera elected President. Same year Peredes revolts, and ordering an election, is elected President.

1846. Santa Anna is recalled, Peredes deposed and Salos elected President. Salos sells out and Santa Anna is made provisional President. War with United States is in progress.

1847. Americans victorious; Santa Anna flies and Penas is made President pro tem.

1848. Peace made with the United States.

1851. Arista elected President.

1851-52. General revolution.

1853. Arista resigns and Santa Anna made Dictator.

1854. Revolution led by Alvarez; Santa Anna abdicates.

1855. Carrera made President; resigns and Alverez is made Dictator.

1856. Commonfort heads a movement against the church, is elected President, and sequesters property of the clergy.

1857. Commonfort is deposed.

1858. Zuloaga is made President, but is obliged to abdicate.

1859. Miramon makes himself President, but is speedily deposed.

1860. Zuloaga again made President.

1860. Revolution headed by Miramon.

1861. Juarez elected President and declares himself Dictator. The French invasion and Juarez, Lerdo and Diaz have kept things lively since 1861.

ADVENTURERS.

The Leaders in the Russian and Turkish Armies.

[N. Y. Times.]

Since the present war began, remarks a writer in the New York *Times*, many small pleasantries have been leveled at the fact that both combatants are waging it upon borrowed money; but less notice has been taken of a yet more significant fact—that most of the best officers on either side are borrowed likewise. It is singular enough to remark how invariably every commander who has distinguished himself in Turkey for years past proves to be a foreigner.

Omar Pasha was a Hungarian; Behram Pasha a Scotchman; Iskorder Bey, one of the best Turkish cavalry officers of the Crimean war, a Polish refugee, his true name being Mikhall Tchalhovski: Nasmyth and Butler, the defenders of Silistria in 1853, were English officers; Ibrahim Aga was originally an Edinburgh gunsmith, Thomas Keith by name; Hobart Pasha, who has just signalized himself by running the gantlet of the Russian batteries on the Danube, is an Englishman, and it is well known that many high commands, both in Turkey and in Egypt, are held at this moment by officers from the United States.

Nor is Russia a whit behind her rival in this curious importation. From the very opening of the century till now the victories of Russia have been the triumphs of foreigners. Benningsen, who fought the battles of Eylau and Friedland in 1807, and defeated Napoleon himself at Heilsberg on the Aller, was a German. His colleague, Osterman Tolstoi, was from the Baltic provinces. Barclay de Tolly, commander-in-chief in 1812 till superseded by the Russian Kutuzoff, was a Hanoverian. Lageron and Wittgenstein, the heroes of 1813-14, were of foreign blood, as was also Count Diebitsen, the victor of Adrianople in 1829. Prince Paskievitch, the conqueror of Erivan, sprang from a Hungarian family. Gens. Aurer, Schilders and Luders, who figured in the Danubian campaign of 1853, were all foreigners. Gen. Todleben (by far the best engineer whom Russia possesses), is a Courlander; Gen. Nepokoytschitski, a Pole. In fact, it is difficult to run over the prominent names on either side without recalling the old mess-room story of the English interpreter, who, while watching with delight the meeting of a fierce looking Russian General with a shawled and bearded Pasha, was suddenly petrified by hearing Turk and Russian break forth simultaneously, "Eh, Donald Campbell! are ye here?" Lord keep us, Sandy Robertson, can this be you?"

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There is no excuse for buying a cheap or old machine at $25 when $40 gets one of the latest improved *Singer's*, with all attachments. Office, 91 Canal street.

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GRAND ANNUAL FESTIVAL
Given by
Home Hook and Ladder Fire Co. No. 1,
Sixth District,
AT DELACHAISE PARK,
On Sunday, June 17, 1877.
Tickets, 50 cents; Ladies and Children free. The booths, etc., will be sold at public sale on SUNDAY, June 10, 1877, at the Truck House, at 11 o'clock a. m., to the highest bidder. je3 10 17

A CARD.

To the honorary members of the Mitchell Rifles and the public:

Notice is hereby given that at a regular weekly meeting of the Mitchell Rifles, held on the 16th inst., I, the undersigned, tendered my resignation as an active member of said Mitchell Rifles, being clear on the company books, free from any obligation whatsoever; and there being neither written nor verbal charge preferred against me up to, or on that date.

I had no information as to whether my resignation was accepted, but having heard unfavorable reports, I wrote to Mr. M. Cooney (the captain of the Mitchell Rifles) in connection therewith, when said Cooney, instead of explaining anything, did, in the presence of the treasurer of the company, request me to allow him (Cooney) to place my name on the honorary member list, which I refused to do. This I believed would be the last I would hear of the matter; but not so, for on the 6th of June, at a meeting of the company, one of the members alleged, verbally, that I had slandered the company, which assertion was not only false, malicious and unwarranted, but *cowardly*, and the offspring of ignorance. However, by a vote of eleven to ten—a majority of *one*—I was, Tilden-like, "counted out," in other words expelled. When I was informed of this unjust and illegal proceeding in my absence and without my knowledge, as bearing on good authority that said M. Cooney, as Captain, and M. Griffin, as First Lieutenant, circulated a report to my detriment and actual injury. I made it my business to inform these gentlemen (?) that I would proceed against them and other members of the company *in solido*. One result of this was that on the 8th inst., *two days subsequent to my being expelled*, and in which expulsion said two officers were concerned, "Capt. M. Cooney" *orders* me to appear at a "company court martial" to answer the charge of slander, etc., at 8 p. m., June 13th, inst. To this letter I replied that as I was *already expelled* on the 6th inst., I could not consistently attend any such "court martial" on the 13th, and now I learn that I was expelled *again* at the "company court martial" held upon me last night.

Now, it is not altogether the fact of my expulsion from the Mitchell Rifles that causes me to publish this card; but a certain circular, dated April 7, 1877, and bearing the following title, "To the Honorary Members of the Mitchell Rifles and Light Battery—Annual Statement" has been published, in which there appears the names of: "*Active members suspended for delinquency*"—"John McPhelin, James Gibson," and eighteen others, "all of whom," the circular states, "will be *expelled* on June 1 if their *accounts remain unsettled*."

Also, in large type, appears the name of our worthy citizen, John N. Healy, "expelled for slander, insubordination," etc.

This circular has been distributed, to a large extent, among the honorary members and others, and may be the means of seriously injuring the personal character of those persons whose names appear as having been expelled and suspended.

Further, in connection with this circular, a card appeared in the DEMOCRAT of last Tuesday, June 12th, signed by "M. Griffin, First Lieutenant, Mitchell Rifles," in which said Griffin repudiates any connection with said circular, and says that no one had any authority for using or signing his name. For having published this card said Griffin was also ordered to appear before a "company court martial" the following day—the result is not for me to say.

The principal object which I have in view in publishing the foregoing facts is to counteract, as far as possible, the injury which such a publication of my name in their *next* circular would do myself and family, for I think had those members only known the crime of which they were guilty—*libel*—they, who allowed their names to be attached to that "Annual Statement," would have been "out" in the press long ago, disclaiming any and all responsibility in the matter, as did the heroic Lieutenant M. Griffin, on Tuesday last.

I think I have now said all that is needful in this matter, but, before closing, wish to add the information for the public, that I was only exactly *one month* a member of said Mitchell Rifles, from April 17 to May 16, and *that month's* proceedings justified me in sending in my resignation at the earliest possible moment after the Belgian guns—forty in number—(for which I was, in conjunction with Capt. Cooney, responsible *in solido* to Gen. F. N. Ogden) were returned, as per agreement, "on or before the 10th of May."

The action for slander, etc., which I intend to institute against M. Cooney, M. Griffin, and several other members of the Mitchell Rifles, and a certain proprietor of a shoe store on St. Charles street, will give the public and the honorary members of said company further particulars.

THOMAS H. P. COMBER.

New Orleans, June 14, 1877.

The card referred to above is the following, published last Tuesday in the DEMOCRAT:

A Card.

A certain circular, purporting to be issued by the Mitchell Rifles, with the name of the undersigned attached, was not either signed or authorized, or any power delegated to any person for doing so.

M. GRIFFIN,
First Lieutenant Mitchell Rifles.

Wood—Wood—Wood.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
HONEY ISLAND WOOD and COAL YARD,
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Postoffice address, Lock Box No. 1080.
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PRICES FOR THIS WEEK.

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Satisfaction guaranteed.
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LOST OR MISLAID—FIVE PROMISSORY notes, each for the sum of one thousand dollars, drawn and signed by WILLIAM W. HOLLINGSWORTH, to his own order, and by him indorsed, dated parish St. John the Baptist, February 19, 1872, and payable respectively, $1000 on 1st January, 1873; $1000 on 1st July, 1873; $1000 on 1st July, 1874; $1000 on 1st January, 1875, and $1000 on 1st July, 1875, payable with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from their respective maturities until paid. Said notes paraphed "Ne Varietur" by Zenon Miller, Deputy Recorder of said parish. The finder will please return the same to the office of Julien Michel, attorney at law, No. 50 Exchange Alley, N. O. Litigious rights are attached to said notes. je2 3taw 1m

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 627 for one share stock of New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, dated March 6, 1872, issued to Odd Fellows' Hall Association. Application has been made to the Insurance Association for a new certificate.
F. W. DELESDERNIER,
je12 27 jy11* Secretary O. F. H. Ass'n.

LOST OR MISLAID—FIVE SHARES OF New Orleans Insurance Company, No. 87, and dated twenty-sixth June, 1872, favor of Daniel Edwards. The public is cautioned against negotiating same, as application has been made for new certificate. je14 1tat

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We offer at Reduced Prices our Large Stock of CARPETING of all kinds.
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