

CITY AFFAIRS.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

Making Room for Others—An Artful Dodge—Going Back on the Railroad.

After the rush for positions on the police it is cheering to notice that some of the successful applicants have found other and more lucrative employment, causing them to send in their resignation. Four of these are recorded in the Mayor's office, namely: F. J. Kelly, Sixth Precinct; Jules Poirier, Fourth Precinct; Jno. P. Carroll, all patrolmen, and Thorpe Westorfield, clerk and operator. It is besides anticipated that several of the patrolmen before the Board of Police will receive the kind advice of stepping out to make room for others less susceptible to official errors.

The Honorable Mayor has received a communication from the manager of the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, asking for information concerning certain circulars addressed to that paper by "E. B. Newburn, New York, postoffice box No. 2994."

The circulars relate to our premium bond system, represent the subscriber as a financial agent and offer for sale to the public the premium bonds of the city of New Orleans at \$21, payable in monthly installments, one-half of the installments being offered to the Gazette in payment for advertisements.

When it is considered that these bonds can be bought in the market at 35% cents on the dollar, and that the financial agent's office appears to be located in a postoffice box, it is needless to say that the case of E. B. Newburn seems somewhat of a doubtful character. The Mayor has so informed the Davenport Gazette.

A representative of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company dropped in the Mayor's parlor on Friday morning and volunteered the information to our reporter that "three of the railroad companies had gone back on the Grain Trade Railroad." The information was received with little or no surprise, for in these days of fiscal floppings not even the most confident newspaper reporter is astonished at moral or financial performances. The representative the next moment had the EAR OF THE MAYOR.

and what was said we have not yet ascertained. We have learned from another quarter, however, that the visit was made to inform the City Council that it was proposed by the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company and two of the railroads having terminal on the levee, to erect an elevator on the levee at the grain trade, and since a combination is attempted to do this, the grain trade railroad assumes even a greater importance than was at first attributed to it.

Several of the contractors, whose bids have been accepted, have presented their surplus to the Mayor, namely, Mr. Burchfield, Mr. Glendon and Mr. M. J. Conners. The surplus is to be accepted by the Council in committee of the whole.

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

General Notes Picked Up at the State House.

The State Treasurer's clerical force, especially the book-keeper, are busily engaged now in making statements from the books for the various investigating committees which they have finished in pieces, as it were, when called upon. The most complicated is that which is being prepared for the committee to investigate

THE EDUCATIONAL BRANCH.

and that, when completed, will include every warrant paid for school purposes throughout the entire State for the past eight or nine years. It will also show by whom presented, the dates, and everything else necessary to furnish Judge Ogden's committee with complete data, and that, with the data already obtained from the books of the late Superintendent Brown, will enable the committee to balance to a cent the accounts of every school official in the State.

Burch, ex-school treasurer, called upon Superintendent Lusher Thursday and made arrangements to have his successor (Burch's) come to the city to receive Burch's books, which he will turn over.

The Auditor is making preparations to receive the

SECOND QUARTERLY SETTLEMENTS

of the tax collectors, and likewise the Treasurer anticipates a lively time about the first proximo. It may be that about that time some of the extra collectors will be ready to make a final settlement, in which event, owing to the absence of the 1876 books, the Auditor will permit them to settle upon their affidavits as to amounts paid in.

The overworked Attorney General was reported ill on Friday morning, but will be about again in a day or two.

Gov. Nicholls has caused to be addressed to the

LESSONS OF THE PENITENTIARY

a letter requesting information as to the number of criminals received since the lessee took charge, the crimes for which each was committed, by whom committed, the number that have died or escaped, those pardoned and by whom, and in fact a history of all matters pertaining to the history of the prison since the lessee assumed charge.

The "pardoned" portion of this statement will, of course, be of considerable interest, and when the names of the pardoned are given a little investigation will undoubtedly lead to more

OF KELLGROVE'S CROOKEDNESS,

as that was one of his favorite freaks, when it has an object, you know.

The State Auditor has records which show that warrants to the extent of nearly \$400,000 were issued to the Louisiana Levee Company during the year 1876, and some of the books recently found will show that more than one person connected with Kell-gro's government drew double salaries at the same time, or received warrants for double services.

In some of the books found, which show warrants issued in December last, it is discovered that that class of State indebtedness was issued by the wholesale, instances occurring where parties employed by the State received warrants while they were

ABSENT ON FURLOUGHS.

Some few facts have come to light, too, which lead to the belief that warrants were issued on what purported to be "judgments," when the court rendering such judgments had no legal existence.

ran upon fraudulent claims, or upon claims that have already been warranted for, that

AN INUNCTION SHOULD BE OBTAINED restraining the issuance or payment of further claims, as stated above, and that in a measure would stop the rush of applications, in some of the courts, for rules compelling the Auditor to issue and the Treasurer to pay.

Another class of warrants, issued yesterday, to be absent a couple of days in the country.

"CHALLENGED."

Not to Mortal Combat, but to an Off Hand Test of Skill at the 200 Yard Range.

Since the Crescent City Rifle Club formally extended an invitation to the different independent military organizations of the city to use "Frogmore" and the ranges for their practicing, two of those organizations have

SENT OUT SQUADS nearly every week to perfect themselves in target practice at the 200 yard range.

That the "independent" organizations have profited by this kind invitation may be shown by a team representing the Continental Guards, who declare in the following their willingness to tackle even the members of the Crescent City Rifle Club, and not only attach their names, but give their last score made on Thursday.

A Challenge.

HEADQUARTERS CONTINENTAL GUARDS, Co. A, E. A. Shields, 34 points out of a possible 50. New Orleans, June 23, 1877.

To the Champion Long Range Team of the Crescent City Rifle Club:

Gentlemen—On the 21st inst., at your shooting park, we, the undersigned members of the Continental Guards, made the following scores opposite the ranges using the regular military gun, with a trigger pull of seven pounds, eight strictly factory pattern, position that of a soldier, standing and off-hand, distance 200 yards, ten shots each.

We beg to express modestly and without conceit, and simply to add to the enthusiasm of rifle practice, do hereby challenge your long-range competition team to take the same guns and ammunition and endeavor to beat the scores with your six best men. We would suggest the time for Sunday evening, so as to give it all interested an opportunity to witness your shooting.

Respectfully, W. J. Malby, 37 points out of a possible 50. E. A. Shields, 34 points out of a possible 50. P. Condon, 34 points out of a possible 50. J. A. Longley, 33 points out of a possible 50. Wm. Piere, 32 points out of a possible 50. T. C. McQuahy, 30 points out of a possible 50. Total, 200 points out of a possible 1000.

It is in order now for the Crescent City Club to come to the front and name the day for the match.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE COMMISSION.

The Merchants Coming Forward in a Lively Manner.

Contrary to expectations, and possibly urged by the declarations of the committee that the failure of our merchants to appear before them might lay the responsibility of future bad management of the Custom-House on their shoulders, the rooms of the Custom-House Commission yesterday were visited by a large number of merchants, many of whom, we are told, spoke very freely their opinion of irregularities and impositions perpetrated in the customs department of the government.

Excessive sampling and charges for cartage were complained of again, and not a little was said

OF FAVORITISM

manifested in the interest of private warehouse-keepers. The evidence given seems to have still further convinced the commission of the necessity of a thorough change in the Custom-House system at this point. On "the other side" of the question, one individual appeared before the committee to argue against the utilization of the Custom-House building as a general order warehouse; but his opposition was made intelligible to the committee when he had to acknowledge that he was interested in a bonded warehouse, and that the change would affect his pocket.

The commission feel quite encouraged at the appearance of merchants to assist them in their work, and hope that they will continue to manifest the same interest in their own welfare as that of the entire community.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

It was 8 o'clock when President Semmes took the chair and called the meeting to order, a quorum present.

Messrs. Semmes, Superintendent Rogers, J. J. O'Brien, Bartley, Coleman, Collins, Craig, Fayerweather, Ferguson, Guthrie, Hassinger, Lanman, McLean, Martine, Mitchell, Perkins, Seaman, Swarbrick and Tourne answered to their names.

Mr. Semmes stated that this was a called meeting, and its object was to hear the report of the committee appointed at last meeting.

Mr. Lloyd Coleman, chairman of the committee on rules, reported they had no changes to make in the rules.

The secretary, Mr. Jas. O'Brien, asked whether amendments would now be received with reference to the treasurer's duties.

A rule requiring pay rolls to be signed by the president passed.

Mr. O'Brien moved that the visiting committee to the Fifth and Seventh Districts consist from one to two members. Carried.

An amendment relative to the means of appointing porters was passed, and the rules were then adopted.

Mr. Archibald Mitchell read the report of the select committee:

Your committee, who under a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the board of directors were intrusted with important duties in regard to the discipline, expenses and general efficiency of the public schools, beg leave to offer the following report:

Personal observation and universal testimony concur to establish the fact that public education in this city is not only neglected, but that white children were admitted indiscriminately into the same schools. It is not the province of this committee to investigate the cause which prevents the different races from receiving all the advantages of a public education under equal circumstances, nor is it for us to say whether the objection to daily social intercourse in our schools, which exists between the races, is a prejudice or an instinct, but we recognize the fact and that it has a very considerable effect upon the efficiency of our public schools, when it is the primary duty of this board to promote.

THE EVILS WHICH HAVE ARISEN

from the ill advised action of our predecessors in forcing the children of both races into the same schools are threefold:

First—From many of the schools the turbulent spirit of the white boys has partially, and in some cases entirely, excluded colored children, and of course from all the benefits of public education.

Second—A large number of the children, of that class which is most benefited by public education, have been practically excluded from its advantages in consequence of a repugnance on the part of their parents to permit their children to mingle socially with another race.

Third—The greatest drawback upon the efficiency of those of our public schools in which the two races are mingled, arises from the impossibility of maintaining discipline without exercising a degree of severity that would destroy or greatly impair their utility. Good discipline, manifested by subordination, obedience and good order, your committee regard as absolutely essential to the efficiency of any system of education, but discipline must be maintained without severity, as a order is purchased at too high a price. With undue severity school becomes a hateful prison, and study repulsive from association. Proper discipline can only be maintained by a moderate and kind firmness.

of both races would be greatly promoted by confining it to separate schools.

WE RECOMMEND THIS COURSE with less reluctance, as we are assured that at least nine-tenths of both races warmly approve it. Your committee, therefore, unhesitatingly recommend separate schools for the two races, in which each shall receive precisely the same opportunities and advantages as the other.

Besides the foregoing reasons, which your committee deem ample to warrant them in recommending that while and colored children be educated apart from each other, they are convinced that the children of the two races, by the plan by the examples of the great cities of New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati—whose school reports are before us—in which it appears that separate schools for the two races form a part of their system of public education.

Your committee in dismissing this subject would remark that if feelings exist, which improperly alienate the two races, reasoning as well as all historical evidence have clearly proven, that laws or coercive force of any kind, instead of eradicating them, will on the contrary strengthen and perpetuate sentiments, which, if not founded on reason, would gradually fade away and be forgotten.

Besides the question of separate schools for the two races, your committee have the equally important duty of submitting their views in regard to the means by which our education system may be efficiently conducted, so that our expenditure of money for this purpose shall be judicious. In approaching this part of our subject, we think it is proper to advert to the difficulties that lie in the way of this board conferring an education on the public commensurate to that which was given to the colored people.

WE HAVE NOW TO EDUCATE at least thirty per cent more children than formerly, with the additional disadvantage of drawing the revenues which support the schools from property of much less than half its former value.

Our system of education was established under the best of circumstances, in an experience both prove that it is impossible to continue it on the same scale in our present impoverished condition. Bad government, manifested by exorbitant taxation, has so impoverished the people that we are unable to devote a sufficient amount to defray the expenses of public education on its former scale without touching upon funds indispensable to the proper administration of public affairs. With the intention of defraying the increased expenses of education, legislators and municipal governments may impose heavier taxes upon a depopulated people, but the result would probably be that the amounts eventually collected would be actually diminished in consequence of the effect of the tax in diminishing the value of the property taxed.

In entering upon their duties, this board fully appreciate the difficulties of their position, and would be anxious to meet each properly that is made; and let the appropriations of the city and State be what they might, their disbursements should not exceed their revenues, whilst the efficiency of the schools should be kept up to their former standard, and as far as the means at their disposal would permit.

TO INCREASE THE EMPLOYMENT, of the present board, their predecessors expended during the three first months of the year whilst they had control of the schools about \$50,000 in excess of the estimated revenues of the schools. In the course of the year, it has been ascertained that, in consequence of years of neglect, school-houses, furniture, etc., have become so dilapidated that at least \$50,000 would be required to put them in passable order. This statement we will now consider our expenditures in detail and the probable revenues we have to meet them.

On the threshold of this subject we are met by the most perplexing difficulties in regard to the revenues. We will eventually receive from the State, an act of the Legislature this season fixed the city tax to defray the expense of public education at two mills on the dollar. After the ordinary deduction for non-collection, this would yield an amount of less than \$1,000,000.

This amount being deemed insufficient, upon petition to the Legislature, with the view of increasing the revenues of the public schools, amended the act, so that the city should appropriate a definite sum for the support of the schools, not exceeding \$275,000 per annum. The Council, in making up their budget of expenses, fixed this amount at \$215,000 per annum, after deducting ten per cent for non-collections. We considered this statement, and we are inclined to believe, and as subject to no abatement, but in the City Hall we have been informed that in consequence of the inability of the people to pay their taxes, it was quite probable that the amount to support the schools would be appropriated by the city, would not exceed \$200,000.

SINCE THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED, a large saving has been made to the city by the adoption of the contract system, in view of which we feel justified in fixing the amount that will probably be received this season at \$210,000.

It is to be regretted that the amount from the State was in the same perplexity. From the best authority it is more than probable that it will not exceed \$400,000 per annum.

We will therefore assume that a yearly revenue from all sources will be about \$250,000, which, with the interest on the bonds already issued, and the excess of the amount that will be at our disposal.

After reducing salaries of teachers and other expenses 40 per cent, our expenditures are about \$4,000 per month, or, in a series of ten months, \$40,000. But our future disbursements must include the expense of separate high schools for colored children, as it is our duty to provide an equal education for all. Our three high schools at present cost about \$24,000 per year, or \$2,000 per month. For the colored people, one for each sex, could probably be run for \$14,000 per annum. An additional expense of about \$4000 would have to be incurred for the first year, to provide furniture, maps, books and other apparatus.

Our expenditures for the year 1877, for a season of ten months, will then be as follows: Expended by our predecessors for the months of January, February and March, \$120,000. Expenses for the remainder of the year, 168,000. Estimated repairs on school-houses, furniture, etc., 50,000. Cost of fitting up two high schools for colored pupils, 4,000. Cost of running two high schools for the four last months, 5,600.

Total, \$347,000. Revenue, 250,000. Deficit for 1877, \$97,000.

In subsequent years, at this rate of expenditure, the current expenses of the schools would be \$240,000 per annum, or \$20,000 per month. For ten months, at \$24,000 per month, \$240,000. New colored high schools, 14,000. Annual repairs of school-houses, etc., 10,000. Total, \$264,000.

It will be observed that this amount greatly exceeds our revenue from all sources. Under these circumstances it seems to us that the only means of keeping our expenditures within our means, without materially impairing the efficiency of the public schools, will be to abolish the high school; no other alternative presents itself to us, and therefore we suggest it to your honorable body.

Our disbursements for the year 1877 will then be as follows, with a vacation of four months: For the months of January, February and March, \$120,000. For April, May and June, at \$24,000 per month, 72,000. For November and December, (without high schools), 44,000. Rent for the four months of vacation, 5,000. Repairs on school-houses, 5,000. Salaries—porters, etc., 4,000. Total, \$250,000.

Total, \$250,000. Expense for 1878, 220,000. Repairs on school-houses, 30,000. Total, \$250,000.

In subsequent years, except, perhaps, 1889, the yearly cost of repairs on school-houses, renewal of maps, furniture, etc., will not probably exceed \$12,000 per annum, so with a revenue of \$250,000 per annum the schools can be conducted with the money from the State, if the high schools were no part of our educational system.

Your committee are fully aware that the discontinuance of the high schools will be generally regarded with disfavor, and we are fully convinced that the only way to meet the necessity now before us, is to do it. It is improper to state that we do not regard our high schools as indispensably requisite to an efficient system of public education, and are inclined to believe that the abolition of the high schools is an abuse of our educational system. And if public education is

to promote the well being of society by the education of the poor—the injury inflicted upon the community by the discontinuance of the high schools will be insignificant compared with their expense, and as we have reason to believe that the greater part of the pupils of the high schools are from the children of the poor, that those who could afford to educate them, had advanced education been desired.

ARCHIBALD MITCHELL, JOSEPH COLLINS, ROBT. H. BRADLEY.

The president said that the matter was important, and he would like to hear it discussed. Mr. Martine said that he did not think the board was prepared to vote upon it, and he asked that the question be postponed.

Rev. Mr. Guthrie then moved that the question lie over until the next meeting.

Mr. L. Coleman said that he did not believe that the State of Louisiana would allow twenty thousand pupils to go without education for the sake of a few thousand dollars. He would second the motion to postpone.

Joe Craig entered into a personal reminiscence about mixed schools, and said he advocated the abolishment of the high schools.

Mr. Martine, in asking for a long delay for the consideration of the question, said that as to the separation of the colors in the schools, he wanted to think about it. He said that he had sacrificed his position as deputy naval officer in order to support Nicholls and Wilts on the Baton Rouge platform, but if the separation of the colors takes place he might have cause to regret it. He said that if the schools were changed, it would re-estabish the Republican party.

Rev. Mr. Guthrie urged that it was necessary for the matter to be considered before the committee on teachers made their report.

I reside in St. Louis, he did not know but what some means might be taken to curtail the high schools, to save expense. Mr. Guthrie said that New Orleans would then be the only city of size in the Union without high schools.

Mr. E. B. Bartley thought time ought to be taken to consider the subject. He moved to postpone to July 3. Carried.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CLEANINGS.

As the session of the Custom-House Commission draws to a close so does the weary office-seeker hope that his application for a clerkship or inspectorship be acted upon favorably by the powers that be.

(Not being able to farm out the Pension office, see Hayes' latest comments), some of the Republican chiefs, including

MOREY AND DARRALL, Boils 'em said, have set their wits to work to secure the United States Land Office for either Mr. H. Belden, or Mr. Palmis, intending of course to oust Breax.

As in cases of other offices, petitions have been sent to Washington, and the fact that Morey is in that city now leads to the belief that he is trying to secure a change in the office mentioned.

Morey's general appraiser's office has been abolished, he must of course get his hooks in elsewhere, and perhaps with the view that he is now supporting the claims of Mr. Belden. The Collector expected yesterday to have ready a synopsis of a partial report to the

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY upon the findings of the Custom-House Commission, but did not, and will perhaps have it to-day. He is still overrun with applications for positions, and files them as fast as they are received.

THE DULA-CHAPMAN CASES.

Investigation of Postal Affairs by Gen. Geo. A. Sheridan returned on Thursday evening from his tour of investigation of the postal affairs in the Feliciana, Rapides and Avoyelles parishes. Apart of the General's mission was to inquire into the cases of John B. Dula and Samuel R. Chapman, the former recently appointed postmaster at Bayou Sara, West Feliciana, and the latter at Clinton, East Feliciana, and who claimed to have been prevented from performing their official functions and, in fact, driven from their homes by the people of these parishes, harrowing narratives of which have frequently appeared in the Radical press of the country.

Our reporter's interview with Gen. Sheridan was directed particularly to this part of his duty as special postoffice agent, and, although of short duration, was

VERY PLEASANT AND SATISFACTORY.

Regarding some particulars of his investigation the General, without being reticent, was reserved on the plausible ground that his investigation was of a private nature, and the facts which he had gathered should be communicated to the postal department at Washington, officially, before being given to the public. He nevertheless spoke without restraint on general topics concerning the condition of the country in and about the Feliciana. He considers that a tone of healthfulness and the return to law and order is evident, and that the colored people appreciate the change, and express their satisfaction at the new order of things in an unmistakable manner. The intelligent and influential white people have certainly been working resolutely and energetically to bring about harmony among all classes, and are making vigorous efforts to suppress all violence and lawlessness and to provide for the equality before the law for the colored as well as for the white people.

His conversation with our reporter Gen. Sheridan instanced several cases wherein the law HAD BEEN VIOLATED.

of late, without regard, as the sacramental phrase has it, to race, color or previous condition of servitude, and his citations contain unpleasant comments upon the conduct of Kell-grove. One case cited by the General was that of a white man who was found guilty of the killing of a negro in one of the Feliciana, while the General was there himself. The killing had occurred several years ago, but during Kell-grove's administration nothing had been done to bring him to justice. Referring to the alleged intimidation of Dula, it was true that the small coffin had been left at his house with the information that he had better leave, owing to his unpopularity for the postmastership. The animosity to Dula was not restricted to the white people, who claimed that he is as utterly incompetent to perform the duties of postmaster as he was those of parish judge, but the colored who charged him with libelousness and with creating

SCANDAL IN THEIR FAMILIES.

In the case of Chapman, the dissatisfaction was attributable to the conviction that an ignorant field hand was not a fit personage to take charge of the postoffice of Clinton.

Outside of our interview with Gen. Sheridan, we were informed that the charges of incompetency or unfitness of Dula and Chapman for the responsible positions to which they were appointed will, in all probability, be sustained in his report to the Postmaster General.

Similar assurances and opinions, also verbally and in writing, were given him regarding the security of Chapman against any molestation in case he returned to Clinton. Among the gentlemen of East Feliciana who have pledged themselves to the protection of Chapman, Gen. Sheridan mentions D. J. Wedge, parish attorney; Benj. F. West, deputy sheriff; Jas. G. Lanier,

clerk of court; J. R. Skipwith, J. P. Monaghan and Gen. Moreau. These assurances seem to have impressed Gen. Sheridan.

VERY FAVORABLY.

Of course, he says, these gentlemen do not assume to be responsible for the safety of any particular individual, no more than they could if they lived in Massachusetts, but he was satisfied that they were determined that the law should be dealt equally to every man, and that they were fully alive to the fact that it was their interest that it should be so.

To bad government or no government at all during Kell-grove's administration, the lawlessness of the past few years attributable, and although the evil could not be entirely corrected immediately, he felt that a person could already, under the new order of things, live in as much security in the parishes named as they could

IN MASSACHUSETTS, or any other State in the Union. The moneyed men of the country—and the General applied his remarks to the other parishes which he has just visited—had taken the matter in hand to bring order out of chaos now that they were satisfied that the application of the law would be inflexible in proper hands. The colored people, excepting, however, disappointed politicians, appear highly gratified at the change and have gone to work with zeal and profit to themselves.

The interview closed by touching upon the postal irregularities in the Red River parishes, which Gen. Sheridan says, are well grounded, and his report will contain suggestions with a view to having a more perfect system adopted by the Department at Washington on.

THE POLICE BOARD.

The Police Board met last night at their rooms in the Central Police Station, Mayor Pillsbury in the chair, and only four commissioners present.

The first case on the docket was that of Patrolman Edward Hewitt, First Precinct. Hewitt was charged with having, on the night of the 21st inst., at the exhibition of the Girls' Upper High School, slapped the face of one Wm. Stern. After the witnesses for the prosecution had testified, it put Stern in a very bad light.

Stern claims to be a man; in fact, he looks like a man—that is in age, height and appearance, but the peculiar part he played at the exhibition, as shown by the testimony, makes him out anything else than a man. Stern, it appears, likes fun, but it must be at some one else's expense. He won't fool with a fellow his size, for he might get the worst of it.

But he just enjoys to get hold of a small boy. While the exercise was going on, on the night of the 21st, he found a little boy standing in front of him, and to have a little fun for himself, he started to box this little boy's ears, much to the displeasure of the boy.

The boy whose ears were boxed was a nephew of Officer Hewitt, and Hewitt became incensed at the action of Stern, reciprocated by boxing Stern's ears.

Stern wanted satisfaction, so he brought Hewitt before the Police Board on a charge of assault and battery. The board, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the charges, but the Mayor lectured Hewitt to the effect that he must never forget that he was an officer and a preserver of the public peace.

Patrolman M. Lynch, third precinct, sat down on his beat for fifteen minutes because his shoes hurt him, and the board fined him five days' pay for the sitting.

Patrolman C. Leonard and P. J. Howard, of the Fourth Precinct, sat down on their respective beats for a minute and a half to eat their lunch. The board, fearing that they had eaten too fast for the good of their digestive organs, fined them \$7.50 each.

John Blatter, of the Suburban Precinct, for neglect of duty, was fined five days' pay.

A DEAD SAILOR.

He Committed Suicide by Taking an Over-dose of Laudanum.

At 4 o'clock on Thursday morning Pierre Francois Anoit, the first mate of the French ship Angouleme, became tired of the sea and the world and severed his connection with both by taking a large dose of laudanum.

The unfortunate sailor was discovered a few minutes after he had taken the dose, and was immediately removed to the Charity Hospital, where he lingered until half-past 4 o'clock yesterday evening, when he expired.

While being conveyed to the hospital, he said that he had been discharged from his ship for drunkenness, and that he had taken the laudanum for the purpose of self-destruction as he did not wish to live any longer.

The coroner held an inquest, and returned a verdict according to the facts.

Surprising a Captain.

Last evening, while Capt. E. A. Guibet was drilling his company on the street opposite Mechanic's Institute, he was informed that his attention was required inside the building which is now used as the armory of the Louisiana Fire Artillery. In a few moments afterwards Capt. Guibet found himself charged by his gallant boys, led by Lieut. M. C. Fortier, who, on their behalf, and in appropriate terms, presented their captain with a handsome sword and belt of the United States regulation pattern.

The sword, which is richly gilt and plated, bore the inscription on the scabbard: "Presented to Capt. E. A. Guibet by Battery C, Louisiana Fire Artillery, as a memento of September 14, 1874, and January 9, 1877."

The gallant Captain was taken so much by surprise that he was unable to articulate more than a few words of thanks.

The presentation honors both the battery and their commander, for both have, in trying times, done eminent service, which could not be better commemorated than by this fitting testimonial of gallant and unselfish deeds.