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mentary matter (in addition to what it had brought down from the river to the jetties) had, just before entering the gulf, to travel up a slope against the tide and wind, the latter blowing from the east and with a force of about one and a half miles per hour. The sand was dropped before it reached the end of the jetties in one of the most encouraging features yet developed in connection with the jetty improvements.

On the 25th of April the 22-foot channel, 300 feet wide, only extended uninterruptedly down between the jetties to station 58, or 6800 feet. Forty-eight days afterward, June 24, it had enlarged to 300 feet wide and then reached station 93, or 2300 feet further down than on April 25, thus averaging nearly 48 feet per day in its progress to the sea. As the next payment from the United States was due on the 30th of July, it was decided to enlarge to 300 feet and thus give a channel of that size through the jetties, the rate of enlargement since the 25th of April furnishes a basis on which to form a reasonable expectation as to the time when the next payment will be earned. The enlargement was to be completed by 300 feet and thus give a channel of that size through the deep water, on the 13th of June 1877. At the rate of 48 feet per day it should be through by the 10th of August. On the 30th of July the channel was enlarged to 300 feet point only 450 feet from the deep water of the sea, but below station 93 it had only a width of 140 feet.

A careful examination was made last month of the condition of the gulf bottom directly in front of the jetties, in order to determine whether an almost uninterrupted scour of nearly two years' duration would produce an area of 61.7 acres, extending 2780 feet seaward from the old crest of the bar, was covered with a large number of sandbanks and shoals. The results of this examination were compared with the chart of the coast survey of May, 1875, when the following results were ascertained:

The volume of water within this 61.7 acres, directly beyond the old crest of the bar, was: In May, 1877, 2,378,849 cubic yards, In May, 1875, 1,970,810 cubic yards, showing a gain of water within this area in front of the bar of 417,000 cubic yards, which is equivalent to an average increase of depth of nearly five feet over the entire area investigated. In May, 1870, a similar examination had been made of the same area, showing an average gain in depth from May, 1870, to May, 1877, of 2.47 feet. From May, 1870, to May, 1877, the average gain in depth was 3.52 feet. These facts seem to clearly prove that as the compact discharge from the jetties increases in depth by the erosion of the bar, the moving prism of river water compels the sea current to rise and to flow up the jetty slope under it on the outer slope of the bar in a direction transverse to the river's discharge, to scour out more room for itself under the on flowing volume from the jetties.

The construction of the jetty in front of the jetties is shown by these facts to be unfounded; and, in fact, the fact that the pass itself would deteriorate and all up under the effect of the jetties, may be laid aside forever.

CONDITION OF THE WORKS. The jetties are in excellent condition. The works have been constructed under the immediate supervision of Col. James Andrew, who had until the first of June an unusually large force employed. The portions which had sunk by the compression of the mattresses, owing to the deposition of sand and other sedimentary matter in the mattress work, have been built up above high tide, entirely out to the sea ends of both jetties. The recommendations of the commission of United States engineers, who under orders of the Secretary of War, inspected the Pass Improvements last November, have been carefully observed, and the jetties have been well ballasted with stone, as suggested by them. The grant is being executed in perfect good faith, and the structures are being completed as they are acknowledged by this commission to be of the permanent and substantial character required by law.

The works have been thoroughly tested by some very severe storms since the 1st of December, but with the exception of the destruction of a few mattresses at the sea ends of the jetties, which had not been previously ballasted with stone, the damage to them was very slight. Some anxiety has been expressed as to the destructive effects of the torpedoes upon the willows and piles used in the construction of the works. Fears upon this point are groundless, for the reason that the torpedoes used at all points were covered with sediment. The piles used in the permanent jetties are of the interior of the jetties is formed of willow mattresses. These become completely filled with sediment so soon as the current ceases to pass through them. The exposed surfaces are covered with stone ballast, which in like manner becomes filled with sediment, and this completely protects the willow work from the attack of the worms.

The various surveys referred to have been made under the supervision of Mr. E. L. Corbell, resident engineer and Mr. Max E. Schmidt, chief assistant, aided by Mr. Webb and Mr. Morion, assistant engineers, by all of whom I am much indebted for prompt and intelligent co-operation.

OFFICIAL ORDERS. I take great pleasure in stating that the honorable Secretary of War has issued such orders as will permit the prompt delivery to me of the results of examinations and surveys made from time to time by Capt. M. H. Brown, United States Engineer, in and about the jetties within the limits of the jetties. He has also directed Capt. Brown to establish such regulations for the navigation of the pass as will protect the jetties, barges, etc., of the jetties contractors from injury by the too rapid movement of the steamers using the pass.

RESULTS. Our works were begun two years ago in an unexcused outlet of the Mississippi river, and have necessarily disturbed the regimen governing the outflow to the sea of an enormous volume of water; but the theories upon which they were based have been fully vindicated by the results produced, and it is now manifest that entire and complete success will reward our labors. Among the prominent results developed by our operations are:

- 1. The concentration of the water flowing across the sandbar at the mouth of the pass by the jetties created a channel over 300 feet wide, in no place less than twenty feet deep, where only about eight feet depth existed.
- 2. The concentration of the water flowing over the shoal in the river at the head of the pass created a channel over 400 feet wide, in no part of it less than 20 feet deep, with the central part 30 feet deep, where but 14 to 15 feet previously existed.
- 3. During the time in which a portion of the flow into the pass was interrupted by the works at its head, and the current consequently slackened, a temporary deposit took place in the pass and between the jetties.
- 4. The gradual restoration of the normal flow into the pass through the new channel at its head has already begun to enlarge the pass again, and has, in fact, restored flow commenced, removed from between the jetties within the past three months over half a million cubic yards of deposit, and given through more than half the length of the jetties a much larger and deeper channel than ever previously existed, the size of which has already been increased to 300 feet, 28 feet by 300 feet, or that required to entitle us to the fifth payment from the United States by 330 feet.
- 5. The gulf current abating the jettied mouth of the pass effectually prevents the reformation of the bar in advance of the jetties by deepening the outer slope of the bar, and sweeps away any such portion of the discharged sediments as the river current fails to carry to unknown distances seaward.
- 6. The Mississippi river, at the head of the passes, where it has a width of over 9000 feet, is brought under complete control by our works, which are so designed as to enable us to increase or limit the discharge into our pass, if hereafter necessary, with but little additional outlay.
- 7. Finally, I may add with absolute certainty, that this entire system of works is now so far completed that no financial difficulties can intervene to arrest the processes of nature which are constantly operating to enlarge and perfect the desired channel through.

JAS. B. EADY, Chief Engineer.

CITY AFFAIRS.

INTIMIDATED RETURNERS. The Old Returning Board Are Terribly Frightened. The ex-returning members—all that are in the city—seem to be terribly agitated over rumors that they are to be

BOUGHT TO TALK. In the court, and on Monday morning Kenner and Orsavage were at Wells' office in the Custom-House, talking over the matter with their friends, but did not come to any conclusion as to whether they were or were not to be proceeded against.

On Saturday evening Kenner called upon Judge Whitaker to give bond for his appearance and was then much surprised to learn from the Judge that he was not acquainted with any indictments had been found against him, whereupon Kenner left, feeling, no doubt, great relief. Will stands on Monday morning that Anderson

HAD BEEN IMPROVED FOR. and would be here soon, from which it would seem that the members of the old board expected to hold a council among themselves should legal action be taken against them.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS. The City Contractors at Work—The Ferry Clock as a Regulator of Laboring Hours.

All the city contractors under the new ordinance have assumed their duties, and are now at work on the streets, etc. Meanwhile Administrator McElferry and Surveyor D'Honnouart are overhauling the contracts with the city railroads to ascertain what part of the work on the streets and bridges is to be done by these companies. It appears that by the ordinance of September 16, 1875, granting the right to the Crescent City Railroad Company to extend their road toward Carrollton provides that the company shall keep in repair the bridges and the streets from curb to curb, along their line, at their own cost, and the bridges from Louisiana avenue to Canal, shall be kept in repair by the city of New Orleans.

A RESERVATION. Referring to the suit of the Crescent City Railroad Company, claiming interference with their track by the franchise just given to the Grain Trade Railroad, the ordinance alluded to above (see 1) contains a paragraph, the spirit of which, to say the least, would seem to effectually dispose of the claim. The paragraph reads as follows: "If before the expiration of the charter, as herein provided, the purposes of the steamboat and shipping commerce in the Sixth and Seventh Districts demand it, then the railroad company may be compelled by an ordinance of the City Council to change their track or tracks at the expense of the said company, to meet the new requirements of said commerce."

The clock which Messrs. Thos. Pickles & Co. will shortly put in the tower of the Canal Street Ferry Station, is

NOT LOOKED UPON with great favor by the levee labor contractors, for it is charged, with what show of justice we are unable to say, that some of them take advantage of the ignorance of the laborers and the absence of time-keepers along the landing to get about half an hour's more work out of each frequently than they are entitled to. On the other hand, the laborers are delighted at the thought that they will know when to "strike off" or "go on." At all events, if there is any going of the laborers time, the clock will serve to establish that harmony and confidence between the contractors and the laborers, and the satisfaction among the latter that they are getting paid for the full time they may work.

The Mayor has received a letter from the Mayor of Danville, Va., J. C. Luck, Esq., informing him that

MR. DEWE COBBEN, a grocer, doing business at the corner of Josephine and Fulton streets, had attempted to commit suicide, while in Danville, by throwing himself out of the third story window of a hotel during a fit of insanity. Mr. Curran left this city a few days ago, and was on his way to visit Ireland.

A SUCCESSFUL INVENTION. The Crucial Test of a Fire Indicator Yesterday Afternoon. Yesterday afternoon a committee of the Board of Underwriters, together with a number of invited guests, visited the premises of the Babcock salvage corps for the purpose of witnessing a trial of Col. A. Gerard's new automatic fire indicator.

The wires and electric connections had been prepared during the day, and all the apparatus adjusted for the afternoon's trial. Small instruments called thermoscopes were placed in the rooms of the dwelling occupied by Capt. Kalkinsky, of the salvage corps, adjoining the yard, which were connected with an improved annunciator some distance off. When a fire starts in any room where there is one of these instruments an alarm is instantly sounded.

The thermoscope, which gives notice of the proximity of fire is a very simple and ingenious device. The two poles of an electric circuit are inserted into two thermometer tubes within a short distance of the mercury. Just below the mercury is a large copper globe connecting with the lower line of the mercury. When even a little increase as two degrees in temperature takes the mercury upwards, and at once the circuit is established and an alarm is sounded. This alarm is rung on a bell in a central office, where the operator immediately approaches a dial plate on the annunciator exposed automatically by the current and striking back of a swinging crank he turns it around the dial slowly. When it reaches a point opposite where the name of the place where the fire is burning another signal is given to indicate the locality, so that the operator can tell exactly what house on the line a fire has started. Yesterday afternoon, to test the reliability of the invention, after all the guests had been notified to time the experiment, Capt. Kalkinsky entered his house, and setting fire to a single newspaper on the floor gave notice that the fire had started. In only ten seconds, so delicate was the instrument, an alarm bell rang, and the room at once designated. The next trial was placing a thermoscope near the roof of an open stable in build not unlike that of a cotton shed, and below a small fire was started on the ground.

In just fifty-five seconds the thermoscope announced the existence of the fire, notwithstanding the fact that the front of the stable was entirely open and the air had a full draught inwardly. The difference in temperature between the time of starting the fire and when the alarm was sounded was only two degrees Fahrenheit.

Next in order was a test at a greater distance. Mrs. Knowlton of No. 204 Camp street had kindly allowed a thermoscope to be placed in one of her rooms and connected with the annunciator by wire. A number of gentlemen, among whom was Paul Fourchy, Esq., visited the chamber and lighted a lamp and for a few minutes held it near the Gerard's thermoscope.

The heat must have been but very slight, yet the instrument communicated the alarm at once to the annunciator across the street and some distance off. Even to an amateur's eye the trial was more than successful, and was so pronounced by the gentlemen connected with the Board of Underwriters. The simplicity of the mechanism, the certainty of its operation and impossibility of failure of action make it a desideratum in every hotel, warehouse, ship and dwelling.

Krost, the well-known caterer of beer on Gravier street, has already purchased the instruments exhibited yesterday, and he proposes to have in every room in his building a thermoscope, to show the first indications of fire.

What the experiments with the alarm apparatus were going on a surprise for all present

occurred. Without warning an alarm was rung over wires of the American District Telegraph, telling of a fire at box 31.

In less than six seconds Capt. Kalkinsky's corps had hither two horses to a salvage wagon, the men were in their places and out at a full run down Camp street. Everybody expressed admiration for the rapidity of drill and readiness of the salvage corps under Capt. Kalkinsky.

After congratulating Col. Gerard the guests withdrew satisfied with the thorough efficiency of his important invention.

A SHIP ON FIRE. The Gov. Morton Burns at Southwest Pass and is Scuttled. By a telegram received at the Cotton Exchange Monday morning, intelligence of the burning of the American ship Gov. Morton, bound for Grimsby, England, with a cargo of 4000 bales of cotton and 1300 staves was received.

The vessel took fire early in the morning at Southwest Pass, and the headway of the flames was so great that she had to be scuttled, and now lies in twenty feet of water. About two-thirds of her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition.

CAPITOL GOSSIP. The liveliest place about the State House on Monday morning was the Auditor's and Treasurer's offices, where one or two country tax collectors made their appearance, for the purpose of settling their accounts

for the last quarter. Though but two or three have so far presented themselves, the Auditor has every reason to believe that the entire State will be heard from before the time expires, and he is therefore making preparations for a rush.

He for Donaldsonville. Between eighty-five and one hundred of the Continentals will take passage to-night on the steamer St. Mary for Donaldsonville, leaving the wharf at the foot of Canal street at 8 o'clock to-night and arriving at Donaldsonville early in the morning. They will remain all day, and until the close of the grand military ball, when they will again take passage, and arrive in the city early on Thursday morning. Capt. Fred. Probst will be in command of the boat, and Samuel Ayles—known to everybody as a host—will be the clerk, consequently a grand time may be expected.

The best of edibles will be provided for the table, and the "inner man" will be well provided for. As there will be a number of state-roomed guests the committee in charge have designed, as will be seen in another column, where tickets can be secured. To secure a state-room, however, after 19 m. to-day, application must be made on board the boat.

Mortality Report. The following report of the number of interments and principal causes of death occurring in this city during the week ending July 1, 1877, is furnished us by Dr. B. F. Taylor, secretary of the Board of Health:

Males 110, females 84; total 194; white 113, colored 81. Cholera infantum 9, consumption 25, fevers 21, heart disease 5, inflammation of bowels 6, meningitis 9, small-pox 26.

Dead at Last. The man Wm. Henry Hart Hughes, who attempted to commit suicide on the 26th inst., at his residence on Erato street, near Willow, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol and then cutting his throat with a penknife, died from the effects of his wounds at one o'clock Monday morning. The coroner held an inquest and returned a verdict according with the facts.

Louisiana Gun Club. Sunday match on Gentilly Road, for silver cup presented by Mr. Nicholas Burg. 21 balls, at 18 yards, fourteen members present. H. Merdier (cap), 19; Henry Martin, 16; H. Calogre, 16; Hy. Baudier, 16; M. Bayli, 13; M. A. Calogre, 13; Frank Marquet, 12; A. Delpis, 10; N. A. Lorch, 10; W. W. Farge, 10; Armand Lewis, 9; J. K. Farge, 8; Jules Otis, 5; J. B. Sauton, 5.

This club accepts the challenge of the New Orleans Gun Club, to come off on Sunday next, for the benefit of the Hope Benevolent Association.

Departures by Railroad. Among the many departures by the Jackson and Great Northern route last night were the following: S. P. Cos and family, of Vera Cruz, for Washington; J. A. Gamble and A. Gamble and family, for Europe, via New York; P. H. Green, A. Stein, F. O. Bardin and family, for New York; Wm. McOracken and James Deacor, for St. Louis and the West, and Arthur G. Burt and T. G. Ward, for San Francisco.

The following were some of the departures by the Mobile line on Sunday and Monday: G. H. Rine and Col. Cressy, for New York; Joseph Zolner, for Bladen Springs; John M. Gould and family, for Boston; Henry Greene, for New York; the family of James Hopkins, for Virginia Springs; S. Forchheimer and family, and F. Forchheimer and family, for Niagara Falls; A. Schlenker and family, for Niagara via Wan Kesh; Mr. M. Himmelman and family, and A. B. Myers and family, for Niagara Falls; Geo. Taylor and family, for New York; Mr. A. F. Elliott and family, for Baltimore; Messrs. Jas. W. and John H. Browder, for Scotland via Chicago; also, Mr. Amodee James.

Brevities. Judge Whitaker has, by his persistent energy, disposed of 317 cases since January 9 and sentenced about 170 convicted persons. A beautiful specimen of the Mexican eagle attracted many visitors to Krost's saloon yesterday afternoon. On Sunday would it not pay the City Railroad Company to run their trains to the lake every fifteen minutes? Let every patriotic young American remember that several of them will go to bed on the Fourth minus a thumb or finger lost in playing with their delicate pistols.

To-morrow, according to the almanac, will be the Fourth of July. The dealers in fire-crackers and gunpowder are probably ere this aware of the fact, as are the small boys. Where are you going to exorcise on the Fourth? Applicants for positions are requested to send notice of their residences to Superintendent Rogers.

This afternoon the civil courts will shake hands with litigants and attorneys for four months, and the summer vacation commence. The dockets have been entirely cleared off, and by extra industry but very little old business will lapse over. The attorneys will depart on their trips of vacation, that is those who can afford to, and those who can't will go to the lake or Algiers, and will have an end to lawsuits for a while at least.

The Pickwick Social Club gave a very successful picnic on Saturday evening last at the Fair Grounds, and the festivities were kept up to a late hour. The various customs offices will be closed to-morrow on account of the "Fourth," as the clerks say.

Short Items. Henry Gilbert was locked up in the Central station charged by Lena Rivers with the larceny of a breast-pin. Richard Delmore was hauled into the Suburban station charged with obtaining evidence under false pretenses, and also with breaking his cell and trying to escape. Emily Jackson was locked up in the Sixth Station, charged with kidnapping a child. Wm. Butler was immured in the Sixth Station, charged with kidnapping a child. Levy Johnson is in Capt. Manning's hotel, charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character, and also with having attempted to commit a burglary.

THE AUDITORIAL INQUISTION.

THE AUDITOR'S BOOKS TRACED TO THE OFFICE OF EX-T. S. MARSHAL FITKIN. Record Evidence Showing that Twenty-two of Kelllogg's Pets are Defaulters for \$185,994.86.

The Auditorial Investigating Committee met Monday afternoon. Present: Chairman Meves and Messrs. Aldige, Leeds and Demaris. On motion of Mr. Aldige, the committee went into executive session, which lasted until 4 p. m., during which time P. P. Hickey, Warren Holmes, A. Newhouse and other witnesses were examined, but the production of records was not required.

Pending the session evidence was elicited relative to the missing books, which leave no doubt but that the books were taken from the Auditor's office in a cab to the Custom-House, where they were taken to the office of Fitkin, the then U. S. Marshal.

Acting upon this information, the committee, on motion, selected Messrs. Aldige and Demaris as a sub-committee to visit the office of the U. S. Marshal, and obtain all the information possible relative to the matter.

This they did, and upon their return reported that they were satisfied that ex-officers of the United States government had been

FAULTY TO THE CONGRESSIONAL OFFICERS TO THE AUDITOR'S BOOKS, and that they would expect, as Col. Wharton said they might, the assistance of the United States officials in recovering them.

Mr. Dehaenard, the expert, reported that in his examination of the records (not stolen from the Auditor's office) he had found twenty-two of the ex-tax collectors to be

DEFAULTERS TO THE AMOUNT OF \$185,994.86, the names, parishes and amounts being as follows: Ernest Martin, Lafayette, \$171 50; J. L. Mouton, Jefferson, 5,846 00; J. A. Whitehead, Ouachita, 1,772 10; J. Kerrigan, St. James, 1,095 62; M. Morgan, St. Charles, 721 04; F. S. Dumas, Orleans, 11,848 50; A. B. Johnson, Jefferson, 5,339 09; Percy Baker, Orleans, 3,741 39; T. G. Williams, Caldwell, 402 82; J. L. Morris, St. Landry, 6,057 25; J. Forsythe, Catahoula, 508 20; S. L. Ransley, St. Mary, 2,399 82; A. B. Badger, Orleans, 172 10; T. B. Wright, Terrebonne, 12,742 49; J. P. Harlow, Tensas, 12,494 91; E. Fulton, Orleans, 59,782 18; H. T. Burgess, Rapides, 14,749 39; A. B. Badger, Orleans, 5,948 56; P. J. Larkin, Madison, 7,386 80; A. LeBlanc, St. Bernard, 1,063 77; J. S. Sizmore, Caldwell, 2,012 28; B. H. Dinkgrave, Ouachita, (per Frank Murey, attorney) 2,500 00

\$185,994.86 This, of course, does not cover anything except the "orders" that have been issued to the tax collectors by the ex-Auditors to pay these amounts into the Treasury, the records from which the amounts are obtained being virtually the receipts of tax collectors themselves, and they having made settlement for the amounts named; have not paid the amounts into the treasury, as the Treasurer's books will show.

This being the amount of THE AUDITED INDEBTEDNESS of the ex-collectors named, as found in the books not removed, it is but fair to presume that the missing books, in which are entered settlements for a later period, will show

A LARGE INCREASE in the amount stated above. After an explanation in substance as above, had been made, Mr. Aldige moved that a copy of the names, amounts, etc., be furnished to the Attorney General, with the proofs, that he might instruct the district attorneys to bring suits at once against the defaulters and their sureties, which he will do at once, under sections 903 and 904, Revised Statutes, which define the

ACTS OF EMBEZZLEMENT of public money by any or all persons, and stipulates that the refusal to pay over moneys collected shall be prima facie evidence of its conversion

LEGAL WARRANTS for an amount claimed would cover the compromise, and also a certified check for over \$3000, which was to be paid to him when the settlement was completed.

The Attorney General will also institute, of course to be instituted, proceedings against all the ex-collectors named, and in some cases, that to turn over the State property, books, records, lists, etc., to their successors; such proceedings to be brought under the provisions of act No. 43 of 1874, approved March 9, 1874, which provides fine and penalty for a violation of its provisions which compel outgoing collectors to "immediately turn over to their successors all books, records, etc.," and furthermore makes it the imperative duty of the district attorneys to take such proceedings as to bring immediate action in all such cases.

The committee will have information before its sessions are ended that in one, if not more, cases the ex-tax collectors did not make proper return of moneys, and in one case, that of Pauley, it will be proved that he claimed the \$470 worth of license had been stolen, whereupon he at once made diligent inquiry to ascertain what steps would be necessary

TO PROVE THE THEFT or "to establish the burglary," as he termed it, to the satisfaction of the Auditor. Another case, that of J. B. Davis, will show that he has acknowledged that his clerk collected taxes, and returned the taxpayers on his rolls as delinquent.

This practice was carried on by a number of Kelllogg's collectors, who have altogether robbed the people of the State out of

OVER A HALF MILLION DOLLARS in cash, by say nothing of the legislative ewindles amounting to fifteen or twenty millions, worked through by the Warmoth and Kelllogg Legislatures.

THE COURTS. Second District Court. In this court the successions of Benes V. eta. Carroll and Charles Stringer have been opened. Eliza J. Tool and William Pugh, minors, have applied for guardianship. The following successions were opened: Ed. Nester, Louis Pix, Mrs. Marie E. Arnet and Wm. J. Smith.

Superior Criminal Court. A SPECIAL TERM HELD BY THAT TRIBUNAL. Monday morning a panel of jurors were in attendance at this court from whose number a grand jury was to be selected. About half past 10 o'clock the following were called up and sworn in as the grand inquest: H. T. Hardy, C. D. De Puente, J. H. Langwell, D. C. Harrison, Samuel Peseey, J. H. Levy, A. N. Cummings, Fred S. Washington, Spencer Field, Jr., G. Swarbrick, C. M. Brown, George Wilson, John Labadie, J. N. Toy, Daniel Hutchinson and Frank Nutt.

Mr. A. N. Cummings was appointed foreman, and Judge Whitaker read his charge. He called their attention to the jurisdiction of his court over certain crimes, and the special jurisdiction over those arising from a violation of the election law of the State. After instructing the jury as to

INSURANCE.

THE FORM of their procedure and the secrecy of their sittings they retired to their rooms. This special term will probably not last more than this week, but it gives promise of bringing out some prominent cases.

The Grand Jury, after remaining in session for some time, adjourned until to-day, when it is reported some true bills will be presented. The Attorney General and District Attorney have several cases which will require very little parole evidence to lay before them, and hence the amount of work transacted this week will be more than usual.

Third District Court. Peter W. Young entered suit against Jules Krost for \$5000 damages, alleging that the defendant failed to make an affidavit against him charging that Young entered his (Krost's) dwelling house and stole property therefrom, under which affidavit plaintiff was imprisoned falsely.

Fourth District Court. A. Guiter vs. Jno. Guiter. Judgment for plaintiff for \$210. C. L. Merriam vs. Mary Jane Maynard. Judgment for plaintiff for \$870 50.

In the case of E. H. Davis vs. Forts, et al., a motion to dismiss the appeal was made on the ground that the surety's name, P. Martinez, was forged. After hearing of the rule, Judge Moore dismissed the appeal, and the writ will be granted.

Sixth District Court. P. J. Cockburn has filed a suit for a writ of attachment against John H. Galois on a judgment of \$202 90, obtained in Clinton county, Ark. Judge Dubois was looked up in the Central Police Station, charged with being a fugitive from justice from East Baton Rouge.

We call the attention of our readers to the large sale of crockery ware, crockery, as it were, at the liquidation sale of the stock of the late firm of Gaines & Bell. Here is a chance for first class bargains.

The Union National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable to the stockholders on or after the 2d instant.

A BABY FIRE BUG. Another Outbreak of Massachusetts Prematurity. (Chicago Times.) SPRINGFIELD, MASS., June 27.—Wilbraham has been greatly puzzled ever since Sunday about the origin of the fire which destroyed the Congregational Church and six other buildings on that day, causing a loss of \$34,000. The mystery is solved, however, by the discovery that the fire-bug is a mischievous 5-year old boy, who seems to have a passion for starting conflagrations. The child happened to remark, last evening, that there would soon be another fire. He was questioned, and frankly told how he had crawled into the basement window of the church, and found matches in a tin teapot, and kindled a fire to see the blaze, and then crawled out again. The child is perfectly truthful, and Rev. Mr. Howard, pastor of the church, thinks this explanation can be relied on as the real one of the origin of the fire. The boy lived in a house that was fired last winter, and it is thought now he was also the thoughtless cause of that fire. He has now been removed to another locality.

ANOTHER BILLINGENT OFFICIAL. The Collector of Baltimore Will Not Resign. (Washington Republican.) BALTIMORE, MD., June 25.—The situation at the Custom-House has to-day been a subject of general discussion among business men and Custom-House officers. The President, on Friday last, appointed Hon. John L. Thomas Collector of the Port, and no vacancy existing in the office, Col. Wilkins, the present collector, whose term has not expired, was required to send in his resignation. Col. Wilkins to-day, in reply to an inquiry as to his resignation, stated most emphatically that he does not intend to send his resignation to the President.

He could not state when he would reply to the President's communication requesting his resignation, but it would be very soon, and the public will be furnished with his reasons for such action. He has received numerous telegrams from prominent Republicans throughout the State urging him to "stick." He was satisfied the President had been induced to ask his resignation through misrepresentations of certain persons.

HONEY AND LIGHTNING. A Freak of Lightning in a Kansas Bee-Hive. (Atchison Patriot.) Last night, during the storm, one of Rev. L. A. Alderson's bee-hives, which was sitting under a cotton-wood tree, about forty feet high, and about four feet from the trunk, was struck by lightning in a most singular manner. It seems the bolt entered the hive from below and completely destroyed it. About one-third of the bees were either killed or so injured that they are useless, and the rest, being in the comb, which is a non-conductor, were unhurt.

Portions of the comb which was against the wood was melted, and the bees, which were yellow and turned black, straggled to say the lightning agent its fury upon the bee-hive. And stranger still, the bolt avoided the trees towering forty feet high, and entered the hive from the bottom!

\$2 00. \$2 00. \$2 00. COW PEAS. COW PEAS. PLANTERS AND FACTORS ATTENTION. We will close out the balance of our Stock, the only Peas in market, at TWO DOLLARS per bushel for mixed and Whitepeas.

A. A. GREENWOOD & CO. 107 1/2 in. 47 Magazine street. PLANTERS' SEABLE'S COTTON BAGS, FOR PICKING COTTON. All complete, any length desired; the best and cheapest article for the purpose now known. Woven of double and twisted cotton thread—same used in grain bags—and therefore of double durability of osanburgs or any other material used.

Also—BAGGING of same material, in 20-yard pieces, to be cut as may be desired, into bags of any length. If taken care of, these bags will wear many seasons, or, if wished, after picking is over, can be cut up and made into wearing apparel.

The goods are only to be seen and examined to convince planters that for cheapness, durability, and adaptation to the purpose, there is nothing equal to these bags and bagging. We have also on hand GRAIN BAGS of the same material as above, holding two, two and one-half, and three bushels each.

Sole Agents and Dealers in Buying Stuffs, 18 Union street. JERSEY AND ALDERNEY MILK. MILK. MILK. Pure and fresh, from the country, to be had at Corner Carondelet and Common Streets, and Branch, No. 69 Canal Street, near Custom-House, North Side.

The only place in the city where this celebrated milk can be procured. Page, Rich and Sweet Jersey and Alderney Milk and Butter milk at 5 cents per glass, received daily on the Jackson Railroad, from the famous Arons Dairy Farm. Said stock is from the well-known Fowler's importations of Jersey and Alderney cattle.

Also, kept on hand, Mont, Soda, Vichy, Mineral Waters, Home-made Pies and

INSURANCE. MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1877, including unearned premiums of the previous year, On Fire Risks, On Marine Risks, On River Risks, Total Premiums, Less Unearned Premiums, Net Earned Premiums May 31, 1877.

The Company have the following assets: Real Estate, City Bonds, Bank, Rail and other Stocks and Mortgage Bonds, Notes secured by mortgage, Bills receivable, Premium in course of collection, Cash on hand. Total assets \$1,096,914 29.

The above statement is a just true and correct transcript from the books of the Company. PAUL FOURCHY, President. G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me the seventh day of June, 1877. JAMES FAHEY, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the seventh day of June, 1877, it was resolved to declare a cash dividend of twenty per cent on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1877, payable on the third Monday of July next.

Also, to pay to the Stockholders, on demand, interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on their stock. DIRECTORS: P. Maspero, Hy. Beebe, D. A. Chaffin, E. Tohy, P. Fourchy, J. M. Allen, F. Z. Boudier, W. B. Smith, Charles Lattin, D. Fatio, J. J.