MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

THE POLICE PAY ROLLS FOR JULY SIGNED.

The Stench Raised by the Delaney-McEvoy Murder.

The police rolls for the month of July were signed by the Mayor and Administrator Diamond on Friday morning.

The total amount of the roll is $26,053 23, from which $376 should be deducted for fines, and $2993 50 for uniforms, leaving the following net amounts to be paid to the employes and policemen:

Board of Police, secretary and doorman	$159 80
Property clerk and physicians	490 00
Chief's office	1,051 00
Fire Alarm Telegraph	621 00
First Precinct	4,186 50
Second Precinct	1,943 70
Third Precinct	2,168 55
Fourth Precinct	1,760 30
Fifth Precinct	2,682 55
Sixth Precinct	2 936 65
Seventh Precinct	1,174 35
Seventh Sub-Precinct	6 8 30
Eighth Precinct	619 55
Harbor Precinct	1,485 65
Suburban Precinct	885 55
	$22,683 73

The total amount of fines turned in by the recorders of the First and Second Recorder's Districts, during the month of July, were respectively: Recorder Smith, $927 50, and Recorder Mitteenberger, $627 50. This

DOES NOT SHOW

that these courts are self-sustaining, and now that the criminal business is dull, the Mayor is considering the expediency of making a reduction in the force of employes in these courts.

The Mayor has made a

PERSONAL INSPECTION

of the building on Camp street complained of by Mr. Jacob Ott, as being in violation of the city ordinances. The result is that the Mayor disagrees with the Surveyor, and thinks that the building is being "reconstructed," not repaired.

The facts concerning the Delaney-Mc Evoy murder, published in the DEMOCRAT on Thursday morning, have created a great deal of comment among all classes of our people, and the expressions used toward the police are not at all complimentary.

In the face of the fact that there must have been a delinquency somewhere on the force, whether from apathy or other reasons, it is claimed that Chief Boylan should look closely into the matter, and that it should be investigated by the Board of Police without delay.

Among the published names of

DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS

appear those of Brewer & Wilkinson, a short-lived firm, who managed, however, during their existence to humbug commercial agents into believing that they were working on a capital of $75,000, thereby enabling them to swindle several of our large business concerns. The amount of the tax due is $330, which the tax gatherer will have to whistle for.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The board met yesterday in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Education. Present: the Governor, the State Superintendent, the Attorney General and Mr. J. P. Cazelar; and, after consultation, adopted a general code of rules for the government of the public schools, and series of text-books for use therein.

We append the first five rules, which are descriptive of the course of study.

RULES.

Rule 1.—The public schools in Louisiana shall be designated as elementary, academic and normal schools.

Rule 2.—The elementary schools in cities and towns shall contain six (or more) grades, designated as first, second and third (or fourth) primary, and first and second (or third) grammar departments; but, in sparsely settled districts, the primary and grammar grades may be united at the discretion of the boards of directors.

Rule 3.—In the primary departments there shall be taught spelling, oral and written; the rudiments of reading, writing, geography, arithmetic and familiar science (object lessons). In the grammar departments, thorough instruction shall be given in the definition and derivation of words, dictation, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, the history of the United States, elocution, composition, declamation, and the elements of the natural sciences, and, where practicable, in vocal music and drawing.

Rule 4.—The academic schools shall be for the continued instruction of such youth over fourteen years of age as are competent to pursue those branches which, in optional courses, suited to their known aptitudes, will fit them for business pursits, or for admission to the normal schools, or to the Agricultural and Mechanical College, or the State University of Louisiana.

Rule 5.—The normal schools shall be for the general improvement of young teachers who desire promotion in the schools of primary or grammar grades, and for the professional training of such graduates of academic schools, public or private, as desire to exercise the teacher's vocation.

BRANCHES AND TEXT BOOKS.

I.—Primary schools, first, second, third and fourth grades.

Spelling—McGuffey's Eclectic Speller.

Reading—McGuffey's First, Second, Third and Fourth Readers.

Writing—Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Short Course, and Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive.

Arithmetic—Robinson's Progressive Primary, Rudiments and Intellectual.

Geography—Mitchell's "First Lessons" and New Primary, with Prof. John Dimitry's new "Lessons in the History and Geography of Louisiana."

Familiar Science—Moore's Elements of Science and Cartindale's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.

BRANCHES AND TEXT BOOKS.

II.—Grammar Schools, First, Second and Third Grades.

Definition and Derivation of Words—Willson's Large Speller; Worcester's School Dictionary; Webb's Model Etymology.

Reading and Elocution—Watson's Independent Fifth and Sixth Readers, and Anderson's Historical Reader.

Writing—Payson, Dunton and Scribner Copy books, Nos. 6 to 12 inclusive, and Elementary Book-keeping.

Arithmetic—Robinson's Progressive, Practical and Higher.

Grammar and Composition—Swinton's Language Lessons, Progressive Grammar and Composition.

Geography—Mitchell's "New Intermediate" and Cornell's Physical Geography.

History of the United States—Anderson's Introductory History and Holme's History.

Elements of Natural Sciences—Steele's Fourteen Weeks in Zoology, Chemistry, etc.

BRANCHES AND TEXT BOOKS.

III—Academic Schools, First and Second Grades, (Optional Courses.)

Reading, etc.—Sargent and May's Etymological Reader, Willson's Fifth Reader and Cathcart's Literary Reader.

English Grammar and Analysis—Whitney's Essentials.

Composition and Rhetoric—Hart's Manual.

English Literature—Johnston and Brown's.

General History—Carter's Elements.

Physical Geography—Maury's.

Algebra—Robinson's New Elementary.

Geometry—Venable's Elements.

Bookkeeping.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN OUTRAGE.

A Negro Tramp Breakfasts on Highly Seasoned Sausages.

At an early hour Friday morning a negro named Santa Anna found four sausages lying in the middle of the street at the corner of Common and Frank'in streets. He felt hungry at the time, and not having the faintest idea that they had been seasoned with strychnine, and placed there by a police officer to kill a dog, he lost no time, but picked them up and walked off down Common street with his breakfast. The officer and several other persons, who were standing on the opposite corner, waiting for the dog to swallow the tempting bait, ran over when they saw the tramp carry away the sausages, but before they reached him to inform him that they were poisoned, he

HAD JUST DEVOURED

the last piece. The moment that he heard that he had eaten poison he sat down on a step and commenced to hallo. He said that he was a dead man, and when asked to get up and walk, he replied that

HE WAS KILLED.

and could not stand on his feet. The officer borrowed a wheelbarrow and conveyed him to the Hospital. He was taken into a ward for medical treatment, and from the time he was placed in bed until he made his exit at noon he lay on his back, rolled his eyes and projected his tongue.

The doctors talked to him, but he refused to speak, and thinking that he was really in a dangerous condition they commenced to prick him with a needle,

TO TEST HIS VITALITY.

It was then that they discovered that he was more scared than hurt, for he jumped out of bed in the twinkling of an eye, and made his escape from the hospital. Up to the time of going to press his whereabouts had not been discovered.

THOSE FOUR BOXES IDENTIFIED.

THEY ARE THE SAME THAT WERE PACKED WITH STATE RECORDS.

And Smuggled from the Auditor's Office to the Custom-House Sky Parlor.

During Thursday's session of the Auditorial Committee, while Mr. Sholtz was on the stand and just prior to the adjournment, Mr. Aldige moved "that a sub-committee of two be appointed to proceed to the Custom-House, with Mr. Sholtz, to ascertain whether the boxes there were those which had

BEEN TAKEN FROM THE STATE-HOUSE."

The motion receiving a second, Chairman Steven appointed as the committee Messrs. Aldige and Leeds, who, with Mr. Sholtz, proceeded to the Collector's office, in the Custom-House.

Mr. Aldige then informed Collector King of the object of the visit, and asked if the boxes could be examined for the purpose named. The Collector gave his consent, and at once sent out for his boss janitor, Ladd, who had the keys to the room containing the boxes, and who the messenger failed to find.

The committee waited for nearly an hour, for the boss janitor who, it seems, had

GONE FOR HIS LUNCH,

and then adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock on Friday in the Collector's office, where they assembled at the hour named, and with the Collector, Deputy Champlin, Mr. Sholtz, the press gang and others, proceeded to store-room No. —, sky parlor, and after unlocking the door the boxes were each examined in turn and shown to Mr. Sholtz, who had placed a private mark on each box that had been packed in and sent out of the Auditor's office.

Upon examination, the private mark was found on

EACH OF THE FOUR BOXES,

Mr. Sholtz identifying them as four of the five boxes that were packed with State records under Mr. Johnson's instructions.

The Collector then gave instructions to the boss janitor to take care that the seals of the boxes be not broken, whereupon the sub-committee, collector and everybody else adjourned to the lower story, the sub-committee until Saturday at 7 p. m., and the balance indefinitely.

THE FIRST BALE.

The sale of the first bale of cotton of the season from Natchitoches, was made yesterday at auction by Nash & Hodgson. There was a large attendance of cotton buyers, and a lively contest for the honor more than the profit of the cotton. Finally it was bid off at 12¼ cents a pound, which is one and a half or two cents more than the market value of that quality of cotton. There was not the usual enthusiasm at such sales of the first bale.

CALCASIEU LOGS.

The United States Marshal Returns—He Was Captured by the Log Men.

United States Marshal Wharton returned via Galveston yesterday, having completed an inventory and appraisement of all the Calcasieu logs sequestered, or to be sequestered. The marshal reports that his duties were performed without the slightest interference, and that he found those with whom he had to deal most hospitable. They understood, he says, that he was merely a conservator, and did or said nothing to interfere with the

PROCESSES OF THE LAW.

The entire log matter, that of bonding, etc., he says, now rests with Judge Billings.

A portion of the marshal's deputies have gone to Sabine parish to make seizures, and he expects to hear from them soon.

Fine Cane.

The steamer Eva, plying on the lower coast, brought us yesterday a bundle of sugar canes (plant), which show remarkably well for this season of the year, and give good augury for the coming crop. This cane has been raised on Cedar Grove Plantation, cultivated by Mr. Herbert Stackhouse, and averages about thirteen full long knots to the cane. We are informed that Mr. Stackhouse has 225 arpents of this luscious reed of which the above is a faithful sample, not counting the stubble. We hope that this fair promise will bear rich fruit when "Brown October" gives the signal for "taking off" and lighting fires.

Police Board.

The Police Board met at half past 7 o'clock last evening, Mayor Pilsbury in the chair.

Officer Wm. Square, Fifth Precinct, for insulting Mrs. Myers and daughter, was fined five days' pay.

Officer W. McCauley, Second Precinct, for sitting down on his beat; case referred to City Physian Beard.

Officers M. E. Leyontre and R. McLaughlin, of the Fourth Precinct, were fined ten day pay, each.

A. Bergeron, Fourth Precinct, for the same offense, received the same punishment.

Officer Wm. Zembelli lost five days' pay for sitting down on his beat.

Officer J. Hahn was found sitting down and sleeping on his beat, and for the offense was fined fifteen days' pay.

Officer R. M. Bowers entered the house of Kate Heucheart, and, on motion, was dismissed the force. His case was reconsidered, and instead of being dismissed the force, was fined 15 days pry.

Railroad Personals.

BY THE JACKSON ROUTE.

The departures by this route last night were as follows: D. Convand, P. H. Garcia, C. M. Matz, C. Kock, New York; Rev. Mrs. B. M. Palmer, Louisville; J. Vaughn, Richmond, Va; E. J. Gay and family, St. Louis; Col. Odell, Little Rock; Jos. H. Reanu, Toronto, Canada; Spencer P. Rows, Pittsburg; G. W. Evans and wife, St. Louis.

BY THE MOBILE ROUTE.

The departures by this line were: A. E. Billings and Sol Marcus, Jr., for Niagara Falls; Joseph Bowling (of Yale & Bowling) and Miss Louise Bowling for New York; J. V. Cathelognse and Miss V. Cathelognes for Bladon Springs; Hon. S. H Kennedy for New York; Major E. A. Burke and Miss Gains for the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs; M. N. Wood, Judge F. A. Monroe, A. E. Morlan and Sam Hart for the East; L. Le Bourgois for New York; Richard Maxwell and family for Chicago.

CUSTOM-HOUSE NOTES.

THE BRADLEY INVESTIGATION DOES NOT PAN OUT WELL.

But There May Be Developments Yet That Will Astonish the Natives.

The mild hint in Friday's DEMOCRAT, that the champion Parish Supervisor, James E. Anderson, was carried as a clerk on the rolls of the Custom-House, was the occasion of some comment among the "outs" about the Granite Building during the morning, and some of them went so far as to say that some of Tomanderson's friends might also be found in the same position

IF THE ROLLS WERE EXAMINED.

It was asserted, too, though not directly, that other leading Republicans were represented in the same manner, or had been, by parties who had performed no service whatever and it may be possible that an investigation will be made into the matter in the interest of civil service reform.

As a matter of course, after the DEMOCRAT had developed

THE FUNCHAL-ANDERSON FRAUD;

that is, the fact of James E. Anderson having been on the Custom-House pay rolls up to the first of the month, some of the other papers must take it up as a news item and slash it around with an explanation that carries on its face an effort to conceal the stated fact.

The *Times* reporter, in his yesterday afternoon's report, says:

The report published in one of the morning papers that James E. Anderson, the East Feliciana supervisor, is still carried on the roll of the Custom-House is denied at the Collector's office. He went out under the reduction made some time ago.

Before this had been published the DEMOCRAT commissioner waited upon the Collector, who, in explanation of the Anderson matter, said that when the late reduction was contemplated he went over the pay rolls, and finding that Anderson had, as was stated to him, been on a leave of absence for some months, he drew his pen across his name,

ERASING IT FROM THE LIST,

supposing that if his services could be dispensed with so long they could be dispensed with altogether.

Mr. Champlin, the Special Deputy Collector, does not deny that Anderson has drawn pay, nor does he deny that Anderson has not been here for months, but states that he has a leave of absence from the Treasury Department, which, in Mr. Champlin's estimation, covers the case entirely. The Collector, it seems, can give a leave of absence to an employe, not to extend over fourteen days, and to remain away from his post of duty the employe must secure an extension of that leave from the Treasury Department.

Perhaps such an extension has been granted Mr. Anderson, but even in that event it does not relieve the officials here from the responsibility of ascertaining whether or not that leave had

ACTUALLY BEEN GRANTED,

and if not to see that his name was not carried on the rolls longer than such fact was ascertained.

Mr. Champlin states that Anderson was not kept on the rolls through Mr. Darrall's influence, but merely as a regular employe. In connection with this, the writer knows from Anderson's personal assertion that he had papers, a written agreement or promise from Darrall, that if he, Anderson, would consent to and make a certain report as supervisor, he, Darrall would secure for him the appointment as Naval Officer at this port.

Subsequently Anderson complained to the writer that Darrall and Kellogg, who was also a party to the agreement, had failed to keep their promises, and that he was ready to expose

THE WHOLE BUSINESS.

Subsequently it seems he was placed on the rolls again in order, it is said, to keep his mouth closed, and on the rolls he remained until the 1st inst.

The Collector States that he is the only one who has been drawing salary without rendering services. The Collector states also that the pay rolls are open to inspection, which is another new departure from the old system, and one which would, with other rules established by the Collector, indicate that

THE STAR CHAMBER SYSTEM

had ceased to exist in the administration of customs matters, where the public interests would not be jeopardized by an inspection, when desired, of public documents.

The Bradley investigation continues, but has not as yet panned out to gigantic proportions. It is said also, and by those who ought to know, that so far no direct proof has been elicited by the special treasury agent in support of the charges that

HERWIG MADE IMPORTATIONS

of either rum or brandy, and an examination of the records for years past indicate that there has not been an importation of so large an amount as five hundred barrels of rum or brandy for seven or eight years.

One party, who was named in the Bradley papers, stated on Friday that his name was used without any authority, and without his knowledge even.

Another party whose name was mentioned seemed to think that Bradley could

PROVE SOME OF THE CHARGES,

even by evidence of record, and would do so if an opportunity was given.

The "outs" are waiting impatiently to see how the investigation pans out, and as a general invitation has been extended by the special agent to those who have information to produce it something may yet be unearthed as to the past history of Custom-House matters.

Tomanderson's prolonged visit has a very serious effect upon some of the "outs," and they begin to think now that he intends to leave them in the lurch, as the information from day to day has been that he "certainly would arrive on the next boat," and he is not here yet.

Surveyor Wells has information that he will arrive here on Monday or Tuesday sure, and others assert that he will make a bee-line for Washington, where he will make an effort to remove both the Collector and the Special Deputy, but the fact that

ANOTHER COMBINATION HAS BEEN MADE

to secure the positions, and headed by Kellogg and Morey, it may serve to change Tomanderson's programme.

He knows from experience that Kellogg is a keen wire-puller, and with Morey, who compelled Kellogg to keep Ludeling on the Supreme bench, he may consider that discretion will be the better course, and instead of urging immediate removals, he may withdraw from the raid if the Collector and deputy make a few concessions.

Considerable has been said in Custom-House circles regarding Deputy Champlin's intention of resigning, one statement being that he would resign on the 1st prox. It is stated in this connection, upon the

VERY BEST AUTHORITY,

that Mr. Champlin does not contemplate any such move, but will maintain his position until forced to yield it, or until the Collector or those higher in authority requests that he shall step down and out.

Another influence is being brought to bear against the Tomanderson and Wells raid on the Collector and Deputy, which may yet develop into importance and may save them some labor. The new departure now is by the friends of Cassanave, one of the Returning Board members, who say that he has been left out in the cold about long enough. They say that Kenner was given the Naval Office for Lewis, as his Returning Board reward; that Anderson got the present Collector appointed whereby he received his quietus, and that Wells

WAS LEFT UNDISTURBED

in the possession of the Surveyor's bureau, which was his "reward of merit" for mathematical scratching, and that even those three have quietly provided for themselves and given Cassanave the cold shoulder, which he doesn't like at all, and may one of these days make his wants known in a way that will not be at all agreeable to Tomanderson and Wells.

It is hinted that these powers promised to take care of Cassanave, by appointing one of his relatives to a position in the Custom-House months ago, and that they have postponed action from day to day and month to month, until Cassanave has

LOST ALL CONFIDENCE IN THEM.

And now if he should get mad and tell who were present, as advisors, in the secret sessions of the Returning Board, it would be anything but agreeable either to Tomanderson, Wells, or the others who were present, and who it is said found their way into the State-House through the Orleans Hotel.

The assertion in the Washington telegrams to the effect that Col. D. B. Penn's friends were making efforts to secure for him the appointment as Collector, lacks confirmation, and is, in fact, without foundation, as Col. Penn stated to a representative of the DEMOCRAT yesterday that he did not seek nor want the position,

NOR WOULD HE TAKE IT

were it offered him, as he was perfectly satisfied where he was. Consequently the Washington "prognostications" are considerably off again, as usual.

Brevities.

The Funding Board yesterday funded $24 388 82 in levee bonds and scrip for J. Mathes, Jr., and adjourned until September 15.

It has been suggested that the offices of the Recorder of Mortgages and the Recorder of Conveyances be removed to the Superior Criminal Court building and that Judge Whitaker's court be removed to the court buildings.

We understand that the regatta announced to take place on Monday next, at Bay St. Louis, will have to be postponed until the following Monday, because some of the boats cannot be ready by that time.

The Crescent City Greys' "professional" team went out yesterday to practice, one member making 13 in a possible 50. The others did not do as well, one or two scoring 4 and making 6 (misses) in a possible 7. One crack shot cracked the roof over the 200 yard target with his bullets, making 14 straight goose eggs in a possible 15. And they say they will try it again in a few days.

Messrs. Coleman & Andrews have on exhibition at the Mobile Railroad ticket office a most ingenious bell-punch, recently patented and made for passenger train conductors. The mechanism of the contrivance is so simple and yet so accurate that it indicates action the moment one of its delicate springs touches the face of the ticket, and at the same instant a dial wheel revolves, showing the number of tickets punched, and a small alarm bell located in the punch, attracts the conductor's attention should the dial plate fail to move when the spring is touched.

Short Items.

Margaret Johnson, for having stolen property in her possession, was placed behind the bars in the Third.

At a quarter past 2 o'clock Thursday night a fire broke out in the shop of David Sheen, on Patterson street, Algiers. The flames were extinguished with a damage of $5.

Theress Frank was immured in the Second Precinct, charged by Emma Smith with stealing and carrying away her trunk, valued at $80.

Officer Dugan at 8 o'clock Thursday night shot and killed a rabid dog on Clio street, near Franklin, the animal having bitten a little child of Mrs. Cosgrove.

At half-past 12 o'clock Thursday night a false alarm of fire was turned in from box 242.

THE COURTS.

Second District Court.

The successions of Joseph Pardee and of his widow, Bridget Burk; Henry Kruse, Ignace Fernandez, and John H. Meier and wife have been opened.

Fourth District Court.

NEW SUITS.

State of Louisiana ex rel. Cora A. Moores, widow, vs. Allen Jumel, State Auditor.—Petitioner prays a writ of mandamus against the State Auditor to compel him to receive certain sums of money from her for taxes due the State. Alternative writ of mandamus issued.

Elizabeth Charles, widow of Victor Jourdain, asks a writ of injunction against the Civil Sheriff and John Carran, to prevent them from further proceeding under a writ of seizure and sale issued against petitioner's property.

J. J. Irby & Son vs. King & Bros., Mechanics and Traders' Bank and Meyer, Weis & Co., garnishees.—Suit for an attachment.—Attachment issued against certain property belonging to King & Bro., and garnishees ordered to answer, under oath, certain interrogatories to them propounded.

Fifth District Court.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

John P. Jacobs, a merchant dealing in all kinds of oils, yesterday filed a petition in this court against the commercial firm of E. W. & Thos. Sewell, claiming $5000 damages for this, to wit: Petitioner says that at different times the defendants entered a great many suits against him and some of his customers, claiming damage done them (Sewells) by petitioners selling a certain illuminating oil under the name of "Septoline" which name the Sewells claim as their trade mark.

NOTES.

The city of New Orleans has filed a large number of oppositions for city taxes. The Sheriff can pass no title to any purchaser or purchasers of property sold in the cases wherein oppositions have been filed until the further order of court, or until the payment of all the taxes due on the property to be sold.

Duffy, our friend Duffy (not Thos. Duffy, Esq., the genial clerk of the Fifth District Court), complains of business being very dull at present around the court building. Duffy says that he has not had a single job from the lawyers in the way of carrying books to their offices for the last two weeks.

T. Wharton Collens, Esq., stenographer of the Second District Court, will, in a few days, start on an extended trip through the North.

Buy your buggies and carriages from L. T. Maddux, 35 Carondelet street, near corner Gravier.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT AUCTION THIS DAY.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell at 12 m. this day, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, for account of the succession of Wm. H. Crooks, that splendid brick residence, No. 296 St. Charles street, near Lee Place, Tivoli Circle, with side garden, etc. The three-story brick residence, No. 154 Julia street—one of the Thirteen Buildings. Two cottages and lots in the Third District, on Claiborne and Robertson streets. For terms, etc., see the advertisements and the plans at the place of sale.

We publish elsewhere the interesting notice of Messrs. R. W. Bayne & Co., general agents of the "Arrow Tie." That tie has already a reputation which speaks for itself, and its merits have made it universally popular with planters, merchants and cotton-press men. It is actually sold by the agents at a price inferior to that of plain hoop iron, and thus adds the quality of cheapness to the essentials of durability and strength. The agents are authorized to make all reasonable arrangements with purchasers.

A writer on "Turkish Ways and Turkish Women" in a recent Cornhill remarks: "The crescent is not a chance representation or symbol of the Mohammedan faith; the new moon is inseparably connected in the Mussulman mind with special acts of devotion. Its appearance is watched for with eager expectancy, and the moment the eye lights on the slight thread of silver in the western twilight, it remains fixed there whilst pravers of thanksgiving and praise are offered, the hands being held up by themselves; the palms upward and open, and afterward passed three times over the visage, the gaze still remaining immovable. The eyes are snatched off, if possible, to be turned straight on some 'lucky' face or precious object."

The only lottery concern in South Carolina that had a charter from the State has been closed.

OFF TO MISSISSIPPI.

Organization of the Mississippi Immigration Association in Indiana.

[Indianapolis Sentinel, August 4.]

Representative Hall, at the State-House, was packed last night with the workmen who had assembled for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Mississippi Immigration Association. Mr. Thomas R. Gale was unanimously chosen president of the association, and Mr. L. P. McCormick was unanimously elected permanent secretary, and they were delegated power of superintending the entire affairs of the association. The secretary announced that the books of the association would be opened on Monday next at the office of the organization at 71 East Market street. At the call of the president for those who really intended going South to permanently locate, more than 100 heads of families responded by rising to their feet. It was a notable fact that our best and most reliable labor element was fully represented. The entire proceedings of the meeting also gave evidence that there was a deep-seated earnestness on the part of those present.

Mr. George Davidson, who was for many years a resident of Mississippi, was called up to offer what information he possessed concerning the climate and productiveness of the State. Mr. Davidson spoke at some length, and gave to the meeting much valuable information. His remarks were received with expressed approbation, and concluded by expressing a determination of going to Mississippi to locate. The secretary, Mr. McCormick, then read a communication from Mr. E. G. Cook, dated Hazlehurst, Copiah county, Mississippi. The writer gave a description of his locality, and expressed a desire to have industrious workingmen settle among them and become citizens of the State. The matters contained in the letter were discussed at some length, after which it was determined to open up a correspondence with the writer. A lengthy session was held, during which much important business was transacted. After some interlocutory discussion upon minor matters the association adjourned, to meet in the same hall on Monday next. All communications addressed to the secretary, at 71 East Market street, will be promptly answered. A large meeting is expected at the time and place above mentioned.

BOB AMMON.

The Striker Who Started the Great Strike.

[Chicago Tribune.]

A fireman named Ammon had been discharged for good cause from the service of the Fort Wayne Railroad. In revenge he conceived the idea of inaugurating a resistance to the road in the form of a strike. He went at the work coolly and deliberately. His scheme at first contemplated engineers as well as firemen and brakemen in a grand concerted movement, but the engineers had already been on an unsuccessful strike, and besides were already banded in a brotherhood, governed by a regular code of laws, and acting only on its own motion, independent of all other trades unions. He, therefore, confined his efforts to the firemen, brakemen, conductors and switchmen, and equipped with a ritual, and set of rules and by-laws similar to those of the engineers, he traveled up and down the Eastern division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as well as the Fort Wayne, organizing the train men into secret societies, bound by oath to resist the railroad company through the medium of strikes. Having accomplished his work so far as these roads were concerned, he next essayed the Pennsylvania Central, and was succeeding so well in his work that he enlarged his field of labor and sent out emissaries to work the New York and Erie road. He seems to have had a decided faculty for organizing, and an intelligence above the average class of workmen to which he belongs. He gave promise of reaching the same degree of success at the head of the firemen and brakemen that Mr. Arthur has achieved as the organizer of the engineers in his Brotherhood of the Foot-board. Had he succeeded, the strike would have been much more formidable than the event has proved. Before he had completed his purpose, however, there was a premature explosion in West Virginia, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio road, and, when he had laid the train on that and other roads, it spread with wonderful rapidity. Everything was opportune. He had prepared the way, and the ten per cent reduction was the match that started the conflagration. The strike was the end he was aiming at, but it came too soon. His plans were not fully consummated, but when once it started it was beyond his control.

REFUSE TO WORK WITH MILITIAMEN.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, of Friday, says: "On Friday, July 20, several of the employes at the shoe factory of C. Heiser, No. 258 West Baltimore street, being members of the Sixth Regiment, responded with others to the military call. After the regiment was relieved from duty they returned to their work and were ill-received by some of their fellow-workmen, who went to Mr. Heiser and requested their discharge on the ground that they had been engaged in putting down their fellow-workmen at the point of the bayonet. Mr. Heiser refused saying that the men were members of the State militia, and had simply done their duty in responding to the call. Four of the workmen then left his employ. Since the excitement has quieted down the men who left the factory are desirous of returning, and have addressed a note to Mr. Heiser to that effect. He has, however, up to this time declined to take them back into his employ."

WEST VIRGINIA'S VOTE.

WHEELING, Aug. 8.—The statement of the *Intelligencer*, based on the returns from the vote cast in the State on the Capital question Tuesday, is that no point has received a majority, and that therefore, a second election will have to take place in October, 1878, which is the date of the next general election in West Virginia. The competing points will be Clarksburg and Charleston.

Jealous St. Louis paper: "For nearly a week the Chicago papers have given us a rest on the advantages of Chicago as a summer resort; for a nervous invalid in search of quiet, it hardly seems to answer."

After they had unveiled the statue of King Alfred the Great at Wantage, England, the other day, the Prince and Princess of Wales each planted a tree fronting it.

The Liberian Immigration Society of South Carolina proposes to purchase a vessel for $50,000, large enough to carry 500 passengers at a time.

THE POLITICS OF THE FRENCH OPERA.

The foyer of the Theatre Francais, Paris, is described by a correspondent of the London *Globe* as neutral territory where political affairs are discussed with freedom. The players have asserted their right to manage their own politics. Maubant, the fierce Republican, remained seated when the Emperor and the Empress of Brazil visited the green-room, and was sustained by a full *claque* in a scene in which an aristocrat is carted to the guillotine. Coquelin is Gambetta's ally when he appears in "Le Barbier de Seville." One night, about three weeks ago, the caustic aphorisms of the barber were actuated by Coquelin, whose *claque* seconded him with volleys of applause, in which the audience joined, when the Duc de Broglie was remarked in the ministerial box. The Premier cannot boast of any large share of popularity. The sarcastic Figaro was evidently playing at him, pausing every now and then for the applause of his Republican friends, until each allusion became painfully personal. The Duc de Broglie lost his temper, and, crossing his arms on his breast, went to the front of the box and surveyed the noisy house, his lip curling in disdain. A tirade of the actor drew the attention of the public to the Minister, who was fairly compelled to retire, leaving his box amid ironical applause and laughter from pit, stalls and gallery. Several disturbances took place in the lobbies between the Republican and Conservative portions of the audience. Challenges were exchanged in two cases.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF SALES.

The City of New Orleans vs. T. S. Salter; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. Thomas C. Salter.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE parish of Orleans, Nos. 73,089, 75,399, 10,326, 17,080, 93,623, 91,646 and 8774—By virtue of seven writs of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled causes, for city taxes of 1869, 1874, 1875 and 1876, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, August 14, 1877, at 12 o'clock m., the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the first District of this city, in square number two hundred and eighty-nine, bounded by White, Ernto, Rampart and Clio streets, designated as lot number thirteen, measuring thirty-eight feet front on White street by ninety-seven feet in depth.

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in square number one hundred and thirty-five, bounded by Josephine, Constance, Magazine and Jackson streets, designated as lot number seventeen, measuring thirty-one feet front on Josephine street by one hundred and seven feet in depth.

Seized in the above suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS H. HANDY,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

jy12 25 au14

The City of New Orleans vs. Pierre Pompeu; same vs. same.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE parish of Orleans, Nos. 89,933 and 7240—By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled causes, for city taxes of 1875 and 1876, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, August 14, 1877, at 12 o'clock m., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Third District of this city, in square number two hundred and sixty-two, bounded by Frenchmen, Dauphine, Union and Burgundy streets, designated as lot number thirteen, measuring thirty-two feet front on Frenchmen street by eighty-five feet in depth.

Seized in the above suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS H. HANDY,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

jy12 25 au14

The City of New Orleans vs. Caroline Flournoy.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE parish of Orleans, No. 87,372—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, for city taxes of 1875, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, August 14, 1877, at 12 o'clock m., the following described property, to wit—

1. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in square number two hundred and sixty-four, bounded by Baronne, Brainard, Philip and Jackson streets, designated as lot number fifteen, measuring sixty-six feet front on Baronne street by one hundred and twenty-three feet in depth.

2. A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in square number two hundred and sixty-seven, bounded by Baronne, St. Andrew, Dryades and Felicity streets, designated as lot number thirty-six, measuring forty feet four inches front on Baronne street by one hundred and twenty feet in depth.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS H. HANDY,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

jy12 25 au14

The City of New Orleans vs. L. A. Pascal; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. same; same vs. same.

SUPERIOR DISTRICT COURT FOR THE parish of Orleans, Nos. 1865, 6983, 11,053, 55,805, 77,139, 89,520 and 6880—By virtue of seven writs of fieri facias, to me directed by the honorable the Superior District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled causes, for city taxes of 1869, 1870, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, August 14, 1877, at 12 o'clock m., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN PORTION OF GROUND, situated in the Second District of this city, in square number two hundred and twenty-seven, bounded by Roman, St. Philip, Derbigny and Ursulines streets, designated as follows: Lot number sixteen, measuring thirty feet front on Roman street by one hundred and forty feet in depth; lot number nineteen, measuring thirty feet front on St. Philip street by eighty feet in depth.

Seized in the above suits.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS H. HANDY,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

jy12 25 au14

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company vs. George P. Bowers.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT FOR the Sixth and Seventh Municipal Districts of the parish of Orleans, No. 955—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Second Judicial District Court for the Sixth and Seventh Municipal Districts of the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, August 14, 1877, at 12 o'clock m., the following described property, to wit—

A CERTAIN SQUARE OF GROUND, with all the rights, ways and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in the town of Carrollton (now city of New Orleans, parish of Jefferson, in this State, now Orleans), designated as square number sixty-four A, and bounded by Carrollton Avenue, Dublin, Jeanette and Fifth streets, according to a plan drawn by Henry A. Boudousquie, on the first of February, 1871, and deposited as plan D in the office of Theo. Guyol, notary public in this city, for reference. The said square is subdivided into twenty-four lots, numbered from one to twenty-four inclusive, and measures three hundred and twenty-five feet front on each of Jeanette and Fifth street, three hundred feet front on each of Carrollton Avenue and Dublin street. Being the same property acquired by the defendant herein by purchase from the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, as per act before said notary, Theo. Guyol, dated fifteenth of March, 1871.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

THOMAS H. HANDY,
Civil Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

jy13 24 au3 14