

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The Postal Committee—Gratuitous Blessings Upon the City Administration. The Committee on Postal Relations was appointed by his Honor, Mayor Pilbrow, on Wednesday morning in accordance with the recommendations contained in Col. T. Tupper's report of the proceedings of the postal convention held at Old Point Comfort, which report was published and commented upon in the DEMOCRAT of the 12th inst.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to constitute this important committee: T. Tupper, from the Chamber of Commerce; C. L. Walker, from the city at large; Charles Chafin, from the Cotton Exchange; J. A. Alkon, from the steamboat interest; A. J. Gomila, from the Produce Exchange.

The duties will consist in gathering data relating to the Louisiana mails and report upon the same.

Some people insist on confounding the city administration with the Board of Assessors, whereas the board, with the exception of Mr. Hengstler, the Administrator of Assessments, is composed entirely of appointees of the Governor, and therefore are State officers. The confusion leads to many unjust criticisms against the City Administrators, who have nothing to do with the valuation of property.

Referring to the proposition of Mrs. Gaines to compromise with the city, the Mayor says that the matter is now on appeal to the Supreme Court in the suit of Gaines vs. Fuentes et als., and that even though the city were willing to make a compromise, she would be financially unable to do so. Therefore the matter is left entirely with the United States Supreme Court for settlement.

Reports from the Board of State Engineers. The Governor, on Wednesday, received the following telegram from Messrs. Harrod and Richardson, State Engineers, who went to examine the Tons's Bayou dam:

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 21, 1877. Gov. F. T. Nicholls: Average depth over dam and through wash at island end 4 1/2 feet; extremes 3 to 10 feet. No increasing. Dam of masonry and sand bars fill next high water over by about 4000 feet.

Navigation extremely bad, and water may fall here 3 feet less. Will arrive Saturday night. HARROD and RICHARDSON.

Major Hardee, who went to make a reconnaissance at the mouth of Red river, reports by telegraph as follows: BAYOU SARA, La., August 21. Gov. F. T. Nicholls:

With the facilities offered by a steam tug and saw the work of examination at the mouth of Red river was greatly expedited. Sufficient data have been obtained to show the dangers threatening navigation, and upon which some immediate action may be based as a probable remedy for relief. I will return to New Orleans on the Paragon in order to submit the result of my investigation and to confer with regard to what is advisable to be done in the matter.

T. S. HARDEE. During the evening Major Hardee arrived in the city and will to-day present to the Governor the following detailed report:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Office Board of State Engineers, New Orleans, Aug. 22, 1877. Gov. F. T. Nicholls:

Dear Sir—According to instructions received from you on the 18th inst., I left New Orleans that day on the steamer Texas for the purpose of making an examination at the mouth of Red river, with the view of determining the present and prospective difficulties to navigation at that point. I reached there at daylight on Monday morning in company with Mr. Wood, representing the Red river interest, and Capt. Hodges, representing that of the Ouachita, who had been invited by Capt. Aiken to be present and to give me especially what information they possessed with regard to the difficulties of navigation as they existed last fall. We found a steam tug and saw awaiting our arrival, and with the facilities afforded by these,

was very greatly expedited. A reconnaissance was first made over the route between the mouth of the Red river and the mouth of the Mississippi at no distant day, unless some steps are taken to counteract the clearly defined operations of nature.

To accomplish this successfully would require very extensive and old months of considerable length of time to determine the plan to be adopted, and afterwards the expenditure of large sums of money to construct the necessary works. The appropriation of \$20,000 by the last Legislature is totally inadequate in my opinion to perform any work looking to a permanent improvement, and therefore my investigations on this occasion were devoted principally to obtaining such data as would enable me to suggest how some portion of the State's appropriation could be judiciously expended in affording temporary relief during the present commercial season.

The map accompanying this report will show the different lines that were run, and also the soundings on each of said lines. It will be observed that on the line at the head of the Atchafalaya the deepest sounding obtained was 39 feet, whereas on the line immediately below that point, on lower Old river, the cross section showed a greatest depth of only 15 feet. This, together with the clearly defined and heavy current setting down the Atchafalaya, the closing up of the head of upper Old river above, and the extensive bar below, forming in what is called the "gut" in lower Old river, point unerringly to what nature is slowly but surely doing towards severing the connection between the Red and the Mississippi rivers, and causing the whole of the Red river waters to be emptied down and through the Atchafalaya into the Gulf.

The ten cross sections taken through the gut, where the water could remain at its present stage, or even fall not more than five feet more, no serious trouble would arise, but on the day of the examination the water gauge showed a mark of twelve feet above the lowest water of last year. On reaching the lowest mark, therefore, without any changes in the situation, there would be a ridge or bar of mud four feet out of water through the entire gut for a distance of about 3000 feet.

The removal of this accumulation of mud at the earliest possible moment is the problem to be solved. At the present stage of water there is still

SOMETHING OF A CURRENT. past the Atchafalaya and through the gut into the Mississippi, and this may be maintained for some time to come, especially as the Mississippi river seems to be falling more rapidly than the Red. The water at present coming out of Red river is quite free of sediment, and it is fair to presume that no more deposits will be accumulated this season in the gut, and we have, therefore, to deal with only what is already there.

If the situation at the head of the Atchafalaya had been more favorable, it would have been desirable to try the experiment of a mattress sail (similar to what has been effected by Capt. Eads at the head of Southwest Pass) in order to deflect some portion of the water from the Atchafalaya down through lower Old river, thus creating a desirable current through the gut, which would greatly aid the proposed work. But the great depth of water discovered there places such an experiment beyond the reach of the means at our disposal, and we are forced consequently to

PROSPECTUS

THE NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY. THE NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY was organized June, 1875, under a charter from the State of Louisiana, authorizing it to construct a railroad from New Orleans to Shreveport and Marshall, in Texas, diverging at Kouchi for Shreveport. The route has been surveyed for the entire distance, 361 miles, from New Orleans, via Donaldsonville and Alexandria, to a point of connection with the Texas and Pacific Railway at Shreveport and Marshall, Texas, where the road will form connections with Dallas, Sherman, Fort Worth, Jefferson, Texarkana, and all Northern Texas and Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas, and furnish a new highway for the trade of that section of the country.

At New Orleans, the road will connect with the New Orleans and Mobile railroad for all Southern points, and with the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad for all points in the North and East. At the port of New Orleans direct connections are also made with steamers and sailing vessels for all points on the Atlantic coast and European countries.

It is proposed to place upon the line a First Mortgage, not to exceed \$12,000,000 per mile. Bonds to bear 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually and to run for forty years; say on the 301 miles of road \$1,332,000, of which are now offered to the people of New Orleans \$675,000—proceeds of which will enable the entire line, which, when done, the balance of the bonds will procure the superstructure and equipment, and complete the line ready for business.

Much of the grading having been previously executed, the work done at the several points upon the line represents two-thirds of the aggregate required to complete the road-bed. The following estimate, prepared with care by the Chief Engineer, is herewith submitted:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like 'From New Orleans to Marshall', 'Total', 'Total exclusive of rolling stock', etc.

WELLS ON THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY. [Cincinnati Enquirer Interview.] Reporter—Mr. Wells, will you favor the Enquirer by an expression upon the political situation? Gov. Wells—We are not in politics now, and I don't see any reason for any expression on my part.

Rep.—But there is an anxiety to learn the feeling in regard to the de facto President of the Southern policy. Gov. Wells—Well, it suits me. I am in favor of it.

Rep.—How do you think the Southern people generally like it? Gov. Wells—Very well, I think. Rep.—All of them? Gov. Wells—Well, the majority of them. With the colored it is eminently satisfactory.

Rep.—And with the whites? Gov. Wells—With the majority of the whites it is considered good, especially with the natives of our State. Those who have emigrated there are not so well pleased with it.

Rep.—You think, then, that it is for the best interests of the Southern people? Gov. Wells—Yes, I think so. It seems to be working satisfactorily so far, and a quick movement to the right, and making the reporter, landed in the elevator and I think it will work out all right in the end. Go ahead, Mr. Conductor—and the elevator moved quickly skyward.

The ex-Governor is evidently not aspiring for newspaper notoriety just at present. The Peace Between Egypt and Abyssinia. Peace is concluded between Egypt and Abyssinia, on terms which make the miserable war between the Khedive and John King a drawn battle. The old frontiers are to be restored, and the Bogos country will be given to Egypt; and on the other hand, Abyssinia is to be at liberty to have an agent at Massowah, and to have free communication with foreign countries, except that the importation of powder and guns is limited to fifty pounds of powder, ten guns, and 5000 cartridges—an arrangement not likely to be of any satisfaction to warlike, powder-loving Abyssinians. Col. Gordon is not, however, yet free to begin his often postponed task of putting down the slave trade in the Red Sea, for an insurance fund has broken out in the province of Darfur, and he is busy suppressing it.

There is a large export from Marseilles to Egypt of sugar plums containing baheesh and opium. Cremation has been legalized in the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, under certain sanitary restrictions. Ten thousand visitors are said to be summing in the mountains of North Carolina. Palais Royal. Among the many changes to take place soon on the grand boulevard none will be more striking and more indicative of the good time to come than the swaying to the breeze the banners of the grand "Palais Royal." Our enterprising friend Levy, who has for so many years been the popular proprietor of the dollar store, No. 137 Canal street, seems to have had his faith shaken in republican institutions and ideas, and is determined, with one fell swoop, to obliterate the name of dollar store forever. He is making preparations for the opening of this elegant and gorgeous establishment, and nothing will be spared in making it the most attractive place in the Southern country. Levy's dollar store is known throughout the whole South, and as it has been known for its promptness in filling orders and the politeness of the clerks, and the place to get everything, so will the Palais Royal grow into popular favor, for we will see in the large and gilded signs that are to adorn the building evidences of a new era, a prosperity which we have longed for but never expected until the present time.

Messrs. A. ROCHEREAU & Co.—Our pleasure and take note of the fact that that old and well established firm, Messrs. A. Rochereau & Co., are now receiving per the bark Alphonse and Marie, from Bordeaux, a select importation of vermouth, claret and olive oil. Those who are comissaires ought to call at once and secure what is needed for home consumption.

BAROONS TO BE HAD.—Hous-keepers who have an eye to economy ought to note the advertisement in another column of that veteran house of J. G. Gaines, importer of that old brand of Henderson & Gaines. Those seeking bargains ought to drop in at 100 Canal street and inspect the splendid stock there offered at fabulously low prices. Buy your burlines and carriages from L. T. Maddux, 35 Carondelet street, near corner Gravier.

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THE DOLEFUL HISTORY OF "LITTLE WILLIE," THE HUBBER. What's in a name? that which we call a night-out by any other name would smell as sweet—(Shakespeare) and so did "Little Willie" when Judge Smith deroated a keen eye upon him. Little Willie was arrested for robbery and locked up according to the recognized usages to await trial in the morning. When the court opened and his honor, with majestic brow, began to read into the hearts of the outstaring offenders, a genial faced man tremulously approached the awful bench, and bending obsequiously before his honor begged to intercede in favor of his friend, "Little Willie." Judge, said the petitioner, "Willie was simply on a little spree; he is young and artless. If you will only let him go this time he will never go on a spree again." The appeal was so pathetic that his honor was curious to see this victim of misplaced confidence, and repaired to the dock where, upon being introduced to "Little Willie," he found a burly negro about six and a half feet high and broad in proportion, fearful to look upon. The result of the inspection was that "Little Willie's" case was tried, and he was sent up for trial for robbery before the Superior Criminal Court. But this is not the worst of it. The untoward fortunes of "Little Willie" excited the sympathies and roused the dormant lye of a reportorial bard who cranked off the following, grinding sweet music from his organ-like fancy:

"LITTLE WILLIE"—A ballad. Can I speak to you a moment, Judge, It's a favor I wish to ask, And I hope you won't refuse me, For I swear I'll be his last. I have a friend in trouble, Judge, For the first time in his life; And I ask you to release him, For the sake of his poor wife. Little Willie is his name, Judge; Come back to the dock and see, And I am sure when you meet him, You'll turn him loose for me. Willie is solid in the ward, Judge, For he did good work for me; If you let him off just this time, He'll never go on a spree. And God knows of what may happen, Judge, When election day comes by, Little Willie has no common judge, And he never tells a lie. Unless it is a matter of statesmanship in wards, Then let your own unbend, Judge, For when you're well-timed, will bring his own reward. And there's nothing like a nigger to bear a hateful grudge. But Judge's little unbend now, And "we miss Little Willie now," For he's bound to board with Capt. Cain, Who will "kiss him for his mother."

A TIDAL WAVE. Point Clear and Another Fellow Endangered by a Banker's Dive. We are gratified to be able to allay the anxiety and alarm that have for some time cast a gloom over the usually vivacious circles of Carondelet street by the mysterious disappearance of a notable banker and broker, whose capacious and expansive form has for the last twenty years been regarded as inseparable from and indispensable to the unity of the view and identity of the character and aspect of that great mart of the money changers and bond dealers. We have now authentic and gratifying intelligence of the whereabouts and whereabouts of this conspicuous representative of our Rialto. It comes to us in no questionable shape from that delightful retired nook so much affected by gentlemen of thoughtful and retiring habits and of strong tastes for the voluptuous sea breeze and invigorating sea bath. These are nowhere more enjoyable than at Point Clear on Mobile Bay. Thither modestly glided our capacious Banker, with all the secrecy practicable to so conspicuous a specimen of enlarged humanity. What better place for the ruminations of one whose life for the past twenty years was crowded with so many stirring events, and where the whole gulf was so open to the embrace of his capacious figure, and the bracing sea breezes brought such animating and cooling sensations to his expanded brow, and so sportively toyed with his hysterician lock. The presence of our banker at Point Clear, though modestly and even furtively made, was not long unannounced. I do not it was made far more conspicuous than comported with the tastes and desires of our banker. And this by a strange incident. After securing his quarters and refreshing himself from the fatigues of his journey, our friend hastened to the bathing grounds with impatient appetite to enjoy the pleasure of breathing the briny surf, for which he had so long panted as the deer for the clear brooks. He was accompanied by a friend from the city, connected with a large wholesale dry goods store. It is no disparagement of our banker's companion to say that he presented a very strong contrast in figure, height, breadth and periphery with the great banker. Whilst without exaggeration the one may be styled huge and amplitudinous, it is with historical fidelity we are compelled to describe the other as stumpy, slight, not to say diminutive. The two proceeded hastily to the surf. The great banker, in his impatience, could hardly complete his bathing toilette, wherein he was impeded by an apprehended brevity and lightness of the inadequate garments before he rushed into the comparatively placid gulf with a gracefully rising surf. He was followed by his friend from the city as Iulus followed Eneas— Non passibus equis. With a reckless and impetuous dash, our banker, being an experienced swimmer, boldly pushed forth for the deep water, where his whole body could be embraced by the waves. In this he he quickly succeeded, and now assumed an alarming phenomenon. The large displacement of the water of the Gulf by the immersion of his vast form produced a sudden and violent agitation which set in a mad career, and caused them to rise to each height and to dash upon the shore with such violence as to create the great surprise and alarm of all the guests at the hotel and the dwellers by the bay-side. There was no wind, the sky was calm and the bay in its port and condition; that it should suddenly fly into such a passion and rave and toss so unprovokedly, might well create general surprise and alarm, and draw a crowd of the curious to the beach to investigate the cause of this sudden freak of nature. Among them, of course, were a number of ladies, who had been drawn to the scene by the suggestion that a large white whale had got into the bay and was depositing there for their amusement. All unconscious of the excitement which he had created on the shore, the great banker continued his gambols with the high waves, and rolled and plunged, dived and turned somersaults and out all the capers, so vividly recalled to his juvenile days, so vividly recalled to him that he was all alone. Where was his back when entered the water with him? He had forgotten to inquire whether he could swim. If he could not, and perished in following him, he must have been overwhelmed by the agitated waves and drowned. This was an agonizing thought, and bathed immediately all sportive inclinations, and necessitated an immediate retracing of his course to the shoal water of the beach. Not without groaning his way back, treading water and feeling in every direction for his submerged friend, our banker slowly approached the shore in a state of the deepest anxiety. "My God! the man must be drowned, and I shall be charged with his murder. What possessed him to follow me if he could not swim?" In the midst of this awful terror, but still pursuing

his search, and feeling in every direction with hands and feet, suddenly the banker sprung aside as if he had felt a shark or sturgeon moving about his feet. "Well, I don't see anything solid; it didn't feel like fish, was a little too solid and quiet." He took a dive down a second time. Accordingly he plunged headforemost near the locality of the object he had touched, and upon reaching it carefully, was stricken with horror to find that the object was a human man, and feeling his way to the head, he grasped it by the hair and, with a vigorous pull, drag-d up the unmistakable form of his friend. He laid him on the shore and laid it in the white sand. Then feeling the breast, he discovered that life was not extinct. Calling loudly for assistance, our banker proceeded to administer such remedies as a very limited practice in that line suggested.

He gave several vigorous shakes to his unfortunate friend, rolled him over on the sand, rubbed him down with terrific vigor and shampooed him with four separate energy. Under this heroic practice his friend soon began to give evidences of revivification, and in the meantime some persons arriving to his assistance the unfortunate gentleman gradually emerged from his apathetic state, and opening his mouth and his eyes discovered that the waves so high by plunging his capacious form therein as to overwhelm and drown him. "Well, old fellow, I am very grateful to you for pulling me out, but hang me if I go out sea bathing with you again. When you go out in the bay that is no matter for worry, but when you do that night the relieved banker and his resuscitated victim celebrated their escape by a jolly supper and a liberal outpouring of Roderer and other demonstrations of joyfulness.

OUR GARDEN DISTRICT. A Reminiscence of the Old Days of 1825. Those of our oldest citizens—and they must be very old—will doubtless recall that veteran and courteous old gentleman, Samuel Livermore, who for so long a time enlivened our city during the good old days of '25. He was a man of keen observation and strict business habits, and his scenes were seldom faulty in an investment. To come to the circumstance we are about to relate: It was about 1830, when the Fourth District was one broad meadow for losing kind, that Livermore heard that Madame Livaudais was anxious to sell her plantation, Madame Livaudais, it will be recalled, lived in what was afterwards termed the "battered house" on Washington, corner of Tchoupitoulas street. She had for a long time been anxious to dispose of her plantation, the limits of which embrace now almost the whole of our Garden District. Few lakets were known for the place, and for some months it was a question whether it would be sold or not. Samuel Livermore appreciated the situation, and gathering as many of his monied friends together as he could muster, he went up to Madame Livaudais and they were seated with all the attention every guest at our Creole mansion always are tendered, and after digesting a good dinner all adjourned to the terrace roof, and after emerging from the observatory the broad fields of corn and the grand and Burgundy plantations were spread before the eye. Livermore, looking down to what was then the old city, called his intimate friend Mr. Cole, and, stroking out his bronzed hand, said: "You see this broad plain of corn and grass. This will be the garden portion of this place, the portion to what we call the confined limits of New Orleans." Mr. Cole, in his secure Madame Livaudais' plantation, and there's money for us."

A sleek company was shortly formed, Madame Livaudais' place was purchased, and the newly densely populated neighborhood was offered on the market. Purchasers were ready and they came early, and in a very short time the best corner of the place was made, and the stock company that bought Madame Livaudais' place made money and those who purchased from the company did likewise. From a vast field of waving cane and corn the Fourth District became the centre of the market, and to-day it attests the foresight of its founder, Samuel Livermore.

Our Rifleman Aways from Home. Recent dispatches from New York bring the pleasant intelligence that our local team have been doing as good work as they did on their own dang hill. The following was received yesterday: NEW YORK, August 21, 1877. The Crescent City Six fired their first scores at Creedmore this afternoon, the six men scoring 1110 points, which is an average of 185 per man. Capt. Selph led with 201, making 75 in a possible 75 at the 800 yard range. Major Arms scored 200, Ervish third.

Mr. Selph's score is looked upon as something extraordinary, and encourages his friends to believe that he will make a remarkable record before the month's practice is finished. The following named gentlemen of the Amateur Rifle Club, of this city, have been chosen to shoot against them in the inter-state match: G. Crane, P. Grant, 1224; Weber, 1206; Hyde, 1195; or Dakin, 1187.

If Geo. Dakin makes a higher score in the competition to-day than that of Mr. Hyde, he will be the fourth man. W. In corroboration of the above, the following was received: Creedmore, New Orleans, Aug. 21, 1877. To M. Vanderbank: Selph led with two hundred and one. Arms and Ervish next. Team's total eleven hundred and ten. Wind bad. Wm. Arms.

Railroad Personalities. BY THE JACKSON ROUTE. The following are a portion of the departures by the Great Jackson route, last evening: Mrs. M. Murray, San Francisco; Special Treasury Agent Thos. J. Kusella, Chicago; G. Bush, W. D. Smith, G. L. Hubbell, Chicago; J. J. Brown, L. E. Crane, P. Grant, (Steamer Alvin), Capt. N. Seovell and son, H. Fishers, A. de Ham and Murphy, Louisville; A. M. Mayo, C. G. Brown, S. E. Russell, St. Louis; J. C. Stewart, Aaron Wolf, W. D. Wolfstein, Mrs. A. C. Van-Benthyzen, E. Dixon, Jerry Lee, Bob Lee, New York; Chas. Bell, Monroe; Miss E. Whitehead, Petersburg, Va.; Miss M. Cunningham, Petersburg, Va.; Wm. Hunt, Niagara Falls; C. H. Heck, Cincinnati.

Sent Down. Louis R. Lann, charged by Mortimer Carr with forgery, waived examination before Judge Smith, and was sent before the Superior Criminal Court under \$1000 bail. Lann could not furnish the amount required, and went back to prison.

Brevities. There is little or nothing doing in the Federal court, except the preparation of transcripts of appeal. There is a very large docket of appealable cases, and this winter the Circuit Court will have its hands full. Last night there was a repetition of the phenomenon mentioned in the DEMOCRAT a few days ago. Lights and an airy firm were witnessed by several parties in the third story window of a store on Gravier, between Omp and St. Charles streets, south side. The policeman on the beat is sufficient to prevent anyone from looking up trying to ferret out the mystery. The principal avocation of Camp street loungers is now the taking in of the improved mode of erecting telegraph poles. The laborers enjoy the attention of these lookers-on. They still keep those stones in their places in the front of the Custom-House. If these old remnants of granite were worth stealing, the thief ought not to be prosecuted. And still the milliners persist in having awnings that reach within five feet of the sidewalk on Royal street.

Short Items. Larceny of sugar is the charge that holds Henry Robinson in the Harbor Station. On a charge of larceny Albert Reynolds was lodged in the Suburban Station. Peter Frisbie was fined \$250 by Judge Smith Wednesday morning for being drunk and attempting to commit suicide. Solomon Carter was yesterday sent by Judge Smith before the Superior Criminal Court, under \$500 bonds, on a charge of robbery. Amanda Moses was sent before the First District Court, under \$250 bonds, on the charge of petty larceny. Chas. Madison was polled at 7 o'clock Tuesday night and lodged in the Sixth Station, charged

with having entered the residence of Mary Peardon, at the time being armed with a dangerous weapon. Joseph Fortreudel, a shoemaker, was immured in the Fourth Precinct Station, charged with obtaining money from A. Testars under false pretenses. Jim Scott, for plundering goods aboard the steamship Alabama, can be found behind the bars of the Harbor Station. Benjamin Ellison, who alleges that he is a merchant, is occupying space in the Third Precinct, charged with obtaining money from Louis Zeigler under false pretenses. Maria Higgins, alias Maria Williams, was arrested at her place of abode, corner of Tremé and Conti streets, and lodged in the Third Precinct Station, charged by M. Harrae, a stranger in this city, of having robbed him of \$100.

THE COURTS. Second District Court. In this tribunal the following successions were opened: E. W. Orin, Esquire Guitier, wife of A. Moutant; Juan Brisola and John G. Angel. Third District Court. The Hibernal Insurance Company has filed a suit against the city sheriff, Thomas H. Handy, and the state, asking for a writ of injunction. The petition alleges that the insurance company purchased, at a sale, the sheriff under a writ of fieri facias, in the case of the city vs. J. L. Mouton, three lots of ground, bounded by Canal, Gasquet, Prier and Roman streets, and in the prayer of the petition a restraining order is asked to prevent the sheriff from selling this property as advertised by the sheriff. Gen. H. J. Campbell has also filed a petition for an injunction against the city to restrain the city from selling a certain piece of property on Ursulines street.

Fifth District Court. Smith & Geh vs. John G. Roche.—Petitioners allege that on the 11th day of August one M. Bloom died, having in his possession certain property belonging to the plaintiffs, and that John G. Roche, corner, held an inquest on the body of the deceased and took the property alluded to above into his possession and refused to deliver up the same. A writ of sequestration is asked for and was granted on plaintiffs giving bond in the sum of \$100.

Fire in the Third District. At 1 o'clock Thursday morning, the house of Geo. Sisk, occupied by Mrs. Francis Hyle, situated on St. Deraz street, near Forcé, was totally destroyed by fire. The total loss was estimated at \$2500. The property was insured, but for what amount or in what company could not be ascertained. The alarm was turned in from box 316.

WELLS ON THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN POLICY. [Cincinnati Enquirer Interview.] Reporter—Mr. Wells, will you favor the Enquirer by an expression upon the political situation? Gov. Wells—We are not in politics now, and I don't see any reason for any expression on my part.

Rep.—But there is an anxiety to learn the feeling in regard to the de facto President of the Southern policy. Gov. Wells—Well, it suits me. I am in favor of it.

Rep.—How do you think the Southern people generally like it? Gov. Wells—Very well, I think. Rep.—All of them? Gov. Wells—Well, the majority of them. With the colored it is eminently satisfactory.

Rep.—And with the whites? Gov. Wells—With the majority of the whites it is considered good, especially with the natives of our State. Those who have emigrated there are not so well pleased with it.

Rep.—You think, then, that it is for the best interests of the Southern people? Gov. Wells—Yes, I think so. It seems to be working satisfactorily so far, and a quick movement to the right, and making the reporter, landed in the elevator and I think it will work out all right in the end. Go ahead, Mr. Conductor—and the elevator moved quickly skyward.

The ex-Governor is evidently not aspiring for newspaper notoriety just at present. The Peace Between Egypt and Abyssinia. Peace is concluded between Egypt and Abyssinia, on terms which make the miserable war between the Khedive and John King a drawn battle. The old frontiers are to be restored, and the Bogos country will be given to Egypt; and on the other hand, Abyssinia is to be at liberty to have an agent at Massowah, and to have free communication with foreign countries, except that the importation of powder and guns is limited to fifty pounds of powder, ten guns, and 5000 cartridges—an arrangement not likely to be of any satisfaction to warlike, powder-loving Abyssinians. Col. Gordon is not, however, yet free to begin his often postponed task of putting down the slave trade in the Red Sea, for an insurance fund has broken out in the province of Darfur, and he is busy suppressing it.

There is a large export from Marseilles to Egypt of sugar plums containing baheesh and opium. Cremation has been legalized in the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, under certain sanitary restrictions. Ten thousand visitors are said to be summing in the mountains of North Carolina. Palais Royal. Among the many changes to take place soon on the grand boulevard none will be more striking and more indicative of the good time to come than the swaying to the breeze the banners of the grand "Palais Royal." Our enterprising friend Levy, who has for so many years been the popular proprietor of the dollar store, No. 137 Canal street, seems to have had his faith shaken in republican institutions and ideas, and is determined, with one fell swoop, to obliterate the name of dollar store forever. He is making preparations for the opening of this elegant and gorgeous establishment, and nothing will be spared in making it the most attractive place in the Southern country. Levy's dollar store is known throughout the whole South, and as it has been known for its promptness in filling orders and the politeness of the clerks, and the place to get everything, so will the Palais Royal grow into popular favor, for we will see in the large and gilded signs that are to adorn the building evidences of a new era, a prosperity which we have longed for but never expected until the present time.

Messrs. A. ROCHEREAU & Co.—Our pleasure and take note of the fact that that old and well established firm, Messrs. A. Rochereau & Co., are now receiving per the bark Alphonse and Marie, from Bordeaux, a select importation of vermouth, claret and olive oil. Those who are comissaires ought to call at once and secure what is needed for home consumption.

BAROONS TO BE HAD.—Hous-keepers who have an eye to economy ought to note the advertisement in another column of that veteran house of J. G. Gaines, importer of that old brand of Henderson & Gaines. Those seeking bargains ought to drop in at 100 Canal street and inspect the splendid stock there offered at fabulously low prices. Buy your burlines and carriages from L. T. Maddux, 35 Carondelet street, near corner Gravier.

PROSPECTUS OF THE NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY was organized June, 1875, under a charter from the State of Louisiana, authorizing it to construct a railroad from New Orleans to Shreveport and Marshall, in Texas, diverging at Kouchi for Shreveport. The route has been surveyed for the entire distance, 361 miles, from New Orleans, via Donaldsonville and Alexandria, to a point of connection with the Texas and Pacific Railway at Shreveport and Marshall, Texas, where the road will form connections with Dallas, Sherman, Fort Worth, Jefferson, Texarkana, and all Northern Texas and Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas, and furnish a new highway for the trade of that section of the country.

At New Orleans, the road will connect with the New Orleans and Mobile railroad for all Southern points, and with the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad for all points in the North and East. At the port of New Orleans direct connections are also made with steamers and sailing vessels for all points on the Atlantic coast and European countries.

It is proposed to place upon the line a First Mortgage, not to exceed \$12,000,000 per mile. Bonds to bear 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually and to run for forty years; say on the 301 miles of road \$1,332,000, of which