MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

A STATEMENT BY THE SUGAR SHED COMPANY.

No Penalties as Yet Against Delinquent Taxpayers Who Are, However, Advised to Settle By the Fourth Proximo.

The following communication has been received by the Mayor:

Hon. Ed. Pilsbury, Mayor City of New Orleans:

Dear Sir—It is proposed by the city that the New Orleans Sugar Shed Company consent to change its tariff to forty cents a hogshead of sugar for the first month and twenty-five cents for each succeeding month, also that a bonus of ten per cent on all receipts be paid the city, that no charge for labor be made (and that sugar in contravention be no longer hauled by the wharfinger to the sheds for shelter, or which is the same thing, that that office be not allowed to charge for such hauling, and finally, on the face of its contract, that taxes be paid by the Shed Company as well as a bonus.) The Council does not claim that such conditions cannot be accepted by the company, as is evident from the following:

During the year from October 1, 1874, to September 30, 1875, the year in which the company received the largest sum, that sum from all sources amounted to $44,049 45. Now, taking that year's business as the basis, leaving the tariff of the shed for sugar or molasses unchanged, we will find that not much would have been left, had the other conditions of your propositions been then in operation. For see:

Gross receipts		$44,049 45
Cost of labor one year	$8,000 00	
Bonus	4,404 90	
Insurance	612 00	
Salaries	8,623 50	
Reclamations	74 59	
Sundry expenses, repairs, etc.	1,015 00	
State taxes	1,790 00	27,520 03
		$17,529 42

This balance would not be 10 per cent on reduced capital or nominal stock of $180,000, not more than 7½ per cent on the actual paid capital of $240,000 and not 5 per cent on the cost of the stock now held by the present stockholders, many of whom have paid as much as $160 for a share now worth but $90.

This should suffice to show that, although without changing the tariff on sugar and molasses, as now made, the other conditions of your proposition cannot be accepted. But when it is considered that you also propose to change the tariff, by reducing it something over 40 per cent, the company would be left without profit of any kind, much less the means of procuring money to meet your demand of $25,000.

Nor is this all, for the intention to require taxes, or about $2000 more per annum, will drive the stockholders to their private purses to pay what the company will have no means of discharging.

Again, the inhibition to the wharfinger's charging for hauling sugar and molasses will put a stop to the receipt of hogsheads and barrels from the outside levees and by reducing the receipts of the company still further cripple and injure us.

Again, consider that $240,000 has been paid out in hard cash to build the sheds, of which $120,000 is never to be recovered, as half the sheds belong to the city without charge, making a donation to the city of about $5000 per annum, which can only be recovered through profits of the company, which, as above seen, can never be realized under your propositions.

The result of your conditions is simply ruin; under it the company is to continue its donations of $5000 per annum, is to pay a bonus on receipt whence it can hope for no profit, and is to pay taxes, whilst no advantage or benefit can be obtained for the company and a certainty of accumulating an annual debt exists.

The right of the city to obtain anything for past dues other than what has been paid, is respectfully denied, but as it seems impossible for the city and ourselves to concur in this opinion, we believe it just to rely on our Supreme Court to decide between us, and regard any action which threatens injury to the company, unless we accede to your demand in this particular, as so harsh that on further consideration you will not insist on such exactions. We have, and believe you have, confidence in the ability of our Supreme Court; no injury can result from the short delay required to obtain its opinion; the eminent propriety of submitting to it, what we cannot agree upon, seems obvious.

The question of future business is that of the greatest importance to us and the community. The amended tariff we have submitted for your favorable action concedes forty per cent from our present first month's charges, does away with charges for transfers allowed in the charter, and will make the company entirely dependent on an increased business for any chance of a fair profit.

The business, we believe, will increase under the new tariff, having the support and approval of the Council, and which finally does away with all doubt and affords a large concession to the sugar men. In addition, the benefit to the city is fixed and immediate, increasing the receipts from bonus and bringing about harmony between all concerned.

We do not believe the city desires to cripple and surely not destroy an institution which is an acknowledged benefit to the sugar business, and a great convenience to those engaged in it.

The sheds are already the sugar mart of the city, and their proximity to the river, their spaciousness and uniform regulations make them most convenient and valuable.

Very respectfully,

JULES A. BLANC,
President New Orleans Sugar Shed Company.

TAX DELINQUENTS.

We were correct in saying that delinquent taxpayers had until the 4th of September next to pay their taxes at the City Hall, without incurring any penalties. After that time, however, suits in each case will be filed in the district courts.

From A to E inclusive, in the Sixth District Court.

From F to K inclusive, in the Fifth District Court.

From L to P inclusive, in the Fourth District Court.

From Q to Z inclusive, in the Third District Court.

When interest and all costs and charges of clerks and sheriffs will be added to the tax bill.

Referring to the question asked us regarding the payment of city salaries and expenses,

IN CASH,

we must repeat what we said yesterday that it will depend upon the manner in which the taxpayers will come up between this time and the end of the year to settle their taxes. Thus far, for August, the collections amount to $51,000 as compared with $44,000 for the entire month last year.

We have been requested to warn the public against paying for

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH GONGS,

except on receipts emanating from the office of the Administrator of Accounts. This warning is necessary, for at least one case has been discovered in which money has been paid for putting such gongs at the residence of private individuals with material belonging to the city, but the money has never been turned into the city treasury.

THE FIRE LAST NIGHT.

The alarm of fire last night was erroneous, owing to an untoward accident giving an incorrect turning in, which has already been remedied, and caused an overhauling of all the lines, now being made.

MARKET REVENUES.

The market revenues for September were sold yesterday. The following is a list of the prices brought by the markets, together with the prices obtained for the previous month:

AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.	
Fruit and Vegetable	$4,185	A. Dumestre	$3,400
French Meat	2,550	H. N. Boubet	2,510
Poydras and Pilie	3,200	C. Fos	3,025
Magazine	1,890	F. Cazeaux	1,800
Treme	1,835	Jean Artigue	1,810
Washington and Port	275	Jacob Hoth	245
St. Bernard	340	Geo. Robinson	330
LeBreton	25	D. Dantagnan	20
St. Mary	580	A. Dumestre	425
Claiborne	340	D. Moulezoun	350
Jefferson City	90	J. Machado	145
Sorapuru	180	J. Corregi	180
Ninth street	650	A. Dumestre	495
Algiers	35	J. Larrieu	65
Dryades	1,885	B. Mathman	1,805
Total	$18,060		$16,595
September	16,595		
Difference	$1,465		

All the bids were accepted, except those for the Fruit and Vegetable, St. Mary's and Ninth street markets, which are so much out of proportion with the decline in the price of other markets that a strong suspicion was created that it was the result of a combination. Hence sealed proposals will be received at the City Hall until Wednesday, at noon, for these three markets.

THE MOUTH OF BAYOU LAFOURCHE.

The Mayor yesterday received a request from planters and steamboatmen for the loan of one of the city's dredgeboats, to assist in dredging out Bayou Lafourche, the impediments to navigation in the bayou being of such a nature as to cause great expense to our sugar planters in the way of transportation. As in the case of the request for the use of these dredgeboats for Red River, the Mayor answered that they are at the disposition of the people needing them, but that they are sadly in need of repairs, and the city has no money to make them.

THE STREET CONTRACTORS.

We understand that the Board of Health has been occupying itself with the condition of our streets recently, and that at the next meeting of the board a report will be made which will be favorable to the contractors who have the cleaning of the streets under their charge.

GRANITE BUILDING GAB.

What the Crowd Have to Say About the Delegation.

The moisture which prevailed on Monday morning prevented, to a certain extent, the usual gathering of the outs at the Custom-House building, but those who did turn out took shelter under a friendly awning opposite the Postoffice, and there discussed the probabilities of the mission of the delegation.

AMONG THE BOYS

it was understood that Wells had sent a telegram to an intimate friend indicating that the delegation's request for a few official heads would be complied with, and that seemed to inspire them with hope.

Some of them have come to the conclusion that J. Madison was actually compelled to open on Secretary Sherman from a Returning Board advisory standpoint, and that he has frightened the nation's chief financier into acquiescence to his demands. On the other hand, those who know Secretary Sherman say he would

NOT BE BULLDOZED

by Wells, when the latter had the Superior Criminal Court here staring him in the face.

The idea that Wells wants the Collectorship, as advanced by some of the Northern papers, is laughed at by his friends, who say that he is satisfied with his own position, provided he has an equal share in the Collector's patronage, but that he must have that.

CAPITOL NOTES.

The Construction Placed Upon the Tone's Bayou Telegram Matter.

Messrs. Harrod and Richardson, of the Board of State Engineers, who have for several days been expected from Tone's bayou, have not reported as yet, but it is presumed that they will report to-day or to-morrow, and in the meantime the telegraph informs us that arrangements have been made to secure government funds to close the dam.

It was conjectured at the State-House yesterday that this must necessarily

SUSPEND ALL OPERATIONS

on the part of the State, but those who seem to understand the meaning of the Washington information are of the opinion that the convict labor, etc., will be made available as originally contemplated, and that the indebtedness created by the State, if there be any, would be met by the fund set apart by the Secretary of War.

Of course the United States government expects the work to be conducted under the supervision of its engineers and that nobody will object to, as it is probable that the United States Government Engineers will consult our own State Board of Engineers as to the best and most economical means of carrying into effect the work.

The Auditor has now a complete

DATA FROM EVERY PARISH,

showing the indebtedness of each ex-tax collector who has held office since 1870, and will furnish at once a detailed statement of these accounts to the various district attorneys with a letter of instructions that will not leave any of those officials, or the Republican portion thereof, an opportunity to cover the tracks of their pets and former co-workers, even should they be so disposed.

A plan has been suggested which, if carried out, will give to the police juries of each parish a duplicate of

THESE ACCOUNTS,

which will enable them to keep an eye personally to the State's interest and the ex-tax collectors' accounts.

The office of the Tax Collector of the Second District (city) was removed to the State-House yesterday, and is now located on St. Louis street, near the office of the Board of Health. It has been repeatedly suggested that the office of the Recorder of Conveyances and Deeds be moved to the same building, as it would be much more convenient, but the employes say that it is a little too far from Canal street.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

Last night, at the close of the regular monthly meeting of that time-honored fire company, Mississippi Fire Company No. 2, at their engine house on Magazine street, Mr. Frederick Camerden, its worthy president, was agreeably surprised on being presented, in the name of the company, with a costly and elegant silver ice pitcher and goblets.

The presentation speech was made by our friend Toby Hart, vice president of No. 2, in a feeling address, inspired by the long association of Mr. Camerden with the company, and the valuable services he has rendered it and our gallant Fire Department. Mr. Camerden answered as best he could under the circumstances, for it was a real surprise, attended with no ostentation and simply intended to commemorate the sixtieth birthday of a valued citizen and most energetic merchant.

We shall ever hail such manifestations of esteem and appreciation, for they can only serve to maintain the high opinion that has been formed regarding the efficiency and trustworthiness of the men who fight the fiery element with a disinterestedness that challenges everybody's admiration.

Boating Notes.

The decision of the umpire in the Musgrove-Dallas single scull race Saturday does not, it seems, consist with existing rules and regulations. Of course Dallas would have no objection to another pull to decide the contest, and when that is done it is thought that a race between Cheeves, of Charleston, and O'Donnell, of the Hopes, can be arranged for the championship of the South. O'Donnell is, of course, ready to row anything that stands in shoeleather, and will readily yield the championship honors if fairly won from him. Sufficient funds can be raised at any time to defray Cheeves' expenses here, if he has any idea that he can out pull O'Donnell, and as he has won here once, before O'Donnell knew how to pull an oar, it would be a fine sight now to see them pull together.

Dropped Dead.

At 8 o'clock Monday morning, a white man named Joseph Dunn, aged 49 years, died suddenly on the Levee, head of Race street.

Coroner Roche held an inquest and returned a verdict of malarial fever.

TONE'S BAYOU.

The United States Government To Do the Work of Closing the Dam.

Sunday's Washington dispatches informed the general public that the Hon. E. John Ellis had secured from the Secretary of War a promise that a portion of the amount

APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS

for the improvement of Red river should be used in closing the dam at Tones' bayou, and that, no doubt, will be done under the supervision of the government engineers. As yet no information to this effect has been received officially by Gov. Nicholls, but it is safe to predict that Congressman Ellis has secured from the government sufficient of

THE APPROPRIATION MENTIONED

to complete, without State aid, the improvements necessary to be made at Tones' bayou, and all praise, say we, is due to Mr. Ellis for his able efforts.

MORTUARY REPORT.

The Northern Press Again Attempting to Injure our City.

The report of the Board of Health shows that there were only 99 interments in the city last week. Of the whole number 66 were white people and 33 colored; males 62, females 37; of the entire number 36 were children under ten years of age.

Nationalities—Louisiana 57, other States 9, Denmark 1, France 7, Germany 8, Ireland 9, Italy 1 Spain 1, West Indies 4, not stated 2

Principal causes of death—Small-pox 3, all fevers 21, teething 5, consumption 11, tris-nascentium 3, pneumonia 3, tetanus 3, heart disease 7, diphtheria 2, dysentery 3.

Marriages—Whites 17, colored 4.

Births—Males, white 63, colored 10; females, white 52, colored 9; total, 134; still born 5.

Fires Last Night.

At about 10 o'clock last night an alarm of fire was sounded from box 52. The department, on hastening to the scene, found that an incendiary had set fire to some rubbish in the old building on Delord street, near Camp, owned by Mr. E. A. Burke and formerly occupied as the government stables.

While some of the engines were pumping on the smouldering debris, others were cooling off, and while this was going on an alarm of fire was turned in from box 74, corner of Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets.

The department immediately broke for the new fire, and on reaching the corner of Commerce and Poydras street, found that some malicious person had set fire to four bales of hay, the property of Messrs. Wang & Cottam.

This little blaze was extinguished and the fire boys returned home rejoicing.

They had no sooner reached their homes, than a third alarm of fire was sounded from the box at No. 6's enginehouse, and was for the fire in the old government stables which broke out anew.

The Harbor Police.

Honors fall heavily and rest lightly upon the shoulders of the police that watches over the life and property of the citizens now basking in the sunshine of our reform government. After the bright new uniforms come the spanking new houses, and this the Harbor Police examplified by taking possession of their new headquarters at the foot of Canal street. Everybody remembers the dilapidated old shanty formerly used. We congratulate our police and the city upon the improvement.

Point Clear.

We thank our friend, Mr. A. G. Swain, for a telegram from Mobile, received last night, stating that there had been no regatta at Point Clear on account of a heavy rain all day long and no wind. The sailing race has been postponed till to-day, when it is hoped everything will be lovely and favorable. Several New Orleans boats have been entered, and will no doubt make things lively on the main for the "extravagant and wheeling strangers."

Prigging a Watch.

On last Saturday Mr. A. A. Peychaud hired a negro, named Janvier, to haul a load of coal into his yard. While the negro was thus engaged he entered Mr. Peychaud's room, which entrance was easily effected as the door was open, and stole an open face gold watch, No. 3776. The police are after the negro.

Unfortunate Vernon.

Chas. Vernon was yesterday before Judge Smith on two charges, insult and abuse and threats to kill. On the first charge he was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 and in default 30 days in the Parish Prison. On the second charge a peace bond of $500 was demanded of him and in default thirty additional days in Capt. Cain's Hotel.

Railroad Personals.

BY THE MOBILE ROUTE.

The following were among the departures by the Mobile line Monday: Wm. Elliott, Niagara Falls; Mrs. Wintercast, Philadelphia; C. D. Sariol and M. L. Byrne, New York; J. H. Stockley, Rome, Ga.; W. G. Murray, Jacksonville; F. Janfroid, New York; R. H. S. Martin, St. Louis; Geo. C. Bright, New York; George E. Brown, Philadelphia; Mrs. G. W. Ray and family, St. Louis; J. M. Anger, Lexington, Va.; W. Wunderlich, W. G. Shaw and E. J. Young, Salem, Va.; T. L. Bayne and family, Baltimore; Mrs. James S. Denegre, Miss L. Denegre, W. P. Denegre and W. D. Denegre, New York; Mrs. James G. Clark and Mrs. J. O. Nixon, Baltimore; John S. Rainey, New York.

BY THE JACKSON ROUTE.

The following were the departures by the Jackson route last evening: D. J. Lamatre, Mrs. C. T. Charless, E. LeBorgeois, E. Levy, C. H. Waller, Herman F. Stureken, Chicago; Mrs. Sam'l P. Blanc, children and servant, Miss Lizzie Hyman, Louisville; John Johnson, Mrs. M. Lara, C. L. Morse, J. Wharton, C. C. Shaffer, St. Louis; J. W. Adams, W. W. Williams, New York; John E. Desha, J. Corriveau, for Europe via New York; Harry G. Turner, Misses Turner, Hopkinsville, Ky.; W. R. Thompson, J. M. Taylor, S. B. Huntley, North; Jos. Abbot, Louisville.

Brevities.

The Bostons (original champions of the Third District) were defeated on Sunday at Hancock Green, by the Grasshoppers, by a score of 13 to 8.

A dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, last night notices the safe arrival there of the New Orleans Knights Templar. The dispatch mentions, too, that from 12,000 to 15,000 Sir Knights were expected to be in line to-day, a large delegation of which will represent the South.

Short Items.

Fifteen negro women were lodged in the Fourth Station Sunday night for disturbing the peace.

The charge that holds Martin Lee in the Central Station is cruelly beating his little daughter, aged 8 years.

Wm. Anderson was immured in the Sixth Station by virtue of a warrant charging him with petty larceny.

Lizzie O'Neil stole some clothing from Louisa Stevens, and for the offense was furnished lodgings in the Third Station.

Frank Rivers, a clerk, was run into the Seventh Precinct Station for being drunk and creating a disturbance in a street car.

Mary Maunch, for the larceny of a hangin basket, was lodged in the Third Precinct Calaboose, at the instigation of Alice Davis.

Henry Lambert was immured in the Third Precinct Station for running his car over Wm. Glassio, which resulted in the crushing of his right arm.

Theo. Hurst and Wm. Evans could not attend Sunday School yesterday, as they were run into the Seventh Precinct Station for being dangerous and suspicious characters.

L. Meyers, a merchant, did assault and beat one Hannah Meyers, and the result of the affair was that the services of a peeler were required, and Meyers now pineth in the Central Calaboose.

Maria Stafford was arrested and locked up in the Central Station, charged with the larceny of a gold watch and chain. She was arraigned before the First Municipal Police Court, and sent to the Parish Prison in default of $500.

John Petit was lodged in the Eighth Station, charged by Paul Lewis with having entered his house in the night time without breaking, with the intention of committing a felony, and also with assaulting and beating affiant, who discovered him.

THE COURTS.

Fifth District Court.

Schwabacher & Hirsh vs. John Ring, of St. Louis, Mo. Petition praying for writs of attachment and sequestration on an account for $18,590 08. Writs issued.

United States Circuit Court.

Judge Billings began a special session in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and heard attorney for defendants and intervenors in the Calcasieu log case, who asked to be permitted to show the true value of the logs sequestered, which was fixed at $2 each by order of the court sitting in chambers at New Haven, Conn. Counsel claimed that the valuation was too high. The motion was objected to by counsel for the government, who maintained that the valuation had been fixed after hearing both sides.

The court refused to amend the order. Counsel for the government then filed a motion that certain intervenors be refused the right to bond the logs claimed by them, and was sustained by the court, who granted intervenors the right to amend their petition.

In the St. Tammany log case the attorney for defendants asked that a return of the logs seized be made, but the court decided that the motion to quash the writ as proposed by defendants be made before action in the matter should be taken. The case went over until Tuesday.

THE BALTIMORE WORKINGMEN.

The Color Line Question Disturbs Their Harmony.

[N. Y. Times.]

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—The second meeting of the Workingmen's City Convention was held to-night, with the usual large attendance. A telegram was received from the Workingmen's Benevolent Aid Association of New Orleans, conveying its sympathy with the movement, and promising to follow in time. An executive committee was organized and authorized to call conventions to nominate candidates, and also to arrange for mass meetings. A special committee was appointed to issue an address to the people. The Convention was not as harmonious as on the previous night, and there were exhibitions of bad temper in a debate on a resolution repudiating a self-nominated candidate for mayor, and the interference of the leaders was necessary to stop an exchange of sharp personalities. Some of the moderate men are opposed to the planks of the platform demanding the seizure of the railroads, telegraphs, and all the machinery of industry by the government, and their operation for the co-operative benefit of the workingmen. These conservatives renewed their efforts to have the question of platform opened, and Dr. Wayson spoke of the convention having done mischief that ought to be undone; but the moderates were overpowered. A resolution was offered that the convention recognize all organizations of colored workingmen who will co-operate with the party on its platform. This led to the drawing of the color line, and to excitement and confusion on the subject of the negro. The delegates who came from the Democratic ranks showed all their old bitterness against the colored people, and those who were Republicans fought for the resolution most earnestly. It was denounced on the one hand as a fire-brand that had been thrown into the convention by traitors to the workingmen's cause, and on the other hand, its supporters argued that something must be done to conciliate the 10,000 negro voters in the city. One angry Democrat charged that men from the Reform party had stolen into the convention in disguise, with the object of dividing it on this question, and predicted that if it was agitated the workingmen's movement would be speedily wrecked. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was rejected by a vote of 54 to 17, and it was evident that the majority was largely in favor of making friendly overtures to the colored voters. The confusion grew worse, and the chairman lost control of the convention and had to call the sergeant-at-arms to his aid. Finally, at the solicitation of the peace-makers, the matter was postponed until next meeting, and the convention adjourned amid much disorder.

A FORMIDABLE COMBINATION.

[N. Y. Herald.]

FORT BENTON, M. T., Aug. 16, 1877.—The recent successes of the Nez Perces and Idaho Indians is encouraging, to an alarming extent, several tribes in northern Montana, who are united in growing enmity to the whites. Twenty-seven tribes are thus affiliated, embracing those from the Lower Columbia eastward to the edge of the Sioux country, and many tribes living north of the boundary. The present hostiles are members. Moreover, the Sioux have long been sending runners to these tribes, advising a universal uprising, and they are now listening to this advice. These Indians have been forbidden ammunition, even to hunt with, for many months, and forbidden to leave their reservation. At the same time the rations furnished by the government were utterly insufficient, and starvation would have ensued had they not disobeyed and gone hunting. Now they refuse to go the reservation and receive the few annuity goods awaiting them, but demand that the goods shall be sent them wherever they happen to be camped and are otherwise sullen and defiant. They allege that the hostile Indians are treated with tenfold more liberality by the government than the peaceful tribes, and therefore it will profit them to open a war. Every one here admits that their movements are founded on true premises. Of the disaffected tribes, among the branches of the Upper Missouri there are about 2500 warriors, Blackfeet, Piegans, Bloods, River Crows, Grosventres and others. They are likely at any moment to begin to devastate the country through which are scattered clusters of farms, isolated trading posts and rich trains of merchandise en route between settlements in Montana and posts in British America. These depredations would be carried on on both sides of the boundary line. To oppose these are a few dozen soldiers, about 100 all together, at Fort Benton, and less than 200 Canadian mounted police. The result of such an uprising would be disastrous beyond the first massacres and the destruction of all property outside of a few central settlements, since it would cut off the whole Northwest from the Missouri river, the great source of supplies. That there is good ground for the most serious apprehension is evident. The people are alert but almost powerless, and the Indians appreciate their weakness. Troops are greatly needed. The presence of a small number might prevent an outbreak which a triple force could not subdue.

HOW SERIOUSLY THE RUSSIANS REQUIRE REINFORCEMENTS.

[Bucharest Correspondence London Telegraph.]

Two hundred and thirty thousand trained soldiers constitute a mighty host, no doubt, but, dispersed over such an enormous extent of country as that occupied by the Russian armies upon Turkish soil, and charged with the simultaneous execution of such a *pot pourri* of important operations as those attempted to be carried out by the Emperor's Generals (not one of whom, moreover, has hitherto manifested any especial capacity, either in organization or strategical combinations), this force, imposing to the eye and ear, proves to be wholly inadequate to the unreasonable demands made upon it by its commanders. It has been called upon to effect, at one and the same time, the passage of the Balkans, the siege of Rustchuk, the holding in check of three great armies in the field, the investment of Silistria, the turning and consequent investment of Widdin, the maintenance of an unbroken line of communication nearly 200 miles long, and a variety of smaller exploits, each of which, unless thoroughly performed, laid its attempters open to disconcerting reverses.

Let us roughly analyze the tasks allotted to the Russian army, as above, and we shall speedily find that the means of carrying them out, actually at the disposition of the Grand Duke, are conspicuously disproportionate to the difficulties requiring to be surmounted. A week ago the Russian forces having crossed the Danube numbered between 230,000 and 240,000 officers and men. Of these 50,000 were in the Dobrudscha, under Zimmerman, and 50,000 more in or across the Balkans with Mirski and Gourko. For the siege of Rustchuk, *secundum artem*, a minimum of 80,000 men is required; but it had been resolved, as that operation had been intrusted to the Czarowitch, and as the heir apparent to the throne of all the Russias could not be permitted to incur even the risk of a failure, to devote one hundred thousand to the reduction of the great Danube fortress. What remained, then, to the Grand Duke wherewith to hold his long line of communication from the Danube to the Balkans, keep in check, and, if necessary, fight, the armies of Mehemet Ali and Osman, guard his strategical base of operations, the Simnitza-Sistova bridge, and feed his trans-Balkan expeditionary force, which was not certainly sent across a great range of mountains at inconceivable risks, to remain stationary and in a defensive attitude upon the Balkan southern slopes? For all these tremendous functions and enterprises his Imperial Highness could only dispose of forty thousand men, or, let us say, taking the highest possible figure as an attainable contingency, sixty thousand. In this estimate, be it remembered, no account whatsoever is admitted of the daily subtractions from the effective numbers of the total force which result from sickness, fatigue, losses in the field, etc. The Balkan corps, for instance, is sorely tried by diarrhea and dysentery, its chief fare consisting of sour black bread and unripe stone fruit.

NEW JERSEY'S MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

The municipal commission created by the New Jersey Legislature last year is now in session in Newark, ready for information or suggestions. Mayor Townley, of Elizabeth, appeared yesterday, and told the commissioners that his city, with an estimated real estate valuation of $15,000,000, has a debt of $5,000,000—largely the result of special legislation. He was for the passage of a general municipal law at the earliest possible day. Mayor Yates, of Newark, a city which owes $19,000,000 to-day, and seems likely five years hence to owe $15,000,000, is still to be heard. So with regard to Jersey City, which owes $14,000,000, on a total valuation of $60,000,000.

THIERS.

Thiers is the idol of the hour in Paris. A crowd gathers every day in the Place St. George toward the hour when he takes his accustomed drive. To gratify it he does not get into his carriage under the doorway of his mansion, but when the garden gates, which are lined with sheet iron, are flung open by the porter, he walks down the graveled drive, and crosses the street pavement to his brougham. All hats are instantly taken off and held low while Petit Bourgeois is passing. There is no cheering, but the ladies venture on phrases of endearment and other feminine expressions of sympathy, such as throwing a rose before him, or waving a pocket-handkerchief.

"LISTEN TO THE MOCKING-BIRD."

The author of the old song, "Listen to the Mocking-bird," which has been sung and whistled and played and strummed and drummed and banged and clattered all over the world, with all possible variations, was not "Alice Hawthorne," as the title page announced, but Mr. Septimus Winner of Philadelphia, who took his mother's name as a *nom de plume*. Another of Mr. Winner's songs was the subject of an amusing criticism in a Philadelphia paper. Miss Caroline Richings gave it there one evening when she was singing in English opera, and the critic spoke of it as the "gem of Mendelssohn's finest compositions."

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 polite attention 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.

Somehow a story has got out in North Carolina that Governor Zeb Vance is giving $5 and a cromo to every boy named after him, and he is accordingly being pestered by exceedingly complimentary letters from innumerable namesakes in all parts of the State.

THE NEBRASKA STATE PRISON.

[Courier-Journal.]

If the inhabitants of the State Prison of Nebraska get all that the State has to pay for in the way of provisions for them, they ought to be a happy lot. In three bills for prison supplies appear flour, meal, dried apples, apples, beans, hominy, coffee, sugar, currants, pepper, sage, syrup, vinegar, celery, peaches, eggs, butter, chickens, ham, mackerel, tripe, pickels, cheese, catsup, horseradish, tomatoes, onions, tea, oysters, lamb tongue, pigs feet, crackers and tobacco. That humming-birds are not in the list is probably an oversight. If the gentlemen temporarily deprived of their liberty cannot be satisfied with this fare, they had better move to another hotel. Possibly the middle man who stands between Nebraska society and the convict gets more of the chickens and oysters than the person in stripes.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

Entire Present Stock to be Sold at Any Price up to September 1st,

—AT—

PEPIN & BROUSSARD,

158.....CANAL STREET.....158

White Building, corner Baronne.

Wishing to open the fall and winter season with an entirely new stock of goods, we will continue on MONDAY our great sale at sacrifice. We have reduced all our Summer Goods

To Fifty Cents on the Dollar,

and will give special bargains in White Goods, such as

VICTORIA LAWNS, BISHOP LAWNS, SWISS, FRENCH NAINSOOKS and ORGANDIES, CHECKED and STRIPED NAINSOOKS, MULLS, etc.

We have reduced our Black Goods and Black Grenadines far below the cost of importation, and will offer on MONDAY

1500 yards Black and Colored Grenadines at 12½, formerly sold at 50 cents.

25 pieces Black Alpacas at 25 cents, formerly sold at 40 cents.

Great reduction also in

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,

Such as Towels, Napkins, Table Damask, French Table Covers, Marseilles Quilts, etc.

Our Domestic Department is complete, and all the leading brands of White and Brown Cottons, Cotton Flannels, Sheetings, etc., will be sold up to the 1st of September at manufacturer's prices. Also 200 pieces White and Check Mattings.

PEPIN & BROUSSARD,
au12 158 Canal street.

100 CANAL STREET.

—ON—

ACCOUNT OF LIQUIDATION.

—AT—

NET COST PRICES.

GOLD BAND CHINA,

FRENCH WHITE CHINA,

Crockery,

GLASSWARE,

—AND—

House Furnishing Goods,

JAPAN WARE, CUTLERY, Etc.

100.....Canal Street.....100

au23 10t J. G. GAINES, Liquidator.

NOTICE TO VENDORS

—OF—

SCHOOL BOOKS.

OFFICE SEC'RY STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, New Orleans, August 25, 1877.

In conformity to section 2 of the "Act to regulate public education in Louisiana," etc., No. 23, approved March 25, 1877,

SEALED PROPOSALS

are invited from all retail dealers in school books, in this city, or in any of the towns of the State, to furnish, by contract, during four years from the date thereof, as many of each of the text books hereinafter named as may be needed, in this city, or in any of the towns or parishes of the State, to be used in the free public schools of Louisiana; said proposals to exhibit, in tabulated form, the minimum rates at which each of the volumes will be sold to pupils or exchanged for old books on the same subject, and to be addressed to the State Board of Education and delivered, per mail, or in the office of the Secretary, on or before WEDNESDAY, September 5, 1877.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS.

McGuffey's Eclectic Spellers and Readers.
Watson's Independent Speller and Readers.
Anderson's Historical, and Cathcart's Literary Readers.
Sargent and May's Etymological Reader.
Willson's large Speller and Fifth Reader [family series].
Holmes' First Lessons in Grammar, Sixth Reader, and History of the United States.
Swinton's Language Lessons, Grammar, and Composition.
Butler's Introductory and his Practical and Critical Grammar.
Goold Brown's First Lines and Grammar with Analysis.
Clark's Easy Lessons in Language.
Webb's Model Etymology.
Bailey's Scholar's Companion.
Hart's Lessons in Composition and his Composition and Rhetoric.
Mitchell's First Lessons, New Primary, and New Intermediate Geography.
Cornell's Series of Geographies.
Monteith's Series of Geographies.
Moore's Elements of Science.
Martindale's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Steele's Fourteen Weeks in the Sciences.
Robinson's Series of Arithmetics and Algebra.
Carter's Elements of General History.
Johnston and Browne's English Literature.
Maury's Physical Geography.
Venable's Elements of Geometry.

The State Board of Education reserves its right to select any of the books above mentioned.

ROBT. M. LUSHER,
Secretary of the State Board of Education.
au26 5t