## CUSTOM-HOUSE NOTES.

### THE PILGRIMS EXPECTED HOME—CONJECTURES AS TO THEIR "LUCK."

**Some Say the Warriors Return with Nary a Scalp.**

Tomanderson is expected to reach the city during the next twenty-four hours, and Wells telegraphed that he would leave Washington on Wednesday night. Quite a number of the anxious expectants were at the Custom-House building on Thursday morning, but they did not seem to derive much comfort from the advices they received as to the victory (?) the Returning Board have achieved in Washington.

After the news had been circulated that the pilgrims

WERE ON THEIR WAY HOME

the anxiety was greater than ever, and one or two suggested that it would be eminently proper in them to meet the first arrival, Tomanderson, at the depot with a glass front hack and a brass band to show their appreciation for his manly efforts in their behalf. Then it was suggested that when Wells returns he be met with two brass bands, as he deserved credit, if any one, as Tomanderson had been bulldozed into submission by Elder Gantt.

Quite a number are anxious to know just how the two vote snatchers managed matters with the President and Secretary of the Treasury; but few, if any, believing that they had

SECURED ANY SCALPS.

One opinion ventured was that they had been told in Washington to "call again," that it would not look well for the Hayes Southern policy to permit the Returning Board to bulldoze the Administration into giving the entire control of the Custom-House to that board. Another had it that the Administration might tell the R. B. chaps to wait a little while, and put them off with the same kind of promises they have been giving the poor fellows who have been hanging

"ON THE RAGGED EDGE"

of despair for months, waiting for a fulfillment of their premises. Of course both members will tip a knowing wink to their friends when they get back, and will tell them that they will have everything their own way in due time.

The scramble for the Pension office has been revived again, and as near as can be ascertained, there are three candidates who are now laying their pipes to secure that position. Gen. Badger is said to be strongly recommended, while ex-Judge W. L. Evans left the city for Washington on Wednesday evening

WITH A BUNDLE OF PAPERS,

which are said to be recommendations from Republicans here. Some of the friends of the candidates tell naughty stories about Isabelle, but as they are not in a shape that will justify publication, it may be that the purpose is to make capital, in which event they will have to make them a little more sensational to secure their publication.

The Collector has issued notice No. 2 now and has it stuck up on the door leading into his office, notifying all office-seekers that personal interviews are not necessary, but that applications will be received in writing only.

## MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

### The River Front—The Sugar Shed Question.

The following petition is being circulated and receiving signatures, prior to being presented to the City Council. We give it entire, as it treats of a very important question and touches on abstract subjects of no less interest:

To the Honorable Mayor and Administrators of the city of New Orleans:

We, the undersigned, citizens and property holders of the Second and Third Districts of the city, respectfully and earnestly call the special attention of your honorable body to the condition of the wharves and levees in our districts, and pray that you will take some action to prevent the caving in of the landings.

For the last three years the caving has been unprecedented; in many places it has extended up to the streets, and a greater extent of the levee and landings has caved and disappeared in the river than has occurred in forty years previous. While such has been the disastrous condition of our part of the city, the whole river front in the First, Fourth and Fifth Districts is constantly making out into the river, whereby the city, from the extension of wharves and filling in of the batture, is steadily accumulating a large amount of valuable property. We are of the opinion, after a careful consideration of the subject and consultation with scientific engineers, that a system of obstructions to the current of the river, which is now constantly undermining and carrying away the levees in our districts, should be adopted. Fascines or willow mattrasses sunk in front of the levees would have the desired effect and give a permanent front for wharves and landings.

We are fully aware that to carry out this extensive and expensive work would require a large outlay of money, perhaps more than the city could undertake at the present moment, but the revenues of the wharves if applied solely to their legitimate purpose would, we believe, be adequate to accomplish it. We understand that the contract with the present lessees of the wharves requires them to redeem five or six hundred thousand dollars of wharf bonds, issued for the construction of the wharves some six or seven years ago—wharves which have long since decayed or sunk into the river. We also learn that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the city of New Orleans cannot legally charge more wharfage than is necessary to keep the wharves and landings in good order and condition. The legality of the wharf bonds has been seriously questioned, and certainly they have no better status than the other bonds issued by the city. Why then cannot the redemption of the wharf bonds be postponed, or why should they not be funded in premium bonds, and then let the revenues of the wharves be applied to such permanent improvement of the wharves and landings as we have in part suggested, but which is not possible while the larger portion of the revenues is taken to pay bonds which are given a preference, not legal or equitable, but detrimental to the best interests of the city and especially hurtful to that part of the city where your petitioners reside?

We trust that the foregoing facts will convince your honorable body that a radical change is necessary in the treatment of our suffering districts, and some new method must be pursued in protecting our landings and levees. The plan which has been followed for several years is anything but satisfactory. New wharves are built on unstable foundations and soon slide into the river, the abrasion of the banks is increasing, and for nearly the entire year our levee, instead of being lined with vessels which give employment and bring business to so many of our people, presents only a long line of wrecked wharves and caving banks. We foolishly build on sand instead of a foundation as durable as rock. We have already suggested a system which, we believe, will be effective, and we have indicated where the means could be found to carry it out. Our districts have a right to demand that the wharf revenues shall be used in keeping the wharves and levees in the most permanent manner, and we submit to your honorable body that the city should not hesitate to so apply them, and leave bondholders to take their chance with other creditors of the city, who merit, at least, equal consideration.

Hoping for favorable action, your petitioners pray that this memorial will receive your prompt attention.

In this connection we may say that the wharf contractors are sinking the piles for one of the wharves in the Third District, and expect to complete all the wharves in that district, eight in number, between the 1st and 15th October.

THE SUGAR SHEDS.

Dr. Warren Brickell visited Mayor Pilsbury and Administrator Denis on Thursday morning, to urge upon them the necessity of taking some action against the Sugar Shed Company, which the Doctor charged in unmeasured terms with having violated their obligations beyond the right to ask for a compromise. He gave it as his opinion that should the Council decide to act radically in the matter, it could be brought to the Supreme Court very soon, where

IT WOULD BE SETTLED.

Mayor Pilsbury ventured to say that he and the entire city administration agreed with Dr. Brickell that the Sugar Shed Company had violated the provisions of their contract, and the only question which presented itself was what course to adopt to enforce the law without long litigation, of which the company might avail itself, the result of which would be the hampering of business. Dr. Brickell replied by saying that it had ever been the great misfortune of this community since he had lived in it to

SACRIFICE PRINCIPLE

to other considerations. In his opinion, when there was a great principle involved, it should prevail regardless of commercial considerations. He then declared to the Mayor, not as a threat, he said, but as a matter of fact, that should the Council fail to take the necessary steps to establish beyond question that the Sugar Shed Company

WAS DEAD,

those interested in the matter would care that the city administration should perform its duties.

In conversation with Mayor Pilsbury, after Dr. Brickell had retired, his Honor repeated what we have published on a former occasion—that the Council would have to take action in the matter soon, which would probably be at its next meeting.

There was no doubt that the Sugar Shed Company was in default, but as they proposed themselves to submit the question for arbitration to the Supreme Court, the Council had refrained from provoking an injunction which would have certainly followed, and the question might have remained in the courts, undecided for two or three years, meanwhile the condition of affairs on the sugar landing would have remained the same.

ASSESSMENTS.

It should be remembered that after Friday, August 31, applications for reduction of assessments will not be entertained.

The arbitrators, Messrs. Mitchell and Levy, in the Gas Company assessment matter, were to have held a final meeting on Wednesday evening. Up to noon on Thursday they had not reported the result of their investigation.

REPORT ON THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

Dr. Choppin, President of the Board of Health, presented the following report to the Mayor yesterday:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,
New Orleans, August 27, 1877.

Hon. Ed. Pilsbury, Mayor of New Orleans:

Agreeably to your request I have made a visit of inspection to the Girod Asylum, and have the honor to report as follows:

With regard to the internal arrangement and administration of the Boys' House of Refuge, now located there, much could be said in commendation, particularly upon the order and cleanliness of the establishment, and the neatness and discipline of the boys. The only points for improvement noticed are greater variety in the dietary, and a considerable increased capacity, the cubic air space being about 250 feet to each boy. There is reason to believe also that

THE CROWDING OF THE BOYS

into narrow space in dormitories and on play grounds begets nervous habits among all and tyranny and violence on the part of the larger ones toward the smaller.

The locality is undoubtedly malarious, but this is less an objection for a small-pox hospital than for the permanent residence of a number of boys more than twice the probable number of sick ever to be consigned to its temporary keeping.

The buildings are well adapted to hospital purposes, having a sufficient number of large rooms suitable for wards for charity patients, besides smaller rooms appropriate for the use of those able to pay for extra accommodations. Another important consideration is its isolation from other buildings, and its accessibility by solid and smooth roadways in all kinds of weather.

AS REGARDS RECLAMATION

of the property by the heirs of the Girod estate, the claim would not be strengthened by the proposed change.

By the terms of act 16 of the last or extra session of the Legislature the city authorities are required to provide for the treatment and support of indigent people afflicted with small-pox, and your attention is now invited to the following estimate of the cost of establishing and maintaining a hospital, in order to compare it with the expense of the contract plan at present in operation.

OUTFIT OF THE HOSPITAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beds and bedding for fifty patients, at $15 each | $750 |
| Furniture of room for resident physician | 100 |
| Furniture of room for apothecary | 50 |
| Furniture of rooms for attendants | 250 |
| Furniture for office | 50 |
| Furniture for dining-room | 150 |
| Furniture for kitchen | 150 |
| Medicines and fixtures for dispensary | 150 |
| Disinfecting agents | 50 |
| Sundries | 500 |
| Total | $2200 |

ANNUAL EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Salary of resident physician | $1200 |
| Salary of apothecary | 600 |
| Salary of matron | 300 |
| Salary of cook | 240 |
| Salary of two male nurses, at $480, and four female nurses, at $648 | 1128 |
| Salary of two laundresses, at $432, and one servant, at $180 | 612 |
| Subsistence of employes | 1200 |
| Subsistence of fifty patients for 300 days at thirty cents per diem | 450 |
| Fuel and lights, soap, starch and sundries | 200 |
| Total | $9980 |

By the exercise of vigilance on the part of the officers of the Board of Health, and by compulsory vaccination (for which it is hoped the Legislature will provide at their next session), there is reason to believe that the number of patients to be provided for at any time would not exceed twenty-five, consequently the expense of the outfit might be reduced by providing for only twenty-five beds at first. If more should be needed subsequently, they could be obtained at short notice. Similar allowance might be made in the estimate of annual expenses, particularly in the item for subsistence of patients and wages of nurses.

With regard to a plan recently proposed, that of building temporary structures on the south bank of the New Canal, I find the locality low and liable to overflow in wet weather. Besides the destruction of buildings by fire is a needless loss, as disinfection by appropriate agents will answer all sanitary needs.

Any plan for the relief of the sick by contract is open to grave objections. If the cost is a fixed sum per diem, there is a temptation for the contractor to keep them too long; if the cost is a fixed sum per patient without regard to duration of treatment,

THERE IS DANGER

that they may be neglected. Consequently humanity as well as economy demands a system open to the inspection and supervision of the public authorities.

I has been suggested to place the small-pox hospital under the control of the Board of Health as regards its general supervision, and the selection of its staff of attendants. While the board do not seek this responsibility, the measure does not seem inappropriate from its intimate connection with the sanitary welfare of the community, and is worthy of the consideration of both the City Council and the Board of Health. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. CHOPPIN, M. D.
President Board of Health.

The report virtually condemns the proposed location of the small-pox hospital, and another site will in all probability have to be selected. The whole matter, in fact, will have to be passed upon by the Council.

THE GRAIN TRADE

railroad has been completed to Josephine street. Yesterday two car loads of staves, direct from Kentucky, were landed by this road directly at the stave yard of Mr. Bobet, at the head of St. James street. This, we think, is the first through load that has been carried by the new extension.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

It was rumored on the street yesterday that Administrator McCaffrey would apply to-day for a writ of injunction prohibiting the Mayor from signing the ordinance placing the navigation canal bridges under the control of the Administrator of Commerce, and confirming the appointment of new bridge keepers.

HO FOR GRAND ECORE.—Steamer Ella Hughes, the only 15 inch boat in the through trade, leaves Saturday, 1st, at 5 p. m. positively.

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

## SANTA ANNA AGAIN IN JAIL.

### He is Tired of Being Arrested and Attempts to Commit Suicide.

A. C. Christopher, alias Santa Anna, is the name of an individual who has figured conspicuously on the police records since the ninth day of January, on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character.

The time that Santa Anna dates his downfall was in the early part of the year 1875, when he was arrested for complicity in the Lowe murder. He had no sooner gotten out of this scrape than he was pulled on the charge of burglary and robbery.

Not being able to give bonds he went to the Parish Prison, and staid there until he was tried and acquitted before the Superior Criminal Court by a jury of his country.

After Santa was acquitted of the above two charges, he conceived the idea that Packard would be the next Governor, and that by his becoming Republican he would be a solid man.

He turned, became one of the lights of the Packard guards, and was a solid man.

Suddenly Santa discovered that the ship that Packard and his crew were in was not a seaworthy boat, and he made up his mind to desert her, and in deserting himself he tried to carry the Packard guards with him.

In this he failed. Then he became a political outcast; the Republicans would not have him and the Democrats did not want him. Nevertheless he proclaimed himself a Democrat, and this was enough for the Republicans, who were in power at that time,

TO CRUSH HIM,

and they did, for Santa spent the best portion of his time in the Parish Prison.

When the Democrats got in power Santa gained his liberty and was free until it was proven that he would not work, and was working a gang of "rappers."

Then the police laid heavy hands on him, and he has spent the last six months in the Parish Prison.

When he returned from his Donaldsonville trip the police arrested him for being connected with the cutting and wounding of Emile Lazard and Wm. Riley. On this charge he was acquitted by Judge Smith, who gave him twenty-four hours to leave town. He promised, but instead of doing so he appealed to the United States authorities for protection, on the following affidavit:

I am a native of the city of New Orleans, born January 12, 1853. I am positively satisfied that I am persecuted by parties connected with the police of this city on account of my political affiliations, who want to deprive me of my liberty by trumping up fictitious charges against me as a thief.

Furthermore, to prove that I am not such a dangerous man, let the records of the courts be examined and see if I have been convicted of any crime. On June 5, 1877, I was ordered to leave the city in twenty-four hours or serve thirty days' imprisonment. I am willing to work; always did work when it could be had.

A. C. CHRISTOPHER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of June, 1877.

JOHN McCORMICK,
Second Justice of the Peace.

The United States authorities did nothing for him, and when he was found after the twenty-four hours had elapsed, he was arrested and sent to the Parish Prison

FOR THIRTY DAYS.

On Wednesday morning his time had expired and he was released. He had had hardly time to sniff the fresh air when he was again arrested and lodged in the Central Station. At about 10 o'clock he informed the turnkey that he wanted to make a last request of him, and that was to be allowed to see the DEMOCRAT reporter. His request was granted, and the reporter visited him in cell No. 5.

Santa then commenced and spoke as follows:

"I have sent for you to have a little talk before I die. Is there any one listening? ["There is not," answered the reporter.] Well then, sir, this is my last night on earth. I have been ruined by the press and police of this city, and I propose to kill myself. I have written a letter, which you will find in my breast, just over my heart, and which I have directed to you. This is all I have to say; the letter will explain all."

Reporter—How do you intend to kill yourself?

Santa—I intend to hang myself.

Rep.—Well, you know if you hang yourself you will not make a

HANDSOME CORPSE.

S.—Well, I don't care. I'll be buried in Potter's field, and there will be but few people who will see me.

Rep.—When do you think you will take your life?

S.—Well, I can't say exactly, but in a few hours.

Rep.—Well, Santa, I will hold the forms for you until 3 o'clock; and if you do the thing well, I will do you up brown, and you can rely on it that your obituary will be read with interest.

The reporter then withdrew and patiently waited for Santa to carry his threat into execution.

At 1 o'clock a noise was heard in cell No. 5, and station-clerks, turnkeys and reporters rushed to the scene. On opening the cell door there was Santa kicking for dear life, suspended by the neck from the bars of a window in the cell. He had stood on his bunk, tied one end of his shirt to the bars, adjusted the other around his neck and then jumped off. By the time Santa was cut down he had had enough of self-destruction for that night.

## THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The board met last evening. Present: Dr. Choppin, president, and Drs. Taney, Jones, Austin and Messrs. Hardee and Nott.

Col. Hardee read the following report on the condition of the streets, gutter-ways and drains of the city:

NEW ORLEANS, August 30, 1877.

To the Honorable President and Members of the Board of Health:

*Gentlemen*—The undersigned, members of a special committee appointed by your honorable body to examine into the condition of the streets, gutter-ways and drains of the city as far as such condition relates to the public health, beg leave to submit the following report:

The resolution creating this committee was inspired from the belief that at this particular season of the year greater dangers exist from malarial influences than almost at any other, and it became important, therefore, that an immediate inspection should be made emanating from this body, so that where nuisances were found to exist the proper remedies might be promptly applied, and thus evil consequences be probably averted.

There are no more fruitful sources of disease existing in the inhabited portions of such a city as New Orleans than the decomposition of vegetable matter, which is allowed sometimes to accumulate in the streets in the form of trash piles, and also the foul condition of the gutter-ways and drains, which from inattention are often not frequently enough nor properly cared for and cleansed.

After a careful inspection made from the Barracks to Carrollton, your committee is pleased to be able to state that, as far as their observations extended, they found the city in excellent condition, without any serious causes for complaint, and involving no present apprehensions of disease prevailing from internal causes.

The streets were found unusually free from trash piles, and the gutter-ways bore evidences of constant care in keeping them clean. In consequence of this condition of things few, if any, offensive odors were encountered, having their origin in any of the above mentioned causes, and the conclusion was, therefore, reached that the city has seldom been in a better or more satisfactory sanitary condition.

It is due to the parties contracting with the city for this work of cleaning the streets, to state that they seem to be performing their duties faithfully and with marked efficiency.

At many places in the city, where the grade of the street is irregular, and the drainage consequently imperfect, the water cannot be prevented from collecting at certain points in the gutter-way, and then becoming stagnant, with an ugly green scum soon forming on its surface. These defects cannot be obviated or permanently cured until an improved system of drainage is established; but in the meantime, as a precautionary measure, it is suggested that the sanitary inspectors be instructed to make a moderate and judicious application of carbolic acid, so as to disinfect the locality, wherever and whenever the trouble seems to be grave enough to require it.

The open canals or drains, such as the Claiborne, Galvez, Hagan Avenue and other similar ones, which traverse the inhabited portions of the city, and which disseminate the most offensive odors, will always be great and distressing nuisances so long as they continue as receptacles for a large portion of the filth and sewage of the city, and their stagnant surfaces also continue to be exposed to the deleterious action of the weather. Something should be done to ameliorate their condition, and the committee are of opinion that nothing of a temporary nature, as far as disinfectants are concerned, will avail; but with the light and knowledge before us we believe that our labors are to be fruitless unless the proper authorities aid us in establishing the system of irrigation subsequently discussed in this report. The Claiborne canal, which was recently cleaned out by the present city administration, is in better condition than the others and may be considered for the present as little objectionable on the score of health.

A great nuisance also exists on the river front in the First Municipal District, and which should be abated at the earliest practicable moment. This is found in the large number of ugly holes containing stagnant water of the most repugnant appearance, and which, together with the offal which is often dumped into them, render them cesspools to offend the nostrils and to breed disease. Frequent complaints have been made by ship captains of these nuisances as being a disgrace to New Orleans, and not unfrequently disease on shipboard has been traced or attributed to the proximity of these noxious water holes to the wharves. Whether the property is owned by the city or private individuals, steps should be taken by this board, as the conservator of public health, to compel the filling up of the holes as soon as it can possibly be accomplished.

One great want of this city for hygienic purposes is a full and constant supply of flowing water when needed for cleansing the open gutter-ways and drains. The city possesses so little natural drainage that a constant flow of fresh water from such an inexhaustible source as the Mississippi river affords, and for the purpose of removing or dissolving the accumulations of matter in the ditches and gutter-ways, is indispensable to insure a healthy and untainted atmosphere. No other appliance can promise to produce such beneficial results more surely or more effectively than the free and unstinted use of water as herein proposed. The present waterworks cannot be relied upon to afford an adequate supply, and any new company which may be organized will probably fail to afford such full measure of relief as may be desired.

Considering, therefore, the great benefits to be derived, it is proposed that at suitable points on the river front, and covering, for the present, the thickly inhabited portions of the city, an improved water-wheel, adjusted to work at any stage of water in the river, should be constructed, to be operated by steam, and in this way supply all the flowing water needed for complete regeneration in the sewerage of the city. At these several points sluices, with regulating gateways, could be made across the levee, connecting with the front gutter-way, so that for nearly four months in the year, during the flood season, the water would flow of its own accord, without the expense of operating the machinery.

After the first cost, say $40,000, for the erection of six different buildings, with necessary machinery, the expense of operating them successfully, including superintendence, fuel, etc., would not exceed $15,000 per annum. This is certainly a trifle, compared with the great hygienic benefits which would flow with the same certainty as the water itself, and which would make New Orleans a city second to none in the Union as a place for a desirable and attractive home.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. S. HARDEE,
F. L. TANEY,
W. G. AUSTIN.

The report was adopted.

An injunction was read by the president, restraining the board from interfering with the night-soil men. The matter was discussed, and, according to the president's views, the injunction did not lie, as the apparatus used by the vidangeurs was not odorless.

Dr. Jones stated that no person had been refused permission to work, if they brought out an odorless apparatus. If there were a hundred to apply, permission would be granted.

The board then adjourned.

## FINIS.

### End of the Gov. Morton and Log Imbroglio.

Judge Billings Thursday morning quite early took his seat in the Circuit Court room looking somewhat more refreshed than he did the day before after his long session. Taking up the ship Gov. Morton case he at some length reviewed the testimony adduced before him and decided that the cotton press should receive one dollar per bale for the damaged cotton stored and that the appraisers should receive ten dollars per day each, making the sum of about one hundred for each. After completing this decision he took the

CALCASIEU LOG BUSINESS

in hand. The issue before him was on a rule to compel the marshal to accept certain sureties. Judge Billings reviewed the law carefully and stated that under the statutes there was nothing to warrant his interference with the marshal respecting the sureties he takes for his own personal security. He, therefore, ordered the rule dismissed.

This closes the log war, and the mill men are exactly where they were when hostilities first opened. The marshal still retains them in his possession, and nothing now is ahead except their judicial sale.

Speaking of the log matters calls up the fact that

F. G. CHAMBERLAIN,

who has for many years practiced at the bar of our recorders' courts and subsequently appointed United States commissioner, and who figured quite conspicuously in the log business. He made a journey to New Haven to see Judge Billings in the case, and Chamberlain had done this and done that according to the telegrams.

Well, poor Chamberlain's days are over, and the glory of a noble ambition faded, for Judge Billings requested a piece of his manuscript in the shape of a resignation, which was accordingly sent in, and he was no more commissioner "of mine."

The minutes Wednesday state that the resignation of F. G. Chamberlain, United States Commissioner had been accepted by the court. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

### Railroad Personals.

BY THE JACKSON ROUTE.

The departures by this route by last night's train were: John Barnuz, W. M. Chamberlin, A. Marian, Garrett Trimmons, for New York; Miss A. Bouvet, R. S. McBride, I. N. Marks, Jr., for St. Louis; Wm. Cruzat, for Hot Springs; Capt. J. W. Blanks and family, B. J. Montgomery, for Louisville; John Kons, A. Brittin, for Chicago; John Montedonier, A. Davenport, for Cincinnati; Capt. Silas Weeks, agent Old Dominion Line Steamships, Miss Ada Weeks, Miss L. Keiffer, L. Keiffer, for Boston; A. S. Shaw, for Norfolk, Va.; J. J. McComb, for Memphis; R. A. Davis, for Cairo.

BY THE MOBILE ROUTE.

The departures last evening by the Mobile line were: Morris McGraw and family, for Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Va.; N. J. Schwartz, New York; Jacob Miller and wife, Chicago; J. M. Beech and wife, Nashville; Charles J. Lewis and family, for Columbia, S. C.; Marshall J. Smith, Jr., Louisville; S. Wiener, New York; Benjamin Gantz, Jr., St. Louis; Joseph Gernsbacher, New York.

### Drowned.

At half-past 6 o'clock Thursday morning a boy named Thos. Quillon, aged 12 years, white, bathing in the river at the head of Gaiennie street, was accidentally drowned. His body was not recovered.

Ship your freight by the Alight water steamer Ella Hughes; draws only 15 inches. All freight delivered without reshipping at Alexandria as high as Grand Ecore.

## CAPITOL NOTES.

### A Requisition Issued for Jim White—The Auditor Wrestling With Blackstone.

Scarcely a ripple disturbed the quiet which prevailed at the State House yesterday. The Governor's time was occupied with routine business during the greater part of the day, during which he signed a couple of requisitions, one of which was for James White, who killed Carter in this city several months ago. White was arrested at Dallas, Texas, and it is quite likely that he will be here before long. The Auditor is puzzled still

WITH SOME OF THE LAWS

which refer to matters coming under his supervision and will, by the time his term expires, be a walking encyclopedia of Blackstone. He has not been troubled recently with settlements from any of the Kellogg defaulting tax collectors, but will bring them up with a round turn when the fall term of the district courts open, as the various district attorneys have been notified to bring

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL SUITS

against those who have made no efforts to settle.

Capt. C. W. Howell, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, stationed here, having received orders from Washington, left the city last night by the Jackson route for Vicksburg, from whence he goes to the mouth of Red river to inspect the work there, and thence to Tone's bayou to see what steps will be necessary to be taken to close that dam.

## MURDER.

### The Victim Expires in the Parish Prison.

It will doubtless be remembered that the bloody affray which took place at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, at the corner of Royal and Custom-house streets, between two Italians, named Vincent Borgio and Frank Callel, terminated in both parties being stabbed. Borgio, who was dangerously wounded, was sent to the Charity Hospital, and as Callel appeared to be only suffering from a slight wound in the face, was taken to a drug store, where it was properly dressed, after which he was locked up in the Third Station, charged with cutting and wounding with intent to commit murder.

On the same day he was arraigned before Judge Miltenberger and sent to the Parish Prison without bail, to await a doctor's certificate regarding the condition of Borgio.

Callel remained in prison until yesterday evening at 5 o'clock, when he became suddenly ill. A doctor was summoned, but he was past all human aid, as he expired at 5:15. His death was caused by the wound in his face, which produced congestion of the brain.

With the consent of the coroner the body was removed to his late residence, on Hospital street, between Royal and Bourbon, where the coroner will hold the inquest this morning.

### Information Wanted.

It is the public duty of every citizen possessing any knowledge of the transactions said to have been carried on in State Treasurer's office to now come forward and give their testimony. As will be seen by a notice published in another column, the secretary of the joint committee on the examination of affairs of the Treasurer's office, will be found now daily at their room, in the State-House, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock. The committee is now in session investigating, and those having information should come forward.

### Fire.

At about quarter to 3 o'clock Thursday morning a fire broke out in the frame kitchen attached to the double frame house situated on Egana, betwetween Chartres and Royal streets.

The kitchen, together with the dwelling house, was totally destroyed. This property was owned by Francis Dubuclet and occupied by August Deblanc. The dwelling was insured in the New Orleans Insurance Compan for $1400. Mr. Deblanc's furniture was insured in the same company for $600.

Cause of fire is unknown. Alarm turned in from box 614.

### Jim White Arrested.

The reward of $500 offered by Gov. Nicholls has captured James White, the murderer of Col. W. P. Carter. He is now in prison at Dallas, Texas, awaiting a requisition from the Governor to bring him to the scene of his crime. Chief Boylan was busy yesterday getting the proper papers ready, and will forward them to Texas to-day.

### Died Suddenly.

About half past 5 o'clock last evening Paul Ferrad, aged 53 years, a native of France, died suddenly at his residence, corner of Dryades and Euterpe streets. Coroner notified.

### Attempted Burglary.

At 2 o'clock Thursday morning burglars attempted to effect an entrance into Mr. Pallatieko's residence, No. 369 Canal street. They were, however, discovered by the inmates of the house, who cried lustily for the police, and the would-be burglars fled.

### Brevities.

It is thought that Capt. Dudley Selph will be appointed to a position on the American rifle team, which can be done by the withdrawal of one of the members of that team.

The raquette ball tossers will handle their "spoons" again at Pioneer green to-morrow afternoon.

Second District taxpayers find the new location of the tax collector's office, at the State-House, much more convenient than at the former location.

Judge Billings left yesterday for his summer residence at New Haven, Conn.

Last evening Company K, Second Regiment Louisiana Militia, reorganized and adopted the name of the Angell Rifles. The officers elected were as follows: Captain, George D. Moffat; first lieutenant, W. W. Crane, Jr.; second lieutenant, Wm. R. Brown; orderly sergeant, E. H. Levy; second sergeant, R. B. Beecher; third sergeant, Daniel Ferguson; first corporal, J. M. Jenkins, Jr.; second corporal, Ed. S. Putnam; third corporal, Alfred Penn; fourth corporal, T. G. Chandler.

### Short Items.

Matilda Frank, alias Louisa Pierre, was arrested Wednesday night at the corner of Laharpe and Columbus streets, charged with being dangerous and suspicious and having a pair of gaiters in her possession supposed to have been stolen.

Emaline, Ben and Mary Sullivan, who do a sugar business on a small scale, were run into the Harbor for pilfering.

For having stolen goods in his possession, Jno. Lawrence was immured in the Eighth Station.

Henry Randall, charged by John Burrows with obtaining money under false pretences, was immured in the Fourth Station.

Jas. Rudden and Mr. Smith were arrested at No. 617 Annunciation street for allowing their vicious dogs to run at large and bite Dora Sherer and Henrietta Stortz.

For the larceny of brooms Julia Parker languishes in the Sixth Station.

Mary Burns, for the larceny of chinaware, was lodged in the Central Station.

George and Margaret Rosenthal, charged with perjury, were yesterday discharged by Judge Smith.

Edward Fulton, charged with being a defaulter on five different counts, was yesterday before Judge Smith on a preliminary examination. As the Attorney General did not appear to represent the State, the case was indefinitely postponed.

## THE COURTS.

### United States Circuit Court.

Judge Billings yesterday reduced the bail of Davis, the stamp washer, from $10,000 to $5000, which the attorney of the prisoner thinks he may be able to give.

## DEATH OF AZIZ PASHA.

### An Insane General Leading His Army to Death.

[N. Y. Times.]

A war correspondent, writing from Varna, sends us the following translation of a letter written him by an aide-de-camp present at the battle of Esirdje. It is dated Rasgrad, July 31, and runs as follows: "You will no doubt be very anxious to hear from me, and as I have some little time to spare to-day, I avail myself of the occasion to give you some details of the last moments of Aziz Pasha. Though one of the rarest generals we possess, he had unfortunately for the last few days shown symptoms of insanity; to such a pitch had he arrived that his staff became alarmed; usually so affable and tractable, he suddenly, only four days previous to the battle, soured in disposition, and threatened to blow out the brains of the first man who had the hardihood to speak to him. Two days before the battle three Bashi-Bazouks who had committed some crime were brought before him, and he shot them with his own revolver. The day of the battle he arrived at the village of Esirdje; the officer of the advance guard, a lieutenant, who had observed the Russians ambushed in the forest, approached his general and announced his discovery. The general replied by drawing his sword, which he thrust through the neck of the lieutenant, saying, 'What! you are afraid of the Russians?' and he continued advancing toward the forest. Suddenly he was assailed by a perfect hail of rifle bullets, which showered upon him from the two extreme ends of the forest—it is more a little wood than a forest—but still he advanced with one battalion. The commander of this battalion, who was by his side, implored him to retire, when the General replied, 'Are you also afraid of the balls?' 'No,' replied the commander, 'but we are going to sacrifice the battalion; its existence is at stake.' The balls were whistling around them, and still the General advanced with his single battalion, another following him up closely. A Russian battalion at this moment rushed from the forest, but completely annihilated by the Turks. The Russians then opened fire from six field guns hidden in the forest, and Aziz ordered forward three only in reply, forbidding the second battalion to advance. The whole of his division was very near, and a lieutenant colonel, seeing the danger, immediately sounded the clarion for the division to come up, but the general shot at and missed him for giving orders without his permission; all remained therefore behind, fearing to risk the fury of Aziz Pasha. Raising his riding-whip and cracking it wildly over his head to whisk away the flying bullets as it were, he rode on to death, receiving a bullet in the forehead which killed him; those behind him did not perceive his fall, and went on bravely fighting with the enemy. A brigadier general fell mortally wounded, as well as two colonels. The general's own aide-de-camp tried hard to save the corpse, dragging it along by the leg; he was set upon by a Russian, to whom he gave his quietus with his revolver—the Russian had previously fired on him and scorched the side of his uniform; the aide-de-camp still kept on dragging by the leg until he saw a squadron of cavalry bearing down on him, when he fled and hid himself in a ravine. If the act of folly for which the general suffered had not prevented the division from taking part in the fray, I do not think a single Russian would have been left to tell the tale, and we should besides have taken their artillery."

## THE TURKISH FORCES.

[New York Times.]

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Turks have been blamed for not following up their recent successes at Plevna. Their inaction was not the result of apathy. They were waiting to attempt a movement *en masse*, deciding not to stir until all their forces were in position. The present activity shows that all the Turkish armies are acting under one supreme direction. The correspondent of the New York *Times* at Bucharest writes that their forces now number 50,000 men at Rasgrad, 40,000 at Osman Bazar, 40,000 with Suleiman Pasha, and 55,000 at Plevna and Loftscha, under Osman Pasha. To-day they are faced by 200,000 Russians.

Perhaps the most remarkable suicide on record has been committed in Sweden. A government official in the district of Ripea, wearied by pecuniary difficulties, took a row with his wife and two children upon a neighboring lake, ostensibly to pass a few hours in fishing, but after getting to a distance at which he could do no harm to others, he applied a match to a quantity of explosive material, supposed to be some form of dynamite, that he had, unobserved, taken with him, and blew the boat and its occupants literally into fragments.

Rubenstein, the pianist, is now a noble, having been so created by the Czar as a reward for conducting a series of concerts at St. Petersburg for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the Russian armies.

An ex-Confederate officer, Hon. John R. Halley, formerly of Virginia, has been elected Judge of the Second Circuit of Illinois, consisting of fourteen populous counties.

W. W. CLARK, President. JNO. W. NORRIS, Vice President. D. TYLER, Secretary and Treas.

DIEBOLD SAFE AND LOCK CO.

SAFES.

The Leading Safes in the world. Have never failed to preserve their contents against

FIRE OR BURGLARS,

though tested thousands of times. Parties establishing themselves in business will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. Over twenty Second-hand Combination Lock Safes on hand, for sale very low.

A. ROY,

Agent New Orleans branch Diebold Safe and Lock Company.

au22 2ipttf 27 Canal street.

DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS.

In addition to advancing money for the payment of taxes, under act 96 of 1877, we will pay city taxes of 1875 and prior years at a LARGER DISCOUNT for cash than is usually offered.

We will sell scip orders in sums to suit any bill at lowest prices.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
au11 1m 2p 22 Baronne street.