

THE STATE FUNDING BOARD

DECLARES THAT NO OLD TRASHY WARRANTS OR CERTIFICATES WILL BE FUNDED

Until the Courts Have Passed Upon Them. What the Courts May Save to the State.

The State Board of Liquidation met on Thursday at noon, and was called to order by Gov. Nicholls, there being present the Lieutenant Governor, Auditor, Speaker of the House and Treasurer.

It was suggested that the Board decide upon the question of funding warrants, but owing to the absence of Mr. Black, action was postponed, and the Board proceeded to pass upon and

FUND OLD INDEBTEDNESSES.

Mr. Black appeared, however, before the first application was concluded. That application was presented by Ildoro Newman & Bro. and included coupons and interest fund warrants. The coupons were funded, but when the warrants were examined Speaker Bush said that the law authorized the board only to fund bonds and warrants issued

PREVIOUS TO JANUARY 1, 1874, and these warrants were dated in 1875. Further, that they were issued against a certain fund and should be paid from that fund.

ABSENCE OF THE AUDITOR'S BOOKS.

Mr. Newman, who was present, made, by permission, a statement relative to the history of the warrants, which, he said, were issued for past due coupons, and that they were merely interest warrants; that the old board funded them repeatedly.

Mr. Bush moved that the warrants be not funded. Carried.

Mr. Bush read from the message

SENT BY KELLGOD

to the Legislature January 3, 1876, a statement as follows: The outstanding certificates of indebtedness issued by Auditors Wickliffe and Graham, amounting to \$101,839 52, are not fundable. The outstanding constitutional warrants issued prior to January 1, 1874, amounting to \$85,485 07, are not fundable, but will be absorbed by the delinquent taxes of that year. The outstanding warrants of 1874, not fundable, and which will be absorbed by the

DELINQUENT TAXES OF PREVIOUS YEARS, amount to \$242,442 02. Leaving, of present floating indebtedness fundable, \$169,656 72, of which \$41,000 are known as Weed warrants, and have been rejected by the Funding Board.

Assuming, for the sake of argument, continued Mr. Bush, that we take this as authority, we find that class of warrants rejected by our predecessors, but notwithstanding this statement which I have just read, I am prepared to say, as I learn upon examination, that \$51,067 of those very warrants have been funded. In former times the general appropriation had been

NO GUIDE TO THE AUDITOR

in issuing warrants, and, for example, said he, if there had been an appropriation of \$100,000, there would be warrants issued against it amounting to \$200,000.

Another application including old warrants or certificates of indebtedness was presented, when Lieut. Gov. Will moved that the board do not fund any warrants, as the Auditor had no means of ascertaining whether they were legally issued or not. Carried.

The board then proceeded with the funding of bonds, etc., giving the public to understand, by the action taken, that all warrants, certificates, etc., must first be

DECIDED BY THE COURTS

legally issued before they could be funded. The following amounts of bonds and coupons were funded, whereupon the board adjourned:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. I. Newman & Bro. \$564 00, F. H. Hatch 25,585 00, J. Mathers 2,070 11, A. Laris 9,600 00.

The action of the board in refusing to fund certain classes of old and worthless warrants issued without limit will, if the holders see fit, give the courts an opportunity to investigate the "why and wherefore" of the issuance of a

FEW HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

of that material, and it will be necessary, perhaps, to carry to the Supreme Court a test case for each issue or class of warrants, and that may in the end result in a reduction of the State debt to the tune of half a million dollars or so.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The Prospects of Cash Payments at the City Hall in 1877.

A few days ago, at the request of correspondents, we inquired at the City Hall as to the prospects of the monthly cash payments during the remainder of the year 1877, only to receive the answer, and a very logical one, that cash payments depended entirely upon the collection of taxes during the same period. We are informed by some of the clerks at the hall that the brokers of Carondelet street have assumed to construe our report as meaning that the prospects for cash payments for September were doubtful, and upon the strength or subtlety of their own assumption have been offering very low prices for the "time" of City Hall employes.

THE BASIS

upon which the brokers form their assumption is a very flimsy one, for, anybody who is acquainted with their business-like disposition, will agree with us that they keep a very sharp lookout after the city's financial affairs, and know all along that the Administrators of Accounts and Finance could not say beforehand whether September, or any other of the coming months of the year, could be paid for in cash.

In order to encourage the city's employes in holding on to their fairly earned salaries we will say that from the 1st inst. up to the 6th, at 3 o'clock p. m., collections of city taxes (exclusive of the license tax), amounted to \$18,000, against \$34,000 from all sources during the entire month of September in 1876. At this rate the collections in 1877 for September would amount to \$78,000 during the month of 28 working days, to which should be added the license tax which shall have been collected during the month. The fact besides that the tax bills have been filed in court for collection will doubtless stimulate taxpayers in coming up and avoid sheriff's fees and costs of court, not to speak of the return of confidence among our people, which not only encourages in settling with a government

IN WHICH THEY TRUST,

but has made the procuring of money easier. As compared with last year the present fiscal year shows great advantage. In 1876 cash payments were stopped in May, whereas in 1877 the city treasury is paying for the month of August.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

will certainly be created by a proposition which is being mooted in connection with the placing of the records of the conveyance and mortgage office in a fire-proof building.

The proposition, it seems, consists in appropriating the Superior Criminal Court building to the use of the Mortgage and Conveyance offices, the Superior Criminal Court to be established in the Second Recorder's Court in the court building on St. Peter street, and the recorder's court to be removed to the Municipal Court building, on Elysian Fields street, in the Third District. It is claimed that these changes will economize to the city \$1500 per annum, which is now being paid for the

rental of the present location of the mortgage and conveyance offices.

AN ANOMALY. Chief of Police Boylan has complained to the Mayor that the policemen detailed in the recorder's court fail to communicate to him, as chief of police, the facts connected with certain cases in which the individuals arrested on bench warrants are involved. The Mayor and Administrator Diamond, as the head of the police department, are considering the subject, which is a very important one, and, per se, establishes a conflict of authority between the chief executive of the police and the recorder.

As matters are, it would seem that the recorder's court, under the law, absolute control over the policemen detailed in their courts to preserve order and settle processes, and deny the Chief of Police or the Police Board any authority over them.

Section five, of act No. 131, creating the recorder's courts, after relating the jurisdiction of the courts to the recorder, says: "And the Mayor shall, on the request and recommendation of the said recorder respectively, appoint four persons on the police who

SHALL BE DETAILED to serve in each of said courts, and be subject to the control and order of the recorder thereof, and not be removable therefrom without the consent of said recorder, and shall provide for all other necessary police force at said courts, and for the care and safe custody of all prisoners appearing therein."

In opposition to the Recorder's opinion it is contended that the court officers are, in fact, members of the police force, for the section says clearly that the Mayor shall appoint "persons on the police," and that he shall be "detailed in each of said courts; that there is only one police force in this city and only one law establishing such a force.

The Mayor and the Administrator of Police, it is understood, for a while

WERE GREATLY EMBARRASSED about that portion of section 5 concerning the control of the recorder over the policeman. It is contended that they need not have been embarrassed at all, for while the section says that the detailed policemen shall not be removable from the courts without the consent of the recorder, there is nothing in it which exempts these policemen from their responsibility to the Board of Police Commissioners for any violation of police regulations.

The phrase quoted means simply that the policeman shall not be shifted at the pleasure of the board or of the Chief of Police from the courts to the beats. Otherwise who is to be the judge of the official delinquencies of these policemen. The law certainly does not lay the right in the recorder's hands.

The law-makers gave the selection of these policemen to the recorder because, probably, it was thought that the recorder was

THE BETTER JUDGE of the abilities of the men to be entrusted with the performance of the peculiar duties connected with the courts, and that they were made "removable except with the consent of the recorder," it was because experience, during the Radical regime, had taught us the impropriety and inefficiency of taking a green man from the beat to make him perform the duties of a court officer, and vice versa, simply for purposes of favoritism or petty vengeance.

Section 6 of act No. 131 is not beautifully clear, it must be admitted; but any other construction that is given to it, than the one made in section 5 above, it is claimed, would make it absurd. In one particular it would of itself make little kings of the recorder. Any other construction would establish the existence of two additional courts, one distinct from that created by act No. 35 (and the Crescent City police ordinance, organized under authority of that act), and of which each recorder would be the head. Certainly the act creating the recorder's courts contemplated nothing of the kind.

And not only would it have the effect stated, but it has actually provoked a conflict of authority between the recorder and chief of police, as we said at the start.

Under the present situation, and the embarrassments caused thereby to the Mayor, the Administrator of Police and the chief of police,

WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE to the people for the maintenance of peace and good order, will be apparent when it is said that the chief of police is not informed officially of any arrests that are made by the policemen on warrants issued by the recorder.

For example, an affidavit is made before one of the recorder's officers, who issues a warrant for the arrest of the person charged with the misdemeanor or felony, and a court officer is intrusted with the duty of executing the same, and the chief of police, who is either acquitted, fined or committed to jail, but in neither case is the chief of police informed of the arrest. Such cases have occurred, we are told, and the Mayor, Recorder and Administrator Diamond think it is time that the matter should be settled.

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

Shall the Hall of the House of Representatives be Returned.

Having no witnesses to examine yesterday, the Treasurer's committee held no session.

Speaker Bush has addressed the following circular letter to each member of the House of Representatives:

SPEAKER'S ROOM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, New Orleans, August, 1877.

Hon. Sir:—The hall of the House needs repairing and refitting before the next session to render the room comfortable and healthy, requiring an outlay of \$1200 to \$1500, and this it is to inquire whether I shall incur the expenses now or wait until the Legislature meets.

Be pleased to signify your views at your earliest convenience, so that I may set in time, should it be deemed proper to do so.

I have addressed to each member of the House a similar communication.

Yours, respectfully,

LOUIS BUSH, Speaker.

Prior to the adjournment of the last Legislature nearly all of the House members expressed the opinion that it would require a vast amount of repairs and cleaning to make the hall of the House tenable, and many insisted that new furniture should be purchased, as last winter's session of the Packard institution "soiled"

TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT the old desks and chairs.

For these and other reasons the Speaker has enclosed the members by circular, and will in all probability, with the aid of assistance of Capt. Ed. Flood, sergeant-at-arms, make the hall of the House something that the members will be proud of. Offers have already been made for furniture, desks, etc., and while it will be fitted up nearly, it will cost but little to the State.

Preparing for the Fourteenth.

There was a meeting held last evening at the Stock Exchange of the officers of the unincorporated companies which participated in the fight of September 14, and did service January 9. Col. Vaudry occupied the chair, and L. ent. Vanght acted as secretary. After some discussion it was decided that, inasmuch as there was a lack of arms and also a diversity in their character, it would be best that those organizations unincorporated should parade without arms.

Col. Vaudry here requested that every company commander should furnish him with the number of men they would bring out on September 14, in order that a place in line might be assigned to them.

On motion it was resolved, in order to keep out those who did not participate in defending the rights of the people, that the colonel be authorized to have a badge struck off for the unincorporated men.

After making preparations for music, etc., the meeting adjourned until next Wednesday evening, at the Stock Exchange, where it is to be hoped all the officers of unincorporated companies will be present.

Manager Bidwell.

Manager Bidwell, of the Academy of Music, returned this morning from his extended trip to the North. Mr. Bidwell has so far improved by his sojourn in the North that his friends will scarcely recognize in him the same man.

Silver Soapina.

Silver Soapina, Gold Soapina, Pearl Soapina can be found with the red cross, and is to be judged against home manufacture, or is an enemy to the South.

CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.

JEWETT AND ANDERSON TO THE FRONT AGAIN—WHAT THEY KNOW ABOUT RETURNING BOARD MATTERS.

Both are "Squelling" the Returning Board Weakens—More Inside Facts—A Kick from the Colored Brother.

For several days past, and since the publication in the DEMOCRAT of the article from a Philadelphia paper, commenting upon the threats made by alphabetical Jewett, at Cincinnati, the leading lights at the Granite Building have been extremely worried over those threats, as they—the Returning Board portion at least—are well aware that

THE LODG MOUTHER JEWETT

knows nearly all of the kinks and turns of past Returning Board history, dating as far back as its organization.

The "worry" is increased a trifle, from the fact that the Philadelphia paper gives a few facts and figures that convince the aforesaid "leading lights" that somebody besides Jewett has been giving information, and when, as is the fact, the history of the vote of the two Felicianas is given exactly, the "leading lights" scratch their heads and mentally wonder who the duce is to be the next one to squeal.

That it may be more clearly understood, the article referred to is reproduced as follows from the Philadelphia Times:

"The threat made at Cincinnati by Jewett, the Secretary of the Louisiana Republican State Central Committee, that in certain emergencies he would expose the manner in which Louisiana was carried by doctored returns of supervisors, contains a good deal more than appears on the surface, and some of the circumstances at least are known to several persons. After the election the supervisors of East and West Felicianas sent a

THEIR RETURNS WITHOUT PROTEST, each ridiculing the idea of protesting on account of intimidation. The Democratic majority in East Felicianas was 1743 votes, as cast in the regular boxes, and over 400 cast in other boxes by men deprived of registration owing to the absence of the supervisor. This brought the Democratic majority up to some 2200. In West Felicianas it was about 600. When it was found that Hayes' election depended on the State,

POWER OF THE REPUBLICAN CHIEFS was brought to bear on these two supervisors, as the State does not by any means have been carried for Hayes unless their parishes were thrown out. The fact that there were no Republican votes cast in East Felicianas made a good case in its favor for the Republicans. The supervisor of West Felicianas made a protest after the time required by law. The supervisor of East Felicianas made a general statement of affairs as they had been reported. He refused to

SWEAR TO THIS REPORT, because it was mere heresy, and he did not know that it was true. This was afterwards changed to a regular intimidation protest, a jurat attached and the parish thrown out. Threats were made that if he exposed the cheat he would be imprisoned on trumped-up charges, and both of them were assented by a member of the

REPUBLICAN VISITING COMMITTEE that they would be provided for, and a letter guaranteeing this given them. The closing chapter of this transaction is a curious one. The supervisor of West Felicianas had possession of this certificate, and was about to bring it down to the inauguration, and the letter mysteriously disappeared. The supervisor of East Felicianas left the State. Let Jewett squeal, by all means."

The supervisor of West Felicianas referred to was Weber, and the supervisor of East Felicianas was the natty little Anderson, who whose front name was James E., and who did leave the State, but, notwithstanding that, he was carried

ON THE CUSTOM-HOUSE ROLLS here until the last day of August, even after he had been out of the State for months, and would have been drawing his salary yet, perhaps, but for the fact that the DEMOCRAT discovered and made public the fact that his month was kept closed by a fat salary, and discovered it, too, notwithstanding the strenuous effort made by the "leading lights" to keep all such "inside" matters strictly secret.

Of course, when publicity was given to fact Anderson's name was

DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS by the officials here, but the fact that he was absent and drawing a salary was reported to the Treasury Department direct, four or five weeks prior to its publication here and

NO ATTENTION WAS PAID TO IT WHATSOEVER. When Anderson left here he went to a point near Philadelphia, and has, as rumor says, been there ever since, and is, no doubt, the authority for the statement quoted above.

The "leading lights" know this, hence their agitation. The "letter from a member of the Republican visiting committee," referred to, has been spoken of to the writer repeatedly by Anderson, who also said that the Republicans here first got him drunk before they secured

THE "INTIMIDATION PROTEST" spoken of, and he said, too, that he would make the fur fly in high quarters, unless they provided for him. This they did, until he was dropped from that provisional employment—on the Custom-House rolls—and now he would, it seems, lead the world king just what the Returning Board and Stanley Matthews told and wrote him, and will, perhaps, unless he is "kicked" somewhere else.

It so happens that Jewett knows all about this matter, as he was the party who put in shape of an affidavit

THE GENERAL PROTEST sworn to by Anderson; and now that Jewett begins to talk, "the leading lights" tell their intimate friends that he wants to intimidate them into giving him a position.

There was considerable talk among some of the leading Custom-House officials relative to the publicity in the DEMOCRAT of matters which they think should not, as one of them said, "get into the papers," such, for instance, as the development of the manner in which appointments are made upon Treasury Department recommendations; the names are relieved or retired by the Secretary of the Treasury and reinstated through the influence of

THE SECRETARY OF WAR, and last, but not least, what appointments are contemplated—all of which the DEMOCRAT has given, even though there had been issued double back action injunctions of secrecy; and no wonder that it made them mad because it was a stated even that J. Madison Returns-board had his two sons drawing government pay, in violation of civil service laws; that one in his own office and the other as Inspector at the Big Store; and then, too, Tom Anderson's. Demarais was the Custom-House cashier and at the same time a member of the Legislature, when the President and Cabinet declare that Cornell must leave his political or federal position, and they will get wrathly sure when they know that John Sherman would not permit the Collector to carry his son on his rolls, but makes

AN EXCEPTION IN WELLS' CASE, but they won't become half as wrathly as they would if they knew that a check would soon be put to a portion of this crookedness and violation of orders and reforms. The colored men are displeased at both Returning Board and Hayes, and they don't care a fig now for either. Yesterday one of them told our reporter that Hayes had laid the net hair on the camel's back in their case when he

CHOKED OFF LANGSTON, their colored oracle and orator, who, notwithstanding his recent appointment as a minister to Haiti, is, or was, making stump speeches in Ohio until, as one of his dispatches says, he was "struck by the President." The same person thought that Hayes might have made a civil servant exception in Langston's case, and inferred that, as he had forced Langston to quit, he would

be forced, with the precedent he had established, to FORCE THEIR WHITE BROTHER CORNELL to resign.

Another, and a leading spirit, too, had not forgotten that Hayes ignored them when he was forming his last Louisiana Commission, at which time they requested of him by telegraph that one of their own be selected as a member of the commission. One of them, however, party too, thought that the President's private secretary bagged the best portion of their long dispatch, and for that reason was more charitable, though he, too, thought that the white members of their party had

FOOLED THEM BADLY, and they didn't care to trust them any more. They say they don't want any more commissions. The first one, they say—the high joint 8 to 7—made Hayes and he made the McVeigh commission which ostracized Eckardt, and now Sherman had put up a commission that would put one of their race, Jas. Lewis, out of the Naval Office by abolishing the office. "We've had enough of commissions," said the colored brother, and a Republican party, too. They have fooled and cheated us often enough, and we are tired of it, and that is the reason we put

THAT DOSE OF CAUSTIC in the memorial to the President which the DEMOCRAT published yesterday morning."

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

A Well Known Citizen Arrested and Charged with Horse Stealing.

Yesterday G. Moses appeared before Acting Judge Holmes and swore out the following affidavit:

G. Moses, who, having been duly sworn, deposes and says that, from information received, on the 6th day of September, 1877, between the hours of 12 m. and 2 p. m., at No. 15 Howard street, in this district and city, one A. M. Haas did then and there feloniously take, steal and carry away therefrom one dark chestnut horse, of the value of \$125, the property of affiant, and affiant now prays for a search warrant to search the stables of one Jacques Leve, Nos. 141 and 146 Baronne street, where the said horse is now concealed.

Mr. Haas hearing that such a charge had been made against him, appeared in the First Municipal Police Court and gave bail in the sum of \$500.

The facts of the case are related as follows: On or about the first of Mr. Haas employed G. Moses to paint two portraits, for which he agreed to pay him \$200. The portraits were painted and Mr. Moses seeing a horse in Mr. Haas' stable that he fancied, took the horse for \$125 of Mr. Haas' indebtedness to him, and for the balance of the money due him by Haas took it out in bond at \$200 per month.

When Mr. Moses sent his bill in the total amount was \$250. Mr. Haas refused to pay this bill, as he had only bargained for the portraits to cost \$200. Moses alleged that he had framed the portraits, and had charged \$50 for the framing.

Mr. Haas states that he told him that he could take the horse, as he did not want them. Mr. Moses then remarked that if he had to take the frames back, for him to come and take the horse.

Mr. Haas accepted the proposition and took the horse. He had hardly got the horse in his stable than Mr. Moses appeared in court and swore out the above affidavit.

Mr. Haas has been for years in business in this city and has the respect and esteem of a large number of merchants.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

An Unnatural Son Shoots His Mother in the Head.

Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, at Mrs. Mary Heather's house, on Second street, between Rousseau and Thonipoulas, a difficulty originated, which came within an ace of resulting in a bloody tragedy.

The row was between Jacob Heather and his sister Josephine, but finally resulted in Mrs. Mary Heather being shot in the head and severely though not dangerously wounded.

It appears that Jacob became angry with his sister and struck her in the face as she claimed a woman's prerogative—the last word. The sisters, nevertheless, an amiable person, was not willing to stand a blow on the cheek, and seizing a poker, was about to

ANNIHILATE HER BROTHER, when the latter retreated to a bureau in the room and armed himself with a pistol. At this juncture the mother rushed between the two irate children, and as she did so Jacob leveled his pistol at her and fired, inflicting, however, only a scalp wound.

The accused was immediately arrested and lodged in the Central Station, charged with shooting with intent to commit murder.

When interviewed by a DEMOCRAT reporter he stated that he did not intend to

SHOOT ANYBODY, but only intended to use the weapon to frighten his sister.

Charley Lacome's House-Warming.

The many friends of that popular caterer to the public, Mr. Charles Lacome of the St. Charles Saloon, assembled last evening within its spacious boundaries and partook of an elegant spread, gotten up as only Charley can get up a thing of that sort. Pates, broiled turkey and the other delicacies weighed down the table, and as festive gobs for the opening of the saloon, champagne corked popped round after round, and toast followed toast to the success of the generous-hearted proprietor. The opening night was attended by hundreds of the friends of Mr. Lacome, all of whom expressed themselves surprised at the many improvements made.

One of the principal features that attracted the attention of all was the fresco in the centre of the Exchange. As an artistic work, both in drawing and coloring, it excels anything of the kind to be seen in New Orleans. In four segments of a circle is represented the procession of Bacchus, the figures being infantile and the positions ludicrous and quaint. Even the lions and animals that are being led are under the influence of the "reef," and the tout ensemble is most excellent. This chef d'oeuvre is from the hands of Messrs. Dressel and Schubert. The other sections of the ceiling are highly ornamented in the Egyptian style of border, which set off tastefully the "reef." Outside the saloon Mr. Lacome has spared no pains in his billiard room, for his twelve tables have been re-cushioned, re-lathed and new balls of the finest flint added. The whole place wears a more brilliant aspect than ever before, and New Orleans can now boast of the largest and most elaborate saloon in the country.

Called Inquest.

Last evening Coroner Rance returned the inquest in the Frank Gallet case, who died in the parish prison on the 30th of August, but continued it after hearing a few witnesses, owing to new developments that required the presence of other witnesses.

Short Items.

Bridget Cavanagh was lodged in the Central Station, charged with larceny.

For being a vagrant and pilfering sugar on the levee caused Thos. Comful to spend Thursday night in the Harbor Station.

Chas. Applegate, a clerk, was immured in the Fourth Station, charged with being found on Ursulines and Marais streets under suspicious circumstances.

Mrs. McBride's dog bit J. Zank; the dog was not arrested but Mrs. McBride was.

Officer Cliff Thursday evening shot and killed a vicious dog at No. 833 Magazine street, the animal having bitten Mrs. S. Dauneman.

Chas. Fox was immured in the Third Precinct Station, charged by John Patterson with petty larceny.

For the larceny of \$4 Jenny Lacour was lodged in the Third Calaboose.

Edward Adler and E. Bozant, charged some time since with receiving stolen property, were honorably discharged before the First Recorder's Court.

Gold Soapina.

If you don't find Soapina which is manufactured with borax the best of a soap, J. H. Keller, 110 Gravier street, the inventor and patentee, will pay you double the price you paid for it.

A QUEER REVENGE.

A Man Keeps Others From Killing Him By Killing Himself.

On Thursday morning Patrolman Rauche brought to the Fifth Precinct Station a hat, coat and vest and a bowie-knife, which he found on the levee, head of Coffin Lane. These were silent witnesses to the leap into the future of some unfortunate who had become weary of this world, and last evening the body of an unknown white man was found floating in the river at the head of Adams street. It was secured and made fast to the bank, where it was subsequently identified to be the

BODY OF EMILE CORTEZ, a shoe maker, residing at 139 Dumaine street, between Burgundy and Rampart. The clothes found by the officer and taken to the station were identified as having been worn by the deceased when last seen alive.

Before the unfortunate man took the fatal leap he repaired to a tree that was near by, and with the bowie knife cut on it the shape of a heart; he then drove the blade of the knife through the centre

OF THE HEART, and hung his hat on the knife. He then dismantled all save his pants, and walking to the edge of the wharf, leaped overboard.

A DEMOCRAT reporter visited the deceased's wife, to see if she could assign any cause for her husband's rash act. She stated that two weeks ago he came home very much worried, and stated that there were three men in the city who were watching an opportunity to take his life. He refused to reveal to her the reasons that he thought to kill him, but said that hereafter he was going armed, and from that time until his death he carried the

BOWIE KNIFE that was found sticking through the heart on the tree.

Yesterday, a week ago, he called his little son to him and said: "I am going away. If I don't return, be a good boy to your mother, and also take the bundle that's in the room to the shop on Poydras street." He went off, but returned, and nothing was thought of this conversation until Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, when he left the house without saying a word to any one.

He did not return Wednesday night, and Thursday morning the proof of his untimely end was told by the

CLOTHES ON THE WHARF. Coroner Rance held an inquest last night and returned a verdict of suicide by drowning. The deceased was 33 years of age and a native of Italy.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Opera.

To-night the complimentary performance tendered to our young fellow citizens, Messrs. Jonbert and D'Aquin, who already rank as distinguished musicians, takes place at the Opera House under the patronage of Gov. Nicholls and many of our leading ladies and gentlemen. Before the performance of several comedies by the Club Dramatique Louisiana, the entertainment will comprise a musical interlude in which Mr. Jonbert will play on the violin, and Mr. D'Aquin on the flute, some of the