Continued from First Page.

November 25¼; December 26⅜; all the year 25¾; January 26⅞. Rye cash 65; December 65. Whisky $1 07. Inspections—Wheat 106, Corn 54, Oats 140, Barley 22, Rye 16. Pork $13 cash; November $12 50@12 62½; all the year $12 37½. Lard 8.05 cash; November 7.90.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9, 3:40 p. m.—Wheat unsettled; $1 06⅛@1 06¼ November, $1 04⅞@1 04¾ December, $1 04½@1 04⅝ seller year. Corn—43½@43⅝ November, 41⅛@41⅛ seller year, 42¾@42⅞ May, 40⅝@40¾ January. Oats quiet; 24¼ November and December, 24⅜@24½ January.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 9, 2 p. m.—Flour unchanged at 30s. Wheat dull and unchanged; cargoes off the coast Chicago spring, 50s 6d@51s; red winter 54s @54s 6d; California 62s; cargoes to arrive—Chicago easier at 48s 6d@49s; California unchanged at 58s@61s; arrivals for order light; English country market quiet; French do firm. Corn unchanged for cargoes off coast at 40s 3d, but easier for cargoes to arrive at 29s@29s 6d; arrivals for orders light. Mark Lane—Wheat drooping; corn unaltered.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9, 2 p. m.—Flour unchanged; 30s. Wheat dull; spring 1d easier on outside; price 10s 5d@11s 1d; red winter 10s 8d@11s 6d; California club unchanged; 12s 10d@13s 2d; do average unaltered; 12s 7d@12s 10d. Corn unaltered; 29s 3d. Canada peas 6d lower; 37s.

3 p. m.—Tallow 3d lower at 40s 3d. Wheat—Winter Western 1d lower at 11s 2d.

Ocean Freights.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Ocean freights are dull and, while rather easy, rates are not materially changed. The offerings of all classes of merchandise were moderate, while room and tonnage is plenty and rather in excess of wants. There was more doing in grain, at a slight change in rates.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The indications for Saturday for the Gulf States are: Colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds and lighter pressure, followed in West Gulf States by falling barometer and warmer southerly winds.

THE COURTS.

[Merchants and others interested in cases in the district courts, as principals or as witnesses, can be notified by telegraph when to appear in court, thus avoiding the necessity of a constant attendance.]

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

THE OLD BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

They Sue for Salaries, but Fail to Get Them—Mandamus Denied.

State ex rel. Geo. E. Paris et als. vs. Allen Jumel, Auditor.—In this case Geo. E. Paris, O. C. Blandin, Charles H. Thompson, H. D. Fuentes, Aristide Dejoie and Wm. Kern, composing the old Board of Assessors for the city, asked a mandamus to issue compelling the Auditor to warrant to them against the appropriation of 1877, for their salaries, at the rate of $4000 each per annum, from January 1 to April 20, 1877, amounting to the sum of $1222 22 each.

THE PRESENT BOARD INTERVENED,

joining the Auditor in asking the refusal of the mandamus, but at the same time praying that they be decreed entitled to salaries for this time anterior to their qualification, or for the full sum appropriated to the board for the year 1877.

Judge Monroe yesterday rendered a decision dismissing the suit of relators, Paris et als., and

REFUSING THE MANDAMUS,

to which extent the intervention was sustained, but otherwise dismissing also the intervention of E. C. Payne et als., as of non-suit, the relators to pay costs.

THE CITY'S MANDAMUS

Against the Same Fund for $6250 made Peremptory.

State ex rel. city of New Orleans vs. Allen Jumel, Auditor.—On the 25th of October the city asked a mandamus to compel the Auditor to warrant for $6250, being half of the appropriation made by the State to pay the salaries of the Board of Assessors. The act creating the board named this sum as a limit for an appropriation for salaries and *contingent expenses* of the board, but the Auditor refused to warrant for the full sum, on the ground that the appropriation act only specified salaries. Judge Monroe rendered a decision yesterday sustaining the position of the city, and made the mandamus peremptory.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

THE COLOR LINE.

Mr. Ursin Lallande Says It Keeps His Children Out of the Fillmore School.

State ex rel. Ursin Lallande vs. George H. Gardner, principal of the Fillmore School.—Relator represents that he is a resident of the Seventh Ward and the father of two children, aged respectively ten and thirteen years, who have heretofore attended this public school, situated on Bagatelle street, between St. Claude and Marais, being but a short distance from relator's house.

He avers that on Tuesday, October 30, his children were ejected from said school for the sole reason that they were reported to be colored. Relator insists that he has a right to send his children to this school, and that in ejecting them the principal of the school has done him grave injustice and injury, and he therefore asks a mandamus to compel the said principal to receive and instruct his children. Rule nisi fixed for November 12.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Frank Lee Armstrong and John Henry Letorey pray to be emancipated.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Louisiana State Bank (State National Bank, etc., successor) vs. S. Duncan Linton.—Suit to revive a judgment and lien on the Quantico plantation, in Rapides parish, for $86,666 66. Default confirmed.

An Arrest.

John C. Yorkes, indicted in June, 1875, before the United States District Court for counterfeiting checks in the Pension Department, and for whose arrest Commissioner Southworth issued a warrant on the 10th of last July, during the recess of the District Court, was arrested and brought to the city yesterday from Mississippi, where he has been practicing the profession of a dentist for some time past. He was jailed to await the disposition of the court.

Isabelle Released.

Yesterday Isabelle appeared before Commissioner Adams with good and solvent securities, and was released on a bond of $5000.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

PERSONAL.

Capt. James B. Eads arrived in the city yesterday, as did also Col. James Andrews, of the jetties. Both gentleman will await the arrival of the mammoth dredgeboat G. W. R. Bayley, and then depart for the jetties.

Hon. John Billieu, member of the House from Lafourche, was in the city yesterday. We were pleased to learn from him that though the sugar crop in his portion of the State will not fulfill the promise of the early summer, the yield is far better than was anticipated a few weeks ago.

We were much pleased to receive a call yesterday from our genial friend Dan Wilson, who has just returned from Virginia. The town begins to look natural with Col. Dan in the office of the Jackson Railroad.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

TO THE STREET CONTRACTOR.

We would be obliged to the street contractor of the First District if he would send his carts more regularly along Gravier street to empty our ash barrel, which has not been touched in four or five days.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

Buy your buggies and carriages from L. T. Caldux, 35 Carondelet street, near corner of Poydras.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

THE CARR FORGERY CASE.

SECOND DAY.

Louis R. Laun Turns State's Evidence and Testifies.

The crowd in the court room on the second day of the Carr forgery case was increased. At a few minutes after 10 o'clock Judge Whitaker took the bench, and the jury were called down from their room, where they had been locked up all night.

Owing to the absence of C. S. Rice, of counsel, at the civil courts, a recess was taken until noon.

AFTER THE RECESS

the jury came again into court. Louis R. Laun was the first witness called for the State.

When on the stand he showed considerable excitement and was very pale, seldom raising his eyes from the floor. The witnesses were separated before the testimony was commenced. He said the members of the firm of Carr & Laun were Mortimer Carr and Louis R. Laun, and did business in this city. The financial condition in the beginning of 1877 was bad, and they were embarrassed, largely so. I had a conversation with Mr. Carr relative to relieving the embarrassment of the house. It was

TO FORGE BILLS OF LADING

and raise money on them. One evening we talked about it, and I told him the house could not be saved, as the money did not come in, but I knew a way to do it, and that was to raise it on these forged bills.

This system began in January of this year. Being shown bills of lading for 250 and 500 bales of cotton, said these are forged bills. They were forged in the office on Union street, in pursuance of the agreement between Carr & Laun to save the house. Carr said that it would be better to make my brother's name appear on the bills

IN CASE OF A BURST.

A dispatch was sent from Mobile by the firm there that 500 bales would arrive on the evening train, and on this and the bills Mr. Hellman paid the advances.

I remember other forged bills, one by the ship Kate Miller, for $00. There were many forged; too many, and they were destroyed in the presence of Mr. Carr. We didn't need them. This was with the consent of Carr. He knew as well as I did the amounts required daily. They were all made by me and passed by him. One was passed on the Citizens' Bank; Carr passed it. It was done on a Monday. After the bills were forged they went into the hands of Carr. We kept an order book, invoice books and check books. I left the city Sunday morning, about the 9th or 10th of February. I left all the books in the office and did not touch anything. The order book was in either my desk or that of Mr. Carr. I gave him the key when I left. Carr was to put in at first $50,000, but he only put in the original $5000 when the house was started.

BEFORE I LEFT I MET CARR

and we went to Krost's beer saloon; I told him that the house was gone and I could make a living anywhere; that the house was gone; I had $2500 in money and offered Carr $500 in a bill; I told Carr that I could make my living anywhere, having been in Mexico; Carr thought somebody ought to leave; I understood afterwards that Carr had said I had run away with the money; it was the agreement that the bills should be so made that it should appear that my brother George was the maker.

There were branch houses in Mobile and Havre; my brother George, in Mobile, held our power of attorney.

Being shown a letter said it was

IN THE HANDWRITING OF CARR.

The letter was dated New Orleans, January 2, 1876, and referred to a visit to Mr. Gaines about a draft of $12,000.

He saw Hellman and told him he would need $12,000 and he thought it would be all right. This letter was to Laun.

Being shown a telegram witness said that he knew telegrams were sent to bankers. Those dispatches referred to the shipment of the 250 and 500 bales in the forged bills. This one was from George Laun, saying that

THE BILLS MR. HELLMAN WANTED

were coming on the night train. Don't know whether they were answered.

CROSS EXAMINATION

by Mr. Luzenberg.

I forged all the bills of lading; I am under indictment for forgery with intent to defraud, and I pleaded not guilty, because I did not intend to defraud. I am also under indictment in the First District Court. My testimony is given

WITHOUT ANY PROMISE

of protection on the part of the officers of the State. I was asked by my lawyer to go to Messrs. Labatt, Clinton & Aroni's office, and I there made a full statement. The Assistant Attorney General did speak about something that needed explanation, that was all. It was only a few days before I left for good that I went to Mobile.

When I left I went all over the United States and to Europe; I wrote to Mr. Hellman and the Citizens' Bank that I was not guilty of robbing any one. I went to San Francisco, and as I was going to

DELIVER A LECTURE,

I did not want to be arrested before delivering it, and so did not give myself up.

The witness then got very much excited, and showed much feeling.

I would not to save that man plead not guilty, when I know [pointing to Carr] he is so guilty. I told the officer that Carr was innocent because then I did not want to expose the secrets of our house.

Laun was taken out of the court room to read the testimony given before the Recorder. On his return he said, "I have read my testimony and it was what I testified to."

The testimony there given was read by Mr. Luzenberg, and it stated that Laun there said that Carr was innocent.

Resuming Laun said "I do not consider my testimony there given is incorrect. I did not then know all I do now about Carr. I was then

TRYING TO SAVE HIM,

but not so now. I did not say any lies there but phrased everything to save Carr. Since my return a prisoner I have written letters." Being shown one said, "This is mine in answer to one from Mr. Carr."

The letter was read, and it stated that he (Laun) would tell the truth, and that there was no conspiracy to defraud between Carr and Laun.

"I wrote Carr since in prison, asking him whether he would help me, as I know he has money. He did not answer, for he did not want to give himself away. The Citizens' Bank pays my board in the Parish Prison."

Other letters were shown witness in which he asked for money while he was in prison. He wanted $840, and wrote to Carr to know of the

WEAK POINTS IN HIS DEFENSE.

"I never received any answer or money to these letters."

Another letter being shown, he stated that its date had been changed.

"When I went to Krost's saloon with Carr, I had about $1800—$500 in cash. This was money I had drawn for the purpose of speculating. In giving my testimony before the recorder, I gave it in a manner to screen Carr. I spoke in such a way that I concealed Carr's connection.

CARR KNEW EVERY TRANSACTION

of the house, that we passed the bills of lading and that we had the money—everything; he knew it all.

"Before I had ever written letters from the prison to Carr, he wrote me too; after that all the communication was through prisoners. Carr had said then that he was afraid I would turn State's evidence. Carr sent his messages to me through Joe Albo and through a Mr. Bonhomme. Albo said that Carr had asked him to get me to write letters."

At half-past 3 o'clock the court took a recess until 5 p. m. for dinner.

Evening Session.

When the jury came in after the recess, Laun took the stand again and was shown a letter by the Assistant Attorney General, and stated that it was not the letter he spoke of as having written. He said: "This letter is not complete, for there is no address. It is not my statement."

The defense offered the letter, as it is, in evidence.

Mr. Egan objected that this was not the proper time to offer it, and Judge Whitaker sustained the motion.

THEODORE HELLMAN

was next called. He testified (being shown the two forged bills of lading): These bills of lading were given to me on the 9th of January by Mortimer Carr. I some time afterwards, went to Mr. Carr and told him that I had made large advances and I wanted certain bills of lading which he had spoken about. That evening I saw Mr. Carr and he showed me a dispatch saying that the two bills would arrive that evening by the mail train. I received these bills in the morning at my office, No. 27 Carondelet street.

The conversation I had with Carr was to ask him to send me those bills, and the next morning Carr came to my office and handed the bills to me, saying, "Here they are."

There are some bills of exchange attached drawn by a Mr. Carl. I sent these to Europe, and the captains of the ships heard of the bills of lading and pronounced them forgeries. I had advances on these bills of lading, and this exchange was to meet these advances. I received them both at the same time. I had advanced the full value of the bills,

ABOUT $35,000, ON THEM.

As soon as my advances on bills were adjusted I was asked for more on future bills of lading.

My house lost about $100,000 on these forged bills.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

The telegram was shown to Carr the same time I saw it. The first time I discovered these bills were forgeries was coming from Mobile. I inquired of a gentleman the carrying capacity of the two vessels, and thought they could not carry so much. I heard afterwards that there was

NO COTTON ON BOARD.

I went to Mr. Carr and told him. I got information from Mr. Carr about these bills.

Mr. Carr informed me these bills of lading were forged as soon as he discovered they were forged. This was about February 13. He turned his books over to me, except the check-book, when the firm was started; there was no ledger; they remained in my office; I was not acquainted within a week of the time of their failing of the circumstances. I do not know what time the Mobile train gets in.

E. MAHLER

was next sworn: I was employed in the house of Carr & Laun as corresponding clerk. They had a regular set of books, but there were no entries in the ledger. Mr. Laun was away when the book disappeared.

The books were in my desk and the door was open. The check and order book disappeared.

Shown the two bills of lading. Says: "These are the forged bills. Mr. Carr was in possession of these bills after Mr. Laun left for Mobile. Mr. Laun gave them to him. It was on the 7th or 8th of February, on Thursday. It was about half-past 3 in the afternoon. Mr. Hellman came in in the morning and asked whether those bills had arrived from Mobile. I said yes and Mr. Laun interrupted and said No."

LAUN TOLD CARR

not to give the bills on that day. Laun told Carr to send a dispatch to Mobile and Carr did so. The dispatch was: "Send us following dispatch—'Bills of lading on the way.'" Carr wrote it out in English and I translated it into German. The answer was: "Bills of lading on evening train." Signed, "Carr & Laun, Mobile."

The Mobile train came in about 11:45 in the morning.

At the time the dispatch was given to Mr. Hellman, the forged bills of lading were in the possession of Carr.

The same day the discovery was made I took the books over to Mr. Hellman's.

CROSS EXAMINED.

It was on February 14 when we took took over the books; it was the next morning after Mardi Gras. I left the order book because I thought it was not needed; we took only the books we needed first. I am for myself; I was liquidating Carr & Laun's business. Mr. Hellman paid me. I held a claim against Carr & Laun, and I had an arrangement that whatever came in from the accounts

I WAS TO GET IT.

I first knew that Laun had these bills of lading in his possession on Thursday, February 8, in the morning. I did not tell Carr that those bills were here.

I told Mr. Hellman about the dispatch to Mobile, and that the bills of lading were already here.

Redirect—Mr. Laun told me he had given the bills to Carr; does not know who brought our mail that morning.

The Assistant Attorney General then offered in evidence the original affidavit made by Mortimer Carr against George Laun for forgery.

And next the bond for Laun's release, signed by Mortimer Carr, given before the First Magistrate's Court. The State rested the case at 7 o'clock p. m., and the defense also rested their case without introducing any evidence.

At 7:20 the Assistant Attorney General

OPENED THE ARGUMENT.

He referred to the character of the testimony, some of it positive and some of it circumstantial. He spoke of the consultations between Laun and Carr regarding the forged bills. He then read one of Carr's letters in which Carr admits he was unable to meet his contracts. That he spoke about the anxiety to get money, not to purchase cotton as he alleged, but to cover his deficits in England. The letter to Laun says that he (Carr) wanted Laun to come over from Mobile, and he could not carry on the business here by himself. Laun had no money, and therefore it was necessary for Laun to be here to manage these forged bills.

The testimony shows that Carr received advances from Mr. Hellman to the amount of

$100,000,

and it was impossible for him not to have known of the forged bills when he put only $5000 in business. He then entered into a careful scrutiny of the testimony in the case.

Chas. H. Luzenburg followed for the defense. He said that if the accused was guilty he deserved the severest penalties, but he thanked God that it was one thing to be charged and one thing to be proved so. He referred to the necessity that exists for legal proof to be adduced to sustain a charge. He cautioned the jury that they must on their oaths as honest men be convinced that legal evidence sufficient had been brought to consign the prisoner to a felon's cell

IN THE PENITENTIARY

for a long term of years.

He then explained the letter of Carr, following which he reviewed the testimony of Mr. Hellman and that of L. Mahler.

Then in caustic terms he spoke of Laun's testimony, a self-confessed forger and a perjurer.

The Assistant Attorney General closed for the State, and at 9 o'clock Judge Whitaker charged the jury at length and they retired.

After being out for fifteen minutes the deputy sheriff announced that they had agreed upon a verdict, and the judge took the bench. When asked, "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" the foreman responded that they had; and when the clerk read

"NOT GUILTY,"

a buzz ran through the court-room. The verdict was ordered to be recorded, and jury discharged from the further consideration of the case.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

THE FALL RACES.

A Glimmering Idea as to the Prospects for a Big Meeting.

If the interest manifested now in the coming fall races over the Louisiana Jockey Club course is a fair criterion, the coming races over that course may be safely set down as an event which will be of more than usual interest.

The track is being put in excellent condition, and already quite a number of the high-flyers are either

NOW IN TRAINING,

or will be on the track during the next ten days, and among them some of the fleetest of the fleet.

Among the stables already on the ground is Keene Richards' and Rice & Elmore's, the latter including four "good ones" and the former with as many. Before the end of next week two or three more are expected, and by the first of next month the host will be here from their Northern and Western trips.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's

YESTERDAY'S POLAR WAVE

Which Prevailed Throughout the North, Bringing Reminiscences of J. Frost, Esq.

Frigerio's Fahrenheit indicated a temperature of 48 degrees at 6 a. m. yesterday, 51 at 2 p. m., and 49 at 6 p. m; the lowest point during the night previous being 46.

The Signal Service telegrams compiled from observations made and reported at 3 p. m. yesterday show that the polar wave, a slight touch of was felt here, extended throughout the North. The Mercury at Cairo indicated 41 degrees, Cincinnati 40, Davenport 33, Dubuque 33, Galveston 49, Indianola 54, Keokuk 35, Lacrosse 33, Leavenworth 33, Louisville 41, Memphis 41, Nashville 44, Omaha 26, Pittsburg 42, Shreveport 43, St. Louis 38, St. Paul 32, Vickeburg 46, Yankton 28, and Key West 74. The direction of the wind at all the points named, except Yankton, was from the north, the west or northwest.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

THE BELT RAILROAD.

Difficulties to be Adjusted—Arrival of the President of the Mobile Railroad.

We understand that the differences existing between the Belt Railroad Company and the Crescent City Street Railroad Company are in a good way of being adjusted. Howbeit, it is the expressed determination of our city fathers that no undue impediment shall be offered to the Belt freight railroad, which, it is thought, should be facilitated in completing their circuitous route by laying their rails along Louisiana Avenue to the main track of the Jackson Railroad at its junction with that avenue.

Indidentally we may add that it is very generally reported that the Crescent City Railroad Company have offered to sell to the Belt Railroad the branch of the Tchoupitoulas street line, which extends from Louisiana Avenue to the New Orleans Park. The Belt Railroad Company say, however, that they are not in the street railroad business and don't wish to buy. If the report be true, it must be owing to the fact that the street railroad company have not yet been able to make arrangements with the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company for the privilege of using the Lamm system of condensed steam locomotives, owned exclusively by the later company.

To complete the Tchoupitoulas street line along the river front, across the park to Carrollton, would require the laying of only a mile and a half or two miles of rails, and it would seem that with any other style of steam dummies than the Lamm patent it could be made profitable.

THE THIRD DISTRICT LINE.

Mr. Raynor, the president of the Mobile Railroad, having arrived in this city, was informed of the proposition of the city to grant his company the privilege of establishing a belt railroad in the Third District, somewhat similar to that connected with the Jackson Railroad up town, and as well of the offer made by the Levee Cotton Press Company to donate to his company several squares of ground in the Third District for freight depots, machine shops, etc. Mr. Raynor, although seemingly disposed to consider the propositions favorably, hesitates in coming to a conclusion. There appears to be a hitch somewhere which, it is thought, will not prevent the construction at least of a road along the levee front as far as the lower cotton presses, and thence to the rear of the city in a locality to be selected as the landing of cattle intended for the slaughter-house. In fact, it is believed that the Jackson Railroad Company is willing to accept the terms and conditions of the city should Mr. Raynor decline them.

The importance of this branch railroad, in connection with the Mobile railroad, however, becomes more apparent every day, especially when the list of cotton exports from Mobile is considered. The shipping news column of our Mobile exchanges show that the exports of the great staple by the Mobile and Montgomery railroad for Fall river and Manchester, Mass., Baltimore, Troy and Pawtucket amounted on one day alone this week to 595 bales, which might otherwise have found their way to New Orleans were the branch road established here, which, as we have already shown in previous articles, must reduce the cost of handling so materially, that Northern competition must fail in the face of it.

THE NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE.

During a visit to Superintendent Rogers yesterday morning we learned that he was decidedly in favor of the erection of the next McDonogh School in the Second District, below Claiborne street, and as near as possible to Canal street, in order to relieve the Madison School, situated at the corner of Palmyra and Prieur streets, of its superfluous number of pupils. As it is, the last named school, notwithstanding the additions which are being made to it, will be crowded, a great many of the children which attend it residing in the Fourth Ward, or north side of Canal street.

THE GAS LIGHT QUESTION.

Administrator Diamond will probably test, this evening, the qualities of a new style of coal oil lamp for street illuminating purposes, the merits of which are very highly praised particularly on the score of their reflecting capabilities.

THE HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

The Mayor received the following telegram yesterday:

WASHINGTON, November 9, 1877.

Hon. Ed. Pilsbury, Mayor:

Secretary of the Navy Thompson to-day consented to place a government vessel at your disposal for service in improving the river at New Orleans. It is his opinion that the Canonicus is too heavy and slow for the work. He promised me he would order either the Ossipee or Plymouth to-day to proceed to New Orleans, and report to you for said duty. He also agrees that government shall bear the expenses of the vessel while in your service.

E. JOHN ELLIS.

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

HOW WILL THE TWO PARISHES OF CARROLL BE REPRESENTED IF McMILLEN RESIGNS?

Two and Possibly Three Executions Contemplated on the Same Day.

Information from the two parishes of Carroll is to the effect that some anxiety exists there as to the probable resignation of Representative McMillen, and that will hinge, of course, upon the acceptance of the bond forwarded by him as Pension Agent to the Department of the Interior. It may be said upon authority that if his bond is accepted, and his

NOMINATION IS CONFIRMED,

he will tender his resignation, and if it is not he will hang to his seat in the House. Should he resign in time, Gov. Nicholls will, of course, order a new election to fill the vacancy, and right there the question has been sprung in the parishes (East and West Carroll) as to whether they are each

ENTITLED TO A REPRESENTATIVE,

or whether the two parishes must simply elect a person to represent both.

At the last session of the General Assembly the parish was divided and since then the census of each has not been taken, so that it is hardly possible now whether or not the population will, under the last apportionment act, entitle each parish to representation. The matter has been referred to the Governor by some of the residents of one of the parishes interested, and he will, should Mr. McMillen resign, give it his attention.

Attorney General Ogden returned to the Executive office yesterday the transcripts of records

IN THREE MURDER CASES

mentioned several days since in the DEMOCRAT, and reported them correct in form. The Governor has not yet fully made up his mind as to what he will do in the matter, but it is more than probable that he will cause a death warrant to be issued in each case, and may fix the same day for the execution.

The Attorney General, in his reply to an inquiry made by the Executive, has given it as his opinion that the Governor has the authority, under the existing law, to fill vacancies that occur in the parish school boards.

Ex-Gov. Penn has applied by telegraph from Washington for a thirty days' extension to

HIS LEAVE OF ABSENCE,

that request having been complied with yesterday by Gov. Nicholls.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's

THE UPPERLINE DRAINAGE CANAL INJUNCTION.

What Ex-Surveyor Bell Thinks About the Status of the City in the Matter.

The suit being prosecuted against the city by the Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain road has aroused a good deal of feeling on the part of the stockholders of the company and not less discussion on the part of the public, and for this reason we have thought it best to go at once to the bottom facts of the case and submit them to the public. With this purpose in view a representative of the DEMOCRAT called upon Capt. W. H. Bell, an old city surveyor, who is entirely familiar with the whole history of the claim upon which this suit is based.

Capt. Bell explains that the city may have fairly assumed that an expropriation, or some satisfactory arrangement, had been made with the company. The cutting of this canal had been begun by the Second Drainage District Commission, a State commission entirely under State control and in no wise connected with the city. Under this commission the dredging had progressed from the Dublin Avenue drainage machine, near Carrollton Avenue, above Washington, to the line of the Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain road, and thence as far as Metairie Ridge, where they stopped only because their dredge-boat was too rotten for further use, and where they built a new hull for it. It was at this point that the work was taken charge of by the city, and afterwards prosecuted to completion by the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal Company, under the supervision of the city government.

From this it appears that the lands of the railroad were first entered upon by the old State Commission of the Second Drainage District, who in their operations, over which the city had no control, cut through the embankment of the road at a point a little south of Northline street. When the new company took charge under the city, in 1871, on the south side of Metairie Ridge the railroad company had already excavated the entire ridge, or the most valuable portion of their lands, leaving only an embankment for their track, and using the earth to fill up between the rotten piling of their track north of the ridge.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.

A Man Fixes a Trap to Kill Thieves and by it is Killed Himself.

At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a man Pacific street, between Elmira and Eliza, Algiers, named Jno. Maxwell, aged thirty-five residing on fell a victim to a trap that he had concocted for the purpose of landing into eternity any thief who should attempt to pass the threshold of his chicken-house. The trap was a percussion musket, which was discharged by the opening of the door of the chicken-house.

A DEMOCRAT reporter visited the scene of the tragedy, and in conversation with a lady who resided in the house was furnished with the following details: Some two weeks ago she said that chicken thieves were quite numerous in Algiers, and although the police did all in their power to hunt them down and arrest them, they managed, however, to reap a rich harvest. Mr. Maxwell being aware of these facts, and having six chickens that he prized, made up his mind that he would fix a way to prevent thieves entering his chicken-house.

He took a percussion musket and braced it in the chicken-house, the muzzle covering the door. He then loaded the weapon with a large load of powder and seven buckshot. He then attached a cord to the trigger, passed it back towards the butt of the gun, through a sort of pulley, and then attached it to the door, which, of course, as the door opened towards the person entering, the cord would become tightened, causing the trigger to operate and explode the gun. This man-trap had been up ever since, but never a thief did it catch.

Yesterday morning Mr. Maxwell forgetting all about his trap repaired to his chicken house and pulled the door open. Unfortunately the trap operated to perfection, and he received his death wound, seven buckshots finding their way into the right side of his abdomen.

The wounded man was taken into the house and Dr. Riley summoned to attend him, but he was past all human aid, and he yielded up his life at 11:30 a. m.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—We were agreeably surprised last night. Although the house was a slim one at this theatre, owing doubtless to the cold snap, which was the first one of the season, the members of the Kate Claxton company, instead of weakening under the influence of the circumstance, played with an ardor and determination to please for which they deserve the utmost credit. This manifestation is a proof of consciousness on the part of the company that the press should never fail to note, and acting under that conviction we take the occasion to compliment Misses Claxton, Lillian Cheves Clark, Maggie Cone, Mrs. Rogers, and Messrs. Stevenson, Vairey and the other members of the troupe, for the efforts they made last night to please a chilled audience; for those terrible, bait ned doors were again open, and the draft that invaded the auditorium was not apt to warm up the enthusiasm of the greatest admirer of the drama.

To-day we expect to see a crowded house at the matinee. The last performance of "The Two Orphans" will take place on Sunday night. On Monday "Conscience" will be presented.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The famous and unique German military band, who are to appear at this theatre on Sunday, have issued their programme for their first entertainment. The band consists of thirty musicians, comprising, beyond question, the best musical organization of the kind in this country. We notice with pleasure that Mr. Rudolph Gerrert, the fine cornetist, is still with the band, and is underlined for several *solis*, among the celebrated "Hurricane Polka," by Nicholson. The programme also comprises the great "battle" *pot pourri*, which is performed by no other band in this country.

THE CENTENNIAL CLUB'S BALL.—This evening the Young Men's Centennial Club will give their first grand fancy dress ball at Grunewald Hall. The club is a social club composed of some of the best young gentlemen of the old Third District, whose many lady friends will be present to make the affair a most enjoyable one.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.—All difficulties having been settled concerning the performances of the Rentz's Minstrels at this hall, the company will appear again to-night, and for the last time, in their specialties. Hence they go to Vicksburg.

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POLICE BOARD.

The Police Board met last evening at their room in the Central Station, Mayor Pilsbury in the chair and a quorum present.

The charges against officers Lester and Steele, who it is alleged took a pistol from a prisoner while conveying him to the station, so as to prevent a charge of carrying a concealed weapon being recorded against the accused, were dismissed, the evidence elicited failing to prove the charge.

Patrolmen A. Deformas and L. E. Gardette, for having, while under the influence of liquor, entered the residence of Mr. P. Keegan, and without cause or provocation took him to jail, and after making said arrest returned to the prisoner's house and grossly insulted his wife. The two officers were dismissed the force.

Patrolman Flowers, for leaving his beat without permission, was fined ten days' pay.

Patrolman John McManus, for entering a ballroom and tripping the light fantastic, is now looking for any job outside of the police.

The following resignations were accepted by the board: P. Swenson, A. Campbell, Scott Pete, J. Norman, P. W. Gillan and John Torglet.

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BREVITIES.

The Barataria Ship Canal delegation are expected to return this morning.

Tax Collector Bouny, of the Second District, handed his delinquent list to the Auditor yesterday.

The Grand Jury in the Superior Criminal Court held a session yesterday, but made no presentments.

As will be seen by reference to our river columns, there is no prospect yet of a coal rise in the Ohio river at Pittsburg.

If the United States Revenue officials are sharp they will bag another small cigar manufacturer to-day that they didn't to get yesterday.

Laun, the witness in the Carr forgery case, is pronounced by the lawyers to be the most nonchalant witness ever on the stand in a criminal case here.

Rumor has it that interested parties are endeavoring to get up a "corner" in the coal market, but one firm will not come in, and will not advance the price above seventy cents per barrel for Pittsburg coal.

Mr. Theodore Hellman, of the well known firm of Seligman & Hellman, saw early Friday morning in the Sixth District several snowflakes floating in the air. All day yesterday the sky was filled with dark gray clouds, and before afternoon the thermometer began to fall; and at night it was very cold, all the more appreciable because it was the first touch of really cold weather.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' STRIKE.

ANOTHER MEETING IN CONGO SQUARE AND REPORTS FROM VISITING COMMITTEES.

Some of the Manufacturers Agree to the Terms and Others Do Not.

The cold snap of yesterday did not seem to affect the ardor of the cigar making strikers yesterday, when during the morning they congregated by the hundred in Congo Square, awaiting the arrival and report of the sub-committees sent to

INTERVIEW THE MANUFACTURERS

upon the question of an advance in rates.

Some of these sub-committees had, it seems, received indefinite replies from the manufacturers waited upon the day previous, and therefore "called again," as they had been invited to do, to hear the ultimatum. Among those reported was the firm of Mayer & Bro., on Peters street, who would accept the terms limiting the prices asked to the Havana make, but were undecided as to the other grades. Mr. Houstinar, at the corner of Burgundy and Barracks streets, refused to submit to the new schedule of rates, as he is working apprentices at from $1 25 to $1 50 per week, and consequently felt independent.

The committee reported Mr. Lopez as having agreed, on Thursday, to pay the prices asked, but on yesterday he had

CHANGED HIS MIND,

and as a result his hands refused to work and struck.

Mr. Farrer, owner of a factory at No. 27 Desire street, Third District, appeared before the committee in the square and stated that the prices were just and fair, and he for one was with the strikers, and then signed an agreement to pay the prices demanded.

The manufacturers who, in addition to those named, have agreed to pay the prices, are: Messrs. C. Taton, Marais, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, and F. Fatze, 16 Jefferson street. The employes of F. Belieg, Levee street, on learning that he refused to hearken unto their complaint, struck to a man, and marching in twos to the square, joined the strikers.

Up to the present time about two thousand of the cigar makers have joined

THE UNION AND THE STRIKE,

leaving at the outside but one thousand to work. The officers of the Union have written to the trades unions in New York, Key West, St. Louis and other cities, for assistance, financially, and expect means to support the indigent strikers while they are idle.

Rumor had it last night that some fifty or sixty of the "strippers" employed by Sarrazin & Co. had struck for an advance, and, being refused, had joined the strikers.

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CITY ECHOES.

Virgie Walker was forced to repose, Wednesday night, in the Third Precinct Station, as Mary Belat preferred a charge against her of petty larceny.

At 1 o'clock yesterday a woman named Mrs. Simmons dropped dead while visiting her daughter's residence on Poet street, between Dauphine and Burgundy.

At 12 o'clock yesterday a negro woman named Darley Carter died suddenly at the residence of Mrs. Laiden, on Lyons street, between Live Oak and Laurel. Coroner notified.

By virtue of a warrant sworn out by L. Zamora, Jos. Miller was landed a prisoner in the Fourth Precinct Station, on a charge of cutting and wounding one Adolph Zamora.

The steamboat Clarksville arrived here yesterday morning in a disabled condition, her smoke stacks having been blown off by the storm, on her way to the city, Thursday night.

John Broderick, on the complaint of L. McLaughlin, was immured in the Fifth Precinct Stationhouse, charged with larceny and disturbing the peace at complainant's domicile.

Jas. Ray and Ferdinand Master were lodged in the Harbor Station, charged with having robbed one Tolbert on board the steamer H. C. Yaeger, lying at the head of Gravier street.

Nicholas Smith got drunk, could not take care of himself, and carried a double-barreled derringer, all of which were recorded against him in the Suburban Station, where he is holding forth, a prisoner.

The broken bridges in the Second Precinct bear witness that the contractors have been taking a holliday, yet they have been paid for October and have their time certificates for November.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a man named George Sloman, aged twenty-three years, fell into the river from off of the stage of the steamer Gov. Allen. He was rescued from drowning by the crew of the boat.

Anthony O'Rourke, alias Anti, who some time ago tried to hold a post mortem on a scizzors grinder, committed an assault and battery Wednesday on Wm. Riley, and was caged in the Sixth Station.

Could the City Fathers have seen the unfortunate creatures last night shivering almost to death in the different police stations, for the want of blankets, they no doubt would take immediate steps to rectify this evil.

"No blankets," was the reply of the turnkeys of the different stations last night when a DEMOCRAT reporter inquired as to the weeping of the unfortunate women incarcerated. They seemed able to worry it out, but some women, who were arrested in an apparent state of nudity, were almost froz