TRADE WITH THE TROPICS.

A LINE OF STEAMERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. Charles Nathan Thinks Such a Line Feasible, and Gives His Reasons Therefor.

Hearing that Mr. Charles Nathan, an old resident of this city, thoroughly familiar with its commerce, its needs as well as facilities, had just returned from an extended visit to the West Indies and South America, made for the purpose of informing himself of the inducements offered by those countries for a profitable trade directly between them and New Orleans, a representative of the DEMOCRAT called upon him for the purpose of ascertaining the result of his investigation.

We found Mr. Nathan as full of meat as a nut, enthusiastic in his project and entirely willing to give the world the benefit of his thorough information.

HE DOES NOT ADVISE

the establishment of a line of steamers from New Orleans to Brazil yet awhile. People must be allured into this rich trade, and educated to it by the gradual realization of splendid profits. A bad venture at the start would be fatal. Communication must first be established with nearer ports, out of which trade relations would arise, which would almost necessarily extend themselves. The trade with nearer ports would permit of returns on shipments every thirty days, thus allowing shippers to turn their money over twelve times a year, while returns on shipments to Brazil could be realized but three and four times yearly.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE STEAMERS

he bases on the only sure financial basis, the profits of the trade. He says, however, that after a probation of six months, and the disposition is thus proven to establish regular and reliable lines, all of these countries will grant heavy subsidies to secure their permanence, but these subsidies he leaves entirely out of his calculations, and credits them when given as clear profits.

THE ROUTE HE RECOMMENDS

is from New Orleans to Trinidad, via Aspinwall, Savanilla, Puerto Cabello and Laguayra, returning via the same ports.

THE OBJECT IN CALLING AT ASPINWALL

is to get the passenger traffic to and from New York across the Isthmus, amounting to about 1600 people per month. The advantages of the New Orleans route are so great and so manifest that with proper accommodations all of this travel would pass through New Orleans. In winter, particularly, will this route be sought. At that season it is very trying on people to go by sea out of a very warm suddenly into a very cold climate, to say nothing of the boisterous seas and dangerous coasts along the Atlantic sea board, all of which are avoided by coming to New Orleans and going on thence by land to the various destinations in the interior and even to New York. A fast steamer will make the run from Aspinwall to New Orleans in four days, or within five at the outside, while to New York the same steamer would take seven and eight days to make the trip. Three or four days gained in a long sea voyage is a great desideratum, and in this case it can be saved without additional expense.

AS FOR CARGO,

there are a few articles of Western produce which would alone supply the basis of a traffic ample to support several steamers a month, with handsome profits to shippers, to the ports named, as will appear from the annexed tables:

IMPORTS INTO DEMERARA.

		Tons.
Beef and pork, salted, bbls....	23,320	2,700
Hams, lbs....	463,474	240
Lard, lbs....	801,174	400
Soap, lbs....	1,027,320	500
Bread and biscuit, lbs....	1,841,000	900
Flour, bbls....	98,820	11,000
Indian corn, bushels....	116,180	2,900
Indian corn meal, lbs....	1,690,000	900
Hay, lbs....	1,532,520	770
Oats, bushels....	97,600	1,670
Total....		22,080

IMPORTS INTO BARBADOES.

		Tons.
Beef and pork (salted) and hams, lbs....	2,890,972	1,500
Lard, lbs....	626,448	315
Soap, lbs....	1,084,927	540
Bread and biscuit, lbs....	4,037,637	2,000
Flour, bbls....	112,674	12,500
Indian corn, bushels....	388,322	9,500
Indian corn meal, bbls....	65,492	7,300
Hay, value....	£1,500	450
Total....		34,105

IMPORTS INTO TRINIDAD.

		Tons.
Beef and pork (salted) and Hams, lbs....	2,256,600	1,130
Lard, lbs....	619,294	310
Soap, lbs....	1,758,000	880
Bread and biscuit, bbls....	15,884	1,800
Flour, bbls....	68,853	7,700
Indian corn, bushels....	21,072	520
Indian corn meal, bbls....	6,632	740
Hay, value....	£1,050	300
Oats, bushels....	96,900	1,600
Total....		14,980

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

		Tons.
Beef and pork (salted) lbs....	895,326	450
Hams, lbs....	34,510	30
Lard, lbs....	4,682,355	2,340
Soap, lbs....	1,797,028	900
Bread and biscuit....	200,960	100
Flour, bbls....	44,275	5,000
Indian corn, bushels....	1,628	40
Indian corn meal, bbls....	664	74
Hay, tons....	163	163
Oats, bushels....	372	2
Total....		9,099

IMPORTS INTO VENEZUELA.

		Tons.
Beef and pork, salted, lbs....	265,090	135
Hams, lbs....	323,960	162
Lard, lbs....	2,198,246	1,100
Soap, lbs....	264,736	132
Bread and biscuit, lbs....	279,449	140
Flour, bbls....	107,818	12,000
Indian corn, bush....	46,377	1,200
Indian meal, bbls....	272	30
Hay, tons....	30	30
Oats, bushels....	512	7
Total....		14,936

Here we have in but these few articles, which are brought to New Orleans for just about half what it costs to put them in New York, a grand total of 95,200 tons of freight, or more than forty-seven full cargoes a year for a 2000 ton steamer. In these tables are enumerated but a few staple articles, but there are very many others which the large manufacturers of Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis can supply to this trade at prices that would defy all competition on the part of European dealers.

RETURN CARGOES WILL CONSIST

mainly of coffee and hides from South and Central America, and sugar, so soon as the customs troubles over colored sugars are settled, from the West Indies. A large number of passengers to and from Pacific ports will seek this route, to the benefit of hotel keepers, railroads and all other classes of people, and the West will gradually supplant all other competitors in supplying the produce and manufactures purchased in these countries. Our people seem at last to be arousing themselves from their long sleep of inertness to a day of splendid enterprise and commercial greatness. Anything we can do to hasten this awakening shall not be left undone.

Mr. Nathan is preparing a statement of the results of his investigation, to lay before certain parties who are desirous of building up and developing this rich commerce, and he is extremely hopeful of an early realization of his project of weekly steamers to the Indies and South and Central American countries. He has also promised to furnish us a paper in a few days, in which he will place before the public a fund of valuable information concerning this trade.

AUX GOURMETS.

To those who revel in the delights of gastronomy, and even though it be but in imagination, love to dwell upon the exquisite bliss of a good dinner, the sight of the *menu* offered by the Grand Pacific Hotel of Chicago, on the occasion of its twenty-second annual game dinner, would be a treat. We received yesterday the bill of fare for this anniversary, and we have no doubt that the lucky participants will enjoy the rich feast offered.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

THE TOBACCO QUESTION.

It Will Surely Come Back to New Orleans and that Soon.

The great interest taken in our tobacco trade and the necessity that is now fully appreciated that we must, if possible, regain it is increasing hourly. The loss to a metropolis of one commoditz is even greater than the direct profits it may bring and diversion of a trade always is the precursor of a line of other commercial evils that follow as by some natural law. Hence it is that the efforts now being put forth to bring back to New Orleans the tobacco interests are so strong and as will soon be proved, it is to be hoped, effectual. Yesterday a representative of the DEMOCRAT called upon

MR. C. W. ALLEN,

of the firm of Jno. E. King & Co., a house of long experience in the trade and one that won for itself an enviable name. After the usual salutations the reporter asked the opinion of Mr. Allen concerning the falling off in this branch of our commerce with the West.

Mr. A.—I was just reading an article in your paper on the subject. I think Messrs. Torian & Blakemore have put it about as correctly as it can be put. Our loss of this trade is due, you might say, to the lack of buyers here. Formerly France took from 10,000 to 12,000 hogsheads, Spain about the same, and Italy from 12,000 to 15,000, and these purchases were made almost entirely

IN THIS MARKET

through the *regie* buyers. These governments have the entire control of the sale of tobacco within their borders, and sell contracts for furnishing it just as the United States gives out the contracts for furnishing supplies to her army, and that is to the lowest bidder. These buyers, having an enormous contract, have the means in a great measure of controlling the trade, for they can send on their first installment, and if they let their governments know that they can get a superior article, they can easily get an extension of time to complete their other installments. These buyers make very handsome profits and one of them is now

LIVING IN BRUSSELS,

and is reported worth $20,000,000. Of late years it has been the habit of these buyers to go to the "breaks" themselves when the tobacco is sold just from the planter, and thus they need not, as they formerly used to do, go to the seaboard to buy. This has been largely instrumental in hurting New Orleans as a market.

Rep.—How do you think, then, New Orleans can recover this trade?

Mr. A.—In this way. These regie buyers will soon begin to think they have the market in their own hands, and prices will consequently go down, as they will not buy unless they get tobacco at the lowermost price. When the planter realizes this I think he will ship his tobacco himself

TO THE MERCHANT,

and the present system will be broken up and our trade regained.

MR. JOSEPH D. VAN BENTHUYSEN,

one of our largest dealers in manufactured tobacco, was also visited. When questioned on the subject, he said:

"Well, it is a little difficult to say in a few words why our market has fallen off so. I don't think I could explain it better than by saying that it is due to competition. Competition is the word that expresses it all. Of late years manufacturers have been sending out their drummers all over the country, just as the dry goods and other houses at the North have been doing. The consequence is that these drummers absorb the major portion of the trade in manufactured tobacco, leaving little or nothing for the dealer. I cannot speak about the leaf trade, but in manufactured tobacco it has fallen off greatly.

Several other parties were interviewed, and the same results and opinions like those already published were expressed.

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THE IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

Appointment of Standing Committees by President Tobias Gibson.

Pursuant to the resolutions adopted at the last meeting, in exposition Hall, the President of the Louisiana Immigration Association has issued the following order appointing the various committees:

ROOMS LOUISIANA IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION,
33 Carondelet street,
New Orleans, La., Nov. 14, 1877.

Under the constitution and in accordance with a resolution adopted at the last meeting of this association, held at Exposition Hall, Oct. 31, 1877, the following named gentlemen are appointed to serve on the standing committees:

Corresponding Committee—C. W. Besancon, chairman; John McEnery, W. H. Jones, Oscar Choppin, C. J. Berry.

Finance Committee—John McEnery, chairman; Cyrus Bussey, Louis Bush, C. J. Berry, E. A. Burke.

Committee on Membership—Louis Bush, chairman; John McEnery, McKinly Gibson, Wm. M. Burwell, Oscar Choppin, E. A. Burke, Thomas A. Adams.

TOBIAS GIBSON, President.
C. J. BERRY, Secretary pro tem.

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THE COMING RACES.

Already the patter of the racers' feet is heard over the course of the Louisiana Jockey Club, and the backstretch enlivened with thoroughbreds, as they are put through their paces. The following is a list of the flyers that are to take part in the fall meeting:

A. Keene Richards has four, all of which were sired by War Dance—Largenteen, Buff and Blue, Typhoon and Momentum.

George Rice has one: Duncan F. Kenner, two years old, by Gilroy, dam Nora Crinia, (Ally Hunt's dam.)

Robert Irvin has three: Trump, by West Roxbury, dam Nora Worth by imported Eclipse; Startle, full brother to Trump; Little Sis, by Frogtown, dam by imported Yorkshire.

J. F. Wilson has three: bay colt, by Foster, dam by Loyalty, three years old; ch. c., by Foster, dam by Ambassador, three years old; four year old filly by imported Camwell, dam by Ambassador.

Peter Kelley has two: ch. c., by Pat Malloy, dam by Captain Elgee; b. c., by imported Glengarry, dam by Bill Cheatham.

James Davis has one: Jim Bell, by John Morgan, dam by Brown Dick.

In the two-year-old stakes there are already seven entries, and fine sport is promised.

There are several stables expected at the close of the Jackson races, which are now in progress, and Mr. Cottrill, of Mobile, will also put in an appearance.

Messrs. Gay, Barclay, Huggins, Spencer and Obriart, from Texas, are also expected every day.

The course is now in excellent condition, and if good time is not made many old turfites will be mistaken.

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SUPERIOR CRIMINAL COURT.

The case against Willis Peterson, for crime against nature, has been continued until Tuesday next.

The trial in the case of the State vs. Thos. King, charged with stabbing Geo. Smith, on the 19th of August last, on Constance street, was concluded and the jury locked up.

The Mortimer Carr case on the second indictment comes up before Judge Whitaker to-day, and an order for 800 talesmen has been made, it is probable the case will be tried.

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MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

VISIT OF GENERAL WEITZEL.

The Officers of the City Surveyor's Department to Co-operate in the River Survey.

Gen. Weitzel, chairman of the Hydrographic Survey Commission, paid a formal visit to the Mayor yesterday, and was entertained by his honor for some time. Gen. Weitzel will to-day, with the Mayor, make a preliminary inspection of the river in front of the city, and they will probably be accompanied by the other members of the commission and Surveyor d'Hemecourt, Gen. Weitzel having asked the Mayor to lend the co-operation of the City Surveyor's Department to the work to be done.

NEW SCHOOL TO BE OPENED.

We are informed by Mr. Robt. Bartley, chairman of the committee on school-houses, that he has secured two buildings for the use of the colored school children in the Fifth Ward; one for boys at the corner of St. Peter and Johnson streets, and the other for girls at the corner of Orleans and Prieur streets, both of which will be opened on Monday next for the admission of pupils.

STREET CONTRACTS.

The contractors for keeping the shell and ballast roads will to-day, in company with Administrators McCaffrey and Cavanac, visit the various shell and ballast roads of the city, with the view of settling the vexed question as to which of the roads are to be considered shellroads. So many of the shellroads, it is claimed by the contractors, have been neglected by the city within the past five or six years, that it would be impossible to make them all useful as shellroads without reconstructing them entirely, at an expense which the city cannot expect them to undergo, and inasmuch as such work is not called for in their contract—but only that they shall repair existing shellroads.

ASSESSMENTS.

All Arbitrations to be Closed To-Day at 3 p. m.

In accordance with the terms of the revenue law all arbitrations in tax cases will close at 3 p. m. to-day. On Monday the rolls will be formally turned over to the Administrator of Accounts, after having been sworn to by the Administrator of Assessments and the State Board of Assessors. All reclamations holding over, or which may be presented after the closing of the books to-day, will also be turned over to the Administrator of Accounts.

PASSENGER DEPOT WANTED.

The Jackson Railroad Wish to Land Their Passengers at Canal Street.

We understand that the New Orleans and Jackson railroad propose to ask the city to facilitate them in landing their passengers at or as near Canal street as possible. Several points are suggested, but the railroad company manifest a preference for neutral ground on Claiborne street, between Canal and Gasquet. This preference is based on the greater practicability of the route from the old depot on Calliope street through Claiborne street, it being the widest street in the city. The establishment of such a depot would necessitate the construction of an iron bridge across the new canal at Claiborne street and possibly the removal of the Claiborne Market, which the company would propose to do at their own expense, to grounds to be obtained also at their expense. The depot would occupy the entire portion of the neutral ground between the streets named and would be a structure costing about $200,000. One of the gentlemen connected with the Mississippi Central Railroad, we understand, offers to give $50,000 towards its erection. Another point is, however, suggested, namely: The neutral ground on Basin street, between Canal and Common, as being more central and which could be reached by way of Common street. One of the arguments in favor of this point is, that it would force the removal of the houses of prostitution on both Basin and Common streets by the encroachments of the trades consequent upon the establishment of the depot at that point.

It is well understood, however, that the city can neither donate or sell the grounds referred to to the company, but the occupation would be secured by a lease for a term of years, not specified, at a rental to be agreed upon by both parties.

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PEABODY SCHOOL MATTERS.

BOARD OF REGENTS' MEETING—QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY FOR TEACHERS.

Sessions of the Classes—Various Branches of Study to be Pursued.

The Board of Regents of the Peabody Normal School met yesterday at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Education, all of the members being present but two.

The committee, Messrs. Gutheim, Rogers and Martinet, appointed at the last meeting for that purpose, reported a set of rules and regulations for the training of the colored students employed, or wishing to be employed, in the above named schools

THROUGHOUT THE STATE,

which are as follows:

1. All colored teachers and candidates for teacherships, over eighteen years of age, of good moral character, graduates of high and normal schools, or non-graduates, but possessed of a corresponding grade of scholarship, shall be deemed eligible for admission to the senior class.

All colored students over eighteen years of age, if males, and over sixteen years of age, if females, of good moral character, capable of entering the highest classes of the grammar departments, may become members, upon application, of the junior class.

2. The sessions of the senior class shall be held on Monday and Wednesday, school days, of each week, between the hours of 4 and 5 p. m. during the winter months, and from 4 to 6 p. m. of the summer months, and on Saturday from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

The sessions of the junior class shall be on Tuesday and Thursday of each week and on Saturday, during the same hours as those prescribed for the senior class.

3. The course of instruction in the normal school shall embrace:

1. A critical and comprehensive review of the branches taught in the public schools.

2. A systematic training in improved methods of instruction as applicable to primary and grammar classes in all public schools, with such oral and written exercises as may serve to improve the understanding of the students or illustrate the principles of education and the art of teaching.

3. There shall be at least two teachers constantly employed in the school, a principal and one assistant, whose duties shall be hereafter prescribed, and who shall be elected annually at the first regular monthly meeting of the Board of Regents, to be held in the month of July.

Such additional instruction in special branches adapted to the teacher's vocation shall be given, from time to time, as far as the means and opportunities at the disposal of the Board of Regents will allow.

4. The annual session of the school shall commence on the second Saturday of September, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and close on the last Friday of June.

5. An examination shall be held in the last week of January, and another in the last week of June, of the different classes, upon all the branches of study pursued by them during the preceding four months. This examination shall be in writing, and a careful record of the same, showing the questions asked and the numerical value of each answer, shall be preserved by the Board of Regents.

6. The course of instruction shall be extended through two years. No student shall be admitted to the senior class who has not first been examined upon the studies of the junior year, and no diplomas shall be issued to any member of the senior class who has not been a member of that class in good standing for deportment, scholarship and attendance for at least six consecutive months prior to the final examination.

7. The diplomas awarded to the graduates upon the satisfactory completion of the prescribed course of studies shall attest their qualification, physically, mentally and morally to become the teachers of youth.

After adopting another resolution relative to teachers the board adjourned.

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THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Present. Dr. Choppin, president; Dr. Taylor, secretary; and Drs. Austin, Loeber and Taney, and Messrs. Boyd and Nott.

The minutes of the meeting of the 1st inst. laid over for correction at the last meeting, were first read and caused a great deal of discussion. The complaint on the part of Mr. Nott was that he had been incorrectly reported, in that it had been said that he had expressed himself satisfied with the accounts as rendered. It was also complained that the secretary and treasurer of the board had availed himself of the minutes to make an *ex parte* and special defense against the charges contained in the report of the finance committee, which had been considered by the board and adopted.

The difficulty was finally settled by the adoption of a resolution, offered by Dr. Taney, that the portion of the minutes of the meeting of November 1, relating to Dr. Taylor's explanation in reply to the report of the finance committee, as well as that portion representing Mr. Nott as having stated that all accounts had been made right, be stricken out, on the ground that the statements were incorrect. As so amended the minutes of the meeting of November 1 were adopted. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and adopted.

The president then stated that he had addressed a letter to the Auditor, under instructions of the board, in relation to the auditing of the books of the board. He submitted the Auditor's reply, which stated that he had called with his chief clerk, Mr. Peralta, on the first of November for the purpose of auditing the books. He found the first entry on the books incorrect, in that the balance on hand at the last quarter had not been carried over, and he had for that reason declined to go on. He sent Mr. Peralta again to the office of the Board of Health on the seventh of November, and was told by the secretary of the board that the books and accounts were not yet ready for his inspection. The Auditor complained that the wording of the resolution of the board upon this subject seemed to imply that he had been remiss in the performance of his duties, an imputation which he repelled as unjust.

Dr. Austin, after the Auditor's letter had been read, on the suggestion of the president, as the author of the resolution, asked its amendment, so as to correct the impression of the Auditor. Dr. Austin also moved that the Auditor's letter be received and spread upon the minutes, and he stated in explanation that he had no intention in offering the original resolution to reflect upon the Auditor, but to find out who was in fault, believing it was impossible for the Auditor to do the duty imposed by the law when the books and accounts were improperly kept.

The president stated that the Auditor had informed him that it would yet be ten days before he could report upon the affairs of the board.

The president stated the result of his inquiry into the accident on board the steamer Sandringham. He imputed the blame to the officers of the vessel as well as to the quarantine authorities. The loss, he said, was determined to be $142.

Dr. Loeber offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the president of the board be directed to request the Governor to repeal his proclamation establishing quarantine at this port, and that the same be raised.

Dr. Austin called up his resolution, offered at the last meeting and laid over by motion, requesting the secretary and treasurer to resign, alleging his manifest incompetency, and that the board proceed to the election of a successor.

Dr. Taylor asked that the resolution lie over till a full meeting of the board could be secured.

Dr. Jones and Col. Hardee were both absent, and he desired their presence when action was taken in this matter.

Dr. Taney felt that an injustice would be done Dr. Taylor by action at this meeting, inasmuch as he had specifically named Dr. Jones and Col. Hardee as members of the board whose presence he desired, and for that reason, if the resolution was pressed, he should vote against it. Dr. Austin then withdrew the motion and asked that it lie over till next Thursday, November 22. He stated, however, that this question must be settled, for so long as Dr. Taylor occupid the position of secretary and treasurer of the board it was virtually without a finance committee, and there was no one to overlook these matters.

Dr. Taylor replied that the finances were in the hands of the Auditor.

The president read a letter from Dr. Finney, resident physician at the Quarantine Station, in relation to the case of yellow fever that passed in on the English steamer St. Louis. He said that the captain had stated, under oath, that there was no sickness aboard. The passenger in case, Mr. Mowrey, had also been examined, and after answering, under oath, questions propounded, had gone in to his dinner. He did not consider that he was to blame.

The board adjourned to meet at 6:30 p. m. Thursday, November 22.

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NEW BARGES BUILDING FOR GRAIN.

It will be a source of gratification for our commercial men to learn that greater facilities are soon to be offered to shippers of grain for this port from the West by the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company. This company, appreciating the coming demand for more tonnage southward, have already contracted for a powerful towboat, which will soon be completed, and contracts have already been signed for a large number of barges. By the coming spring the well known agent of the company, Mr. John A. Stevenson, says they will have a new fleet afloat, and the carrying capacity will be very largely increased. This will be good news to those who have for so long a time waited for a cheap means of transporting grain here, and it will doubtless increase to almost double our present receipts.

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HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—Wm Naumburg, New York; J W Keightley, Louisville; E P Briggs, New York; A G C Williams, New York; W H H Benyaurd, U S A; A M Pittman, Vicksburg; Mrs S V Stockbridge, Boston; J E Burford, Weimer; R R Haskell, Texas; Chas D King, Texas; W F Weeks, New York; A M Bowling, city; J Q Rodney, Ark; J B Tanner, Ark; Wm K Campbell, Ga.

ST. JAMES HOTEL—Thos W. Grayson, Miss; John Forsyth, E H Virgin, city; F H Abpell, La; Irving Curtis, Mass; S H Lindsy, La; J Vinaullier, Iowa; C H Holcome, B F Jones, Cincinnati; M A Baer, N Y; J C Lain, St Louis; W R Hayden, Chicago; W T Penniman, Brooklyn; R S Brookings, St Louis; B Droomgoole, S Frazier, Tex; T J McCarty, N Y.

CITY HOTEL—T J Walne, Vicksburg; John Quill, Mobile; J J Haney, J B Abou, Mississippi; Sell Howell, J H McMahan, city; J Buizg, Mobile; O D Vaughan, Milwaukee; A G C Williams, New York; M M Goldsmith, Mobile; S C Weaver, St Louis; J S Emmett and family, Cincinnati; Wm L Botetery, Frederick Md; J R G Pitkin, city; P Shelby, Refugio; J A Favre, Pearlington; Mrs McFadden, Mrs Donelson, Miss E Morrey, Louisiana; M L Williams, Oakley; O S Norvell, Proffit Isle; Rev W P Kramer and family, Louisville.

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RAILROAD PERSONALS.

We give below a few of the departures by the Mobile fast line last evening: J. Knowles, Cedar Keys, Fla; M. Hirsch, New York; W. H. Williams, Denver, Col.; W. F. Blaine, New York; Prof. J. Bachman, Pensacola; S. Zeno, New York; C. F. Spray, St. Louis.

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We take pleasure in informing the many friends of Mr. F. W. Young, for a number of years in the large establishment of Mr. Morris McGraw, that he can now be found at Messrs. John Nelson & Co's., Wholesale Grocery house, No. 65 Tchoupitoulas street, where he will be pleased to see all his friends wanting anything in his line.

CUSTON-HOUSE CHANGES.

AND THE WHYS AND WHEREFORES AS SPOKEN OF IN THE GRANITE BUILDING.

Anderson's New Departure—Both He and Wells Counsel King's Withdrawal.

The shrewd guessers in and about the Custom-House building were busy yesterday figuring on the probable cause of the sudden change of mind on the part of Collector King, who, it will be remembered, was confident, up to a day or two ago, that his nomination would

CERTAINLY GO TO THE SENATE.

Any amount of figuring was done, and as the question was one of algebraic proportions, the telegraph was brought into requisition to arrive even at an approximate result.

It seems, from all that could be gleaned, that the DEMOCRAT was right in its conjecture (?) that the course taken had been advised telegraphically by Gen. Anderson, for twenty-four hours prior to the sending of the Collector's resignation, and in fact it is even stated that Anderson insisted that the resignation should be sent to him personally instead of to the President, which the Collector did

NOT SEE FIT TO DO.

Wells counselled the resignation also, and sent, it is said, a telegram to a friend here to use his influence to secure the resignation, which fact confirms the belief that Wells has lost his all-powerful influence with the Administration, but at the same time it puzzles Packard's friends to know what new scheme he and Anderson have hatched out, or what combinations either one or both are making.

Anderson is reported as having thrown his influence, if he has any, to the Warmoth wing for the time being, but the Packard men think there is an object in it, and whether it is to secure his own retention as the special deputy or not, they cannot conceive. Some have it that he has in his mind's eye the rejection of Lawrence by the Senate and the substitution of his own name on the last day of the session, but there seems to be no proof of this beyond a hint to that effect in one of the private dispatches from Washington, while on the contrary, some assert that he, being financially embarrassed, is aspiring to the Collectorship in that way to secure his prestige

AS A REPUBLICAN LEADER

as well as a comfortable salary.

That there is some move of the kind on foot there is little doubt, and the Packard supporters, claiming to know the secret, are mapping out their course accordingly, but whether that succeeds or not remains to be seen. These same parties lay great stress upon the telegram sent from Washington yesterday that the President had promised a committee of Republican Senators that he would appoint no more Democrats to offices in the South when suitable Republicans were available, and claim that such a pressure will be brought upon the President

IN PACKARD'S INTEREST

that he will yet be the Collector.

Judge King yesterday addressed a complimentary letter to Mr. Lawrence, congratulating him upon his appointment, and politely tendering to him, when he was in the city, the use of the Collector's office.

Various rumors were rife during the day as to proposed changes in the Custom-House, and Mr. Lawrence, who was in the city early in the day, was fairly besieged with personal applications, receiving also a bushel or so through the Post-office. He has not as yet, however, made any definite arrangement relative to removals, and late in the day left the city for his plantation in Plaquemines parish.

The present Collector does not, of course, vacate his office until his successor has qualified, and not until his bond has been approved, when upon official notification of that fact the transfer will be made.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

The Minstrels, the Ladies, the Refreshments and the Ball.

It was our good fortune to drop in last night at St. Patrick's Hall, where the Second Regiment Louisiana State Militia (Col. John G. Angell's old command, now commanded by Col. Borland,) held high revel. The initial festivities were filled up by minstrel performances equal to any that we have seen executed by amateurs, who really might be classed among first-class artists in that line. As soon as the hall had been cleared for action by a willing squad who carried away the chairs as if by magic, the beauty and chivalry formed in line and prepared for the artful mazes of the dance. Time fails a newspaper man for an adequate sacrifice to the shrine of Terpsichore; he can only afford to pour libations in honor of the graceful goddess. And so indeed we did under the hospitable direction of Col. Borland, Capts. Souby and Smith, and Lieuts. Selles and Gowland, who showed us around the various tables.

Mrs. Selles, ably assisted by Mrs. Pinto and Miss Roserick, held dominion over the first table interviewed.

The next visit paid was to a most comfortable nook presided over by, we will not say the three, but the nine graces, Mrs. Souby, Mrs. Christie, Miss Fairchild, the two Misses Mason, the two Misses Christie, and the Misses Mathews and Seligman.

We were then conducted to a table presided over by Mrs. Brisbi, Brewer and Arms, where everything in the world could be had that was nice.

"Our Table" was next visited, over which Miss Forshee, Miss Oberlander, Miss Mellam, Miss Frost, Miss Stevens and Miss Beals presided, like so many divinities; graceful Hebes pouring forth nectar and ambrosia to the mortals that hungered and thirsted.

In the meanwhile the ball went on bright and lively, we suppose, until pale twilight dimmed the gas lamps and whitened the rosy faces of the dancers. To-night there will be a repetition of the fete, and we advise all who love beauty, harmony, music and enjoyment to attend.

Get your kid gloves at Kreeger's.

BREVITIES.

The usual orange or banana peel on the banquette makes those who do not watch their steps see stars.

The teachers' association will meet to-morrow at 12 m. at the Central Boys' High School on Burgundy street.

That suspension bridge at the mouth of the alley on Baronne street, near Julia, has been supported, as it were, by a few cart-loads of brickbats.

We were favored last night by a beautiful serenade from the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 1, who were out on an excursion. The Knights made a fine turnout.

And now it is said that Wells will "squeal," but he won't say a word about those six relatives on the Custom-House pay roll and his construction of civil service reform.

Capt. Eads' dredgeboat G. W. R. Bayley left the city Wednesday afternoon for Pot Eads, where she will be put to work at once on the shoaler portions between the jetties.

R. H. Shannon, Esq., formerly United States Commissioner, is on his way to this city in charge of a United States officer, he being wanted in the Cleveland and Mills crooked cotton case, now pending in the United States Circuit Court.

Yesterday afternoon Gravier street was enlivened by the presence of a liliputian pony drawing a diminutive cart. The turnout looked more like a Newfoundland dog in a wheelbarrow than a genuine team. It produced something of a stir.

As soon as the two Local (steamboat) Inspectors return to the city, they will visit the various pleasure steam yachts, including those at the jetties, and under the late decision of the Treasury Department, will insist on inspecting them. That done the owners must, under the laws, employ only licensed pilots to handle them.

Frigerio's observations of the weather yesterday gives the temperature at from 61 to 70 degrees between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m, and the lowest point on the previous night at 58 degrees. The signal service reports indicated a "gentleness" at all northern and western points, not unlike that experienced here during the day.

Toledo, a city of 40,000 inhabitants in Northwestern Ohio, boasts of fifteen grain elevators, and it has only a third-class river and a couple of dozen of railroads to make it a grain centre, while New Orleans, with not half that many railroads and a first-class river running through the grain-producing section of the West, doesn't boast of half that many elevators.

CITY ECHOES.

A charge of larceny holds Chas. Beuhlar a prisoner in the Sixth Precinct Station.

Henry Thomas is in the Eighth Precinct Station, charged with having stolen property in his possession.

H. Rosenblatt was locked up in the Seventh Precinct Station, charged with having property in his possession supposed to have been stolen.

Wm. Howard, charged by Lizzie Woods with the larceny of a bracelet, was yesterday sent before the First District Court under bonds of $250.

Andrew Herns was trotted into the Second Precinct Station, from the corner of Palmyra and Carondelet streets, on a charge of malicious mischief.

Edmond Jamison and F. S. Adams were immured in the Central Station charged with being dangerous and suspicious characters and confidence men.

Yesterday a man named James McDonald accidentally fell into the river from off the steamboat John Howard, but was rescued from drowning by Officer Cash.

James Dwyer, charged with assault and battery on a woman named Mollie Stanton, was sent before the First District Court by Judge Smith under $500 bonds.

Last evening, at the corner of Baronne and Poydras streets, a man named Christopher Duff attempted to strike a man named Michael McGarry. He missed his man, however, and drove his fist through a showcase window. The glass cut his wrist to such an extent that it had to be dressed by a physician. Both parties were arrested charged with fighting and disturbing the peace.

Drowned.

At about 7 o'clock Wednesday morning a man named Powers accidentally fell off of the St. Martha, lying in the New Basin and was drowned. Body not recovered.

Struck by a Cog-Wheel.

At about half-past 2 o'clock yesterday, a negro boy, aged 18 years, named Adrien Prophet, while at work in Mr. T. Lunn's pickery, on St. Thomas street, was accidentally struck by a cog-wheel about the head and body.

He was attended by Dr. Henderson, who pronounced his injuries not dangerous.

Reckless Driving.

At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning as Mrs. Elizabeth Smith was crossing the street at the corner of St. Phillip and Front Levee, she was knocked down and run over by a float driven by a negro named Henry Thomas, two wheels passing over her chest. She was attended by Dr. Schumacher at her residence, No. 16 Mazant street, who pronounced her injuries serious though not necessarily fatal.

The driver of the float was locked up in the Third Precinct Station.

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.]

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Successions of John Mulready and Mrs. Ann O'Brien, wife of John O'Brien, opened.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

Defaults were taken in this court yesterday in 887 suits for city taxes. Parties interested may save further costs by coming up and settling before defaults are made final.

Charles Nolan vs. Louisiana Levee Company. Suit on two notes for $1550.

FOURTH AND FIFTH DISTRICT COURTS.

Business is improving in these courts, and there were several cases filed yesterday in both. In the latter there were filed as many as eight petitions, but none of any public interest.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

United States vs. John Henderson.—In all the indictments against John Henderson, in suits Nos. 470, 477, 479, 495, 502 and 517, on motion of District Attorney Lacey, and upon referring to the letter of Attorney General Devens to said Lacey, of date October 18, 1877, supplemented by his communication of November 12, 1877, defendant consenting thereto in writing; a *nolle prosqui* was entered, it being understood, however, that this was not to affect any civil liabilities defendant may have incurred.

Henry C. Ely vs. City of New Orleans.—The case was stated and submitted.

AMUSEMENTS.

Varieties Theatre.

FROU-FROU.—The revival of the exquisite drama of "Frou-Frou" has given Manager Hall another opportunity to prove himself equal to the task that he has undertaken, that of managing the Varieties Theatre. We doubt, indeed, whether the play is produced with greater elegance in the more favored cities of the country than it was last evening at this theatre. We write hastily, at a late hour, and hence cannot do that justice to the subject which it deserves, but we may supply insufficiency of detail by the emphasis which we have always reserved for unmistakable merit.

After disposing of the manner in which "Frou-Frou" was put on the st