Continued from First Page.

tionary power so to act, undertaking to frustrate, as it were, the will of the Legislature by arresting the flow of its bounty toward the

POOR, SICK AND DYING MEN AND WOMEN

who languish in the wards of the Charity Hospital. And this, your committee are satisfied, was done by Mr. Clinton for no good or honest purpose. As for Mr. Stoutemyer, we cannot discover what services he rendered to the hospital, or its creditors, which justified him in exacting from them a fee or compensation of that magnitude. He conducted no troublesome, difficult and lengthy litigation.

ACCORDING TO HIS OWN TESTIMONY

given in our presence, there existed no legal obstacle to the delivery of the warrants by the Auditor. He drew no pleadings, nor did he appear in court. His labors were confined to private, personal solicitations of the Auditor, of Judge Hawkins and of the litigants, parties who it was pretended by Auditor Clinton controlled an injunction which it pleased him to construe as prohibiting him from delivering the warrants to the administrators of the hospital. Your committee are unable to make a distinction between Auditor Clinton and Mr. Stoutemyer as to this transaction. We feel certain that any practitioner of standing at the

BAR OF NEW ORLEANS

would have considered himself amply compensated for the amount of work done by Mr. Stoutemyer in this case by a fee of $1000. We think there are gentlemen of the Louisiana bar who would have felt themselves

DISHONORED

by touching a single dollar of the Charity Hospital funds, but, on the contrary, would have taken pleasure in serving, without fee or reward, the hospital in a case such as that we have commented upon

M. SIBILSKI, Chairman (Dem.)
J. A. BLAFFER, (Dem.)
M. McALPINE, (Dem.)
Y. VIDRINE, (Dem.)
CHARLES KUMMEL, (Dem.)
A. B. LEVISEE, (Rep.)
F. M. GRANT, (Rep.)

THE LOVE LETTER.

Page 170.] STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Office, New Orleans, July 28, 1873.

A. M. Holbrook, Esq., Milton, Vermont:

My dear Sir—From information, which I believe reliable, I am led to believe that your old paper can be purchased at a pretty low figure. I think the paper is dragging heavily now.

I, in common with many of your old friends, should like to see you once more at the head of it, and I suggest that you keep yourself closely informed as to its condition. Should you again take it, I shall be glad to aid your enterprise in any way in my power, not that I suppose you will support my administration, (except as far as your sense of public justice impels you,) but because I know you will publish a conservative journal which will help to build up the prosperity of the State and will not pursue the course of some other journals in representing everything and everybody in the most gloomy and exaggerated colors, so as to keep away capital and enterprises from the State. Very truly yours,

WM. P. KELLOGG.

Why Sharon Is Not in the Senate.

[N. Y. Tribune.

Although the political control of the United States Senate hangs in a balance that may turn with a single vote, the Hon. William Sharon stands and waits in the San Francisco Stock Exchange. A week ago Monday the street went wild over Ophir. On Sunday nearly five thousand shares had changed hands on street corners, in hotel corridors and in bar-rooms. The strike in the East Drift was magnified into a bonanza. Small lots were sold as high as $60, and enthusiasts predicted that the stock would reach $100 within twenty-four hours. But when the Exchange was opened, Ophir took the down grade and fell to $35. In the new board-room there was a scene of unparalleled excitement. The noise was deafening; brokers madly tore at each other; chairs were upset and hats trampled upon, and the crowd surged from side to side. In twenty minutes of utter Babel, 23,800 shares, worth $634,000 changed owners. There was one man in the vast assemblage who sat like a Von Moltke surveying the fray. He never removed his eyes from the struggling throng and not a sound or a movement escaped him. He seemed to comprehend the whole situation. That man was Senator William Sharon. And yet there are restless and inquisitive souls who cannot understand why the Senator is not in Washington.

The Pacific Railroad Committee.

[New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Democratic members of the House Committee on the Pacific railroad held a consultation to-day, and reported to Speaker Randall that they preferred to organize the committee themselves. Mr. Potter, having declined to acts as chairman, they thought it was only courteous to them to leave the selection of the presiding member of the committee to the other members. Mr. Throckmorton did not attend the meeting. It is understood that the Democratic and Republican members on the committee in favor of the Texas Pacific railroad, and one Democratic member opposed to it, will vote for Mr. Throckmorton for chairman.

A Republican Boomerang.

[St. Louis Republican.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Mr. Hale attempted in the House to-day a piece of smartness which acted like a boomerang. He moved to discharge the Elections Committee from further consideration of the Colorado case. He evidently thought the policy of the Democrats in the Senate was a good one for the Republicans in the House, but John D. Cox and other Republican members of the committee did all the talking which was necessary to crush Hale out, and his motion was lost by a large majority. The whole thing was quite amusing as an attempt at something striking, which his own side had to smother, leaving Hale in a ridiculous position. There was no parallel between the Senate and House committees, and Cox made all clear by stating that Republicans in the House committee were the ones who were asking for delay.

Trying to Work on Patterson.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Consultations have been held this evening among Senators and prominent politicians in Washington, Senators Spencer and Dorsey, ex-Govs. Packard and Kellogg, ex-Senator West, and Mr. Corbin, the Republican contestant for Butler's seat, held a meeting this evening for the purpose of frustrating the tactics of the Democrats. This knot of men probably have as much influence with Senator Patterson as any in Washington, and they will probably labor earnestly with him between now and Monday, in the hope that they may induce him to change his mind and return to his allegiance to the party.

Smalls' Case.

[New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Nov 22.—Mr. Knott to-day received the certified copies of the court records at Columbia, S. C., in the case of Congressman Smalls, which will be submitted to the Judiciary Committee at its meeting to-morrow. The lawyers who have examined them say that there has not been the slightest infringement upon the rights of the House, and Mr. Smalls will be allowed to remain in custody of the authorities of the State. This will create a vacancy which must be filled by a new election.

The Fruit Growers' Association are ready to make representations to the municipal authorities in charge of the City Park and improve it, for the purpose of making horticultural experiments on the grounds.

STATE PRINTING BOARD.

A LENGTHY DISCUSSION, BUT NO FINAL ACTION.

That Will Be Had On Friday When the Sub-Committee Will Report.

The State Printing Board met yesterday at the Executive office. Present, Gov. Nicholls, ex-officio president; Lieut. Gov. Wiltz, Speaker Bush, Senator Robertson, and Representatives Lamare and Leonhard, and was called to order at 12:45 p. m.

The Governor, addressing Mr. Lamare, requested that he would, in Senator Stevens' absence, act as secretary.

The Governor then remarked to Senator Robertson that during his absence the board had held one or two meetings, but nothing definite had been done, adding that perhaps the Senator had seen the papers which contained a report of the proceedings.

Senator Robertson remarked that he had.

Speaker Bush stated that he would now formally

LAY BEFORE THE BOARD

the resolution that he had prepared, remarking that it might perhaps be more explicit, but still containing the views he had expressed at a previous meeting. He then read the following preamble and resolution:

With a view of conforming to the spirit and true intent of the printing law, act No. 49, approved March 12, 1877, especially that portion which prescribes that the board shall contract at a reasonable rate, meaning the most reasonable rates which can be obtained from a proper and responsible person, which can be ascertained properly only by giving public notice.

Resolved, That candidates be invited to present their names and submit offers to do the public printing of the State prescribed by said act No. 49, as modified by this board relative to prices, (the printing under act No. 101, extra session of 1877, being suspended until the decision of the courts on that subject;) that notice to that effect be inserted daily in the official journal up to the 1st of December, 1877, when at 12 m. of said day, the offers made will be examined by the board, and that the election of State Printer be finally acted upon on Monday, 3d December, 1877, at 12 m.

It is suggested that the offers made specify separately the prices to be charged for publishing and advertising and for the job work; state the weight and quality of the paper to be used for the pamphlet, book and job work and the probable profit to be derived directly from the contract.

Likewise that they specify in what paper it is proposed to do the public printing, the material thereto attached, the circulation thereof within the limits of the State, to whom the same belongs and give the name of the person or persons who are offered as security.

It is to be distinctly understood that the person elected printer shall not be authorized to assign his contract to any one else without the written approval of this board, nor shall the paper in which the printing is to be done be changed without like authority.

The board reserve the right of rejecting any and all candidates.

Governor Nicholls then remarked that Col. Bush had

ALTERED THE WORD "PROPOSAL"

to the word "offer," thereby conforming to his own views upon the matter.

Speaker Bush said he had changed the word to conform to the ideas of the board, and in order that the public might be given an opportunity of giving to the board such offers as would enable it to determine who the most suitable person was as regarded the work to be done; also, that when once the paper was designated it should remain so.

Senator Robertson remarked that as far as he was concerned he disagreed in form but not in spirit with the speaker, and that the act placing the public printing, as far as his own vote was concerned, meant to give the board discretionary powers as to the selection of the printer. He offered in the Senate the proviso making that stipulation, he said, and while he would see that the rates were reduced to

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE,

he would not give the work to one that was not entirely *en rapport* with the present administration, and did not fully reflect the views of the people who had placed that administration in power.

The Governor reiterated his views expressed at a former meeting, which were, in substance, that he would, for one, vote only for such person or paper who had supported the administration and reflected the views of the people.

Senator Robertson did not want a candidate elected who did not reflect the views of the Governor.

Gov. Nicholls said that he would not undertake to control the views of the official organ, and would dislike to have one selected to represent his individual views.

Senator Robertson remarked that he meant the Governor's views as the exponent of those of the people of the State.

The Governor stated that there were two sides of the question to consider—first, the economical side, and second, the political side, and at the last session, speaking of the political side, he thought that the organ was supposed to represent the

VIEWS OF THE PARTY,

and therefore being supposed to occupy that position, he had a right to see that some one was put in the position that would not breed distrust among the people of the State. His main object, he said, was to keep all of the good people of the State together, and he would have a paper that had the welfare of the people at heart, and which would not strive to divide them. He did not, however, want one that would take and adopt the views of any individual, and did not want one that would deprive the people of their views by an abusive effort to drive the people to its own views. He wanted a public printer that would reflect the views of the people, and to that extent thought the board would have a right to see that the printer chosen should be a person who would conduct himself in that way. He thought that all had a right to see that

NO ENEMY BE PUT IN AS PUBLIC PRINTER.

Senator Robertson thought the board should place the matter of rates in the hands of practical printers.

On the board, he said, were two members, two gentlemen who were practical printers, who could fix the minimum price, and the board should elect a responsible party, and he thought also that that party should conduct a party journal, as the next campaign was near at hand.

If the prices were too high, he for one would vote to reduce them to the lowest price the work could be legitimately done for.

Gov. Nicholls did not think Speaker Bush's resolution meant that the law was imperative. He believed it the duty of the board to economize, and this simply gave the board a mode to ascertain one of the elements which would go necessarily into the choice of the board.

The Governor then asked Speaker Bush if he offered the resolutions.

Speaker Bush said he did.

The Governor—Is there a second to them?

There being no response, the Governor remarked that he would second the resolutions.

Senator Robertson said he would offer a substitute.

Lieut. Gov. Wiltz, addressing the Governor, stated now that the resolutions were properly before the board, he would take the same views as those expressed by the Governor, in that he did think he had a right to place his own construction upon the law. He would not attempt to

COERCE ANY ONE,

and he believed it wrong for certain newspapers to attempt to coerce him or to force him to vote contrary to his own views. He did not believe that the newspapers had any right to pitch into one side and force it to the views of the other. He had made up his mind, knowing the views of the Senate, and was willing that the committee should take the matter and see whether the work could be done at a lower rate. After being convinced that the tariff was as low as it could be reduced, and still be at fair living rates, the committee could report and the board then proceed to the election of a State Printer. He thought the attack of the papers on the members of the board was wrong, and if the paper he was in favor of would take such a position, he would be the

FIRST TO CONDEMN

such a course.

Speaker Bush believed that much frankness had been manifested on the part of the members of the board, and, further, that each one acted as his views dictated. The resolution, he claimed, simply quoted the language of the law, which was to ascertain the lowest rate, the most reasonable terms, and which was the most responsible and proper person. There were those who would think that a political organ was necessary, but he did not believe in anything of that kind. He did not believe a party organ was necessary, and did not consider that in the election the paper elected should be the party organ. The resolutions, he thought, were as fair as could be made. If he was correctly informed, the law contemplated that the contract should be awarded to the lowest bidder. The present official organ had published the printing of the city administrators or city government under the lowest bidder system, and he did not see how that system would operate against that paper now. If, as the lowest bidder, the City Council thought proper to give the contract to the lowest bidder, why was it that

THERE WAS OBJECTION

to the State Board giving the contract to the lowest bidder. He believed it better to give all a chance, then it would place it in the power of the board to give it to the proper one.

Gov. Nicholls remarked that the papers had nothing to do with the matter, and their articles had no effect upon him whatever. He thought it would have been much better had they said nothing about it.

Senator Robertson submitted his substitute, which provided that the matter of the minimum rate be left to the editors of the *Bee*, *German Gazette*, *City Item* and *Louisiana State Register*. He said he wished the terms fixed at the minimum price for which the work ought to be done. A careful examination of the prices when thus fixed would permit the board to arrive at minimum and fair prices.

Mr. Bush did not consider that the paper offered as a substitute came properly under that head. One of the same kind had already been before the board, and the board had now a committee to make the same inquiries, hence it was clear that it was only an addition to his resolution.

The Governor remarked that such a committee had

ALREADY BEEN APPOINTED.

Senator Robertson claimed that they had not reported, and further, that he desired to have some responsible editors on the committee.

The Governor said there was no objection to the proposition. He saw no objection to inviting those parties to give their aid to the committee, but what right had the board to appoint those parties on the committee was something he did not understand.

Mr. Lamare said that, as a member of the board and of the committee, he would vote for the resolution. The imputation had been cast in some quarter that one of the members of the board was interested, but he did not think any member interested.

Senator Robertson said he would amend his substitute by requesting the committee to confer with the editors named.

Lieut. Gov. Wiltz agreed with Senator Robertson, and thought he had a right to offer what he thought ought to be done. He wished to ascertain what the lowest price the work could be done for was, therefore it had an object and was properly a substitute. The only difference was that Col. Bush wished to advertise, while Dr. Robertson desired the committee to ascertain what the lowest prices were, and then

GO INTO AN ELECTION.

Speaker Bush urged that the action of the board precluded that idea, as the original resolution constituted two gentlemen of the board a committee to make the inquiries, and that the board had now a committee acting in that respect.

Senator Robertson said he would modify it in that he would instruct the committee to confer with the business managers and editors of the four papers named, viz: *Bee*, *German Gazette*, *Register* and *City Item*, before fixing the price for printing.

The Governor remarked

THAT IT STRUCK HIM

that the substitute would be more of an addition than a substitute. He thought the best plan would be to vote on the first resolution offered by Col. Bush.

Lieut. Gov. Wiltz—I have no objection to the vote being taken.

Senator Robertson—I have none.

The Governor—Then we will vote upon Col. Bush's resolution, and upon a vote being taken the resolution was lost.

Senator Robertson then presented and read the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the sub-committee appointed by this board on the 20th inst. to examine, ascertain and report to this board what reduction can be made in the maximum prices fixed by act 49, regular session of 1877, as the compensation of the public printer, be requested before making their final report, to confer with the editors, proprietors and managers of the New Orleans *Bee*, *German Gazette*, *City Item* and *State Register*, and such other persons as they may see fit, and that said sub-committee be requested to report to this board by Friday, November 30, 1877, at which time this board will proceed to fix the compensation and to the election of said printer in accordance with the provision of law.

The board then adjourned until Friday at 12 m.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

CAPITOL GOSSIP.

Will the Special Elections in the Parishes Be Held?

Gov. Nicholls has received from the Attorney General an opinion as to what is considered official information in the matter of holding special elections, in which the Attorney General decides that the Governor can issue his writ for such an election, to fill a vacancy in either house of the General Assembly, upon

ANY RELIABLE INFORMATION

that said vacancy has been caused by death.

Just there, however, another obstacle presents itself to the calling of such an election in any of the parishes in the shape of the third section of act 101, approved April 30, 1877, which provides in substance that a complete registration of all voters in each parish shall be made before any election can be held. The election law, act 58, approved April 11, 1877, provides, in section 5, "That when the seat of any Senator or Representative becomes vacant, and there shall be a session of the General Assembly before the next general election, it shall be the duty of the Governor, within five days after having been officially notified of such vacancy, to issue his writ of election, directed to

THE PROPER RETURNING OFFICER,

whose duty it shall be, within three days after its receipt, to give public notice that an election will be held to fill such vacancy, on a day to be named by him, which shall not be less than eight nor more than fifteen days after the publication of said notice, if such election be held during or within fifteen days next preceding a session of the Legislature; but, if not then, the election shall be held not less than twenty nor more than thirty days after the publication of such notice, and such elections shall be conducted and the returns thereof made in the manner

REQUIRED BY LAW

for general elections."

The question is now whether the registration act can be complied with and a full registration made in time to hold the elections in the time prescribed by the election act.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

New American Sewing Machine, 185 Canal street.

OPENING OF A NEW SALOON.—Mr. Jules Krost has elegantly fitted up the spacious stores Nos. 15 and 17 St. Charles street, where he will open a first-class saloon and restaurant where all the choicest beer, wines and liquors will be dispensed to his customers. The restaurant portion of his establishment will always be furnished with the rarest viands which the market can afford, served up in the best and the most recherche style. This will be a most orderly and delightful place of resort, which, no doubt, multitudes of the friends of Mr. Krost will be glad and eager to avail themselves of.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

Staub, who dispenses news at Goldthwaite's bookstore on Exchange Alley, near the corner of Canal street, has our thanks for the latest Northern and Western dailies, as also for Harper's Bazaar, The Daily Graphic, The New York Illustrated Times, The Lakeside Library, etc. Straub is a great man, and we demand his statue on some public thoroughfare.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Gen. John B. Gordon Recommended as the Representative of the South.

The following communication will be sent to his honor, Mayor Pilsbury, to-day:

NEW ORLEANS, November 27, 1877.

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of New Orleans:

Gentlemen—Letters have been written by prominent Southern representatives, including the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, of Miss., and Judge H. M. Spofford, of Louisiana, urging the importance of the cotton exchanges, boards of trade and city governments of the South selecting a suitable gentleman to visit Europe, and to be present at the Paris Exposition, to present to the capitalists and representatives of different nations the yet undeveloped resources of our country, and to use proper influences to induce capital and immigration to come here.

Appreciating the importance of this move at this particular junction of our affairs, we take the liberty of suggesting that your honorable body, presiding over the greatest municipality in the South, do put yourselves in communication with the mayors of the principal Southern cities with the view of selecting a suitable gentleman to represent every interest of the entire South at the Paris Exposition, who shall go properly accredited as commissioner from the principal municipalities and the most prominent commercial corporations of the South, each making a small appropriation to aggregate sufficient to defray properly the expenses of said representative.

We would, in conclusion, add that the name of Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, has been most prominently mentioned, and we are advised that he will accept the mission if properly tendered him.

It is important that whatever may be done in this matter be consummated at once, to give the gentleman chosen ample time to prepare for the work before him.

We are, gentlemen, very respectfully,

WM. C. BLACK,
President New Orleans Cotton Exchange.
JOHN PHELPS,
CYRUS BUSSEY,
President New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

THE GAS QUESTION.

The Economy of Electricity as Applied to the Lighting of Street Lamps.

The report of the committee appointed to inquire into the most economical mode of illuminating the streets of the city, together with a resolution providing that after the expiration of the contract between the city and the Gas Company the lighting of the street lamps shall be included in the contract with Mr. Thos. Pickles, was ordered to lie over at the Council meeting yesterday on motion of Administrator Cavanac. The only reason for this delay that we have heard is that the matter is one of too much importance to be acted hastily upon.

In this connection Administrator Diamond was put in possession of interesting documents yesterday relating to the lighting of street lamps

BY ELECTRICITY.

One of these documents refers to the visit of the Mayor of Boston in May last to Providence, R. I., to investigate the system now in operation in the last named city for lighting the street lamps. It would appear that the economy derived from the application of the system of the Electric Lighting Telegraph Company amounted to $7 50 per lamp annually, or, to be more precise, that the saving during the first six months of the adoption of the system had been $3 25 in the mere matter of lighting the lamps, without including the appliances, etc., needed in the performance of the task.

It appears that the original proposition of the Electric Company was that they would provide the necessary central battery, the air pumps and underground wires at $50 for each lamp, the instruments to become the property of the city of Providence, and the company guaranteeing to the city that while it would cost the corporation only about $40 a year to keep the machinery in order, the system would afford a saving of $15,000 per annum on 2000 gas lamps. There are about 3000 of these lamps in Providence. The mayor of the city of Providence preferred, however, in view of the importance of the first outlay to test the system gradually, and it was applied to only 220 of the street lamps distributed within a circle of twelve miles, the Electric Company accepting the proposition and agreeing to forfeit all claims for disbursements in case of non-success. The result was, after the short experience referred to,

A SAVING OF $825,

whereupon the City Council of Providence ordered the application of the electric lighter to 500 more lamps.

Mr. Reed, the agent of the company, we learn from the same document, guaranteed to Mayor Prince, of Boston, at the time, that he would economize $104,402 66 annually on the 9048 lamps of that city.

Mayor Pilsbury and Administrator Diamond are both ambitious of testing the qualities of the system. The only objection in the way, however, is the original outlay, which, for this city, would amount to $150,000, at $50 for each of the 3000 established gas lamps in this city. Administrator Diamond will, however, address a note to the agent of the Electric Company, to ascertain the exact terms on which they would be disposed to sell their patent right to the city.

METROPOLITAN POLICE FUND.

Mr. Harrison, appointed receiver by the court in the Metropolitan Police fund case, presented himself yesterday at the office of Col. Denis, Administrator of Finance, who, in accordance with the action of the City Council on the same day, delivered over to him all the books and moneys belonging to the fund in question.

THE HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

The Mayor received a telegram yesterday from Commodore Patterson at Washington informing him that the tracings of the river front would be mailed to-day, Wednesday, and that the delay in sending them was caused by unavoidable circumstances.

THE MOBILE RAILROAD.

Administrator Cavanac has received a communication from the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company regarding the differences between that company and the city. The communication has created, in plain words, utter disgust on the part of the city administration. The railroad company, in their proposition to settle with the city, manifest the same grasping disposition which characterized the manner in which they obtained their charter from a Radical Legislature. They claim proprietary ownership to the grounds on which their passenger depot is established at the head of Canal street, and the batture grounds on which are situated their freight depots, surrendering only the batture between Canal and Poydras streets, all of which a Radical Legislature granted them, regardless of the rights of the city.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

New American Sewing Machine, 185 Canal street.

THE NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC.

How the Real Estate and Taxpayers' Union Look at It, and What Guarantees They Ask.

On Monday evening last there was a meeting of the Real Estate and Taxpayers' Union (the successors the Property Holders' Union), at which the New Orleans Pacific road was discussed. Yesterday a representative of the DEMOCRAT called on Dr. Tebault, the president of the association, in order to ascertain the particulars of the meeting, and that gentleman, in response to our inquiries, made the following statament. Dr. Tebault said:

The facts are as follows: A report was made upon this subject by the railroad committee of our union, and was received and laid on the table subject to call

The temper of the meeting was decidedly opposed to the company, because it was feared a tax would be invoked by the same for the building of the road, and this account the whole railroad matter came very near being permanently dismissed without further action pro or con in the premises.

My suggestion was finally adopted, that a committee be authorized and instructed to secure from Mr. Wheelock, and the directory of this company, a written pledge that they would not seek, through our Legislature, State aid of any kind, whether in bonds or taxation, or city taxation, either general or limited to property-holders, or a Moffett system of forced tax, or other compulsory plan, in the interest of this road; but that, on the contrary, they would wholly and entirely rely on private enterprise and voluntary subscription alone for the completion and equipment of the road in question.

A committee of three gentlemen were appointed on this mission, and the above report was laid on the table to await the report of the committee just mentioned.

The committee consists of Dr. W. E. Brickell, Chas. Heath and myself, and are expected to report at our regular meeting on Monday coming.

Read Navra's Invitation to the China Palace.

New American Sewing Machine, 185 Canal street.

ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

The Louisiana Division Association Army of Tennessee met last evening, according to call, at their hall, in Mechanics' Institute, on Baronne street, Col. James Lingan in the chair. After roll call and reading of the minutes of the previous meeting the reports of committees came in order, and the chairman of the committee on the constitution and by laws made a long and satisfactory report, which, after some discussion, was received and adopted. Before adoption, however, an amendment was carried making presiding officers liable to a fine of five dollars for non-attendance to meeting for the first offense, and forfeiture of office for the second offense. The special committee appointed for the purpose then read two reports, one expressing the regretful sense of the association concerning the death of Gen. N. B. Forrest, and commemorative of his merits and virtues, and the other mourning the loss of Lieut. Frank Greig, of the Thirtieth Louisiana Regiment, and Charles Betat and Arthur Lange, of Company F, Thirtieth Louisiana Regiment, and F. W. Carroll, of Fenner's Battery, all late members of the association.

Upon motion the meeting then adjourned to the second Tuesday of December next, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

FROM THE JETTIES.

The following was sent last night from Port Eads, by Gen. G. T. Beauregard to Gen. J. G. Barnard, United States Engineers, New York:

PORT EADS, La., Nov. 27, 1877.

Gen. J. G. Barnard, United States Corps of Engineers, Army Building, New York:

Spent yesterday and to-day with Capt. Eads, witnessing operations and testing results of dredgeboat Bayley. Saw 2346 cubic yards removed from crest of bar by her in 16 hours and 10 minutes working time. Soundings show very satisfactory results.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

CITY ECHOES.

At seven o'clock last night a colored boy, son of Mrs. Simmons, was bitten by a vicious dog.

At 2 o'clock Tuesday some unknown parties fired two shots out of a pistol on Chartres street.

Mrs. Cronan, yesterday, had her daughter Jennie immured in the Central Station on a charge of vagrancy.

Capt. Wm. McKay, at the instigation of F. C. Fry, sailed into the Third Precinct Station on a charge of malicious mischief.

Chas. Schurway, a clerk, lit his pipe at the wrong time, and officers Clark and Stevens thinking he was drunk run him in on that charge.

Tony Doherty assaulted and threatened to beat Matilda Mitchell, for which offense he languishes in the Fifth Station-house.

A malicious mule and wagon were arrested by Officer Duffy and lodged in the Sixth Precinct Station, charged with obstructing the car track

Mary Thompson, aged 38 years, died suddenly at her residence, corner of Adams and Claiborne streets, at noon yesterday.

John Schneckerberger, a merchant, faced Judge Smiith yesterday, and was placed under bonds to appear when notified, on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by B. H. Addison.

Mary Bell and Jennie Bennett are in the Fourth Precinct Station, charged with disturbing the peace and committing an assault and battery on Officer Carter.

Geo. Leonard was incarcerated in the Third Precinct Station, charged with being found under suspicious circumstances at the corner of Chartres and Dumaine streets.

A negro woman named Katie Meller was arrested at her domicile, at the corner of Basin and St. Louis streets, and lodged in the Fourth Precinct Station, charged by one Robert Brown with having bulldozed him out of $110.

and being without a driver. Capt. Manning is not particular whether it is a horse and buggy or a human being incarcerated in his station, so long as it makes a showing on the sheets, but nevertheless it gives the pound the cut direct.

Geo. Bear, a carpenter, at 7:45 o'clock Monday night made a descent upon Alice Chapman with a brass knuckle. Alice called Officer Teen, who arrested George and lodged him in the Third Precinct Station on a charge of assault and battery with a dangerous weapon, to wit: a brass knuckle, with intent to kill.

Officer Terregaro at half-past 4 o'clock Tuesday morning found open the Cosmopolitan oyster saloon and bar-room, No. 110 Dauphine street. Mr. Sembrada, the proprietor, on examining the premises, stated that some money had been stolen out of the drawer, what amount he could not state.

Pulled by Hennessey.

Yesterday Aid Hennessey arrested a negro girl named Jennie Matthews, alias Lilly, and locked her up in the Central Station.

It appears the accused has been in the habit of hiring herself to families, and after remaining in their employ for a few days, would leave, generally carrying away with her articles which belonged to them. This finally leaked out; hence the arrest.

Surrendered.

James Murphy, who stabbed James Crosby on the evening of the 25th inst. and who evaded arrest by flight, yesterday surrendered to Captain Manning, and was incarcerated in the Sixth Precinct Station.

Police Board.

At the meeting of the Police Board last evening, Officers J. McDonald and Geo. Hearsey were reprimanded; the former for conduct unbecoming an officer, and the latter for neglect of duty and disobedience of orders.

Fortunately He was a Bad Shot.

At about half-past 6 o'clock last evening, at the corner of Erato and Magazine streets, a rencontre took place between John K. Sullivan and a man named Tony Piconie, which resulted in the latter drawing his revolver and firing one shot at the former. The ball fortunately glanced and only barked the side of Sullivan's head, just above his left ear.

The accused was immediately arrested by Officer Marsherns and lodged in the Fourth Precinct Station, charged with shooting and wounding with intent to commit murder.

The wounded man was taken to his residence, where he was attended by a physician.

Attempted Burglary.

At 11 o'clock last night burglars attempted to effect an entrance into the house of Mrs. Bourke, 225 St. Charles street. The ladies, being attracted by the rattling of the blinds, gave the alarm, and the would-be thieves fled before the police put in an appearance.

Lizzie Davis is in the Central Station, charged by Douglass Wheeler with the larceny of $175.

Bob Finnegan is in the same station, charged with assault and battery and the larceny of two coats.

Mrs. Victor Bibolet died suddenly at 11 o'clock last evening at No 28 Union street, Third District. Coroner notified.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA SEASON OPENS TO-NIGHT.

The opening of the opera season occurs to-night at the Varieties Theatre, Verdi's "Trovatore" being the opera to be sung by the Fryer-Pappenheim opera troupe. The company, which has been well patronized, by anticipation, must now stand on its merits. A full, fashionable house is indicated by the box sheets and the talk about town on the subject.

We have, besides, good news to announce: "Der Freyschutz," our old "Robin des Bois," will be sung on Sunday next.

McEvoy's Hibernicon and comedy company will give their closing performances at noon today and at night at St. Theresa's Hall, on Erato street, for the benefit of the St. Theresa parish school.

At the Academy of Music there will be the usual matinee to-day, the programme being "The Phœnix," played by Milton Nobles and his combination.

At the St. Charles Macallister will appear in magic, and his manager, Weston, in the distribution of prizes. The principal prize last night was won by Mr. Thomas J. Folin, of No. 475 Third street. At the matinee to-day the principal prize will be a sewing machine, and at night a marble-top sideboard.

UNTER DER ERDE

is the play to be presented to-night at the National Theatre by the German dramatic company.

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.]

SUPERIOR CRIMINAL COURT.

Arraigned and pleaded not guilty—Antoine Rover, for carrying concealed weapons; Wm. Reardon, manslaughter.

Mistrial—H. G. Gernon, charged with the shooting of one Charles Brown at the lake.

At a late hour the jury in the case of the State vs. Michael McLaughlin, charged with shooting one Jas. McGarrigan, was not filed.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

Marie Delord, Widow Tanezac Honore, vs. Tallow, Oil and Fertilizing Company of the parish of St. Bernard.—Plaintiff asks judgment in the sum of $10,000 damages for the death of her husband, who was killed by the explosion of a boiler in the company's works, the same resulting from the inexperience of the engineer employed in running the engine; the same being Mr. Patton, the president of the company.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Patrick J. McGuire vs. Lafayette Fire Insurance Company.—Judgment in favor of plaintiff on a policy for $30 50.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

The following suits have been filed: Antoine Carriere vs. Ed. Mandin & Co.; Ann Daily vs. Philip Daily, her husband; Tooy & Co. vs. E. Mandin & Co.; Charles E Fenner vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company; Samuel L. Boyd vs. Mrs. E. Wadel and husband.

Louisiana Cotton Manufacturing Company vs. city of New Orleans.—Plaintiff's suit dismissed.

Lehman, Abraham & Co. vs. city of New Orleans.—Plaintiff's suit dismissed.

New Orleans Insurance Association vs. J. B. Flotte et als.—Claim for damages rejected; judgment as otherwise prayed for.

Chas. A. Conrad vs. A. Elmer Bader.—Judgment for plaintiff for $960.

R. Dumestre vs. Geo. Wentz.—Judgment for defendant with costs.

S. Oteri & Bro. vs. Home Mutual Insurance Company.—Judgment for defendants.

State of Louisiana ex rel. H. C. Dibble vs. Allen Jumel, Auditor.—New trial granted.

L. A. Levy, jr., vs. M. Schwartz & Bro. and W. Golding.—Suit for $15,068 75 damages for failure to carry out a contract.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

Henry W. Summers vs. Crescent City Railway Company.—Plaintiff avers that he was riding in a car of this company on the 20th of October, reading the evening papers, having his arm protruding some six inches out of the car window, when, through the criminal negligence of the company's employes, a collision occurred between the car in which he was riding and another of the same line, by which the bones of his left arm were broken and the "mussels" thereof lacerated to his damage in the sum of $30,000, for which he asks judgment through his attorneys, Cotton and Levy.

F. W. Tilton vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—Judgment for plaintiff for gas fixtures and chandeliers. Rest of claim rejected.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

James Thompson vs. Bark Lizzie Percy.—Libel for repairs amounting to $350.

Edmond Mandin and E. F. Perrilloux, composing the firm of E. Mandin & Co., file a petition and schedule in bankruptcy.

T. J. Naven et als. vs. Steamer Martha, W. S. Passett, master.—Libel on part of officers and crew for $112 wages.

J. F. Wingrave vs. Steamer Eva.—Libel for $19 50 wages.

Read Navra's invitation to the China Palace.

New American Sewing Machine, 185 Canal street.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER BULLETIN.

According to Frigerio the lowest temperature yesterday was 48 degrees at 8 a. m., the highest 61, and the lowest on the previous night 46.

The signal service dispatches report a further decline of the temperature in the North and West yesterday, the mercury at the points on the upper Mississippi ranging from 30 to 33 degrees, and at Omaha it indicated 27 degrees, and there the wind blew at the rate of 26 miles an hour, and at Yankton, where the mercury indicated 25 degrees, the velocity of the wind was 32 miles an hour.

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HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL—S W Turner, Evansville, Ind., H Sweeney, A J McConnell, steamer Fanchion; O H Townsend, McComb City; O V Shearer, Mississippi; G M Murray, Assumption, La; Miss Murray, Indiana; T G Langdon, Mobile; J V Strelig, agent of Cole's Big Show; Al Riel, Ed Norris, Chas Mosgrove, R J McKeay, Edward Ballard, James Orr, Cole's Big Show; J E Reeside, Washington; L W Roberts, New York; Chas Mulholland, Vicksburg; P J Lyons, Mobile; H. Aby, Bearegard, Miss.

CITY HOTEL—H Milne, Biloxi; John A Cotton, S J Auchoney, T Canrey, George Maxwell, Robinson and wife, Texas; Theo Evans, N Y; J N Abou, Miss; Geo K Eiser, St Louis; Eug A Hall, Corpus Christi; W H Brennecke, Evansville; Mrs Sparks and child, McComb City; E L Paine, Wis.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—G C Clarke, Galveston; T G Bush, Mobile; R B Martin, city; John E Wylie, S P Burnett, W C Lippen, New York; W Howard, Baltimore; Robt Cathcast, New York; E S Gardner, Nashville; T D Shuler, St Louis; Frank Johnson, St Louis; L Dovee, Louisiana; H Ball, Spring Station, Ky; George Draper, E A Newell, Boston; A A Raymond, Jackson; Mr and Mrs McGaughran, Memphis; J Locklin, New York; T P B Wilmer, New Orleans.

RAILROAD DEPARTURES.

Among the departures last evening by the Mobile fast line were the following: F Searle, Boston; S E Rundell, Montgomery; Leopold Weil, New York; Mrs Graham and family and Mrs Rickey and family, Belmont; David Joseph, St Louis; Mrs Alex Mitchell, Miss Bella Mitchell,