## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[The DEMOCRAT is responsible for none of the views expressed in the communications under this head; but no communications will be printed except from responsible parties.]

### RIVER AND HARBOR MATTERS.

*Editor Democrat*—As far as I can gather from Congressional records, and from various telegrams from Washington, the present condition or things as relating to the protection and preservation of our harbor seems to be as follows:

In the river and harbor improvement bill reported to the lower house of Congress by the Committee on Commerce, not a single dollar was appropriated to the harbor of New Orleans, and we are now informed that this bill is no longer open for amendment.

Despite the fact that during the sessions of this Committee on Commerce, officers of the United States engineer corps, and a part of the United States navy under direct orders from Washington, were actively engaged in the survey and examination of our harbor, and further, despite the fact that the Mayor of this city had on two occasions communicated with our members of Congress on this very subject, still the interests of New Orleans seem to have been completely neglected.

That "some one has blundered" there is no doubt, and it is eminently in order now for our distinguished representatives to rise and explain.

It is not, however, the purpose of this article to indicate to whom the responsibility should attach, but rather to suggest the means of remedying, so far as passible, the mischief already done.

We are informed that the only course now open to us, which gives a promise of success, is to secure a favorable amendment when the House bill reaches the Senate, and we have assurances that when that occurs our representatives will be active and vigilant. A favorable amendment being secured, the concurrence of the House becomes necessary. In the event of a difference of views between the two houses, a committee of conference would more than likely be the final arbiter.

The necessity of the work recently proposed by our Board of Engineers is so manifest, the injustice of our total exclusion from the benefits of the appropriation bill is so glaring, and the interest in the protection and preservation of our commercial facilities so widespread and general, that we should experience no very grave difficulties in securing favorable Congressional consideration even at this late day. But to accomplish this immediate action is necessary. Not action in the channels of resolutions and memorials to which we are so addicted, and which we know from sad experience to be so ineffective, but action in the direction of strong and vigorous personal appeals not only to our Representatives but to every other member of Congress who represents a constituency either directly or indirectly interested in the preservation of this harbor. In no other way can we make the knowledge of our necessities and the justice of our claims so apparent and appreciated as to compel attention and force redress.

The question then is, how can this desirable result be effected? By pursuing the course usually followed by other commercial communities in similar cases. By sending to Washington, properly accredited, a delegation *specially* and *solely* charged with the prosecution of the object we have in view. A delegation in possession of all the facts, figures and data necessary to a proper and forcible presentation of our claims. *A delegation to act in concert with the Representatives from this State.*

What would be the cost attending such a mission? I put it at $1000 as the outside figure.

The city has recently expended $7500 in the prosecution and completion of the preliminary work of examination and estimate, and there is but one expression of opinion as to the wisdom and propriety of such expenditure.

If immediately following the report of the Board of Engineers no effort is made to secure the appropriation which they report as absolutely necessary to protect and preserve our harbor, what can we expect from national legislation hereafter?

Three members of our board, Gen. Weitzel and Majors Benyaurd and Howell will disburse within the year nearly $1,000,000 appropriated on their own estimates and reports, and by the very bill from which we were excluded. Yet New Orleans receives not a penny. Comment is unnecessary.

That the agency of special appeals to Congress is efficacious the recent visits to Washington of delegations from Galveston, Vicksburg, Memphis, Pensacola and other neighboring ports, resulting as they did in liberal appropriations, afford ample proof.

If our commercial corporations are debarred by their constitutions, or otherwise, from taking action in the direction proposed, what is to prevent the members from acting individually? Is the sum of $1000 of sufficient magnitude to embarrass a commercial metropolis like this? Does not the gravity of our interests warrant the expenditure?

If we would avoid danger from the river; if we would establish the precedent of having our port considered in the list of national beneficiaries; if we would preserve our present, and increase our future commercial facilities, let us act vigorously and at once.

Let our citizens come forward and second the laudable efforts of our city government to secure that which has heretofore been denied us, but to which we are so justly entitled.

I, for one, will cheerfully contribute to this desirable end.

### SCHLEICHER'S REPORT.

**A Very Thorough and Interesting Paper, Containing a Great Store of Facts.**

[N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Representative Schleicher, chairman of the Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which were referred all questions bearing on the relations of the United States with Mexico, has completed the report on which he has long been engaged. It will be submitted to the full committee and to the House in a day or two.

The report is divided under the following named heads: (1) Mexican border troubles, treating of cattle raids from Tamaulipas, with a description of the country and a history of the raids; estimates of the extent of cattle stealing; reports of murders and other crimes connected with the raids; a description of the people on both sides of the border, and a discussion of the policy of our government in regard to them. Under this head the Indian raids are also referred to, their character described, and the measures for the suppression discussed. A brief reference is also made to the late San Elizario murders. (2) The Free Zone. (3) Extradition. (4) Protection of American citizens in Mexico. (5) Commercial relations. (6) Recognition.

Mr. Schleicher's conclusions may be briefly given as follows:

First—He thinks that the United States cannot consent that the rights of American citizens, so far as they are affected by our relations with Mexico, and least of all the protection which this government owes to its own people, shall be dependent alone upon treaty stipulations, except such stipulations as will admit and facilitate such protection as our government itself can give. The short time of comparative peace now enjoyed on the border is, he says, due to the presence of our troops and to the order to cross in pursuit if necessary. The number of troops, he thinks, should not be reduced, and this order, which alone has given efficiency to our defense, should remain in force until such treaty stipulations shall have been made as will lead to the same result.

Second—He advocates the adoption of some mode under which the actual loss of our citizens shall be ascertained, and by which Mexico shall indemnify them for the losses for which that government is responsible.

Third—He recommends the abolition of the free zone.

Fourth—He recommends that some arrangement be made, either by an amendment of the present extradition treaty or otherwise, by means of which the punishment of criminals can be secured, whether they be residents of one side of the border or the other. But he would agree to no reciprocal rules which require the surrender of American citizens to be tried by Mexican courts.

Fifth—He believes that such treaty stipulations should further be insisted upon as will exempt American citizens in Mexico from forced loans, and all illegal exactions, and at the same time secure adequate compensation for the exactions they have hitherto suffered.

Sixth—He concludes, with regard to the effect of commerce upon our relations with Mexico, that although it offers no immediate remedy for present troubles, yet that it will be the most powerful agency in improving the condition of Mexico, in stimulating legitimate and honest industry and in putting down anarchy and lawlessness.

### FINANCE IN THE SENATE.

**Four Propositions Agreed Upon by the Committee on Finance.**

[N Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 14.—At the last meeting of the Senate Committee on Finance, all the members except Mr. Dawes being present, the committee instructed Mr. Allison to prepare a bill covering four points of the financial legislation which it has concluded to recommend to the Senate.

These points are, first, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to accept legal tender notes at par in exchange for 4 per cent bonds authorized by the funding act of 1870. On this question the committee was unanimous.

Secondly, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive legal tender notes, after July 1, 1878, for customs duties. On this the vote stood as follows: In the affirmative, Messrs. Ferry, Jones, Allison, Wallace and Voorhees—5; In the negative, Messrs. Morrill and Bayard—2. Mr. Kernan did not vote.

Thirdly, repealing the following, which is a part of the resumption act of 1875:

"And whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal tender United States notes in excess only of $300,000,000, to the amount of 80 per centum of the sum of national bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued, until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal tender United States notes, and no more."

On this the vote stood: In the affirmative—Messrs. Ferry, Jones, Allison, Wallace and Voorhees—5; in the negative—Messrs. Morrill, Bayard and Kernan—3.

Fourthly, construing the resumption act to mean that the legal tender notes redeemed after January 1, 1878, shall be reissued by the Secretary of the Treasury and not canceled and destroyed. On this the vote stood 5 in the affirmative to 3 in the negative, as on the previous proposition. The committee did not decide how great a volume of legal tender notes ought to be kept permanently in circulation.

### MEXICAN INSULTS.

**How the Mexicans Treat Citizens of the United States.**

[N. Y. Herald.]

Accounts from the Texas border show that recently there have been few if any incursions from the Mexican side. Members of Congress who have the subject of our relations with Mexico under consideration, say the delay of our government in recognizing that of Mexico has produced an improved condition of affairs on the border; but that that government has not yet done what is required by our own as a prerequisite to recognition. One of the most serious causes of complaint is that our citizens are not protected from forced loans, while British and French subjects resident in Mexico are, it is said, not subject to such illegal transactions. It is related that our government was some time ago so much gratified with an invitation extended by an officer on the frontier to Lieut. Ward to join him in an expedition after marauders that it instructed Minister Foster to thank the Mexican government for this act of friendship, but before our Minister had an opportunity to carry out the instructions the Mexican government condemned the act of its officer and expressed its purpose to punish him. It is also stated some months ago, when our Consul at Acapulco was treated with gross indignity, an apology was exacted from the civil authorities at that place, but the Mexican government repudiated the apology and censured those who made it. Notwithstanding such things there is generally a friendly feeling toward Mexico, and the hope is expressed that she will remove as far as able the present obstacles to recognition.

### RESUMPTION.

**Programme of the Senate Finance Committee.**

[Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The exact position of the Senate Finance Committee upon the bill to repeal the resumption act, and upon questions affiliated to it, is undoubtedly this: The committee, with two exceptions, will report against the House bill, which provides for an unconditional repeal of the resumption act, and will report a substitute embodying the features embraced in the four points here cited:

1. Four per cent bonds shall be exchangeable for legal tender notes at par.

The vote upon this proposition was unanimous, with the exception of Dawes, who is in Massachusetts and did not attend the meeting.

2. Legal-tender notes, on July 1, 1878, shall be receivable for custom dues.

The vote upon this was 5 ayes to 2 noes.

3. That section of the resumption act which provides for the retirement of 80 per cent of the circulation shall be repealed.

Upon this the vote was 5 to 3.

4. The resumption act is to be construed to mean that legal-tenders shall be reissued after redemption, January 1, 1879, and shall not be destroyed.

Upon this the vote was 5 to 3. The committee did not decide as to the total volume of legal-tender notes to be kept outstanding. Senator Allison is to embody the points indicated in a bill, and to report to the committee Tuesday.

### CLAIMS.

**Mr. Potter's Plan of Dealing With All Claims Against the Government.**

[N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, April 14.—There is a general feeling in Congress that the bill of Mr. Potter, of New York, or one of a similar nature, providing for the reference of all claims against the government to some court or commission, ought to pass. The number of claims every year continue to increase, and ere long every committee must be burdened by them. Even now it is found impossible to act on one-tenth of them in a session. In the Committee on War Claims alone in the House there are 1200 claims pending, being more than one-fourth of the bills introduced in the House. Although the Republicans are making a great cry over the allowance of claims by a Democratic Congress the facts are against them. The war claims reported favorably by the Republican Forty-third Congress exceeded those reported by the Democratic Forty-fourth Congress by $800,000. It would be a measure of immense relief to Congress and the country if the claims business were taken to a court or commission. In fact, all loyal claims in the South are now examined and adjudicated by what is known as the Southern Claims Commission, and there seems to be no good reason why they should be excepted.

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The negroes are to hold a convention in Charlotte, N. C., on the 16th of September next, the object of which is to petition the law-making powers of the country to restore the whipping-post for stealing and other grievous offenses. Stephen McCorkle, a colored man, is at the head of the move, and he says there will be delegates from several of the Southern States.

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Grant is sometimes considerate. He knew that the Sultan was hard up, and he contented himself with an Arab steed of dapple gray. Had he visited Turkey at some more auspicious time he would have expected a more valuable present.

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SUNDAY EXCURSION ON THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—Only one dollar to McComb City and return. Leave New Orleans at 7 a. m.; arrive at New Orleans at 10 p. m.

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**Three per cent discount on States taxes paid in April.**

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**Moet & Chandon is neither too sweet nor too dry.**

## SPIRITUALISM.

**AN HOUR WITH THE DEPARTED AND AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.**

**What a Democrat Reporter Saw, Heard and Felt in Spirit Land.**

It cannot be denied, even by its worst enemies, that Spiritualism is making rapid strides and many converts both in this country and in Europe. As a religion it has many millions of followers in the United States, and their number is so rapidly increasing as to excite the attention and surprise of even the most skeptical. The leading journals of New York, Chicago and St. Louis have lately manifested an extraordinary amount of interest in this subject, as is evidenced by the columns of matter devoted to it, which appear in their daily issues. A reporter of the DEMOCRAT thinking an article on Spiritualism would interest the citizens or New Orleans, bethought himself of an invitation extended him, and yesterday visited Mrs. Eldridge, who has the reputation of being one of the two most noted mediums in the world, and who is now on a professional visit to our city.

Repairing to her residence, No. 193 Camp street, a hearty welcome greeted him at the door by Col. Eldridge, the husband of the lady, and he was introduced for the first time to the medium. We can well imagine the potency of this little woman's influence upon the minds of her visitors, for her very presence disarms you of all such thought as trickery or deception. Dressed in a neat suit of black, hair arranged with simplicity, her manner all ingenuous, her features faultless, eyes black and gentle, one would naturally conclude that, "if this thing" be of the Devil, Col. Eldridge, as well as his majesty, has shown, to say the least of it, exquisite taste and good judgment in his selection of an instrument to propagate their designs.

Our reporter, after the introduction, at once commenced to take a mental inventory of the furniture, expecting to see all sorts of hidden traps and machinery, but nothing of the kind was visible. The apartment contained only the ordinary furniture of a bed-room, with the addition of a small cypress table, which stood in the centre of the apartment. Our reporter plainly told the medium before the sitting began that he was a confirmed skeptic, having, in his varied career as a newspaper man, attended many seances, all of which had eventually turned out to be the most unmitigated frauds. Mrs. Eldridge smiled confidently, and requested our representative to examine the table, which he did carefully, and found, after a thorough examination, nothing concealed or fraudulent about it. The seance then commenced by the medium taking a common schoolboy's slate, placing it on the palm of her hand, and then pressing it against the under part of the table. No pencil was used, but almost instantly tapping and rapping was heard and the scratching of a pencil, as if some one was writing on the slate.

The reporter then asked, mentally, if the spirit of his brother was present; affirmative taps were given, and almost instantly the slate was thrust from under the table with a message and the signature of the reporter's dead brother written upon it. Astonished and mystified at the first result, our reporter asked a second test, and this time the spirit of his father appeared, and afterwards those of various old and warm friends who had long since departed this life. The conversations were principally about private matters, and in consequence will not be detailed here. During all this time the room was flooded with light, and there was no apparent possibility of trickery being practiced. For nearly two hours this conversation with the spirits of the departed was kept up, and information of great importance to the representative of the DEMOCRAT was imparted—his mother even writing her name, a *fac simile* of her own signature, accompanied by words of advice in her own handwriting upon a card.

Flowers were asked for and were brought in great profusion—roses of various kinds, in numbers, and a large branch of a wax geranium. At various times during the sitting the person of our reporter was lightly touched by spirit hands, and once he was so firmly grasped that he came very near jumping up from his seat at the table. Every motion of the medium was closely watched, and there was absolutely no chance of fraud being practiced during any part of the sitting. To say that our reporter was absolutely mystified and dumbfounded will but slightly convey an idea of his feelings. He had never even dreamed of things so unnatural, and had he not seen with his own eyes no human power could have convinced him. It is easy to understand how these manifestations could be accomplished in a darkened room, but with the glorious sunlight streaming in from three windows, illuminating every nook and corner of the apartment, it most certainly passes comprehension. During the sitting of our reporter several well known and prominent business men called, and he learned it was their daily custom to call and procure advice from some departed friend or relative before engaging in any large business transaction. The advice so given had, in every instance, been promptly acted upon, and always with good results. As Col. Eldridge, husband of the medium, is regarded as a representative man among Spiritualists, from the fact of his own personal worth and intelligence, and the high social position long held by his family in Tennessee, as personally known by our reporter, he thought it might be a matter of interest to obtain from him such views as are propagated by Spiritualists. We give the result in his own words.

Reporter—Col. Eldridge, how long have you believed in Spiritualism?

Col. Eldridge—Since 1864. In this way: We (the Confederate army) were holding Atlanta, Sherman's army all around us, and continually reminding us of his presence by sending explosive messengers into our midst. It was then about midday, and in perfect consciousness and understanding these circumstances, that my first visitant from the spirit world made her presence known. It was my daughter that I saw, and conversed with as naturally as if she had been in human life. From that date I have never questioned the fact of spiritual existence after "life's fitful dream," and their ability to return to us here.

Rep.—Let me know something of Mrs. E.'s history as a medium.

Col. E.—It has been now just two years since the first manifestation of mediumship was made through her. It occurred, and much to our surprise, in this way: We were both engaged at the time in thoughts entirely outside of spiritual matters; the first manifestations were accompanied by raps made on the desk in my room. I was reading a law book and my wife was reading the New York *Ledger* when this most eventful moment in all our life's history occurred. We regarded that as a call from the spirit world that we have obeyed. We were told our duty and have both conscientiously endeavored to do it—she as a medium for spirit manifestations and I as a lecturer, to enforce and inculcate the truth and philosophy of Spiritualism.

Rep.—What do you mean by that?

Col. E.—I mean the fact of spiritual communications, and the harmony of their teachings with the highest intuitions and hopes of man as to the status and condition of the next life.

Rep.—What is your creed or belief?

Col. E.—Creed? Why we have no creed. We ignore and despise (excuse the word, but it can be best expressed in that way) the very word. There are already hundreds of these enslaving and debasing systems of man's make, all of which are discarded by the spirit world. They are within themselves inharmonious, and heaven is all harmony.

Rep.—But have you no theology whatever?

Col. E.—Oh, yes; God supremely and man universally.

Rep.—Is that all?

Col. E.—What more do you want? Jesus of Nazareth taught only that?

Rep.—Jesus Christ; what do Spiritualists think of him?

Col. E.—Gently and lovingly of Him, but we do not defame God, the Almighty, and plain common sense by deifying him as God, as our elder brother, who bore the sins of humanity until the priesthood killed him, who taught and demonstrated by great mediumistic powers the resurrection of the spiritual body and the life to come, and who, by this power, did many mighty works. We believe in Him.

Rep.—But what of the atonement?

Col. E.—I regard it only as an invitation to sin—a blank check if you will, to be filled and presented day by day for any and all sins we may choose to commit. The doctrine is pernicious in the extreme; as every soul will find that as it soweth "so shall it also reap."

Rep.—Your views are certainly clearly expressed, but they appear as if you would imply something akin to Universalism. Is that so?

Col. E.—Yes, and largely so. I do not entertain an idea that any soul will be eternally lost. Repentence is not confined to the present state of existence, nor is God's infinite love limited to us in this life. If I am conscious as I am immortal I shall even be permitted to repent and turn away from sin.

Rep.—What of hell?

Col. E.—I am satisfied that it implies simply a condition not a place. This subject, together with the duration of unhappiness, has been recently well stated by Canon Farrar, of Westminster, and is so far greatly in accord with the conditions of the future life as experienced by Spiritualists. It is only a matter of time when all churches will accept this new version of the truth. A new translation of the Scriptures will fix all this, and much besides.

Rep.—How do you stand as to numbers?

Col. E.—We may be set down in America safely at six to eight millions. Spiritualism to-day encircles the globe, and numbers among its open and avowed believers and advocates many of the most cultured, scientific and holy men of the age. We think it is to revolutionize the religious and social institutions and governments of men, and this will be effected by its silent influence upon the creeds and systems of the present age. It will enter the congregation and the pulpit of all denominations and harmonize them.

Rep.—What is the fruit of your own and wife's labors in this field?

Col. E.—It has been very satisfactory to us. Here in this city we alone have an immense work. Hundreds of good citizens, and some of the most influential in the city, have visited my wife and received spiritual communications and tests of identity from the loved ones. We will soon go East, but expect to return in the fall and permanently locate in this city.

Rep.—Do you feel that you are guided and attended for good purposes by your spirit friends?

Col. E.—I feel perfectly assured of this. Every promise made us by them has been fulfilled both to our interest and happiness, and we doubt not, if we are faithful, they will ever aid and help us.

The representative of the DEMOCRAT, after thanking the Colonel for the courtesy extended to him, went his way thinking, perhaps, Shakespeare was right, and that there were stranger things in this life than were dreamed of in our every-day philosophy.

### THE RACES TO-DAY.

This afternoon sport will be opened at the Louisiana Jockey Club course, and the prospects are good for a good day's racing. The first event will be a hurdle race of mile heats over four hurdles. This is a novel feature in hurdle racing here, and one that we cannot but think will meet with the sanction of our turfmen. In excitement, and as a test of the horses, it in no way compares with the two mile dash over eight hurdles, and why the change from that style is made it is difficult to say. For this race are entered Redding, Dolgasian, Risk and Jim Hinton.

The second race will be for the Pickwick stakes, mile heats, for three year olds, with $400 added, and the starters will probably be Capt. Erhard, Kelly's Pat Malloy colt, Mary R. and Fred Rice.

The day will close with a two mile dash for a purse of $350, with eight starters—Henry Owens, Ambush, Verdigris, L'Argentine, Belle of Topeka, Judge Hancock, Zephyr and Typhoon.

THE POOLS.

At the sales last night over Hawkins' Saloon there was quite a large attendance of lovers of horse flesh, and for a time the betting was spirited. For the hurdle race the following were the prices brought: Redding $100, Risk $84, Dolgasian $82, and Jim Hinton $30.

For the second race Cottrill's entry and Fred Rice brought $100, Capt. Erhard $34, and the Pat Malloy colt $24.

The third race entries were sold as follows: L'Argentine $100, Typhoon $60, Ambush $44, Judge Hancock $20, Verdigris $16, Henry Owens $14, Topeka $10, and Zephyr $6.

There will be sales of pools to-day at Hawkins'.

### YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The signal service telegraphic reports from other points, dated at 3:43 p. m., give the temperature as follows:

Cairo 77°, Cincinnati 73, Davenport 69, Dubuque 72, Galveston 77, Indianola 78, Keokuk 71, Lacrosse 72, Leavenworth 73, Louisville 75, Memphis 77, Nashville 70, New Orleans 80, Omaha 65, Pittsburg 76, Shreveport 76, St. Louis 75, St. Paul 67, Vicksburg 84, Yankton (D. T.) 60, Augusta 71, Corsicana 85, Key West 79, Mobile 81, Montgomery 74, Savannah 71.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

(Corrected daily by L. Frigerio, No. 50 Chartres street.)

| Friday, April 19. | 8 a. m. | 2 p. m. | 6 p. m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thermometer | 76 | 85 | 79 |
| Barometer | 30.00 | 30.00 | .... |

Weather cloudy.

Prevailing winds—South and southeast.

### PIN POOL.

The tournament yesterday was well attended, and at both the afternoon and evening games the lookers on manifested their appreciation of the sport by frequent plaudits.

Antoine and Redon were the contestants in the nineteenth game, the following being the score: Antoine 5, Redon 2.

Boui and F. Maggioli played the twentieth game. The odds were four to one on Maggioli, but Boui, playing a grand game, won by a score of 5 to 4, and the old man was happy.

Coste vs. Valloft was the call for the twenty-first game. After a good game Coste was declared the winner by a score of 5 to 4.

Hillburn and Hubbard played the twenty-second game, which proved an easy victory for Hillburn. Score, 5 to 2.

Blanco and Boui played the twenty-third game, and a grand game it was, and was won by Blanco by a score of 5 to 4.

The programme for to-day is, at 1:30 p. m., Coste vs. Cazere, Abadie vs. Curtis, and at 7:30 p. m., Maggioli vs. Maggioli, Curtis vs. Hillburn, Goodman vs. Coste.

### THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Even as early as this we begin to hear of the preparations making for the celebration of the coming Fourth. It is probable that several of our military organizations will visit Mobile and the watering places between that and this city, and those that remain will parade our streets. In civic circles numerous dinners at Hoyt's and Miguel's at the lake are planned, while the boat clubs will get up excursions for the ladies in their barges.

If the day is not celebrated with all the pomp and panoply of other days, it will certainly be an enjoyable one in a quiet way.

### EASTER SUNDAY AT THE JESUITS' CHURCH.

Prof. Collignon's choir, aided by many amateurs, will give Beethoven's immortal mass in D. Before the sermon, Dietsh's "Veni Sancte," and at the offertory, Hummel's grand "Alma Virgo;" solos by Mad. Comes, Messrs. Cassard, Metere, Krebs and Repetto.

We have seldom seen a more classic selection, and, under Prof. Collignon's able baton, these masterpieces will be executed with rare ability. The religious ceremonies, always so impressive at the Jesuits', will be more so this year, and doubtless the church will be filled to overflowing.

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SUNDAY EXCURSION ON THE JACKSON RAILROAD.—Only one dollar to McComb City and return. Leave New Orleans at 7 a. m.; arrive at New Orleans at 10 p. m.

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**Save 3 per cent discount by paying your State taxes before May 1.**

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**Moet & Chandon is cooling and refreshing.**

## MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

### GOOD FRIDAY.

Good Friday yesterday, hence no business at the City Hall. The Mayor was in attendance at his office for a few minutes, however, during which he received an envelope, post marked Natchez, inclosing $5, with the simple words, "For the public school fund," written on a slip of paper.

### THE SOCIAL EVIL.

In conversation with Administrator Diamond the City Attorney referred him yesterday to article 525 of the city ordinances, which reads as follows:

"That whenever a petition, signed by three respectable citizens residing within the vicinity of any house, building or room occupied or inhabited or frequented by one or more lewd women, shall be presented to the Mayor, stating under oath that such house, building or room is a nuisance, and that the occupants thereof are in the habit of committing indecencies, etc., it shall be the duty of the Mayor immediately to notify the owner or lessee of such house, building or room that such report has been made, and to order him or her to eject from the premises so occupied the persons in possession at the time of complaint."

The City Attorney is of the opinion that the ordinance is sufficient at least to take the preliminary steps toward abolishing such nuisances. The article further provides for a fine of not less than $25 and not more than $100 for every month that the order is not complied with. The fine applies to both owners and occupants of these houses.

### THE TREES.

Administrator McCaffrey proposes to enforce the city ordinances prohibiting the nailing of advertising boards on the trees of our public thoroughfares. The City Council might also stop the posting or painting of advertisements on the curbstones and other public property. These signs have become eye-sores.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ROSA D'ERINA.

The charming Irish songstress and reader, Rosa O'Toole, better known as Rosa D'Erina, is, we are pleased to notice, to appear once more before our public. Some of our most prominent citizens have combined to give her a complimentary benefit, to take place at St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday next. The programme is varied and select, and comprises sacred, operatic and ballad music and choice readings, and includes Cherubini's *Ave Maria;* "Ah! Mon Fils," from the Prophet; "The Bowld Soldier Boy;" the "Conquered Banner;" Gerald Griffin's "My Mary of the Darling Curl," with refrain in the Irish language, and a score of other popular songs and recitations. The affair promises to be a splendid one.

KATE THAYER.

This daughter of Louisiana, it should be well borne in mind, will appear in concert on Monday, at Grunewald Hall, at the request of a large number of her friends. This will be Miss Thayer's first appearance in this city in two years, since which time she has been in New York perfecting herself. She will be assisted at the concert on Monday by Prof. Van Hufflen, Miss Lena Little, Mr. Bochert, of the German Military Band, Mr. Theodore Curant, violinist, and Mr. Cartier, pianist. For the excellent features of the programme we refer our readers to the advertisement in another column of the DEMOCRAT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the matinee and evening performances to-day.

### BREVITIES.

We counted eight straw hats parading Canal street yesterday.

Easter Sunday will be celebrated in every church by a solemn high mass.

All churches held services yesterday evening and were well attended.

Last night myriads of fire-flies flitted among the dark foliage of the trees in the Canal street cemeteries.

An Irishman says that his wife is so thin that when she takes a bath the water lowers in the tub.

For the lack of other excitement journalists ride up and down in Col. Rivers' elevator at the St. Charles Hotel of evenings.

Miss Kate Thayer's concert comes off on Monday evening next, the twenty-second instant, at Grunewald Hall.

The police jury of St. Charles parish have bonded the injunction secured by the merchants who opposed the Sunday law.

It is the custom among Catholics to visit all churches on Good Friday. This rule was observed yesterday, but there were not as many ladies as usual.

The entertainment which the Club Dramatique Social intended to give at the Opera House on Easter night has been postponed to Saturday, May 4.

A great many vessels in the port, especially at the Picayune tier, had their flags at half mast yesterday in celebration of the anniversary of the death of our Savior.

Pelican Council No. 1, of the United Friends of Temperance, give the first of a series of entertainments at hall No. 58 Camp street, on the twenty-second instant.

The carnival of flowers, a novel and brilliant entertainment, will be held at St. Patrick's Hall, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth instant, for the benefit of the Free Church of the Annunciation.

A Mr. Roberts has constructed a neat miniature side-wheel steamer, which he calls the "Little Joker." Of afternoons the jaunty craft excites the admiration of the loungers on the levee.

The sensational story of the St. Charles *Mirror* about the finding of a skeleton, supposed to be that of Mrs. Cambon, who disappeared mysteriously some time ago in St. John parish, has created great excitement in that parish.

What have the St. Charles parish officials done with the standard weights and measures sent there by the Secretary of State? The newly appointed inspector of weights and measures for that parish says that the recorder denies having received the standards.

There was a rush yesterday on the levee, at the head of Julia street, to see the beautiful yacht Gook Luck, lying at that point. The yacht is for sale dirt cheap. Here is a chance for our yachtsmen. The boat is for sale on account of the departure of the owner and builder. He is dead.

Charley Ross is what he is now called. We refer to Billy, the pet goat of Fire Company No. 13. He has disappeared for several days. Billy had, in his associations with the boys, acquired some vicious habits, such as drinking beer at 2½ cents a glass, chewing cigarettes; but withal he was kind, and his horns were painted a tender color. Dan Owens says he will give a $100 note for his return to him, at the corner of St. Charles and Perdido.

The ten cent excursion trips on our river ferries have begun in earnest again. Many ladies and children avail themselves of the pure, fresh breezes of the river, which can be enjoyed during an entire afternoon for a single dime. Mr Thos. Pickles the owner of the Canal street ferry, assures us that he will leave nothing undone to secure the comfort of his patrons and make the excursions even more popular. Next season he proposes to have an entirely new boat to run in conjunction with the Louise.

### CITY ECHOES.

Mary Grant was locked up in the Second Station, charged with larceny.

Albert Marne was locked up in the Harbor Station, charged with larceny.

A vicious dog was killed at the corner of Dryades and Erato streets, it having previously bitten a man.

Albert Marini, Celina Wilson and Emma McMasty were locked up in the Eighth Station, charged with larceny.

A boy named Johnny Havnet, while playing on the banquette in Algiers, accidentally fell down and had his arm broken.

John Paulette was locked up in the Central Station, charged with having threatened to take the life of Maggie Hatten's husband.

A thief, by the name of Jules Cornwall, boarded the steamer Natchez somewhere up the river or her down trip. As Capt. Leathers was acquainted with the character of the individual, he telegraphed Sergeant O'Rourke to be on hand at the landing, and capture the thief. Cornwall, however, got wind as to what had happened and jumped the boat before it reached the city.

**Shot From Behind.**

At about 8 o'clock last night, as a Sicilian named John Repetto was entering the coffee-house known as the Fishermen's Exchange, located at the corner of Ursulines and Old Levee streets, he was shot in the back, on the right side, by a party standing on the sidewalk, supposed to be a Sicilian named Tony Martinez, who, after committing his cowardly act, made good his escape, after being chased a long distance by the police.

The wounded man was taken to his residence, No. 289 Decatur street, where he was attended by Drs. Celaretto and Formento, who pronounced his wound severe, though not dangerous.

**Broke Her Leg.**

At about 3:30 o'clock yesterday a little girl named Emily Fitzpatrick, while playing on the gallery of the house located on Franklin street, between Common and Gasquet, accidentally fell over the balcony to the ground and broke her right leg.

**Charged with Robbery.**

Yesterday Corporal Delmore arrested Joseph Hamilton and Richard McDermott and locked them up in the Central Station, charging them with having robbed F. Corbin of a gold watch and chain while he was sleeping in Lafayette square.

**Also Cut.**

Sergeant Hamilton arrested the man Wm. Williams, who cut the woman Mary Scott. When he was taken into custody it was found that during the encounter he had received a dangerous wound in the left side. He was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where an officer was placed in charge of him.

**The Telegraph Monopoly.**

[St. Louis Republican April 11.]

Senator Jones, of Florida, will on Monday introduce a bill which aims to break the Western Union Telegraph monopoly. His State granted to a local telegraph company the right to construct and operate telegraph lines in Florida. The Western Union claimed that under the act of Congress of 1866 it had a paramount right to this franchise although coming in direct conflict with State enactments. It went to the Supreme Court and a decision was rendered in favor of the Western Union. The decision of the court was that the Western Union's franchise extended to roads which carried the government mail, and not to roads only in which the government had a proprietary interest. Senator Jones' bill proposes to authorize all railroads of the United States under acts of Congress to construct and operate lines of their own for commercial purposes, and to connect with one another, and to let and sublet their rights. The purport of such a bill can be readily seen. It would at once give power to the huge network of railroads to take the telegraphic business into their own hands and who could not be bought out as the Western Union buys all new franchises.

**The Turkish Evacuation of Erzeroum.**

[Correspondence London Times.]

On the sixteenth instant the troops commenced to evacuate the town, the first brigade marching that day for Erzingan. On the eighteenth a second brigade followed, and on the twentieth a third. All the field guns accompanied them, but 337 cannon were surrendered with the fortress, and all the vast stores of wheat were sold to the Russian commanders. This occasioned much surprise, as it was generally believed there was great scarcity. A Turkish doctor of some standing informed me yesterday that 10,500 men had died during the siege and that there were at present upward of 7000 in hospital. Nearly 2000 convalescents have been lately distributed among various private houses. The sanitary condition of the place will demand the most earnest attention of the Russian governors, for, owing to the depth of snow and the hardness of the soil, it has been found impossible to bury the dead, who have been merely interred in the snow; consequently, on the return of spring the bodies will be once more exposed, decomposition, hitherto stayed by frost, will set in, and the place become a very charnel-house. Heaven grant that the new authorities may display some European vigor and grapple with the evil before it is too late!

**Discount of 3 per cent on State taxes paid in April.**

**Crops.**

[New York Times.]

CHICAGO, April 10.—During the past two weeks the large grain operators, as is usual with them every season immediately after seeding, have made diligent inquiries relative to the amount of acreage of the various cereals sown throughout the Northwest, and of the present and prospective conditions that have influence upon the crops. It is estimated that the increased wheat acreage over that of last year is at least 35 per cent in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota and Northern Iowa, while in all the wheat growing districts south of the south line of Wisconsin the increase is even a much larger per cent. The acreage of oats is about the same as last year. There will be very much less barley sown. In every locality where winter wheat is grown it now looks exceptionally well. The very early seeding assures, under the circumstances, a large crop of spring wheat. There is nearly or quite 25 per cent of last year's crop still in the hands of the farmers, and 60 per cent is yet left in Wisconsin, 30 per cent in Minnesota, 10 per cent in Iowa and Illinois, 20 per cent in Dakota and 14 per cent in Nebraska.

**The Late Elections in Michigan.**

[New York Times.]

DETROIT, Mich., April 10.—More complete returns of last week's election indicate that both the constitutional amendments submitted were rejected. One of them was a purely formal matter, and not open to the least objection, but the indications are that it has been defeated by a large majority. In thirty-one of the most populous counties, which last year elected 380 Republican, 245 Democrat and 20 Greenback supervisors, the result last week, as unofficially reported, was 264 Republicans, 200 Democrats and 168 Nationals or Greenbackers. The eight counties in which the Nationals scored their most complete victories, gave Mr. Hayes over 11,500 majority.

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Moet & Chandon is the ne plus ultra of wines.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—F L Kimball, St Louis; W W Leake, St Francisville; H G Frazer, Tensas parish; John Brosey, Miss; T J Carpenter, river; S T Rieves, Tom Moten, Mo; Mrs Sebeck, Jackson; N A Carvey, Mo; N Edwards, Tenn; Wm C Hamilton, Washington; J C Healey, Pittsburg; S L Bryan, New York.

ST CHARLES HOTEL—Wm M Conner and wife, New Orleans; B Gratz, Jr, Chas Knobloch, St Louis; H A Jones, C A Seavey, New York; L B Fulevilen, Peru, Ind; R E Curley, J S Peirce, Chicago; W Wildesen, St James; J A Stevenson, Louisiana; J C Weise, Memphis; J McGrath, city.

CITY HOTEL—J W Kelly and wife, New Albany; Dr J T Alley, H E Mann and wife, St Paul, Minn; Samuel J Powell, Bayou Sara; Mrs W H Pugh, Jr, Assumption; Lewis Brown, Cape Girardeau; J Flowers, Hazlehurst; Horace Handy, Canton; J H Cunningham, Natchitoches; Thos F Boyle, river; Mrs Andrew Collins, W F Collins, Louisiana; Col Pine and wife, Mrs McMahon, Thos Q Bullock, Mississippi; C E Healy and family, C C C and J R; G T Yelverton, Alabama; Miss Ewell, Louisiana.

### RAILROAD PERSONALS.

The following were among the departures last evening by the Mobile fast line: P. H. Durfee, Miss M. A. Durfee, Boston; Geo. B. Watson, New York; C. Eglenger, Savannah; Max Baker and family, St. Louis; Capt. Frank Hicks, Lou