THANKSGIVING.

A GRAND MASS MEETING AT THE VARIETIES THEATRE.

The Whole Population of New Orleans Turned Out to Acknowledge Brotherly Gifts—Address of Hon. E. T. Manning and Eloquent Resolutions Adopted.

The silvery frost has come down from heaven and the ghost of the yellow monster that has been devastating our community during the past summer is laid. The poison that brought the yellow death has been neutralized by the icy breath of winter, and our city, lately a scene of desolation, is now strong, active, and breathing the essence of life under the influence of God's own messenger, the white-winged frost.

Our city has suffered severely during the summer. The warm season began early and closed late. Sickness visited us, and thousands of victims paid tribute to the dragon of death. Beautiful children, the pride and hope of their parents, succumbed. Husbands of a week lost the dream of their youth and the aspirations of a lifetime in the demise of an ideal love no sooner realized than gone forever. Wives were left without the strong hand and loving heart that had promised them affection and support. Children, whose merry laughter rang about the house and made it merry with joyful music, were blotted out from the homes wherein they brought happiness. How great the disaster was none can appreciate, for the abysses where human sentiment strives to swim in the depths of misery are unfathomable.

Our citizens, however, have found out in their woful experiences of the past summer that charity and brotherly feeling tower as high in proportion as human misery is deep.

The more painful, the more agonizing were their sufferings, the quicker relief came from all sides. From the North, from the East, from the West, and even from the countries from which we are separated by unfathomable waves came comfort and succor. What a ray of sunlight was this universal sympathy upon the darkness of woe that surrounded it! What incalculable riches of gratitude were amassed in the hearts of our population in return for the material help and kindly feeling tendered to us from all sides!

The people of New Orleans, in the endeavor to express their thanks and gratitude to the world, we may say, but particularly to our brethren of the United States, assembled last night in mass meeting at the Varieties Theatre, on Canal street, and there, through the medium of eloquent representatives, expressed the overflowing gratitude with which their hearts are filled.

The presence of a large number of ladies gave a charm and lent additional interest to the meeting.

At about 7:30 o'clock S. H. Buck, Esq., chairman of the committee on arrangements, called the meeting to order and nominated Hon. Fred. N. Ogden for presiding officer. The election of Gen. Ogden for the position was by a unanimous vote.

On assuming the chair Gen. Ogden said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, and Gentlemen of the Committee—I feel justly proud of the honor conferred in calling upon me to preside at this meeting. We have assembled to-night to express with great hearts our most sincere and grateful thanks, for the generosity so nobly displayed toward us, at a time when our city was stricken with a dreadful disease, a generosity so free, so unstinted, as to stand without a parallel in the history of public charities. I am prepared to receive nominations for secretary.

To that position, Capt. F. L. Richardson was elected on the motion of Capt. Buck.

Hon. Louis Bush, of the committee, then announced the following vice presidents:

F. T. Nicholls, L. A. Wiltz, Allen Jumel, E. A. Burke, R. M. Lusher, H. N. Ogden, I. W. Patton, Louis Bush, Geo. L. Smith, Cyrus Bussey, J. C. Clark, D. B. Robinson, S. Choppin, M. D., Perry Nugent, J. C. Morris, A. Baldwin, Jas. I. Day, Thos. I. Adams, E. A. Palfrey, F. L. Richardson, W. T. Hardie, J. M. Vandegriff, Aug. Reichard, Fred. Wintz, W. Van Benthuysen, E. Pilsbury, Edw. Booth, C. J. Leeds, J. Ad. Rozier, C. L. Walker, J. B. Lafitte, John Phelps, E. L. Jeanrenaud, S. B. Newman, A. H. May, Richard Milliken, Samuel Delgado, S. L. Boyd, F. Dolhonde, A. W. Bosworth, O. F. Vallette, A. W. Hyatt, C. M. Soria, Jos. Bowling, W. H. Litchford, L. C. Levy, W. B. Schmidt, Wm. Flash, H. Meader, Chas. Manson, James Jackson, John Wilson, H. D. Coleman, David Jackson, J. H. Hanna, S. M. Todd, D. Haywood, B. J. Montgomery, James McElroy, W. C. Sheppard, A. L. Abbott, F. Fredrickson, John Crichard, J. E. McDaniel, Chas. Simon, Capt. J. B. Woods, J. H. Rareshide, D. Fatjo, U. Marinoni, Carl Kohn, E. D. Larue, G. L. Hall, H. J. Hearsey, Geo. Nicholson, I. N. Stoutemyer, J. Hassinger, Felix Limet, M. F. Bigney, G. A. Carey, Forrester Dolhonde, J. T. Schroeder, A. C. Hutchinson, Marshall J. Smith, J. B. Vinet, L. W. Baquie, Th. Generelly, Wm. Cunningham, R. S. Howard, T. P. Leathers, Oscar J. Forstall, Dr. J. T. Scott, B. T. Chambers.

The chair, authorized by motion of Capt. Bush, appointed the following named gentlemen as a committee on resolutions:

Dr. J. Dickson Bruns, chairman, Messrs. Louis Bush, W. C. Black, A. H. May, John Wilson, Albert Baldwin and J. B. Lafitte.

The committee retired to prepare their report.

Rev. Dr. Palmer was then introduced and formally opened the meeting with a beautiful and impressive prayer.

Gen. Ogden then introduced

HON. E. T. MANNING,

the orator of the occasion.

Justice Manning spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, and Gentlemen of the Committee—I feel justly proud of the honor conferred in calling upon me to preside at this meeting. We have assembled to-night to express with great hearts our most sincere and grateful thanks, for the generosity so nobly displayed toward us, at a time when our city was stricken with a dreadful disease, a generosity so free, so unstinted, as to stand without a parallel in the history of public charities. I am prepared to receive nominations for secretary.

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Justice Manning spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen—The gathering here of a large number of visitors from many of the States of our country has been deemed a fitting occasion for the inhabitants of this city, and of the state, to give expression to their gratitude for that national outburst of generosity of which we have been the recipients. I am here to-night to give form and utterance to that expression, while the committee are preparing resolutions for your action. Nothing but an occasion such as this should have induced me to intermit that abstinence from attendance on public meetings which the discharge of judicial duties, and a proper regard for official propriety, impose upon me.

During nearly a third of the present year pestilence has brooded over this city, and breathed its poison through many other portions of our State. Familiarity with its attendant scenes of suffering and of death in former years had not allayed the terrors its advent now inspired. They were rather increased by the presence of features in the first appearance of the disease which distinguished it from all its predecessors. One of the most mournful of these was the readiness with which it attacked the young, and the celerity with which its baleful work was done. And this continued to characterize it until its fury was spent. Households, in a few instances, denuded of their members entirely, in others made desolate by the loss of their most cherished treasure, attested every day the mighty and almost resistless tread of this giant scourge that stalked in our midst, slaying whom it would.

But disease was not the only enemy our stricken people had to confront. The interruption of employment necessitated the cessation of wages. Hunger makes gaunt forms as well as disease, and while all energies were taxed to their utmost to attend the sick, console the dying and bury those who could no longer hear the words of consolation, there arose the cry of the foodless, who seemed to have escaped the plague only to yield to the slower and more painful process of starvation.

This was an appalling condition. Those who never witnessed it cannot form any just idea of it. My words can give no adequate impression of it. Though I had the tongue of an angel, and spake as never man spoke, I could not bring before those whose eyes never beheld it the picture of a populous city where death was riding on the winds of the whirlwind, and striking hither and thither, old and young, rich and poor, all classes, all conditions, while by his side or following close in his wake the gaunt spectre of famine came gnawing the vitals of those whom the stroke of the destroyer had spared.

Our people did not shrink from their duties, I am not here to recount their praises. On the contrary, I must in their name tell the good deeds of others. But it is a part of the picture of that time which I am trying to produce, and none of its features should be omitted. Upon the first appearance of a necessity for action organizations sprang up, the spontaneous out growth of generous hearts, whose object was to alleviate suffering in every form; to assist in rescuing the sick from a fate which seemed surely impending; to supply food to the hungry; to help the fatherless; to mitigate the horrors and avert the dangers which enveloped the whole population as in a cloud. Physicians, whose knowledge was equaled only by their courage, were already using all the appliances of the science whose mission is to detect the hidden sources of disease, and combat their operation. The voluntary offerings of our own people in aid of the efforts of the various associations, both in personal services and in money, were used with discriminating judgment and made the situation of the sick and the destitute more tolerable. But where there was so large a field for expenditure of money, and so many and such various wants to be supplied, it was inevitable that help must come from without the State, or all efforts to continue the system of relief which had been organized must be abandoned. And what a condition of destitution, and suffering, and woe, must ensue if that should come to pass.

At this juncture came the voice of compassionate sympathy, and the free gifts of substantial aid from our sister States, and in a little while these were supplemented by liberal donations from foreign countries. City and town and hamlet vied with each other, in proportion to their ability, and so lavish was their generosity that the contributions would doubtless have been more than was needed but for the long duration of the epidemic and the exceptional condition of our people. Never before has any epidemic found our people so ill-prepared to meet it. Poverty has made sad and rapid inroads upon us within these last few years. The sources of wealth seem gradually to have dried up. The stream of commerce which renovates the body politic and adds new vigor to its energies, had either slackened its course or ceased to flow, and hundreds, may I not say thousands, who could formerly help others now needed help themselves.

The liberal benefactions which came from so many sources, in unstinted measure, lifted us up from the abyss of despair, into which the dread of inability to minister to the necessities of the sick, the needy and the dying was about to plunge us. As the measure of generosity to us was without limit, so is the gratitude we feel to those who gave. It is meet, right and our bounden duty to return thanks for all blessings and benefits, first to Him who prompted the hearts of His servants to do these goodly deeds; next to those who yielded to the generous impulse and dispensed their bounty with such lavish hand.

I do not recall any other instance in which the donations were so numerous, or in the aggregate so large, or where they were so entirely spontaneous. No solicitation seemed necessary—no studied parade of the causes which made the donations essential. The simple unvarnished recital of the havoc death was making—of the suffering the survivors were undergoing, or were likely to undergo—of the heroic efforts the physicians, and nurses, and charitable associations, and clergy, and all the inhabitants were making to abate the scourge, and to minister to the wants of all who needed help, went straight to the hearts of all the people of this country and of foreign lands, and evoked the active spirit of benevolence in a manner and to a degree never before exhibited that I remember.

How many dying hours were soothed by these generous deeds, the donors can never know. How many orphans rescued from suffering and death—how many widows comforted—how many of the poor who were dependent upon daily labor for daily bread, rescued from despair and starvation—no earthly record will ever show. But all these things are written in the Book of Life, and of a truth they who thus cast their bread upon the waters shall find it return to them increased an hundred fold—increased by renewed blessings to themselves, and made purer and happier by the consciousness of having been the authors of so much happiness, the averters of so much misery.

For it is a truth that beneficence is two-fold in its action. It does good to its object by increasing physical comfort, warding off physical discomfort or pain, evoking the feeling of gratitude and purifying and elevating the moral tone. And it has a reflex action also. It generates high resolves and noble feelings in him who cherishes and acts upon it—exalts the mind and ennobles the character.

It is not the philosophic view of the principle of beneficence, or of its action upon the individual, that we concern ourselves with now. When men are absorbed by a profound feeling they do not stop to philosophise. And it is our feelings of grateful acknowledgement for great benefits spontaneously bestowed that I am called here to-night to express.

Let, then, our visitors, when they return to their homes, tell those who sent their bounteous gifts to us that the people of New Orleans and of our whole State thought it meet to assemble in mass meeting, that they might in a formal, authoritative and expressive manner tell them and all who contributed to our needs that our gratitude is as deep as their generosity was exhaustless—that all through the dark days, when death sat enthroned in our midst and wielded his sceptre with a ruthless hand, our hearts welled up with thankfulness to them for what they were doing in our behalf; and now, when health again prevails, and tears have given place to smiles, and grief to joy, save on those faces and in those hearts whose sorrowing cannot yet be assuaged—now, when the noise of trade and the hum of busy life is beginning to be renewed—tell them that we do not and shall not forget whence our succor came. And this message of gratitude we send also to the people of those foreign countries who were alike our benefactors, for by their benefactions they proved that no race and no clime can extirpate the feeling of a common brotherhood, or destroy the sentiment of a common humanity.

My friends and fellow-citizens, if I have not delivered the message you commissioned me to send in as fitting words as you wished, or as the occasion merited, I trust you will pardon my shortcoming. This I know—that no words can fitly express the full measure of gratitude which you feel to those who remembered you in the hour of your affliction, and who did all they could do to alleviate it.

DR. BRUNS,

on behalf of the committee on resolutions, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, during the summer just past, New Orleans, in common with many of her sister cities of the South, has been scourged by a plague which closed all her avenues of trade, drained her resources, and utterly dried up her means of self-help; and

Whereas, in her impoverishment, multitudes of her sick and suffering citizens, from lack of food and clothing and medical care, must have been exposed to the extremity of human misery, and have perished without remedy, had it not been for the aid received from abroad; and

Whereas, It is becoming that the recipients of a charity so free and abounding should make due acknowledgment of their unalterable gratitude to the hearts that felt for and the hands that saved them in an hour of direst calamity;

Resolved, By the people of New Orleans, in mass meeting assembled, that the annals of human suffering and human sympathy show no parallel to the active benevolence exhibited by all classes from fellow countrymen towards the city of New Orleans in the late affliction. Not merely were the naked clothed, the starving fed, and the sick and dying ministered to, but our darkness was cheered and our sinking spirits sustained by a charity which descended like some heavenly messenger, bringing healing on its wings to them that were ready to perish.

The first wail of distress had hardly gone up from our terror-stricken community before the agonizing cry for help was answered. Across the broad expanse of a vast continent, from North and South, and East and West, the tributary streams of beneficence rolled in one unebbing tide of overflowing generosity. Into the valley of the shadow of death in which we walked, it poured its life-giving waters, fresh from the gushing springs of human affection. Never has any people before been the recipients of so grand a charity; never can its impressive lesson of humanity be forgotten.

Resolved, That in this universal testimony of our fellow-countrymen that we are one forevermore, in woe as in weal, we recognize the benignant voice of a great people, which should silence with a stern rebuke the evil utterances of wicked men, who, for ignoble and selfish ends, would arouse once more the clamors of sectional discord; and we declare, as our unanimous sentiment, with the affected sincerity of grateful hearts, that no difference of political creed can weaken, and no evils of designing politicians sever the ties which bind us, by the most sacred and tender memories, in the bonds of a national brotherhood, one and indissoluble. [Applause.]

Resolved, That in the heroism and self sacrifice displayed by the physicians and nurses, who, at the cost of many gallant spirits, faced the deadly terrors of the pestilence in their mission of humanity, and in the utter self-abnegation of that gallant soldier, the late Lieut. Benner, of the United States army, we acknowledge, with tears for their fate and gratitude for their devotion, the surpassing love, of whose depth and sincerity they gave this highest proof, that they laid down their lives for us. [Applause.]

Resolved, That to those friends in foreign lands who so freely contributed to the relief of our people, whether of kindred or alien nationalities, our most fervent thanks are due and are hereby tendered.

Resolved, That to all societies, corporations and companies, as to communities and individuals unnamed, who, in our great distress, aided us by word or act, the people of New Orleans, as with one heart, feel gratitude unspeakable.

When the resolutions had been accepted, Dr. Palmer closed the meeting with a prayer, and the assembly slowly left the place.

Dr. Bruns read the resolutions with so much feeling, sentiment, soul and sympathy that he was frequently interrupted by the applause of the assembly.

PAY YOUR STATE TAXES BEFORE PUBLICATION OF DELINQUENT LISTS.

THE PRINTING BOARD.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT CHOSEN THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

At 12 o'clock yesterday the Printing Board met for the purpose of electing the State Printer. After considering the various bids offered—all present except Col. Bush—the first bid taken up was that of the New Orleans *Picayune*.

The bidder was George Nicholson, of Nicholson & Co., proprietors of the New Orleans *Picayune*. The bid showed that the aforesaid paper has a daily circulation of 8690. The *Picayune* promised to do all State work, and all of the printing, including legislative documents, etc., at a reduction of 25 per cent below the maximum rates fixed by the board. The same paper offered to furnish the official journal at $3 for each 100 copies. The securities were E. C. Palmer and Robert Rivers.

MR. PAGE M. BAKER

also bid for the State printing, but as his bid did not specify in what paper he would print the proceedings, or what was the circulation of the same, the bid was not entertained.

Mr. George W. Dupre, on behalf of

THE NEW ORLEANS DEMOCRAT,

a paper with a circulation of 5000 within the limits of the State, offered to take the State printing at a reduction of 95 per cent below the maximum fixed by the committee on tariff. The DEMOCRAT further obligated itself to charge ten cents per square for the first insertion and five cents per square for each subsequent insertion, for all printing not specified as State printing. Messrs. P. O Fazende and H. O. Seixas offered to be securities for Mr. Dupre.

THE TIMES

was also a candidate for the public printing. Mr. Bartlett, its managing editor, offered to do all the State printing at a reduction of 30 per cent from the maximum tariff. The *Times* offered to print all matter not belonging to State printing at the rate of 50 per cent below the rate fixed. It claimed a circulation of 9120, and offered a security composed of Messrs. Chas. G. Johnsen, Paul Fourchy and John Douglas.

COL. BUSH

who had been absent, came in and informed the board that he had been very busy at the commercial convention in the morning, and could not have come in time for the meeting of the Printing Board; he therefore begged to apologize for his absence, and at the same time asked of the board to grant him leave of absence for the day, in order that he may return to the convention and argue a very interesting and important point.

On motion, Col. Bush was unanimously excused.

Senator Garland moved that the DEMOCRAT be declared the official journal. Carried.

Gov. Wiltz moved that Messrs. Leonhard and Bush be appointed as a committee to draw the contract for the State printing. Carried.

Mr. Leonhard moved that the discussion on the publication of the laws in French and English be postponed. Accepted.

On motion of Senator Zacharie, it was resolved that the substance of the bids be spread upon the minutes, and the originals filed for reference by the secretary.

The board then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

CLUB DRAMATIQUE ORLEANAIS.

Yesterday night a representative of the DEMOCRAT, passing by the stairway of the Opera House private entrance, on Toulouse street, espied a light in that direction, and tripped the steps upwards until he found him in the parlor of the "Club Dramatique Orleanais." There he was met by several members of the club, who showed him the different attractions of the club room. There was a picture representing the Opera House, its parquette and loges; in every seat almost was a likeness of a member of the club. The work was done by Capt. Fremaux and is very well executed indeed. Then we were shown the photographs of several *artistes* who had contributed to the success of the club, one of whom, alas, Mrs. Rossi, has crossed to the other shore, never to return. The "Club Dramatique Orleanais" was having a rehearsal of "Le Bossu" (The Duke's Motto), which will be presented on Sunday, the eighth instant, with new scenery, splendid costumes and a very good cast.

The Opera House, both inside and outside, has been thoroughly repaired and repainted. The drop curtain, the frescoes, the ceiling, and almost everything in the house, has undergone a final and artistic touch.

Messrs. Cressy, Guillemet, Raymondi, Dessommes, Communy, Lemonnier, Formento and Jannier have our thanks for courtesies extended.

HOMŒOPATHIC FEVER COMMISSION.

The Homœopathic Yellow Fever Commission held a protracted meeting last night, at which, among other papers considered, was one from W. U. Simons, Esq., signal observer, giving the results of his observations of the effect of atmospheric changes on the fever, and the effect certain conditions of the atmosphere had on the increase or decrease of the disease. Another very interesting paper was that of Bushrod W. James, of Philadelphia, regarding disinfection. He recommended the artificial production of a low temperature in the holds of vessels, rooms, etc., as being the surest method of killing the yellow fever germ.

The subject of carbolic acid as a disinfectant was also discussed, and although there was no formal expression of opinion, the sentiments of all the members was that it was not only useless but was a nuisance.

The commission will hold its last session in this city at noon to-day.

FOUR PER CENT PENALTY ON STATE TAXES UNPAID JANUARY 1.

COLLECTIONS OF STATE TAXES.

The collections of State taxes for the month of November, in the city of New Orleans, have been as follows:

First District	$65,000
Second District	20,520
Third District	16,560
Fourth District	44,000
Fifth District	3,760
Sixth District	13,000
Total	$163,720

Active collections commenced about the twentieth of November, and the above is a very good showing for ten days business.

STATE-HOUSE NOTES.

The following gentlemen qualified before Assistant Secretary of State Arroyo:

J. S. Bossieu, parish judge of St. Landry.

Wm. J. McCall, first justice of the peace, Orleans parish.

Wm. B. Hyman, parish judge of Jefferson.

Theodule Buisson, third justice of the peace, Orleans.

John Cain, fourth justice of the peace, Orleans.

John Fitzpatrick, criminal sheriff, Orleans.

Judge Ernest Miltenberger, recorder, Second Recorder's Court.

J. B. Alcee Gautbreaux, civil sheriff, Orleans.

COMMISSIONS.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Adjutant General of the militia, State of Louisiana.

Theo. Mayer, clerk of the Calcasieu District Court, vice Asa Ryan, deceased.

The picture of the battle of New Orleans has been hung in the hall next to the Governor's office, and when Senator Eustis arrives the ceremonies of installing the inauguration of the painting will be gone through.

Attorney General Ogden was in consultation with Gov. Nicholls yesterday in regard to the propriety of issuing commissions to-day (Friday), it being the day after the thirty days subsequent to the election. When the consultation ended, at 4 o'clock, no definite conclusion had been arrived at.

DELINQUENTS FOR STATE CAPITAL TAX AND LICENSE ARE LIABLE TO SUMMARY SEIZURE AND SALE OF PROPERTY OR EFFECTS.

CUSTOM-HOUSE NOTES.

Judge Billings arrived in the city yesterday, and will occupy the bench this morning.

Pension Agent McMillen was engaged yesterday in paying the pensions of 1812-'15.

The sum of $29,119 87 was paid out yesterday by the United States Sub-Treasurer for quarterly interest.

The mails, as usual, were behind hand again yesterday, that by the Mobile road being two hours, and that by the Jackson road three hours late.

The investigation into the recent collision was resumed yesterday. J. J. Green and H. W. Rahner, engineers of the Morgan, and W. A. Duke and Wm. Edgerby, first and second mates of the Cotton Valley, were examined.

In the United States District Court suit was yesterday instituted against the steamer W. J. Poltevent and owners for the recovery of $1250, the same being an amount loaned by petitioners and secured by mortgage on the vessel.

The case against L. Durieu, commissioner of election of the fifth ward, charged with refusing a United States deputy marshal admission to the polling place on election day, came up before Commissioner Lane yesterday, and the accused was placed under $250 bonds to appear before the United States Circuit Court.

The seven citizens arrested in Natchez will reach this city to-day by the steamer Natchez and will be brought before Commissioner Lane, on whose warrants the arrests were made. Commissioner Lane yesterday declined to allow the affidavit against the accused to be seen, and refused to give any information as to the charges preferred.

The following are the receipts, since last report, at the sub-treasury:

Internal revenue	$3,277 54
Postoffice	3,999 00
Collection of Customs	5,910 99
Checks, duties	4,045 69
Miscellaneous	1,555 00
Total	$18,619 22

AMUSEMENTS.

No Postponement.

Notwithstanding the small and mercenary dodge of a rival management intended to create the impression among the public that the popular and merry pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty" would not be presented at the opening of the St. Charles—a dodge based on a forced coincidence—the St. Charles was brilliantly attended last evening; was filled from pit to dome with an audience whose enthusiasm was equal to the excellency of the entertainment.

It must ever be flattering to a successful manager and actor like Mr. Denier to know that theatrical managers will exert themselves to secure him; but we think that we can say, without reserve, that he cannot conceive that the tricks of a third rate circus advertisement dodge should be availed of to make him break his engagements. Such an attempt, we have reason to apprehend, has been made, and should circumstances justify it we will not fail to make it public, regardless of all considerations, save those of truth and fair dealing, which we modestly assume have been some of appreciated characteristics of the DEMOCRAT.

We choose to be brief to-day. "Humpty Dumpty," as presented last evening by Denier's Pantomime Company, with George H. Adams as Grimaldi, was exceptionally a splendid performance, and deserving of all the compliments that an impartial newspaper can make of such an entertainment.

There was not a single hitch or drag during the development of the play. The scenery, much of which is new and well painted, was appropriate and handled as though the play had been on the boards for several days. The orchestra, under Messrs. Nunn and Greening, were more perfect than they are generally on the occasion of first performances, and the entire performance went off with a smoothness that was surprising for an inauguration night.

We will speak more specially of the artists another time. They all did well last evening. We refer to the pantomime proper.

The Humpty Dumpty Kaleidoscope, or variety entertainment, evinced that Mr. Denier is a good judge of attractive and polite things. Mr. Phil Heath's eloquent and amusing entertainment in ventriloquism, Messrs. Clifton and Fox's feats on the triple horizontal bars, and Mr. Chas. Diamond's dancing, singing and execution on the harp—all combined—were artistic, and together with little Venus and Adonis and Lester and Williams, formed a group of performers deserving the reception that each received.

The season at the St. Charles opens with a great success.

JOSEPH MURPHY.

This popular delineator of Irish characters will take his benefit in "Maum Cre" this evening, at the Academy of Music. His engagement closes on Saturday, the fourteenth instant. The management of this theatre announces that the Nick Roberts Humpty Dumpty Combination will not appear there until Sunday, December 15. So we are to have another Humpty Dumpty company after the Denier company at the St. Charles. Well, the more the merrier.

FIRST RECORDER'S COURT.

Yesterday, at 10 o'clock a. m., the new recorder, M. J. Sheehan, was introduced into his seat by the former occupant thereof, ex-Recorder S. J. N. Smith, in the following language:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to introduce to you my successor, Judge Sheehan, and hope you will extend to him all the courtesies extended to me during my term of office. I take occasion, upon leaving the bench, to return to you my sincere thanks for your acts of civility and respect to my court during my term of office, and now I withdraw.

Judge Sheehan, upon taking the bench, called up all the minor cases and discharged the culprits, but warned them at the same time never to come before the court again.

The court appointed the following clerks: A. D. Henriques, chief clerk; V. C. Bartel, affidavit clerk; J. Sheehan, subpœna and bond clerk; Jno. Williams, docket clerk.

Edward Gibb, for assault and battery, was yesterday sent before the Superior Criminal Court, under $250 bonds, by Judge Sheehan. The assault was on a police officer.

Miss W. L. Beebe and Lue Beebe, charged by Dr. Anfoux with grand larceny, were yesterday remanded to the Parish Prison in default of $3000 bonds each.

STATE TAX DELINQUENT LISTS FILED MONDAY, DECEMBER 9.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Mortimer B. Wisdom, of the well known wholesale importing house of Bateson & Wisdom, has just returned from a trip North.

The many friends of Mr. James A. Girdner, late of the firm of Flash, Lewis & Co., will be pleased to learn that he is now connected with the extensive and influential house of G. R. Finlay & Co., importers and wholesale druggists.

We have had the pleasure of a visit from our valued friend, Mr. John F. Caldwell, of Dallas, Texas, who is attending the Commercial Convention as a delegate. Mr. Caldwell was formerly a highly esteemed merchant of this city, and his numerous friends are rejoiced to see his rotund form and jovial face among them again.

Senator W. A. Robertson, of St. Landry, arrived in the city Wednesday evening by the Morgan Railroad. We are happy to state that he looks as genial and hearty as ever, and as usual keeps on hand a pleasant smile for his friends. He is heartily welcome to the hospitable haunts of the Crescent City.

BREVITIES.

At a meeting of the Southern Dramatic Club, held at their hall, No. 26 St. Charles street, December 5, the following named gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: John B. Cefalu, president; L. J. Llambias, vice president; W. C. Stratton, recording secretary; A. Prudhomme, financial secretary; M. Macheca, treasurer.

Bitten by a Dog.

At 12 o'clock on Wednesday a boy named Preston Lindsey, residing at No. 42 Robertson street, was severely bitten by a dog in the face, the lower lip being almost severed. The animal was shot by Officer Henderson.

Murder.

On last Saturday, on Duplaigne's plantation, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, John Castello was shot and killed by a negro named Victor. It appears the deceased struck the accused, and shortly thereafter was coming through the door of the sugar-house when Victor killed him.

Victor is supposed to have been taken from jail on the night following and lynched; as yet there is no direct proof to this effect.

PENALTY ON STATE TAXES UNPAID JAUARY 1 WILL BE 4 PER CENT.

During the period of five years over which the frauds of T'Kindt, the interesting Belgian embezzler, extended his operations with one broker alone amounted to $92,426,000 in sales and $92,265,600 in purchases, with a loss of $166,600. At one settlement—that of the fifteenth of May, 1875—he lost $322,000.

Ingenious legal trick which is vain: Mr. Merrick is to be tried at Indianapolis to-day for wife-murder, and his attorneys have issued a subpœna for the murdered woman, whom they represent as alive and living in the town. They expect the sheriff to return "not found," and then ask the court to grant a continuance because of her absence. The sheriff will checkmate this by returning the date of the discovery of her body and her present burial lot, and accompany the same with the coroner's certificate.

CITY HALL.

PAY YOUR TAXES.

At a recent meeting of the City Council, it will be remembered, a resolution was passed forbidding the financial officers of the city to grant stays of proceedings or extensions of time thereafter to tax and license delinquents, and stipulating that such stays of proceedings and extensions can only be granted by the vote of a majority of the Council. The Administrator of Finance, Mr. Isaacson, requests us, therefore, to call the attention of taxpayers for 1878 to the fact and to urge them to settle with the city prior to the fifteenth of December, in order to avoid interest and costs of court which will accrue upon the bill from and after that date.

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Henry Andry was appointed superintendent of streets of the first ward by Administrator Houston.

Notice was given to this department by Mr. William Henry that he holds the city in default and abandons his contract for street cleaning, etc.

The Administrator of Improvements will probably assume to do all work requiring immediate attention in those sections abandoned by Mr. Henry until the next meeting of the Council.

Under the authorization given Mr. Houston at the last meeting that official has directed his district superintendents to put men and carts to work in all parts of the city abandoned by the contractors. The sections included between Canal and St. Philip, Levee and Rampart, and between Canal and Julia streets, the levee and Rampart street, are to be cleaned at night, between 9 p. m. and 4 a. m., the laborers to be paid at the rate of $1 50 a day. The other sections are to be cleaned during the day; the laborers pay here will be $1 25 per day. The carts are to be paid in either case at the rate of $2 50 per day.

The ward superintendents are furnished with blanks to make their daily reports to the district superintendents, upon which must be stated the names of the men employed, the number of the carts and to whom belonging and the time each was employed, and as well the kind and quantity of work done during the day. The district superintendents will make weekly reports. Everything is being systematized, so that at a glance the Administrator can see the operations of his department and the amount it costs weekly or daily, and whether complaints are well based or not—to be determined, however, finally by his personal inspection.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. Chevalley, in company with Surveyor Brown, made a tour of inspection of the fire engine houses, which with a few exceptions require improvements or repairs. Due attention will be given to this matter as soon as

THE BUDGET

shall have been made. A few days more will elapse before the budget shall be completed, the main difficulty which presents itself just now being the number of judgments recorded at the City Hall against the city which have to be examined.

THE MAYOR'S CORRESPONDENCE

offers a letter from Mr. George W. Judgson, of Quebec, asking for information relative to Jas. Angers, who is supposed to have died in New Orleans in 1818. The information, it seems, is required to establish the rights of the son of the deceased to an estate.

FIRE CRACKERS.

Another petition, this time from the youth of the First District, was received, to be allowed to fire off Chinese crackers during the holidays.

The boys are informed that it is against the law to fire off crackers or shoot guns and pistols on the public thoroughfare, and that neither the mayor nor the chief of police can authorize a violation of the law; but it is believed by Santa Claus that the mere shooting off of fire crackers will not be interfered with by the police. If cracker firing is stopped, the tooting of those beastly tin horns will also have to be.

SCHOOL ITEM.

It is understood that Joe Craig, after his recent display of eloquence at the School Board meeting, will resign, the effort having tested his powers as a school director beyond the possibility of his taking the floor again.

CITY ECHOES.

Sarah Ann Thomas was placed in hoc for larceny.

Officer Wm. Jackson was bitten in the hand by a vicious dog.

W. B. Rust, a pilot employed on board the steamboat C. K. Peck, died suddenly.

Alice Mullen, for the larceny of wearing apparel, was locked up in the Third Station.

Mrs. Ann Pendegrast caused her daughter to be locked up on the charge of being a juvenile vagrant.

Homer Bechet, for shooting at E. J. Duplessis with intent to kill, was locked up in the Fifth Station.

Wednesday night a coal oil lamp exploded at Jaednez' coffeehouse, No. 38 Franklin street. No damage.

Aaron Jackson, a driver, was locked up in the Third Station for running his float into car No. 140 of the Barracks street line.

At midnight Wednesday Mr. A. Traub's wood shed, corner of Rampart and Melpomene streets, was slightly damaged by fire.

John Turner and Louis Lee, two of the crew of the steamer J. M. White, were lost overboard while on her down trip; the former at Delta, and the latter at Smeeds' landing.

At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Luke Finley, while discharging the steamer Henry Tate, was severely injured by a hogshead of sugar rolling over him.

E. C. Murphy languishes in the Second Station-House, having been trotted into jail by a vigilant peeler for being drunk and for malicious mischief in St. Theresa's Church.

Pawtucket.

It is not generally known that Pawtucket, R. I., had the first cotton manufactory in the country. The Pawtucket river, on both sides of which the town stands, has a fall of fifty feet there, and its fine water power suggested in 1790 to Samuel Slater the building of a cotton mill. The first mill was followed by many other mills, and the town was for forty years the largest manufacturing town in America. It is still an active and important place, though it has long been exceeded in its cotton specialty by Fall River, Lowell, Lawrence and other spindle centres; but cotton-weaving is not now, nor has it been for several years, a lucrative industry. Until about the beginning of the civil war Pawtucket, though only a village, lay in two States—Massachusetts and Rhode Island—and was divided into two parties, one strenuously favoring its entire inclusion in the Bay State, the other clamorous for Little Rhody. The fierce dissension was finally ended by a territorial conquest on the part of Rhode Island.

In the glorious days of '93, Grenoble, its inhabitants desirous of emancipating themselves from every relic of feudalism, changed their city's name to Grellbre.

But how tame were these patriots compared with the men of Locroy, who sent a deputation to the sub-prefect to announce that, unless the accursed monarchical syllable with which the name of their town ended were altered, their devotion to principle would compel them to move to another place of residence.

The citizen sub-prefect scratched his head, and replied:

"Well, s'pose we call the town Rocsansculotte?"

"That's just the thing! Vive la republique! A bas les rois!"

Fortunately fate came to the aid of the map of France, decreeing the fall of Robespierre.

A proposition is to be laid before the Hawaiian Legislature to bring out to the Sandwich Islands a large number of colored plantation laborers from the Southern States. The kind of laborers demanded on the islands are men who have had practical experience on plantations, and who understand the management of horses and cattle. There is a deep prejudice to the Chinese on the island by the white and