BOARD OF HEATLH.

The Election of Sanitary and Other Officers, and a Communication Respecting Ship Island Quarantine.

The adjourned meeting of the new Board of Health was held last night, Dr. Joseph Jones in the chair and a full board present.

After the preliminary business of reading the minutes, Dr. Beard submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

VISITING QUARANTINE STATION.

Whereas, by the fourth section of the act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State it is made the duty of the president to superintend the different quarantine stations of the State, and it shall be his duty to visit them as ofte n as the Board of Health shall deem necessary; therefore, it is the opinion of the Board of Health that the president should visit at the earliest practicable moment in person, and inspect the various quarantine stations on the Mississippi river, on the Atchafalaya and at the Balgiolets, and report their present condition to the Board of Health. The president is also requested to furnish to the Board of Health all facts as to the organization of the quarantine station on Ship Island under the action and control of the National Board of Health.

SHIP ISLAND QUARANTINE.

The following communication was read by the president:

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH, New Orleans, April 10, 1880.

Prof. Joseph Jones, President State Board of Health:

SIR—I wish respectfully to lay before the State Board the following points of information regarding the Ship Island quarantine. The precise rules and regulations for the government of Ship Island quarantine will not be promulgated until the meeting of National Board of Health on the second of May. They will not vary essentially from the following schedule of main points:

1. The intentions of the station at Ship Island are (a) to diminish the danger of importation of infectious and epidemic diseases by detaining and disinfecting infected vessels at a distance sufficiently remote from the coast to prevent communication of disease from those quarantined; (b) to provide for passengers and crews of infected vessels good hospital accommodations and treatment for the sick, and comfortable and well isolated accommodation for the well who may be detained for observation; (c) to provide suitable warehouses for storing cargo while vessels are being fumigated in order that goods, clothing, etc., shall be disinfected promptly and thoroughly.

2. Vessels which will be required to stop at Ship Island quarantine station are (a) those which actually have infectious diseases among their passengers or crew; (b) those which have had such diseases on board during the voyage or their stay in a foreign port; (c) those which sail from ports dangerously infected with epidemic diseases or touch at such ports; (d) those vessels which will be required by the quarantine regulations of Louisiana, Mississippi or Alabama to stop at Ship Island station.

3. Vessels not included in the above enumerated classes are not required to stop at Ship Island quarantine.

4. The station at Ship Island does not supersede or in any manner interfere with any State regulations now in force or hereafter to be enforced.

5. It is not to deprive local boards of health of any revenues or pecuniary profits which would otherwise accrue to them.

The quarantine station at Ship Island is intended to be entirely co-operative with those sanitary organizations engaged in the same important work of protecting from pestilential diseases, and their concurrence and co-operation are absolute necessities to its success. Therefore, the member of the National Board of Health, to whose supervision this work is intrusted, respectfully asks an immediate reply to the following inquiries:

1. Will the State Board of Health of Louisiana co-operate with the National Board in enforcing such rules for the government of Ship Island quarantine as to not conflict with the above schedule?

2. Will the State Board of Health order vessels back to Ship Island which attempt to come to this port in contravention to these rules, except under any peculiar circumstances where the State board and the undersigned, acting for the national board, might concur in opinion that it was safe and proper to direct otherwise?

Will the State Board order its quarantine inspectors to accept bills of health and certificates of disinfection from the chief medical officer at Ship Island, and not subject vessels provided with them to further quarantine restrictions?

SAMUEL M. BEMISS,
Member National Board of Health.

The president stated that Dr. Bemiss had informed him that the buildings were not yet commenced, but would be in readiness in proper time. He further stated that he had replied to the above communication by suggesting that it would be impossible to answer those questions immediately, as they involved question of law which the Attorney General would be requested to pass upon for the guidance of the board.

On motion Dr. Jones was requested to submit the matter to the Attorney General.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

On motion, an election for attorney of the board was entered into, and the following nominations were made: T. H. Kennedy and H. L. O'Donnell. The first ballot stood: Kennedy, 2; O'Donnell, 7. Mr. O'Donnell having received a majority, was accordingly declared elected.

SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The only application for the First District was Dr. Joseph H. Holt, and he was unanimously elected.

Drs. Mandeville, Felnier and E. F. Mioton were put in nomination for the Second District, and Dr. Mandeville was elected.

Dr. J. M. Watkins was elected for the Third, Dr. R. A. Bailey for the Fourth, Dr. E. F. Mioton for the Fifth, Dr. W. H. Carson for the Sixth and Seventh Districts, against Dr. C. S. Mercier, who had been placed in nomination.

Mr. W. H. Peralta and Mr. Hepburn were placed in nomination for clerk of registration, and the balloting resulted in favor of Mr. Peralta by 7 to 2.

L. C. Humbrecht and LeGardeur were put in nomination for coal oil inspectors and were both elected, two inspectors being provided for.

The President stated that there were two clerks and a messenger yet to be elected, and it had been the custom to leave their selection to the President. He had ascertained that they were all efficient, industrious and capable young men, and proposed to reappoint them. On motion, this authority was given him.

COMMITTEES.

Dr. Beard then moved the appointment of committees, which resulted as follows:

Committee on Conference—Drs. Beard, Loeber and Loeber and Mr. Marks.

Committee on Finance—Mr. Marks, Dr. Shepherd and Mr. Hernandez.

Mr. Brewster moved the appointment of a committee to confer with the city authorities regarding the location of a nuisance wharf.

This was passed, and Mr. Brewster, Drs. Formento and Davidson were appointed on the committee.

At this point Mr. Horter appeared and stated that on last year the Auxiliary Sanitary Association furnished the Board of Health with sanitary policemen; that they proposed on this year to furnish ten, but would require of them, while under the management of the board, to make daily reports to the association. He also stated that the association desired to tender to the board, as well as to the National board, their best efforts to promote the health of the city, and, as a consequence, its wealth.

The declaration was received with an expression of thanks by the president, and the matter was referred to the conference committee.

On motion the board then adjourned till Thursday next.

THE SANITARIANS.

Regular Weekly Meeting Last Night.

The executive committee of the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association assembled in regular weekly session last night, Chairman Bussey presiding, Mr. John C. Henderson secretary.

Gen. Bussey announced that the committee elected at the annual meeting to succeed the present executive committee would be installed on Tuesday next, when the officers of the association would be elected.

A communication was received from Dr. J. D. Plunkett, Dr. Pinkney Thompson and Dr. John H. Rauch, of the Sanitary Council of the Mississippi Valley, notifying the committee that the council would meet at St. Louis on the twenty-first instant, and that the subjects to be discussed are: Local sanitation, quarantine, the lessons of the epidemic of yellow fever in 1879, and a plan of co-operation between State boards of health.

The communication was referred to the sanitary director for answer.

A communication from F. R. Southmayd, Esq., calling attention to the need of drainage in the Sixth District, was read and referred to the conference and finance committees.

The committee on flushing reported progress in the work of filling and grading the lot donated by the city for the use of the association; that the foundations of the building to be erected are in course of construction; that some of the iron pipe contracted for had arrived, and that the work of securing out the drainage canals will commence as soon as the city officials issue the requisite orders to the drainage machines to do the necessary pumping.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association expresses to the Hon. Ed Booth its appreciation of the very efficient and courteous services rendered by him as a member of the conference committee of the Board of Health, and regret the loss of his valuable services in that capacity.

Mr. Horter reported that the committee of conference attended the first meeting of the State Board of Health and tendered to that board and the National Board of Health the hearty co-operation of the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association, in the hopes that the efforts of the combined associations shall result in the continued improved health and wealth of the city of New Orleans and State of Louisiana.

The finance committee beg leave to report the following additional receipts to date:

Geo. W. Binder	$25
H. A. Lessassier	25
F. C. Godbold	5
E. Sautier	10
McCracken & Brewster	50
Rivers & Bartels	200
Chas. S. Rice	25
H. Del Bondio & Co	5
M. Aronstein	50
John T. Moore, Jr	10
Cash	10
Amounting to	$415

After the transaction of routine business the meeting adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

In the confirmations of judges for the civil district courts, parish of Orleans, A. L. Tissot and W. T. Houston were each chosen for the term of eight years, and F. A. Monroe, H. L. Lazarus and N. H. Rightor each for the term of four years. For the Criminal District Court, parish of Orleans, Alfred Roman was chosen for the term of eight years, and C. H. Luzenberg for the term of four years.

The Senate has also confirmed the appointments of the following police juries:

WASHINGTON.

First Ward, David Magee; Second, Champion B. Bailey; Third, Zachariah Magee; Fourth, Andrew J. Johnson; Fifth, Caswell Chiles.

LAFAYETTE.

First Ward, Ernest Pordier; Second Ward, John S. Whittington; Third Ward, Hazard Eastin; Fourth Ward, Octave Theriot; Fifth Ward, J. G. St. Julien.

CALDWELL.

First Ward, A. A. Lacey; Second Ward, Geo. T. Martin; Third Ward, J. O. Hargrove; Fourth Ward, Ivy J. Davis; Fifth Ward, W. W. Moore; Sixth Ward, Geo. W. Cox; Seventh Ward, Geo. Williams; Eighth Ward, J. F. Girod; Ninth Ward, D. J. Dunn; Tenth Ward, Geo. Humphries.

UNION.

First Ward, Jas. M. Underwood; Second Ward, Geo. A. Benton; Third Ward, Sam'l W. Taylor; Fourth Ward, Robt. J. Tabor; Fifth Ward, Wm. B. Wimberly; Sixth Ward, Thos. W. Anderson.

Also the following notaries public: Onier Martin, St. Martin; J. H. Cunningham, Natchitoches; Jas. A. Hebert, Madison.

MORE HOPEFUL.

The Latest Intelligence from the Crevasse.

The following was yesterday received by the Governor from Col. Hardee:

CREVASSE, April 10.

The first break was successfully closed last night, and the only remaining one far advanced and will be closed in a few hours. The reinforcement work is going on, and it is hoped by night to have the main dam as near water-tight as such work can be made. This will take us all night again, and if we can retain sufficient labor for to-morrow, will have the water shut out from all sides and the crevasse completely stopped.

T. S. HARDEE.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

On Friday evening there was a meeting held by a number of gentlemen who had actively interested themselves in the success of the concert given on Thursday night last for the benefit of the Irish relief fund. There were present Messrs. W. B. Schmidt, S. Simpson, J. T. Gibbons, E. S. Levy, Edwin Marks, M. F. Bigney, John Wallace, Joseph A. Aiken, S. O. Tondel, T. G. Rapier, Edward Flynn and Mr. Mahony.

The only business transacted was the adoption of a plan for the collection of outstanding funds, and to this end each member was given a route to canvass and collect. Thereupon the meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening next, when it is hoped the entire proceeds will have been collected. The committee will then determine what disposition shall be made of the funds, and to whom the distribution will be intrusted.

JOCKEY CLUB AND FAIR GROUNDS.

The Jockey Club buildings and Fair Grounds were disposed of at private sale on Friday to the new Jockey Club Association for $25,000 cash out of the subscriptions received to the stock of the new club. The stock is now in such demand that only thirty shares are left, and their sale is only a question of a few days.

On the same day the Fair Grounds were also sold on private terms to parties who, immediately after the purchase, merged their interest with that of the Jockey Club.

IRISH RIFLES.

At a meeting of the Irish Rifles, Company A, held last evening, the following named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: Captain, John Fitzpatrick; first lieutenant, M. H. Kane; second lieutenant, P. M. Garry; second lieutenant, jr., P. King; O. S., James Haney; treasurer, James Killiles.

SOUTHERN PATENTS.

Mr. H. N. Jenkins, solicitor of patents, No. 27 Commercial place, officially reports to the DEMOCRAT the following complete list of patents issued to Southern inventors for the week ending March 30, 1880:

Louisiana—Julien Saget, New Orleans, paper cartridge.

Alabama—Jacob Huy, Whistler, stock car; A. T. Jackson, Cotton's Store, chimney flue and shield; W. B. Le Noir and R. P. Cunnn, Lower Peach Tree washing apparatus.

Texas—A. D. Tytler, San Antonio, spur; D. Booker, Edom, device for elevating wagons; F. C. Zanetti, Bryan, game apparatus.

Applications allowed—George Lemly, New Orleans, rainwater cut-off.

PERSONAL.

Geo. W. W. Reed, manufacturer and proprietor of the Celebrated Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic, has arrived from the North. He can be found, as usual, at friend Hollander's, No. 88 Customhouse street.

CUSHING'S MACHINERY DEPOT.—We take pleasure in directing attention to the machinery advertisement of our enterprising merchant, W. L. Cushing, which will be found in another column. Mr. Cushing is agent for the largest Northern and Western machinery manufacturers, and with a full stock on hand is prepared to fill orders at the lowest possible prices. The celebrated Eagle cotton gin, which is known throughout the whole Southern country, can be found at Cushing's, and although prices have somewhat advanced on all machinery the Eagle cotton gin will be furnished at present prices to the first of June.

HATS BY THE THOUSANDS.—The Red Star Shoe Store, corner of Canal and Baronne streets, has one of the largest assortments of youths, boys and infants' hats in this city. Just think of it, 10,000 youths' straw hats at twenty cents, 3000 at ten cents, 4500 picnic hats for boys at ten cents, besides thousands of other styles and prices beyond our power to enumerate here.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic restores the appetite

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE.

Rev. Dr. Markham's Address to the Army of Tennessee.

At the request of all who heard Rev. Dr. Markham's oration at the annual reunion of the Army of Tennessee, and also of many who heard of it, we have secured this eloquent tribute to the past from the gifted orator, and reproduce it in full. Unhappily it is impossible to reproduce the spirited action, the musical voice, the flashing eye, and that sympathetic *ensemble* which carries away an audience.

In answer to the toast,

"TO THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE."

Dr. Markham arose and said:

Mr. President and Comrades—Through four eventful years, years of sun and storm, its flag flung to the battle and the breeze, there lived and ruled and warred a nation, a Confederacy, with its President, its statesmen, its leaders, its soldiers and its people—men who suffered and were strong, and women who were steadfast and true, who were its flower and crown. That is history. That past is secure. And, as to-night it's memories gather about our hearts and tremble on our lips, its achievements swell the souls, fire the hearts and nerve the arms of freemen, and will, while truth and honor and nobleness have name and praise among men.

The famed leader who brought the remnant escaped from their burned city, traversing sea and land and wandering far and long from Troy to Italy, began his recital saying: "I sing of the arms and the men." With the warrant of his example, in answering to that that is set in the toast to which I am appointed to respond, I desire to speak of the arms and the *men* (not of any one man) whose spirit and deeds ennobie and embaim our land "*that was*."

And as I speak of the times and the men, it is not my purpose to sound the praises of war, that dread dispenser of wrath and death and woe. I hate it in every throb of my heart and fibre of my being—hate it because I have tried it, as have you, and therefore apprehend it. Its forefront is bright and fair and gay.

"The plumed troop, the neighing steed,
The shrill trump, the spirit-stirring drum,
The ear-piercing fife, the royal banner."

Ah, these make up its "quality and pride and pomp and circumstance."

But behind all this, back of "battle's magnificently stern array," are wounds and groans and blood and death. And away from the fatal field are homes in wreck and eyes that weep and hearts that break. Ah! only for truth and right and land and home dare true men war, and for all these did our true men war.

I say *true*, because true men formed the staple of our armies. Of the ones just toasted, I can speak that I do know and testify that I have seen. From New Orleans to Shiloh, from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, from Dalton to Atlanta, from Atlanta to Nashville, from Nashville to Carolina I know these men. Aye! I knew them well. The office in which I served brought me near to them. I was not their commissary, to be grumbled at about rations; nor their quartermaster, to be chafed about slazy clothes and shoddy shoes; nor their doctor, to drug them; nor their surgeon, to cut their quivering flesh and saw their grating bones; nor their officer, to bid them come and go; but, as their chaplain, I was their companion and friend, their teacher and counsellor, their helper and comforter.

Beside them in battle I saw their courage put to the proof; with them in marches by day and night, in rain and mud and snow and ice, the bare ground their bivouac, the sky their tent, the earth their bed, I witnessed their endurance; sitting or kneeling beside their cots of pain, I marked their patience; hearing, reading and answering their letters from home and kin I learned their hearts; by their camp fires and at their slender meals I learned their views and feelings, their hopes and fears.

The bro her chaplain (Rev. A. J. Witherspoon) who sits beside me will bear me out in saying that ours, though often a sad service, was ever a useful and grateful office; and that our labors of love were richly repaid in the faith and affection of these men. No sweeter return ever rewarded time and toil than the welcome given with embracing arms and eyes weeping tears of joy by lonely men, lying in far away wards in hospitals in the rear, when their chaplain came from camp, with words and letters from home and comrades. Ah! as the scripture was read and the prayer made, the letter written and the message taken, it was a service that an angel might have envied.

And the men of that army gathered for worship, listened to the truth and responded to a preached gospel. Why, in a meeting of thirty days, held near Atlanta, 140 men professed faith in Christ and entered the various churches through the right hand of fellowship given to me, their chaplain. In that day difference in creeds was unnoted, Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Catholics, with and through these chaplains, holding brotherhood and communion. When kneeling (I think it was after the New Hope fight) beside a wounded Catholic whose prayer-book lay upon his cot, I read from it one of his Church's prayers to Christ (and was not He my Christ, too?), that man and I in that act became brothers, and the hearts of the brave men of that faith, members of Mississippi's gallant Third, from the Gulf coast of that sister State, were grappled to mine with hooks of steel.

In many a march and on many a field did these Confederate men stamp the seal of their soldierly worth. But among these the Vicksburg siege, the Georgia retreat, the Tennessee advance and return, these were the campaigns that best showed what manner of men they were; of what stout stuff and noble strain.

When men march from victory to victory, or when in the heat and strife of the battle, the hot blood hisses through the veins in what the old Romans called the delight of the conflict, then it is easy to be a soldier, then courage communicates and bravery becomes contagious. But to be shut in behind works through hot and wearing weeks, to fall back from point to point in toilsome marches through wearying months, to sit in rifle pits set in frozen earth, and then repulsed, yes, routed, to return pursued, along roads just passed over as pursuers, this tests men, and all this tested these men, and they stood the test.

As to their behavior in beleaguered Vicksburg, its fame has filled the world. In their Georgia retreat from Dalton to Atlanta, fighting by day and withdrawing by night—and how it rained—preserving their morale, their faith in their leader strengthening with every retreating step; in this they proved themselves the peers of their fathers, following Green through the Carolinas or Washington through the Jerseys, so that they wrung from their adversary the confession that, 'It was a dark day for the Federal arms when they confronted the Confederates on the Chattahoochee."

And when the leader changed, and the plan changed; when retreat gave way to advance and defense to attack, the same soldierly qualities shone even more conspicuously. Take that series of fragmentary and unsuccessful attacks from Peach Tree Creek, July 20, passing, in swift succession, to Franklin, November 30, evacuating Atlanta, halting awhile on the Chattahoochee, wielding among the hills of Alabama, crossing the Tennessee at Florence, flanking Columbia (a labor lost by the strange apathy at Spring Hill), struggling up that deadly slope at Frank in against that stream of leaden fire—Franklin, where the eagle-eyed, keen-sighted Forest was misled—for he said, at the head of our line: "Boys, they haven't any works worth naming; you'll go over them like a flash;" pressing for a fortnight before Nashville, and then hurled back, in that biting winter, the roads streaked here and reddened there as the pitiless pike cut the blood-drops from shoeless feet; and, recrossing that river, not a mob, but an army—an army which, rested and reformed, was off with the early spring to rejoin its trusted leader and strike its last blow for land and home among the pines of Carolina. I tell you that in after time, when history can be rightly written, it will place these men with those who fought in the heat at Monmouth and endured the cold of Valley Forge. For myself, I rejoice that, to-night, I am privileged to pay this tribute to their spirit and their deeds and permitted to place this laurel of remembrance on the tomb of their dead.

And, in closing, suffer me to say to you, who, here to-night, represent the glorious Virginia army that at Donelson and Shiloh, at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, at Chattanooga and Champion Hill, at Vicksburg and Atlanta, at Franklin and Nashville, men as true, as brave and as enduring as you, echoed and emulated your spirit, though denied your successes. The mouldered bones of them whose bodies sleep beside the rivers of the gulf, whose requiem the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the Chattahoochee and the Mississippi sang, encased as brave hearts and stout souls as those whose dirges were rolled to the Atlantic by the James, the Shenandoah, the Rappahannock and the Potomac. Yes, as the Chattahoochee responded to the Chickahominy, as the Tennessee called to the Shenandoah, and the Cumberland replied to the Rappahannock, and the Mississippi answered back to the Potomac, the wail of their waters was the death dirge of heroes, whose souls were one in strength, in courage, in consecration. But our rivers sang the sadder song. It was the miserere of siege and surrender, of retreat and disaster.

True, you have your Gettysburg, your Petersburg and your Appomattox. And you lost your Jackson. But your hero conquered in dying, for he knew that Chancellorsville was his before he crossed the river and rested under the shade of the trees, while we lost our Sidney Johnston, and with our hero our hard won Shiloh.

Your defeats were fewer than our victories, and yet we do not ask you to be generous, but simply just, in yielding your assent when we say that the men of the armies of the West, on either side our great river, were your peers in spirit, in courage and in devotion, and that, tried (as you were not) by accumulation of disaster, in patient endurance they exceeded, to the last, with a spirit that rose above reverses, and amid a darkness illumined here and there with transient and deceptive gleams, illustrating that law laid down by your and our Lee—"that human virtue should be equal to human calamity."

AN ADDRESS.

The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association Urge United Action.

The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association has issued the following address, which will be found of interest and importance to all connected with the sugar industry:

The production of sugar in the State of Louisiana, which in the year preceding the civil war had reached 459,000 hogsheads, is now only from 175,000 to 200,000 hogsheads; while that of a sister industry, cotton, so far from diminishing, is this year, it is believed, 5,500,000 bales, against 3,849,469 produced previous to the war.

What the causes are which, in the case of sugar, have brought about a decline of nearly 60 per cent, and in that of cotton a marked increase, it is not necessary, nor our purpose here, to consider. The fact is only set forth that the sugar planters may see that the industry in which they are engaged has fallen behind most lamentably, notwithstanding strenuous efforts on the part of many, and as a justification for an earnest appeal to their intelligence and energy to examine the situation carefully, to the end that they may resolve that nothing shall be wanting on their part to improve their methods of culture and manufacture. It is also further offered to lead them to combine by themselves, or through the Association of Sugar Planters, already existing, to insure watchful guardianship of their interests

IN RELATION TO THE SUGAR TARIFF,

to obtain information that may be valuable in their cultivation and manufacture, and to secure the handling and sale of their products in New Orleans untrammeled by municipal monopoly, or by abuses that seem, by long usage, to have "crystallized into customs."

At this point a few words as to the Sugar Planters' Association may not be amiss. Formed a little more than two years ago in the city of New Orleans by a few planters and factors who saw the depressed and serious condition to which the sugar industry was tending, its first task was to send a committee to Washington to protect the interests of the planters, then openly threatened by a combination in the North and West, seeking to bring about a reduction in the sugar tariff. To do this money was needed. No call, however, was made on the planters at large. The case was urgent, and in twenty-four hours funds sufficient were raised by private subscription. An able committee was sent to the seat of government, who succeeded, after protracted labors, in staving off any injurious action or recommendations on the part of the sub-committee of Congress having the subject in charge. But our adversaries were not content with this result. A second time, during the month of January last, the question of the sugar tariff again became threatening. Again the association came to the rescue. Again

A COMMITTEE WAS DISPATCHED,

to Washington, whose expenses were again defrayed by the generosity of a few parties, and again we have abundant reason to believe that your interests have been efficiently safe-guarded by the discretion and energy displayed. This is but a part of the work that the association has striven to accomplish. During the two years' of its existence it has scanned the field and the sugar-house; it has discussed and examined the various modes of cultivation, the question of names, the diverse methods of manufacture—embracing the relative merits of crushing, saturating and diffusing the cane; the power of single and double mills and their comparative results. One and all of these have received at the hands of the association more or less consideration, so that gradually a series of details and facts are being collected on these subjects which in the end will be of great value.

But the association still finds other work before it in your interests, which, alike from its importance and the difficulties it presents, demands its determined, yet judicious action. This work is the proper

SALE AND HANDLING OF THE SUGAR

and molasses on the levee in New Orleans. It has long been an open secret that abuses in weighing and gauging the goods at the time of sale were flagrant on the levee. Loose weighing, careless and hurried gauging are the rule. The levee itself is often rather a bog than a commercial mart! It is, as now hemmed in, insufficient in space, mobbed by vagrants, and the most serious evil of all, dominered by the illegal monopoly, the Sugar Shed Company, which at the same time deprives the seller of his just share of the river front and forces him to content himself with a lower figure than his goods are really worth.

Briefly, then, to destroy these abuses, to restrain if possible the unjust and illegal claims of the Sugar Shed Company, but, if not, to bring suit against it; and, in that event (it may be confidently predicted), destroy it, is the present immediate task the association has in hand. It is an effort that must be made; it is eminently just and proper; it is a step long demanded, and too long delayed.

To carry out this purpose the association now comes to you for your sympathy, your active co-operation and your substantial aid. The association now numbers one hundred and fifty members. One hundred and fifty only, when there are from nine hundred to a thousand sugar planters in the State, and when the question of the permanence, nay of the very existence of your industry may depend upon your wakeful energy and a prompt assistance of those who are working for you, who have worked for you, and who are still willing to work to the end if you will encourage them by joining them in their efforts. Every year you send to market the outcome of, it may be said, $80,000,000 of capital invested in sugar planting. Can you afford to let this vast and magnificent industry go at haphazard, to care for itself, which is liable at any moment to receive a stab at the hands of its watchful domestic enemies, or to be overshadowed and underbid by its rivals in foreign countries, the best sugar manufacturers of Europe and the cane sugar of the West Indies.

And after you have made your sugars, truly "by the sweat of your brows," and after you have forwarded them to market, can you any more afford that they shall be

SACRIFICED TO THE GREED OF A MONOPOLY,

or be undersold by reason of the many grievances of which we complain.

No, planters, you cannot afford this. The struggle is already too sharp and too keen. You cannot afford to give a point away to your adversaries. If, then, your business and your distance from the city prevent you from often coming here to watch in person over your interests, delegate that guardianship to the association already formed, which, so far, has done such good work. Become fellow-members with us. To do this demands but $20 the first, and $10 the ensuing years; the price of one barrel of molasses—only one—and you secure a faithful sentinel for the $80,000,000 that you have at stake. Join us, then; join us in our discussions; join us in our fixed purpose to put the sugar industry on a secure basis, and we shall not fail to bring our present efforts to successful issue.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Mrs. S. D'Aquin to Mrs. H. de Rance, a lot and buildings, bounded by Esplanade, Kerlerec, Goodchildren and Marais, 32x117, $2600.

J. H. Charbonnet to Thomas R. Wingrave, a lot, etc., bounded by Spain, St. John Baptist, Girod and Washington Avenue, 27x105, $100.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Pitard to Thomas Duffy, two lots and buildings, bounded by Bienville, Customhouse, Claiborne and Derbigny, 26x103, $3950.

Mrs. M. E. Godchaux to Wm. W. Campbell, two lots, etc., bounded by St. Charles, Conery, Prytania and Washington, 33x103 and 33x120, $2600.

Mrs. A. E. Van Oster to E. H. Caulfield, a lot and building, bounded by St. Charles, Prytania, Clio and Erato, 26x30, $3525.

Succession of A. Adams to August Lahamer, a lot with buildings, bounded by Lafayette, Basin, Poydras and Rampart, 28x198, $1100; same to F. Gilbert, a lot and buildings, bounded by Columbus, Derbigny, Roman and Laharpe, 32x157, $295.

Mrs. Eugene Ege and minors to Mrs. B. Wehrlin, a piece of ground, bounded by Marais, Ursulines, St. Philip and Treme, 16x57, $200.

Alphonse Camus to Beckson Baileys, a lot, etc., in the Fifth District, 48 feet front on passage way and 170 feet on public road, $125.

Succession of Wm. Bragg and Mrs. M. J. Hull to Michael McQuaid, a lot and buildings, bounded by Liberty, Erato, Clio and Howard, 34x112, $1250.

A Dead Policeman.

Patrolman P. Mead was picked up unconscious at 5 o'clock yesterday morning at the corner of Poydras and Delta. He was taken to the Washington Hall by two colored men and died in a few minutes. His body was brought to the First Precinct station, where it was viewed by the coroner, who found that death had been caused by a congestive chill.

NEW MUSIC.—The DEMOCRAT is indebted to Mr. Louis Grunewald for the New Heel and Toe Polka, dedicated to Miss Celeste Stauffer, of this city, and arranged by Basile Bares.

Why suffer with indigestion when Malakoff Bitters affords certain relief. Get a bottle and try it.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Signal Service, United States Army.
Daily meteorological record for the eight hours ending at 2:08 p. m., Saturday, April 10.
[Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.]

Stations.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Veloc'y Miles per hour.	Rain last 8 hours inches
Cairo	29.92—	67	N	19	0
Chattanooga	29.84—F	69	SW	17	0
Cincinnati	29.76—	68	NW	20	0
Davenport	30.05—	54	N	20	0
Dubuque	30.07—	43	NW	12	0
Galveston	30.21—F	71	S	11	0
Indianola	30.24—F	73	SW	11	0
Keokuk	30.01—	50	N	23	0
La Crosse	30.12—	37	N	18	0
Leavenworth	30.13—	54	N	20	0
Louisville	29.73—F	61	W	30	0
Memphis	29.91—F	76	W	16	0
Nashville	29.82—F	76	SW	20	0
New Orleans	30.17—F	69	NW	8	0
Omaha	30.18—	48	N	21	0
Pittsburg	29.43—	69	W	20	0
Shreveport	30.09—F	76	W	7	0
St. Louis	29.97—	58	NW	19	0
St. Paul	30.15—	44	N	24	0
Vicksburg	30.10—F	73	SW	15	0
Yankton	30.33—	46	N	18	0
Corsicana	30.12—F	77	SW	8	0
Little Rock	29.91—F	79	SW	13	0

R. indicates rising; F. indicates falling; S indicates stationary.

LOCAL RECORD.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, 1880.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Veloc.	Weather.
7 a. m.	30.26	56	S	3	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.17	69	NW	7	Clear.
9 p. m.	30.15	63	W	8	Clear.
Mean	30.18	63			

Maximum temperature 70, minimum 53.

BOARD OF HEALTH RECORD.

The following were recorded yesterday at the office of the Board of Health:

BIRTHS.

Mrs. Thomas McIntyre, a daughter.
Mrs. Robert Baner, a son.
Mrs. Preston Harris, a son.
Mrs. Samuel Vignes, a daughter.
Mrs. Charles Stercken, a daughter.
Mrs. A. A. Casanedo, a daughter.
Mrs. Charles Newman, a son.
Mrs. Raoul Dupre, a daughter.

DEATHS.

Brigida Caloman, 3 years.
Francis Parker, 61 years.
Peter Treitnger, 49 years.
Louis Duvignaud, 3 months.
Mary Gulider, 8 days.
Mrs. E. O. Bell, 27 years.
Rev. Father Joseph de Lucca, 52 years.

MARRIAGES.

John L. Burns to Marie Ball.
Geo. Scheuermann to Julia Zeigler.
Geo. Houidolere to Mary B. Guerrero.
Richard Johnson to Palmyra Jackson.
Harry T. Brown to Alice L. Freidrich.
Giles North to Elvina Robertson.
Louis Ackermann to Mrs. Catherine Schneider.
Joseph E. Martinez to Mary E. Thompson.
Frank Bibley to Mrs. Susan Wilkinson.
Andrew Christian to Ella Johnson.
M. V. Mullon to Mrs. Catharine Willis.
Antoine Foulon to Catherine Julie.
John Washington to Elmira E. Smith.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

The motions to dismiss the appeals in the following cases are fixed for

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1880.

No. 5680. Louisiana Ice Company vs. State National Bank of New Orleans, appellant.

No. 6396. Jean M. Tupery vs. W. P. Harper et als., appellants.

No. 7453. Emile Tanneret vs. Merchants Mutual Insurance Company, appellant.

No. 7573. Valentine Vredenburgh vs. W. J. Behan et als., appellants.

No. 7614. Louise L. Sarrat, widow, etc., appellant, vs. Widow George L'Hote.

No. 7752. Mrs. E. Weiser, appellant, vs. Peter Blaise et al.

No. 7870. Amedee Testart, appellant, vs. H. Belot et al.

Fifth District Court.

A. Wright vs. Capt. Geo. Wolf, owner of the steamboat Cherokee—Judgment for plaintiff.

Superior Criminal Court.

SENTENCED.

Murder—Wm. A. Powell, colored, indicted December 23, 1879, for the murder of Wm. Housay, on the twenty-ninth of November, 1879, near the corner of Delord and Dryades streets, convicted March 30, 1880, without capital punishment, was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

Murder—Ophelia Davis Alexander, colored, indicted February 17, 1880, for the murder of her child, Handy Davis, colored, fourteen months old, by drowning it on the seventeenth of January, 1880, pleaded guilty to manslaughter, March 31, 1880.

Judge Whitaker in sentencing the accused, said that as the commission *de lunatico inquirendo* had pronounced her as mentally affected he would have sentenced her to be taken to the State Insane Asylum, but there, perhaps, she would be kept only a week or so and turned loose again.

He therefore sentenced her to one year at hard labor, and would at once request the Executive to have this sentence commuted to imprisonment in the Parish Prison, where arrangements have been made to give her the necessary medical treatment, which she, according to the report of the commission, requires.

First Recorder's Court.

Mary Cain, alias Washington, accused of petty larceny, was sent before the First District Court under $250 bonds.

Wm. Narcisse and Jos. Sancho, two youths who were found guilty of the larceny of a sack of oats, were committed to the Boy's House of Refuge for one month.

The butchers' cases were to have been tried yesterday before Judge Sheehan, but were continued by the court until April 22, pending the final disposition of the city charter bill.

Henry Green, alias Hornsby, an escaped convict and fugitive from justice from the parish of Iberia, was returned to the Parish Prison by Judge Sheehan, to be held there according to the order of the Third Judicial District Court.

Second Recorder's Court.

The case of Chas. H. Evans, a private of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, who was charged last week with outraging a little colored girl, aged seven years, was opened yesterday and continued until to-morrow.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ST CHARLES HOTEL—Col Winthrop, Mrs Winthrop, Newport, R I; G Soloyns, Antwerp, Belgium; F C Mann, Boston; S Jones and wife, Canada; John Stevens, Jr, Miss Stevens, Illinois; James Shelton, Miss S Shelton, Jackson, Miss; N C Abbott, Lincoln, Neb; J Fuller and family, New York; D H Grebs, Helena, Ark; Jas Lahey, New York; J Floyd King, Concordia; Nick Lewis, Madison; R W Wright, New York; F B McDowell, North Carolina; L F Phillips, New York; B Shinkle and family, Cincinnati; Oscar G Murray, Galveston; Allen McCoy, Texas; T E Allison, Philadelphia; John A Mills and family, Kentucky; H de Mariel, New York; H J Sanders, J Y Sanders, Miss Sanders, St Mary; J Y Wyche, Iberia; F W Airy, J P Kearney, Louisiana; Chas S Hubbard, Jas Robinson, Philadelphia; G G Williams, St Louis; J H Lull and wife, J K Graves and wife, Dubuque; J S Welber, St Louis; W Northrup and wife, Chicago; A P Fuller and wife, Mrs C H Aiken, Rome; J P Barron, New York; P Bishop, Jr, Philadelphia.

CITY HOTEL—S M Hunter and wife, New York; Mrs West and child, Ben Lewis, city; S M F McClung, St Bernard; R Mayer, Milton Fla; J P Jenks, Philip Quigley, Sam D Byerly, Joshua Piedoll, Montgomery, Ala; Mrs A D Sheldon and son, Mrs F G Brown and two children, Ocean Springs; Sam C Scotten, Jr, Burlington, Iowa; H Clay Emerson, Baltimore; E W Robertson and wife, Baton Rouge; C Agrens, Cincinnati; A C Phelps, wife and child, Denver, Col; J P Buser, Davenport, Iowa; J M Singleton, St Louis, Mo; E P T Holidon and wife, Alton, Ind; J O Weaver, Sulphur Springs, Texas; W R Slayter, New York; Jos Almond, Texas.

CASSI