

WALLACE, CARY & CO.,

IMPORTERS and JOBBERS

—OF—

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS

CORNER OF

Common and Magazine Streets,

DRY GOODS

DRESS GOODS

HOSIERY and

NOTIONS,

NOW OPENING AND BEING RECEIVED BY

EVERY STEAMER.

LIBERAL TERMS TO ALL.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO

CASH BUYERS.

mh26 1w 1stp

Sealed Proposals.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Administrator of Improvements until MONDAY April 3, 1876, for repairing one of the water-wheels of the Bienville Draining Machine, as per specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor.

E. A. BURKE,

Administrator. mh31 3t

WALTER E. HEPP,

IMPORTER OF

WINES AND LIQUORS,

mh 36 3t

No. 101 Gravier street.

WANTS.

WANTS inserted in this column at FIFTY CENTS per square.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER and to do housework. Apply at 130 Bourbon street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets. mh30 3t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks and writes French and English, a situation as clerk in an office. Best of references produced. N. B.—Will pay \$25 to any person who can procure him a suitable place. Address, JOSEPH A. at this office. mh31 4t

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF children and make herself generally useful. Apply at 464 Dryades street. mh31 4t

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL ABOUT 12 OR 13 years old, to nurse. Apply at 171 St. Andrew street, between Constantine and Laurel. mh31 4t

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL BETWEEN THE ages of twelve and sixteen, to assist in housework and make herself generally useful. Address M. A. B. Bulletin Office, stating name and residence. mh31 4t

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN ABLE TO work on Sewing Machine, do plain sewing and mend in housework. Address Car, street wages and references. mh31 4t

WANTED—A GOOD SIZED SECOND-HAND sole leather TRUNK. Must be in good condition and cheap. Address "Trunk," Bulletin office. mh31 4t

WANTED—OCCUPANTS FOR WELL FURNISHED rooms, in a house centrally and agreeably located. One is a front room with gallery, and there are two others adjoining. Price moderate. References furnished. Apply at 73 Rampart street. mh31 4t

TWO CHARMING LITTLE COTTAGES I wanted to rent—One with three and the other with four fine rooms and a carriage house. Both have nice flower gardens in front and back yards in the rear. To those who are able and willing to pay the rent in advance, the amount of \$15 per month, are invited to take the Common or first class of the cars, and apply to the agent, near the corner of No. 99 and St. Bolivar street, and apply to E. WOOD FERRY, at 36 Bolivar street. mh31 4t

WANTED—PURCHASERS FOR EGGS FROM the following varieties of chickens: Cartridge White Leghorns, \$2.50 per dozen. The above chickens have been selected with a view of having the most perfect birds and for their egg producing qualities. For particulars, address P. C. Bulletin office. mh31 4t

WANTED—Some three or four nice Families can be accommodated with fine furnished Rooms and a beautiful view of the city, near the corner of Magazine and St. Charles street, near the corner of the Square. Also some twenty-five separate beds, for their eggs, produced weekly, payable in advance. This is a great reduction from former prices. This is a great reduction from former prices. This is a great reduction from former prices. mh31 4t

WANTED—Second-hand Carriages and Buggies with any one having such and wishing to dispose of them, may send ready sale for the same by calling on E. W. MADDOX, 35 Carondelet street, dealer in carriages. mh31 4t

WANTED—50,000 Ladies and Gentlemen to call and examine the latest novelty out, called the "JAPANESE CHILD'S CARRIAGE AND CRIB" on exhibition and for sale by L. T. MADDOX, 35 Carondelet street. mh31 4t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY GREAT BARGAIN—The new and comfortable Frame Cottage, forming the corner of Fontaine and Coliseum streets—containing six rooms, gas throughout—on two lots of ground, measuring 6x128 feet. This is a desirable home for a small family and can be bought very low by applying at once to H. M. ROBINSON, mh31 3t

POLITICAL.

Recess Central Executive Committee, Democratic Conservative Party, New Orleans, March 30.—There will be a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Conservative Party of the State of Louisiana on THURSDAY, April 21, 1876, for the transaction of general business. Every member of the committee is earnestly requested to attend. I. W. PATTON, Secretary. mh31 4t

Ladies, remember that to-day is Remnant Day at M. L. Byrne & Co.'s, No. 163 Canal street. In a late Paris almanac President Grant is set down as a tanner by profession.

THE KNIFE.

A Colored Woman Stabbed Fourteen Times and Seriously Wounded.

A Fight for a Husband.

Caroline Moore and Maria Radley, alias Wilson, both colored, became involved in a difficulty at 4:30 o'clock last evening, on Peters, between Erato and Thalia streets, about a colored man named Albert Smith. They both liked him equally well, but Maria was, as she alleges, lawfully married to him, and as a matter of course claimed him as belonging to her and not to Caroline, who he was in the habit of calling on very frequently.

They met last Sunday at Maria's house, where the difficulty had its origin. Maria accused Caroline with having captured her better half, which allegation she denied in toto, but said that he loved her and it was impossible to drive him away when he called, more especially as he was an old friend. Maria was unarmed at the time, but swore that she would kill Caroline on sight. They met yesterday afternoon on the sidewalk near Maria's residence, and as she had said that she would kill her on sight, Caroline armed herself with a pocket-knife ready to have a fight, and she did have one when they came together and came out first best.

Maria sallied forth with a good-sized knife, which she displayed before they clinched, and only managed to inflict two slight wounds, while Caroline plunged her knife fourteen times into the body of her antagonist, inflicting dangerous but not necessarily fatal wounds. Caroline, after carrying her assailant, walked rapidly down the street, but before she arrived at the corner of Erato was collared by a peeler, who marched her to the Second Precinct Station. The wounded woman was conveyed to her residence in the vicinity, and attended by Dr. Beard, who pronounced the wounds serious but not dangerous.

A VALUABLE RELIC OF 1812.

The near approach of the Centennial, and the passion for relics it seems to have so strangely engendered, has stirred up the dust of many an old lumber room to good purpose. Everywhere reminders of early history are being dragged into light, all of which are more or less interesting on account of the associations they revive.

Louisiana has been somewhat tardy in catching the prevailing fever, but that she does not intend to be left behindhand in the way of contributions is proven by the very interesting relic of 1815 recently shown to us by our esteemed townsman, Mr. Aristide Flangeac, late of St. Landry parish, who is about forwarding it to the managers of the Centennial for exhibition in the Hall of Relics. This is no less than one of the veritable holster pistols used by Gen. Andrew Jackson through the Indian war, and lastly at the battle of New Orleans. The history of this weapon and the manner in which it came into Mr. Flangeac's possession is full of interest.

It seems that the grandfather of the present possessor was Capt. Garrigue Flangeac, an old French merchant of New Orleans, who lived for many years subsequent to 1815 on his plantation, situated upon the river bank about a mile this side of Chalmette, where the battle took place. Gen. Jackson, on the morning and evening of January 8th, going and returning from the field of battle, made Flangeac's house his temporary headquarters. Flangeac himself was in command of a battery of brass cannonades which did splendid service during the action in repelling the main attack of the enemy upon the front. Gen. Jackson, before leaving Flangeac's house for the city, complimented him highly upon the gallantry he had displayed and presented him with his holsters. At that time they contained two pistols, somewhat remarkable at the time, as being the first percussion lock pistols ever seen in this country. They were of French manufacture and had been presented to Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of War, by Gaspard de Lafayette, son of the illustrious Marquis of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Gallatin afterwards sent them to Gen. Jackson for gallantry displayed in his Indian conflicts.

For many years these pistols were preserved as a valuable heirloom in the Flangeac family, but during the war, being compelled to move hastily to St. Landry, upon the occupation of the city by Gen. Butler, the holsters containing them were lost. Only one has since been accidentally discovered in a negro cabin on the Benston estate in St. Landry, by a nephew of Mr. Flangeac, and this he now intends forwarding to the Centennial.

As might be supposed, this venerable firearm is a very antique and clumsy affair. The ramrod has disappeared. It weighs two pounds six and three-tenths ounces. Its total length is fifteen inches, with the butt strongly cased in iron. The length of barrel is nine and one-tenth inches, with a bore of three-fourths of an inch—almost a young cannon. It is brown and rusty with age, but still a formidable weapon.

There is not the slightest doubt about its genuineness, as its appearance is thoroughly familiar to Mr. Flangeac, who has handled it hundreds of times when a child. Besides this, the initials "A. J." are rudely carved upon the stock, most probably by the hand of Old Hickory himself. It is to be hoped that this relic of the days that tried men's souls will be placed on exhibition somewhere in this city by Mr. Flangeac, before transmitting it to Philadelphia. It can not fail to excite intense interest among our old citizens, who revere the heroic past, fraught, as it is, with its many glorious memories.

Ladies, remember that to-day is Remnant Day at M. L. Byrne & Co.'s, No. 163 Canal street. In a late Paris almanac President Grant is set down as a tanner by profession.

POLITICAL TALK.

Everything was dull AT THE STATE HOUSE Thursday morning. There were the usual number of politicians in attendance and the same old crowd of office-seekers were on hand, but they were only awaiting an audience with the Governor.

The faithful have started already to make an assessment for

A CAMPAIGN FUND. Thursday morning a dispatch was sent to all stations announcing that, in consequence of the Board being in financial difficulties, every patrolman would be docked eight days' pay every month, or \$20.

This will make a fund, in one year, of \$120,000.

The pay of a patrolman is now \$75 per month, and this assessment will reduce them to \$55.

This continues until October 1.

THE FUNDING BOARD met at 12 o'clock, and passed upon and accepted applications as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Krommelberg, Schaeffer & Co. (\$1,021), Thos. H. Hunt (\$10,200), Edwin Harris (\$120,540), Samuel Smith (\$1,020), W. S. Donnell (\$25,500), J. B. Manning (\$12,240), Chas. T. Hoffman (\$8,500), Jos. B. Carter (\$4,080), L. B. Bessel (\$3,140). Total: \$290,249.

The above amount included over \$100,000 of

THE RACKBONE RAILROAD Bonds which were the other day by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State declared valid. There were bonds issued to the amount of \$1,122,000 for the benefit of this road. During 1874, \$577,000, and during 1875, \$188,000, amounting together to \$765,000. These bonds were converted into new consols. This left \$357,000 outstanding. This outstanding amount, or a portion of it, was taken into court and was carried up to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court, as above stated, declared the bonds valid.

Mr. J. H. Oglesby was elected by the board to fill the vacancy created by the

RESIGNATION OF MR. BALDWIN. Mr. Baldwin's resignation reads as follows: New Orleans, March 29, 1876.

His Excellency W. P. Kellogg, President, and Members of the Board of Liquidation, State of Louisiana:

Gentlemen—I have at very great inconvenience delayed until the present time tendering, as I now do, my resignation as a member of your board.

When I accepted the commission I was conscious that a discharge of the duties it imposed, no matter how faithfully and disinterestedly performed, would almost certainly fail to command kindly recognition or popular appreciation, and that I must seek my reward, if any, in the approbation of my own conscience. I have faithfully and earnestly endeavored to execute the trust impartially, uprightly and justly, according to my judgment and the best lights, in the interests of the State and the public creditors; and while so doing I can now, with pride and pleasure, add that whether in accord with or in opposition to members of the board in what was done, I never experienced a statement of their uniform respect.

I sever, therefore, my connection with the board with the kindest wishes for its members, individually and collectively. I have the honor to be, Yours, with respect,

A. BALDWIN.

The Board, after accepting the resignation adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Liquidation of the State of Louisiana, be and are hereby tendered Albert Baldwin, Esq. for the able and courteous manner in which he has discharged his duties as a member of the Board; and that, in accepting his resignation as Fiscal Agent of the Board, the Board regrets that they will no longer have the advantage of his skill and experience in discharging the many duties devolving upon them.

THE SENATE ENROLLMENT COMMITTEE have turned over to the proper officer all bills in their possession. The fact is made known to Speaker Estienne in a communication forwarded to him yesterday, of which the following is a copy:

SENATE CHAMBER, STATE OF LOUISIANA, New Orleans, March 30, 1876.

Hon. E. D. Estienne, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Dear Sir—I have this day received from the Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment and Engraving the remainder of the bills held by him, viz:

S. B. No. 110, "An act relative to warrants of constitutional officers."

S. B. No. 134, "An act to incorporate the town of Franklin, parish of St. Mary."

S. B. No. 136, "An act to incorporate the town of Providence, Carroll parish."

S. B. No. 137, "An act to amend section 1 of an act entitled an act to amend and re-enact sections 1, 7, 49, 56, 61, 66, 75, 77 of an act to provide a revenue, to levy and collect taxes, etc."

S. B. No. 163, "An act to exempt from State and parish taxes lands overflowed by Grand Levee and Bonnet Carre crevasses, and other crevasses now existing."

S. B. No. 183, "An act to amend the Constitution of the State."

They will be placed by me to-morrow before the President of the Senate for signature, and then I will await your arrival to dispose of the same. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that the anxiety which you have shown heretofore will in no way be diminished, as I am ready anxious to be relieved from any further responsibility.

Very respectfully, P. E. BECHTEL, Secretary of the Senate.

THE WOOD CASE ON TRIAL.

Damaging Testimony to the Accused.

The cases of the State vs. the notorious James Wood and W. F. Danham, was brought up for trial in the Superior Criminal Court Thursday morning.

John McPhelin, District Attorney, and Henry C. Dibble, appeared for the State. The accused, James Wood, was represented by Messrs. E. G. Castellanos & Son, assisted by Messrs. Egan & Schmidt.

The first case called up was the one of willful and corrupt perjury. The remaining charges against the two accused, W. F. Danham and James Wood, are three cases of forgery.

First count—Forgery and procuring to be forged a certificate of a public officer.

2. Publishing as true a certificate of a public officer.

District Attorney John McPhelin stated to a BULLETIN reporter Thursday morning, that all the cases would be tried in rapid succession.

The first witness called to the stand was Mr. Peter Burke, who testified that he was deputy clerk of the Superior District Court; that he was authorized to administer oaths, and that on the 31st day of August, 1875, he administered to James Wood, the accused, an oath setting forth that all the allegations contained in the petition shown him (the witness) were true, and that the accused knew full well what he swore to and what he signed.

Mr. Joubert, tax collector of the Second District, was next sworn. He testified that the tax on the property described in the petition had never been paid.

Mr. Victor testified that he was employed in the Auditor's office; that the records in the Auditor's office did not show that the taxes on the property described in the petition had been paid; that they had not been paid; that he had released the property described on Mr. Wood showing him a receipt that the taxes had been paid.

Mr. J. D. Taylor testified that he was employed in the office of the Assistant Attorney General; that he was present at an interview between Judge Dibble and the accused, at which the accused stated that the taxes on the property described in the petition had been paid, and that the receipts were in the hands of Mr. Phillips, his attorney, who has since died.

This conversation was held the day previous to the filing of the petition now in court. Wood stated that he had paid the taxes.

A cross-examination failed to shake this testimony.

Mr. J. M. Conway was the next witness called, and testified that he was employed in the office of the Recorder of Mortgages in the capacity of chief deputy. He identified a paper which Judge Dibble stated he intended to show was a forged document; that it was forged by the accused and presented in the office of the Recorder of Mortgages by one W. F. Danham, acting as the agent of the accused.

On motion of Judge Dibble, court adjourned until to-day at 10 A. M., when this case will be taken up.

A strong effort was made to have the prisoner released on bail. Judge Steeple fixed the bail at \$1000. Wood, failing to furnish the bond, was marched off in charge of a deputy sheriff to the Parish Prison.

CITY BONDS.

Judge Woods Refuses to Disturb Their Status.

Decision in the Morris Ranger Case

Judge Woods, in the case of Morris Ranger vs. the city of New Orleans, read an elaborate opinion Thursday morning.

He said that the bill sets forth that the plaintiff is the holder of five Jackson Railroad city bonds, under the act of the Legislature of 1854. Further, that the complainant had obtained judgment on them and execution had been taken out.

The Judge reviewed the consolidation of the several municipalities of the city and referred to the charges of the bill that the issuance of bonds since has been illegal. The bill complains particularly against the Premium Bond Plan, and asks particularly to restrain the city from carrying it into effect.

Judge Woods said this case was essentially the same as the Maenacht case, already decided; that as no harm could come to the city he would grant that portion of the injunction to prevent the city from diverting interest funds.

The second part of the injunction, asking that the city be restrained from receiving scrip, he refused. It seemed that the complainant was standing in his own light. All that the bondholder can ask is that the tax shall be levied and collected and his interest paid. He said that it was impossible for the city to collect old outstanding taxes, unless they are paid in something less valuable than money.

On the third branch of the injunction, asking that the city be enjoined from paying bonds not due where the complainant's bonds are due; he said holders of bonds under the consolidation acts, in accordance with the 37th section act 1852, limiting the right of the city to create an indebtedness, had a right to expect and to exact all the conditions against the city.

\$15,000,000 bonds have been issued since 1854 without complying with the conditions, but they are in the hands of bona fide holders, and the consolidated bondholders have waited patiently and too long, and they can not now come into court and say all the issuance of the city bonds are illegal, the holders of consolidated bonds can't complain now.

These bondholders have not the right to dictate how the city shall apply the funds collected. It is conceded that he has the right to see that funds collected to pay interest funds is paid, but the bill goes further and asks the court to substitute its decision for that of the legal officers.

The plaintiff has mistaken his remedy, being without right to demand that the funds of the city be disbursed as he sees fit.

The injunction, as to enjoining the city from diverting the interest funds, is granted, but otherwise it is refused.

The following is the closing part of the decision:

Have the holders of these railroad bonds, the Water Works bonds, and the consolidated loan bonds, the right to dictate to the city how it shall apply its funds raised by taxation? The right of complainants to demand that the fund raised for the interest upon their bonds shall be applied to the payment of their interest is conceded, but in this bill the complainant goes further and he demands that other funds not raised specially to pay his interest or to pay his principal shall not be applied to the payment of the other bonds.

In other words, he comes into this court and asks it to substitute its discretion for the discretion of the city in the administration of the finances. Well, now, if he had any lien, or if there was any trust fund which he had the right to subject to the payment of his principal or interest, the courts would enforce the trust; if he had a lien upon any particular fund the court would enforce the lien; but he does not make such a claim; he simply asks that the city be restrained from taking its own money and applying it to the payment of its own debts according to its own discretion.

In other words, to substitute his discretion and the discretion of this court for the discretion and judgment of the city, to whom the law has confided the administration of the

city finances. It seems to me the complainant has mistaken his remedy. He has his bonds and judgment upon them, and he has the right to have a tax levied to pay the principal upon these bonds; that is the only right he has, and that right is only to be secured by the common law remedy of mandamus by applying to this court; but he has no right to demand that the fund raised by the city not for the payment of the principal and interest of his bonds should be made by the city in its own discretion.

I will allow the injunction to go to prevent the city from using any of the money collected for the purpose of paying any interest on the bonds of the complainant and others holding like bonds, and to prevent such money from being applied to the payment of any other debt of the city; but I must decline to restrain the city from the reception of scrip in payment of the interest tax of all the years running from 1850 to 1873, and must decline to interfere with the Premium Bond plan.

A TRAPPED BURGLAR.

He is Shot by an Alarm Gun and Wounded in the Hand.

Ingenuity Crowned With Success.

Thursday morning about half-past 5 o'clock a burglar effected an entrance into the residence of Mr. A. Frederick, No. 135 Baronne street, by climbing the gallery post and raising a window leading into that gentleman's sleeping apartment. The thief quietly sneaked through the room and went down stairs into the store on the ground floor. It is supposed that his intention was to rob the store of a quantity of lead pipe, wire, etc., as he passed through the room without laying his hands on any of the valuables that were lying around loose at his disposal.

The entrance to the store from the rear was easily effected by raising the latch of the door. Once inside the burglar abandoned the idea of returning the way he came, and repaired to the front door leading on the street before he gathered his plunder, evidently for the purpose of allowing his pals on the outside to come in and help him to carry it away. The door was securely fastened with an iron bar, about three feet long, and the only way to open the door was to raise the bar, and he did so, not thinking for a moment that an alarm would be given or the danger he run of being killed. On the end of the bar was tied a black string which passed through a pulley and was attached to the trigger of a large sized dueling pistol, loaded up to the muzzle with fine shot.

The pistol pointed directly to where a man would have to stand to open the door from the inside, or would frighten any one off that tried to force the door open from the outside. The burglar, whoever he was, not knowing that a trap had been set for him or any other person who had no right in the house, raised the bar, and in doing so pulled the trigger. The pistol exploded, making a report like a cannon.

Corporal Smith, who was standing at the time in front of police headquarters, heard the report of the weapon, and immediately hurried in the direction from whence the sound seemed to come.

On arriving at Mr. Frederick's store, he found several parties on the sidewalk, some of them inmates of the house, who informed him that a burglar was on the inside. The corporal entered the store through the rear and discovered that the ingenious pistol-trap for burglars had exploded. The front door was opened, when it was discovered that the unknown man had blown his hand to pieces. He bled profusely from the wound, as evinced by the blood on the floor, which was traced back to the rear of the premises, the way that Mr. burglar thought best to make his escape.

The officer searched the premises but could not find him. The supposition is that he climbed over the roof and jumped down into some yard in the vicinity. While the officer and inmates were searching the house, a man was seen making his exit from an alley-way with his hand wrapped up in a pocket handkerchief covered with blood. He walked down the street very fast and was soon lost to sight. About an hour afterwards a man entered the Charity Hospital with his hand shattered to pieces, and the supposition is that he was the trapped burglar. He had his wound dressed in the office and left immediately afterwards.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Naval Committee reported a bill that the naval estimates be made in detail under the various heads of expenditures. Passed.

The Committee on Foreign Relations were instructed to inquire whether there was any conflict between the United States and Great Britain in the country of the extradition treaty, and what legislation was necessary.

Mr. Knott, of the Judiciary Committee, presented articles of impeachment against Belknap.

There are five articles, the specifications unknown. They are confined exclusively to the Fort Sill transaction.

The substitution of silver for fractional currency occupied the day. No result.

Mr. Campbell, of Illinois, introduced a bill for a commission of three persons, one of whom, at least, shall be practically identified with the laboring interests of the country, who shall hold office for one year, and who shall investigate the subject of the wages and hours of labor, and of the division of the joint profits of labor and capital, between the laborer and the capitalist, and the social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, and how the same are affected by existing laws regulating commerce, finance and currency.

It was referred.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. After nearly three hours spent in discussing the paragraph for the pay of clerks and employees of the House, without any action thereon, the committee rose, and the House, at half past 10, adjourned, when there was an announcement made of a Democratic caucus to-morrow, after the evening session.

Mr. Began's amendment to substitute silver for fractional currency, making silver a legal tender to the amount of fifty dollars, was adopted by 112 yeas to 95 nays.

All the other amendments were voted down.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Gen. Rice publishes a card in the Republican stating that if Star's report of Gen. Quaster's evidence is correct, it is a lie.

Gen. Morgan's witnesses in the Spencer case had not arrived, so the committee adjourned to-morrow.

No progress made in the Spencer and Morrey contest for seat from Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The condition of Representative Wilson, of West Virginia, has somewhat improved.

The President was unable to receive visitors to-day.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Proceedings in Congress.

The Schenck Investigation.

The Belknap Case.

The Reservoir at Worcester, Mass., Gives Way.

Great Alarm of the People.

Foreign News.

The Mexican Troubles.

General News.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

THE SENATE.