CITY AFFAIRS.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS. Promotions and Appointments An Ordi-

nance Signed. Col. Denis, acting Mayor, has made the follow omotions of supernumeraries on the police ome members of the regular force:

O. E. Forshey, clerk and operator; E. R. Che-valley and George Haner, patroimen, Seventh Precinct; J. D. Loris, Eight Precinct. The following supernumeraties have also been

**sppointed: Third Precioct—James Dunn, Wm. Lonergan, August Bunck, G. T. Gallagher, Peter Racivich, Sixth Precinct—Robert McKeaghy. Seventh Precinct—Simon Rapp, Jne. P. Bour-

ette. Harbor Frecinct—Jas. McMoon. The acting Mayor having visited the spot or The acting Mayor having visited the spot on the river front aliotted to Mesers. Brown & Jones as a boat landing, has come to the concinsion, that the request is a fair one and should be granted. He has therefore signed the ordinance relative thereto passed at the last Council meet-ing. The spot is at present unfit for use, re-quiring much filling in, which the petitioners

A WELCOME
piece of information for the discharged employee
of the Improvement Department. On Monday A WELGOME evening, at 5 o'clock, they are requested to call at the City Hall and receive their pay for June.

In the Department of Assessments the assessors and their employes are doing well under temperature of from 94 to 97 m the shade, and Administrator Rengatorif is now satisfied that the rolls will be completed for examination by taxpayers on the 15th inst. Meanwhile it is useless for taxpayers to apply for corrections or reductions at his office on the rolls of this year. It only delays the operations of the department without in the least benefitting the applicants.

A poor woman who peddles wares about the streets on a "free permit" called on the acting Administrator of Finance on Friday morning to say that she had been internet with

by a policeman in her avocation. With the permission of a storekeeper on Dryades street, near Thalis, she sails her own wares in a basket near the curb of the sidewalk, but although one block away from the market, the policeman construes that she is violating the city ordinances, and wants her to rent a stall in the market if she insists upon selling goo is in that neighborhood, and he thinks that her permit is worthless.

Mr. Cavanao has informed the good woman that, on the contrary, the permit is in regular form, and that the market ordinances do not apply to pedding at such a distance from the market.

The question of permitting Messrs. Baoul &

Ket.
The question of permitting Messrs. Bacul &
Henry to try the experiment of laying an
ASPHALT PAYEMENT

ASPRAIR PAYEMENT
On Wells street, between Canal and Custombouse, is not yet settled. Ool. Denis says it is all very wall that the petitioners should be allowed to ty the effectiveness of their pavement, but as the work will entail an expense to the city for bridging and curbing, he thinks that the city contractors should be consulted on the entiper.

Col. Denis likens the proposition to an invitation to the city to take a day off, she to pay for the wine.

tion to the city to take a day off, she to pay for the wine.

Mr. Leon Godchaux, the clothier on Canal street, has all but completed the new police uniforms, and, although he has had to make one hundred more than he expected, they will all be delivered by Monday or Tuesday next, several days before the time specified.

The one hundred extra uniforms are for the supernumeraries, who are required to be uniformed like the regular men. The work has been handsomely done under the personal supervision of our young and energetic friend. Runio Levy, who compliments the Chief of Police for the regularity with which he has seut his men to be fitted, thereby facilitating the house greatly in the execution of their contract.

By the way, it may be said that the men of the First Precinct have all ordered white veals from Mr. Godchaux, as a complement to their uniforms, and it is probable the other precincts will follow suit—no pun intended. The winter costs of the police will be of the frock pattern, double-breasted.

The Louisiana Grays, one of our finest military

follow suits of the freek pawers, of the police will be of the freek pawers, one of our finest military organizations, have also ordered handsome gray uniforms of this house,

HOARD OF CANVASSERS.

The Vote for Coroner Canvassed— Has Over 1100 Majority.

The State Board of Cauvassers met yesterday at the State-House. Present: Speaker Bush and Senators Zacharie and Allain.

On motion the board proceeded to canvass the vote for Coroners cast at the last election

and found that in the lower district Rance, with

no contestant, had 3000 majority.

In the votes cast in the upper district it was found that Roche had a majority of over 1100 over Chastant, and this fact will probably be made known by official promulgation to-day.

After canvassing the vote, as stated, the board

adjourned until to-day at 12 m.

Attempt to Blackmail the Insurance

the pain of laboring for it. The hundreds of schemes employed by confidence men, the many artful dedges of the professional forger to get rid of his work, and the thousand business tricks tes tify that the discovery of one and its exposure only tes the rogue to invent another plan whereby he can fleece even the most suspecting. Of all the plans of getting money dishonestly none is more contemptible and purely vile than black mailing. It lacks even the dignity of picking pockets, and it is several degrees below eneak thieving. Still it seems to be resorted to quite often, as a case now and then in the courts shows,

There is one individual in the Athenian city of Boston who has risen above his fellows in the blackmailing business just now, and who is seek siddler, and his name it is Tillinghast.

Cillinghast, deeptsing all the old and worn out senemes for blackmailing,

be thought would not only be a safe one, but also

***ceedingly remunerative, and it was this:

He started in Boston a pamphlet which he styled the Insurance Index, wherein he proposed to publish for a small compensation the state-He started in Beston a pamphlet which he styled the Insurance Index, wherein he proposed to publish for a small compensation the state-ments of the different companies, and sho the financial status of every company, whether they advertised with him or not. This circular or prospectus was widely circulated, and shortly afterwards the work itself came out. Some Northern companies, believing the Index legitimate, inserted their statements in its columnr, whilst others, fearing that if they did not publish theirs in the book they would be rated lew, did so and paid down their blackmail and received a consideration by seeing them placed as "sold, stanch," in the reference table in the back part of the book.

Tillinghast meeting with some success in his game, proposed

TO ENLARGE HIS FIELD

The Index sheep the proposition. As is well known, our established companies do not need the indorsement of a concern like Tillinghast's and so his proposition. As is well known, our established companies do not need the indorsement of a concern like Tillinghast's and so his proposition. As is well known, our established companies do not need the indorsement of a concern like Tillinghast's and so his proposition and the different heartested to "come down." The consequences were exactly as was scopposed. Tillinghast wasn't to be put down in that way by the New Orleans.

He started in South the different hearts and sold in the locased? Can you applied to the different hearts and sold in the locased of the past, selling our expensed to the light of a first and the light of a first and the light of the fitters, chastested by the last of the light of the fitters, chastested by the last prop

Index the following is found: "People's Insurance Company of New Orleans—k." "K" refers the reader to a key in the book, where opposite this letter is found, "This company refused to publish its statement. The reader can judge of its colvency for himsell." "Hope Mutual losurance Company of New Orleans—1." When "i" is looked for and found,

THE SAUGHABLE FACT that the Hope Insurance Company is "bankrupt" is discovered. As the writer passed its office yesterday it looked like anything but a bankrupt concern, for olerks were busy and the secretary engrossed in the affairs of that corporation. The next is the "Hiberoia Insurance Company of New Orleans...I." Again referring to the key, it is seen that "I" means "worthless," and Tillinghast's revenge, that individual imagines, is satisfied. A few worthless corporation like the "Bibernia" in New York and Boston would tend very materially to

ALLAY THE PEVERISH PEELING

ALLAY THE FEVERISH FEELING
there regarding the insurance interests. It is
not improbable that Tillinghast has respect a rich
harvest with the tottering companies at the
North that have endeavored by false statements
to keep up a precarious existence. In his circular he says he will publish these statements just
as they are sent to him, insimusting that the
company need not be equeamish as to its truth or
correctness. This is the bait to lure his game,
It is a little uncertain how long Tillinghest will
continue his brilliant career, but if justice is
done he will find himself "indexed" on some
penttendary record soon.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE COMMISSION.

in Interview with Gen. Barney on Their

It appears now that the Custom-House Investigating Commission have not closed their labors; at least, they have not completed their report, and will not have done so until the 15th inst. Gen. Sheldon, who is now in Washington, went there to present the preliminary report of the commission, which treats only of the cierical

force of the customs department at this port, to-gether with the recommendation that their num-ber be reduced, as well as other expenses in the Before proceeding further, it should be said

Before proceeding further, it should be said that with reference to the appeal of Mr. H. Bon-zano, urging the commission to put the im-ports for the Cowbellions de Rankin Society, Mis-tick Krewe of Comus, Rex, etc., on the "free list" as "importations for societies or institutions estab-lished for philosophical, educational and literary purposes, or the encouragement of the fine arts, and not intended for sale," Gen. Sheldon has

taken the matter specially in hand. He will interview the Secretary of the Treasury personally and Explain to Him

the high character of these societies and the service they render to the cause of education by their shaste and classic representations. He will recommend them as being deservedly

entitled to the benefit of the doubt, if any should

entitled to the benefit of the doubt, if any should exist about the propriety of placing their imports on the free list.

With reference to the memoria, also of Mr. Booxano, teaching the four cent cotton tax, the committee returned a polite answer, stating that the subject did not come under the purview of their instructions, and therefore could not be touched upon by them.

Gen. Sheldon, however, took pains to explain in a personal interview some of the difficulties attending the recovery of this tax.

He said that when he was a member of Congress, a few years ago, he had the honor of being chairman of the committee to which it had been referred and he said that he soon

been referred and he said that he soon BECAME TIRED of attending at these committee meetings, because there seemed no possibility of coming to an agreement.

The Northern members were opposed to the refund, because it involved too heavy an amount (sixty or eighty millions of dollars); the others, though friendly and anxious to serve the South, could never agree as to who should be entitled to the reclamation.

could never agree as to who should be entitled to the reclamation.

One wanted the producer to have it, another wanted the country purchaser or shipper to have it, a third one wanted the agent or consignee, who paid the tax into the treasury, to have it, and thus, while all agreed that the exaction of a special tax of four cents a pound on cotton was clearly illegal and unconstitutional, it was impos-sible for them to agree as to who should have the right to make the reclamation; consequently no action was taken during that session, nor has there been any better understanding brought about since.

EXCESSIVE BONDS

IN THIS PARISH,
and found that in the lower district Rance, with
no contestant, had 3300 majority.

In the votes cast in the upper district it was
ound that Roche had a majority of over 1100
over Chastant, and this fact will probably be made
mown by official promulgation to-day.

After canvassing the vote, as stated, the board
adjourned until to-day at 12 m.

TILLINGHAST'S LITTLE GAME.

Attempt to Hinckmail the Insurance
Companies of New Orleans.

Human ingenuity never seems at a loss to intent new means to secure the sixty of exacted to secure the safe transit and exit of
bonded goods into Mexico; the subject of cartage, and whether the commission would permit
the bonded draymen of merchants to debt the
the bonded goods into Mexico; the subject of cartage, and whether the commission would permit
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the bonded goods into Mexico; the subject of cartage, and whether the commission would permit
the bonded goods into Mexico; the subject of cartage, and whether the commission of sunggling; the prevention of sunggling; the preventio

VIRTUE IN THE COMMISSION.

which we have no reason to doubt, a great deal can be done by them to promote the business interests and to preserve and increase the foreign commerce of this port and the other sections of country referred to.

We have epitomized the subjects and print them again simply for the sake of reference and to keep them in a 1 their importance before the public, for a visit to Gen. Barney yesterday elicited very little information.

The General was in his new and comfortable office, at the head of that break-neck staircase where the commission used to meet. He was unable, however, to answer our questions, on the ground that the committee had not yet definitely concluded what recommendations

THEY WOULD MAKE

THEN WOULD MAKE
to the Department of the Treasury on the subjects laid before them by Mr. Bouzano.
During our conversation with the chairman of
the commission we were told, however, that
their full report would be completed by the 15th
inst., or thereabouts. Having ventured the
question whether we could then hope for some
information, Gen. Barney invited us very courteously to call again after that date, when he
could better tell how far he might satisfy us.
There is one subject which the General will be
able to consider with

MORE THAN ORDINARY

That metallic case is sold for \$65, and that has so be added to the cost for the carriages, and then there are incidental expresses, such as crape and the like, that make up about \$10 more. You existly put it down that that funeral cost about \$150 to \$165 even, if not more.

Reporter—Is that as cheap as you can get up a respectable funeral for?

Undertaker—Oh, 1.0. It all depends on the coffin. You can get a cheap wainut box for \$8 or \$10 that looks very well, and a good-looking hearse (?) with three carriages for \$30, and ain't that decent? The expense of keeping horses in's a little, and there's not much profit in the business.

onsiness.

Reporter—Don't you think, as a rule, most seeple for a love of display expend more than is necessary in the funerals of deceased friends or

relatives?
Undertaker — Well, it wouldn't do for me to say
anything about that, for it's against business
but as a rule people do like to spread some at s

but as a rule people do like to spread some at a funeral.

The above is only a titule of what the truth really is. Brass bands and doleful dirges are frequently played over decessed brothers, at a cost of filty or sixty dollars, when the widow and the little children at home lack the necessities of life and their next day's meal is a matter of contingency. If there is anything in which the middle classes onght to curtail their love for display, it is in the last sad services to their dead. The money unnecessarily spent in one year even in this city, in this manner, would go far to ameliorate the condition of those left behind. A little of the funeral excravagance devoted preperly to the care and nursing of the invalid might save a life.

Address Delivered by the Orator of the Day at Donaldsonville,

As was promised our readers yesterday, we give below the principal portions of the address lelivered by Col. James Lingan, as orator of the day to the Donaldsonville Cannoneers and their asembled guests on the occasion of the celebration of the Fourth of July:

asembled guests on the occasion of the celebration of the Fourth of July:

We have met to-day to join in the celebration of two most important events, the Beclaration of Independence by our forefathers and the reorganization of the survivors of that gallant band of patriots who went forth from your midst sixteen years ago, and battled for the principles which inspired Americans a century ago. You all have no doubt been struck, as I was struck, by the remarkable similarity, nay, the exact identity of the grievances complained of by the patriots of 1776, against the home government, as England was called, and those grievances of which our own State and section have complained since the war, as having been suffered at the hands of the government at Washington.

There is scavely a complaint in that time honored instrument against usurpations of power, encroachments upon personal rights or the privileges of representation in government, that stands not justified in the mouth of our people against the leaders of the Radical party, who have betrayed and debauched the constitutional liberties of our forefathers! One hundred years ago the framers of that declaration of independence stood defiantly against the haughty presumption of aristocratic England, in asserting and defending the principle that the just powers of government were derived solely from the consent of the governed. Sixteen years ago the Docald-conville Cannoneers, with equal determination and heroism, left their homes and embarked their lives and fortunes in defense of the same principle.

and nerosm, refit their nomes and embarsacy their lives and fortunes in defense of the same principle.

However the direct issue may seem to have gone against us, the day is now dawning when we can once more, without division, claim the triumph of the same dectrines.

There is no reason why Americans cannot join from all sections is the celebration of this day. It is a connecting link between the past and present, between the beginning and the close of the first century of American liberty; and whatever of sectional pride, or interest or prejudice may have parted us in the past, there is now clearer ground for the cultivation of national homogeneity, between all sections, than ever before. Patriotism has no politics, and belongs exclusively to no clime, or country or kind. Ties of common brotherhood bind the spirits of those who unselfishly battle for the rights of their kind, and the altars and firesides of their birth or adoption. It is thus that—

"God fulfills himself in many ways,"

adoption. It is thus that—
"God fulfills himself in many ways,
Lest one good custom should cerrupt the world."
There is, in the growth of nations, a seed time
and a harvest. There are eddles of existence in
which, in circling idleness as it were, we contemplate the surging current of outside progress
and prepare our course for a future of activity.
It is our duty thus to mark our political course,
that, avoiding the daugers experience has
pointed out, we may wrest from reluctant fate
afturne of prosperity and political ancesses. We
desire to place ourselves and our Siste interests
and institutions en rapport with the people of
other sections and nationalities, that we may
draw from their fullness the wherewithal to build
up our waste places and develope the neglected

and institutions en rapport with the people of other sections and nationalities, that we may draw from their fullness the where withat to build up our waste places and develope the neglected rescurees of our plundered State.

To do this, public spirit, united action and a cultivation of patriotic system in behalf of our State and country is essential. Nothing tends more to these ends than public holidays, when the hearts of a people unite in commemorating heroic deeds, or the accomplishment of some great public benefit.

A nation without holidays is a nation without history. It is like a man without ancestry. It is like a man without the Sabbath—a saint without the orown of martyrdom—a church without a creed, heaven without redemption.

Holidays are the resting places in national life, when we stop to contemptate our achievements

Holidays are the resting places in national life, when we stop to contemplate our achievements and commemorate the virtues of our dead and encourage our living heroes. It is these occasions that stimulate mankind to deeds of public virtue and exalt the standard of patriotic citizenship. They give that holy eadence that makes human history musical with heroic actions! They are the shining stones that mark the patrioty way from the gloom of national degeneracy and decay, outward and upward into the fair fields and decay, outward and upward into the fair fields and decay, outward and upward into the fair fields and decay on the place of the place of the contemplate of pational property and greater than the place of the place o

way from the gloom of national degeneracy and decay, outward and upward into the fair fields and brights auushine of national property and greatness—the broad stepping-stones, by which a people mount from obscurity to fame.

It is in vain to prate of progress while the manhood of a people mouster of the standard of citiz-neblp must be cultivated, and a people who desire a name in history must commemorate the virtues of their dead and reverse the achievements of the past. If the disasters of the past have disheartened ns, now that our State stands redeemed from the domination of the vicious and ignorant, we must take up our responsibilities and strike manfally for a new and progressive future!

Our people have already shown a returning spirit of public advancement and activity. They have shown that it is not necessary to preserve the present by blackening the past. They have reclaimed the right of local self-government, and have no taste to fawn and bargain for rights elready their own. They reassert that political powers and political rights originate with and issue from the people, and do not come filtered down from a national reservoir through political sponges and compromise committees.

They do not propose to seek the services of political jockeys, nor trust to such instrumentalities the custody of the offerings laid on their country's alter by her dead heroes, lest they be made the subject of barter and exchange in dark lantern committees, where the light is all thrown away from the people, and directed towards the spoils of office.

and sectional bitterness and reach forward to-wards that inspired dream of a political mil-

| lennium,
| When the war-drum throbs no longer, and the battle-flags are furled,
| In the parliament of man, the federation of the world,
| There the common sense of most shall keep a fretful realm in awe,
| And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law!

LOVE AND POISON.

Washington Goes for His Sweetheart with Peaches and Arsenic, Wm. Washington is the name of a negro who

wanted to marry. About twelve months ago he met a negress named Severena Gardner, who he would make him a loving partner for

iffe.

For a whole year he was most assidnous in his attention, and lavished every cent of his hard earnings upon her.

But during these many months Severens had been deciving Washington, as she had given her heart to another.

A few days ago Washington came to the condusion that it was time to pop the question.

So he went to Severens and asked her to be his, for better or for worse. But Severens slightly astonished him by telling him that he must go away and try and forget her, as she had long since given her heart to another.

This was the most unkindest cut of all, and the demon jealousy getting possession of Washing-

demon jealousy getting possession of Washin on in its worst and most vindictive form, urge

ton in its worst and most vindictive form, urged him to seek redress and revenge.

On Thursday Washington repaired to the house of his adored, No. 205 Howard street, and there meeting Severena, he told her that he had labored hard for the last twelve months to gain her love, and as he had failed, he now came to say farewell forever.

Severena was just bidding him farewell, when he asked her to eat a couple of peaches, which she did.

She had no sconer eaten the fruit than she was taken with spasms and paralysis of the face. Dr. Orow was called in, who declined to give an opinion.

opinion.

Dr. Beard was then summoned to the unfortunate woman's bed, and after examining her estated that she had been poisoned by arsenic and that her condition was very critical. The police are now hunting for the criminal, Wm. Washing-

Take Care of the Court Records

Court records have been handled here for the last twenty years as though they were mere waste ng the fact that they are most precious in set tiling titles and as evidence, it may be, forty years bence. In the third story of the court building at Jackson Square, strewn upon the floor, and promiseuously packed in flour barrels, can now be seen what was once the complete records on the old First District Court. As this tribunal had a very extended jurisdiction, and many cases in volving the title to the most valuable propertie have been before it, the records are

The sacredness with which court records are regarded in other States seems not to exist here Our clerks of court now do all in their power to Our clerks of court now do all in their power to keep those now in their charge in order, but with the present accommodations this is impossi-ble. Almost every lawyer at the bar is familiar with a number of cases where records have been

with a number of cases where records have been surreptitiously taken from the clerk's office for the purpose of defeating a judgment.

The open boxes wherein the most of them are now kept is easily accessible to any person visiting the court, and an opportunity is not difficult to purion what is wanted. Some provision ought to be made to have more accurity against loss of reluable papers and the only way is to place them under lock and key.

In the United States Circuit Court and District Court clerk's offices large cabinets have been put up, with heavy doors, and kept always locked. This prevents any one having access to the records unless the clerk or deputy is present.

Now that the city is about to repair the court buildings, it would be well for those who have the matter in charge to consider the propriety of making some alterations to effect a better security of the records.

This matter has been for a long time a source of much grievance to the members of the bar, as well as to those whose interests have been joopardized by the loss of papers.

The reporter of the DEMOCRAT "who camelown on the Durfee with the Washington Artil lery," is obliged for many favors and a good bed to the officers of that corps. He does not know of other members of the press having been lighted, as a contemporary says, but his persons experiences are of good feed, pleasant company and a delicious rest, in a well appointed berth, as he was coming down from Donaldsonville.

Burglary.

At ten minutes to 4 o'clock Friday morning a burglar entered the house at the corner of Lafay-ette and Willow streets, and succeeded in steal-ing and carrying aways lot of wearing apparel

The robbery is supposed to have been commit ted by a negro who, has, up to this time, evaded arrest.

Sunset Concerts. Mr. Kittredge, the manager of the West End avillon, will entertain the visitors to the Lake End with music from 5 until 9 o'clock this even ing. Wolfe's (late Jaeger's) excellent band will

on hand to discourse a programme selected

especially for the occasion. We understand that owing to the encreas which has attended the opening of the pavilies to the public, the New Orleans City Railroad Company have concluded to canvas the upper story of th

structure. A Washerwoman's Fight

At 9:30 o'clock Thursday night, at No. 7 Melpe nene street, two washboard wrestlers, Mary Harris and Amanda Madison, became involved in difficulty, which terminated in the former be ing severely out and seriously wounded about the face, neck and wrist, by a knife in the hands of the latter. The wounded woman was attended by a phy-ician, who pronounced her wounds serious

The wounded woman was attended by a physician, who pronounced her wounds serious, though not necessarily fatal.

Amands was arrested and locked up in the Second Precinct Station, charged with outling and wounding with intent to murder.

It appears these two women were partners in the laundry business. The partnership was dissolved, business weat to smash, and hence the fight.

Railroad Personals. Fred. Sales (of the Coast) left last night over the great Jackson route for Cincinnati and the

W. A. Lea and wife were among the departures last night for Allegheny Springs, taking the New Orleans, Jackson and Northern Railroad. A. J. Simoncand and wife left by the old Jackson last night for a trip to the far West.

wm. Wilson and daughter (for "Manilou Springs"), Colorado, took the Jackson road and left for their destination last night. Wm. Dauffaus, Miss M. Danffaus, Miss Sinclair, A. W. Crandell, J. G. Tate, J. A. Collins were among those booked vis the popular Jackson route last night for New York.

Among the many departures last evening for

Among the many departures last evening for New York, by the Mobile fast line, were Mr. L. New York, or the mobile less than the Girot and fam'ly.

Gen. J. B. Hood took the Mebile through line for Virginia Springs last evening; as did also Mr.

E. L. Montot and family.

Air. John Janney and family left Friday even-

ing for the Virginia Springs by the popular Mo-bile fast line.

Mr. W. L. Sample selected the favorite Mobile through line for Washington last evening.

Ool. Tucker, of San Antonio, Texas, also took this favorite line for Washington.

Thursday evening's Mobile train carried the largest number of through passengers of any train from the city this season.

Brevities

The elerical force of the Custom-House and the employes in general were paid off on Friday morning. Gov. Nicholls is expected in the city this even-

ing.
Frigerio's "Admiral" had it at 98 degrees in the shade at 12 m. on Friday.
The rush at the Auditor's office compels the small clerical force to work night and day now during the settlements of the tax collectors.

Short Items.

Louis Henning was arrested and locked up in the Sixth Precinct Station, charged by Lizzie Rodgers with having attempted to commit an in-lecent assault upon her.

decent assaut upon her.

Mena White, a young girl of sixteen, was coked up in the Seventh Precinct Station, that get with forsaking her home. On a charge of larceny Henry Corbin found rest or his weary limbs in the Eighth Station,

Alfred Guiterrea occupies space in the Third Station, charged with having stolen property in

Mike Fields is in the same station on the same

mine ricids is in the same station on the same sharge. Harriet Taylor is again in limbo, this time for tealing fifty cente from August 1lly. For the larceny of a towel, Pat Dillon was in-arcerated in the Third Calabones. Mrs. Charlie, by virtue of a warrant, was looked up in the Fifth Station on a charge of larceny.

p in the rifth Station on a charge of larceny.
John Green stole some wearing apparel from
off the ateamer St. Mary and then retired into
the Harbor Station.
The old vag, Mary Sullivan, is in the Harbor
Station charged with pilfering cotton.

Thos. Meyers, a sexton of a church, was rested at the request of Gus. Lovell, who eged that he had stolen property in his posi-tion.

sion.

At 3 o'clock yesterday, John Wagner, driver of street car No. 4, of the Creecent City Railroad Line, was thrown over the dashboard and seriously injured. He was conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where he received medical attention. Hospital, where he received medical attention.

Beauregard Donohue is rather light-fingered, and he took some things that did not belong to him. The owner of the property had Beauregard arreated and learnersted in the First Precinct on a charge of larceny.

Ben Hady, a steamboatman, was arrested at the corner of Girod and Tohoupitonias streets, and looked up in the Central Station, charged with having property in his possession supposed to have been stolen.

Superior Craninal Court.

THE GRAND JURY DISCHARGED FOR THIS TERM.

Friday morning Judge Whitaker opened his court at the usual hour, a quorum of the Grand Jury being present. After they had taken their seats the judge stated that after a conference with the law officers, Attorney General Ogden and District Attorney Finney, and finding that there was nothing in shape to present to the jury, he felt it his duty not to detain them tonger. He asked the foreman whether; it was his desire to sit longer, and whether, the mombers had any subject they desired to investigate. The foreman responded that they had not, and the Judge, after thanking them for their prompt attendance, discharged them, telling them that cert ficates of their service on the jury could be had of the clerk, which would exempt them if drawn hereafter.

The Court then ordered the sheriff to adjourn the court.

In court.
In the case of the State vs. the negro Casanave, ne bond for \$5000 was filed, signed by Paul Bon-

seigneur as enrety.

On Saturday Judge Whitaker will adjourn the court for the term, and on leaving the city will enjoy his vacation on Lake Itasca.

PRAUDULENT PARISH SCRIP.

How the Clerk of Madison Parish Pays his Bills.

[Madison Journal, July 1.]

(Madison Journal, July 1.)

W. R. J. Clemens, the old gentleman elected Clerk on the Republican ticket at the last election was arrested last week on affidavit of Mr. A. C. Hewitt, charging him with the uttering and passing of false and fraudulent parish scrip. The facts as elicited upon the examination that consumed almost the entire part of last week sum up briefly about as follows:

Clemens owed Hewitt a butcher bill amounting to something over forty dollars, and in part payment thereof passed upon Hewitt several pieces of scrip. The scrip had been previously issued by Clemens himself in his capacity as Clerk of the Court. It was issued to for witnesses living within five miles of the court-house; some of it had allowed more time to witnesses than they were entitled to; some of it had been allowed in cases that had never been upon the docket and that never were in existence, and some of it had been raised from what it had been originally to increased amounts.

The case was argued vesterday by

At about quarter-past 4 o'clock Friday evening, a man named Joseph Feuch, aged 29 years, died suddenly at 143 Gravier street. The coroner and City Physician B ard viewed the body and returned a verdict of congestion of the brain.

In ad been raised from what it had been originally to increased amounts.

The case was argued yesterday by Major J. B. Corkern for the prosecution and Judge I. H. Crawford for the defense. Mr. Bradfield will close the argument on behalf of the State and submit the case to-day.

MR. BLAINE.

How Gail Gets a Free Pass on the Railroads.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript relates the following about Senator Blaine's "double:" 'The writer came from Augusta to Portland not long since in the same car with Mrs. Biaine and Gail Hamilton, and chanced to have a seat so near to theirs that when the conductor came around for fares the colloquy which took place between that official and Abby was forced upon him, notens rotens—especially totens. Mrs. Blaine shanded the conductor a 'pass' for Mr. Blaine and herself. He glanced at it, and then proceeded through the car; on his return, however, he stopped to inquire 'Which is Mrs. Blaine?' Mrs. Blaine politely acknowledged that surname, when her companion, with characteristic urbanity of manner and sweetness of tone, jerked out: 'And I am Mr. Blaine.' The conductor looked rather incredulous, and even undertook to express some doubts on that point; but he was quickly interrupted by his passenger, who insisted on sundry precedents, and so finally succeeded in obtaining a free pass."

Innocents Abroad.

1 St. Louis Republican. 1

Packard and Kellogg occupy a room at the Grand Pacific, Chicago, and the citizens, usually wide-awake in secur-ing attractions for their exposition building attractions for their exposition building, have seemingly neglected these political twins. Thomas with his musical brigade is making a strong effort to fill the building with sound and people. Why not hire Packard to deliver that long promised lecture? Kellogg possibly could give a touch of the "old flag and the appropriation." We are aware that some people are prejudiced against him, in fact hissed and groaned in a very undignified manner when Tony Pastor exhibited Kellogg's likeness in the magic lantern act at McVicker's theatre. He is used to that sort of business, and rather enjoys it at times. ness, and rather enjoys it at times.

"Mack," of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, was the original newspaper "interviewer." [Saturday Night.

If you will turn to the introductory chapter of Scott's novel, "The Fortunes of Nigel," you will there discover the author of "Waverley" interviewed by himself in the very highest style of the art. The bits of personal description and adroit parenthetical touches are charming. The modern interviewer has invented nothing in form not contained in Scott's model; and, needless to say, has not equaled it in vividness and literary finish.—[Cincinnati Commercial. mercial

OFFICE-HOLDERS ALL SERENE.

| Cincinnati Commercial.] There does not seem to be anything like a panicky impulse among office-holders to resign on account of the President's order prohibiting their interference with the machinery of parties. They mostly seem willing to draw their salaries, notwithstanding.

Sherman's Cruise.
[Cincinnati Commercial.]
Washington, June 27.—Secretary
Sherman will start from Washington
next Monday, on a revenue cutter, on a
tour of inspection of the light-houses,
coast survey, life-saving stations and
revenue cutter service between the
Chesapeake Bay and the coast of Maine,
He will be accompanied by a number of
treasury officials, and will be gone three
weeks.

Apologetically a New Hampshire paper says that if it devotes more space to the potato bugs than to the Legislature, it is because the bugs are doing the most work.

It is about time for the annual prize fight for the championship of the world and six months in the workhouse between Tom Allen and somebody else.—[St. Louis Journal.]

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

CITY HOTEL. Geo C Hyatt, Mobile Henry Fiskel. St James.
Wm Fletcher, Ascension Wm H Hill, city.
M R Keogaa, Chieago Horace Handy, Canton
G W England, city.
T S Hibier, Hazlehurst
G W McMillan, La D P Perry, city.
Mrs J Kendrick and two G W Hinkle, Atlanta children, Poxas
S B Oxtoby, Wheeling
ST. JAMES HOTEL.

E.J. Cock field, La.

Chas. Decker, Lowrenburg
J. T. Hazlett, Vicksburg
A. W. Scheider, N. Y.
C. H. Rend, river
E.G. W. H. Combard, La.
E.G. Walker, Meridian
J. H. Hanley, Mo.
M. S. Newsom

E. D. B. Biankinship, Va.

M. S. Newsom

BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department.) Whereas, section 3049 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Louisiana, approved March 14 or the State of Louisiana, approved march 14 1870, provides "that the Governor shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board o Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, stating the number of days a quarantine is to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, offi-cers and crews coming from such place of places.

of the statutes aforesaid, and upon the recom-mendation of the Board of Health, stating that there is reason to believe that, at this season of the year, there is danger of the introduction from the tropics of yellow fever contagion, 1, FRANCIST. NICHOLLS. Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought properto issue this my proclamation declaring that all vessels arriving, from and after the fifteenth day of June. ing, from and after the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1871, from the ports of Rio de Janeiro, Ha-vana, Matanzas, Sagua La Grande, Cardenas Cientuegos, Santiago de Cuba, Kingston, Porte Rico, San Juan, Santo Domingo and Vera Cruz, shall be subject to quarantine, and that their officers, crews, passengers and cargoes arriv-ng from the phory named places or having Ing from the above named places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be sub-ject to a quarantine of ten days.

And I do hereby direct the proper officers at

the Quarantine Station to rigidly enforce the execution of this proclamation, and any viola-tion of the laws of this State on this subject mat-

ter to be vigorously prosecuted, Witness my signature and the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the city of New Orleans, this fourth day of June, A. D. 1871.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS. Governor of the State of Louisiana By the Governor:

WILL. A. STRONG, Secretary of State, jes 515 law if

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, State of Louisiana. New Orienns, June 27, 1877,)
Owing to the great number of books that are of ascertaing their whereabouts, parties having in their possession books belonging to the State Library, either by my order or that of my pre-

decessors, are requested to return them immediately to the State Library.

Until the catalogue and inventory now in progress is completed there, will be no further permits granted to take books from the Library. WILL A. STRONG,

je28 SuThim Secretary of State. OFFICE STATE TAX COLLECTOR, First District, New Orleans, July 3, 1877.

Hon. Allen Jumel, Auditor: Hon. Allen Jumel, Auditor:

My Dear Sir—In accordance with your instructions I have prepared a list of delinquent license payers in the First D'strict. A large number of these persons are making efforts to

pay and avoid litigation and expenses.

I am satisfied that the interests of the State would be promoted by staying legal proceedings for a few weeks. I am, respectfully. E. A. BURKE, Collector First District.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, New Orleans, July 3, 1877. ol. E. A. Burke, Tax Collector, First District, Orleans: Orleans:

Dear Sir-In answer to yours of even dateyou may slay legal proceedings against your
delinquent license payers for twenty-five days,
say to the twenty-seventh of July, 1877, by which
time I hope they will all have paid, as it will be
very unplea-ant for me as well as yourself to
have to enforce the law against these delin-

This stay of proceedings will apply to the par-ish of Orleans. Yours respectfully, 194 11 18 25 ALLEN JUMEL, Auditor.

W. W. FARMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONBOE, LOUISIANA,

Practices in the parishes of Guachita, More-house and Richland. Claims taken for collec-tion in all other parishes, with privilege of man-aging same in connection with attorneys resid-ing there. BUY YOUR HATS

JOHN U. ADAMS' C. O. D. HAT STORE, No. 26 St. Charles St., near Common.

AD the latest styles in Men's, Boys' and Children's HATS and CAPS, ruUNKS, THAVEL, ING DAGS and JMBRULLAS, aggreen Supp