THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY DEMOCRAT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA AND OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

VOL. II--NO. 329. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1877—DOUBLE SHEET AND SUPPLEMENT. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

THE SOUTHERN SENATORS.

INEXORABLE FATE CRUSHES THE LAST HOPE OF THE REPUBLICANS.

Sargent Compelled to Leave Washington, and Unable to Obtain a Pair—The Seating of Butler Assured.

[Special to the Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—The Republicans in the Senate seem to be laboring under a fatality. Senator Sargent was compelled to leave Washington to-night for San Francisco, and was unable to obtain a pair. The cause of his sudden departure is the suicide of his sister, which occurred last night.

This takes away

The Last Lingering Hope

of the Radicals, as Patterson and Conover will not, under any circumstances, allow any business whatever to take precedence of the seating of Butler. BUELL.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM THE WRECKED STEAMER HURON.

Report of the Signal Observer—Cause of the Disaster.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—The signal observer at Kitty Hawk, N. C., reports as follows: The latest information from the wreck is, that Capt. Ryan, Lieuts. Simons and Palmer and Paymasters Sanders and Donner are among the lost.

The cause of the disaster was thick weather and a fresh gale blowing directly on shore. The fore and aft sails set reef, the foresail and mainsail were carried away, and the jibstay bent before the storm. She struck between 1 and 1:30 a. m. The boats were washed from the davits. The first boat was swamped. The living saved themselves by swimming ashore. No aid could be given from the shore except when they were near the beach.

The men-of-war Powhatan and Swatara, and the Fortune are anchored abreast of the wreck, and flag communications are opened with them through the steamer D. and J. Barker. No assistance can be rendered from the steamer as the surf is very heavy. The survivors departed for Norfolk to-night.

The Loss of the Huron.

NORFOLK, Nov. 25.—The United States steamer Huron left New York on the 17th inst. with stores for the surveying expedition on the coast of Cuba. She came to Hampton Roads, coaled, and, disregarding the storm signals, went to sea. The Signal Observer reports that at 11:35 a. m. the Huron struck two miles north of No. 7 Station and went to pieces. Only thirty of the 139 souls on board reached the beach alive.

Fire—Loss $10,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A fire early this morning destroyed the five-story brick building in Kenton Place, occupied by the Times Cloth Furnishing Works. The building was completely gutted. The works have not been in operation for two weeks. The loss is not accurately known; probably not over $10,000.

WAR NOTES.

PLEVNA.

Osman Pasha Forces the Russian Investing Lines.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch from Pera says that it is reported there that Osman Pasha has succeeded in forcing the Russian lines of investment in the direction of Rahova.

The Russians Cross the Balkans in Strong Force.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—The *Herald's* Paris cablegram says information has been received from trustworthy sources that the Russians have once more crossed the Balkans in strong force, and that operations of a very important nature may be expected.

Gen. Gourko is in command, and his forces consist of two fresh divisions of the Imperial Guard, several batteries of artillery and all the regular cavalry and Cossacks of the guard.

The destination of the expedition is unknown, the preparatory movements having been conducted with great secrecy.

STATE PRINTING BOARD.

Editor Democrat—At the last meeting of the board Speaker Bush stated what he conceived to have been the sense of the members of the House on the subject of the clause in the printing act, requiring the board to contract with a proper and responsible person as State Printer at reasonable rates, not exceeding the maximum fixed by the act.

As the printing bill was passed in the House of Representatives exactly as it had been drafted in caucus, after several days' discussion and mature deliberation, and as Speaker Bush did not, through delicacy, on account of his position as Speaker, attend the caucus meetings, it is very natural that he should not possess complete information on this subject matter. He invariably declined to attend caucus meetings for the reason above indicated, and every one appreciated his motives and honored him for having them. But, as a consequence, he now has fallen into an error of fact, which he would have avoided had he followed the printing bill in caucus through all its phases and transformations.

There were over twenty city members of the House, besides the members of various parishes, present in caucus during that time, and the following facts can be advanced without the least fear of contradiction:

1. That the *original* bill discussed in caucus contained a clause by which the contract for public printing was to be let *to the lowest bidder*, but that clause was voted down.

2. That in lieu of the lowest bidder clause, the caucus substituted the clause allowing the board to contract with a proper and responsible person at reasonable rates.

3. That the maximum rate clause was added as a limit in the exercise of the discretion as to what the board might consider reasonable rates.

The purpose of this communication is simply to state historical facts, and not to enter into any discussion as to the mode or manner in which the board may exercise its discretion. We earnestly suggest to Col. Busn, for whom we entertain the highest esteem and friendly feeling, to consult such members of the House he may meet, and to elicit their recollections as to the facts above stated.

A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE FIGHT FOR THE SENATE.

The Most Exciting Field-Day in the Senate Since 1861.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The proceedings in the Senate to-day were intensely interesting, and the excitement ran higher than at any time for many years. Old stagers in Congress can only remember one time when anything occurred in the Senate that can be fairly compared with the performance of to-day. The days of 1861, when members were leaving their places for the purpose of going over to the enemy, no more than equalled to-day in excitement.

The scene on the floor of the Senate absolutely beggars description. On the Republican side there were disgust, chagrin, provocation, humiliation, resentment and disappointment. On the other there was the enthusiasm resulting from victory, although that enthusiasm was tempered by the realization that the victory was obtained through the treachery of some of the enemy's forces, whose desertion was for personal gain or spite rather than because of conviction of right.

For the first time since 1861 the phrase, "the majority of this body," was to-day applied to the Democratic side of the Senate. Senator Edmunds used it in alluding to the vote on the resolution discharging the Committee on Privileges and Elections from the further consideration of the Butler case, in which Messrs. Conover and Patterson recorded themselves with the Democrats. The scene on the floor at this time was deeply interesting, the area being filled with privileged and non-privileged persons, not the least important of whom was the contestant (Butler) himself. Conover's committee-room on enrolled bills, located across the lobby, to the rear of the Senate Chamber, was also a point of great interest, for, as he recorded his several votes in behalf of or against Butler, he sought consolation from his friends in that locality. Butler never lost sight of him from the beginning of the session, but haunted him like a shadow to and from his seat, into the cloak-room and into his committee-room.

"Serious sort of a Mulberry Sellers affair this," and similar comments, were provoked, particularly when Butler seized Conover by the arm and led him back to his seat, on reaching which he changed his vote in Butler's favor. To the minds of many this incident was a plain case of bulldozing in a mild form.

Patterson meanwhile found himself shunned by the Republicans generally, although Spencer, Dorsey and Bruce, the three Southern Republican Senators who still remain true, sought him in the cloak-room and attempted in vain to persuade him to change his course. They represented to him that from their standpoint no reliance can be placed in the pledges or promises of the South Carolina Democratic leaders to relieve him from persecution or prosecution for bribery; and they added that if he persisted in voting with the Democrats, his Republican friends in Washington might withdraw the protection they now give him against the requisition of Gov. Hampton. In other words, they argued that if he persisted in his course his surrender to the South Carolina authorities would become a matter of political policy, as it would reduce the Democratic majority in the Senate by one.

Mr. Patterson rejoined that, having been handed over manacled and bound hand and foot, so to speak, by his friends (meaning the Administration) to his enemies, he could not do less than make the best terms with the latter possible under the circumstances. Subsequently he seated himself on the Democratic side of the chamber, and the remarkable spectacle was presented of the chief carpet-bagger of them all, a man under indictment for bribery and a self-avowed partisan traitor, consorting with such men as Bayard and Thurman.

It must be understood, however, that the latter did not seem to take kindly to their new ally. In truth, although Patterson almost hung himself on Thurman's broad shoulders by throwing his arms about his neck, it was evident that Thurman felt as much repugnance toward him as Edmunds did, and Edmunds refused to speak to him.

At this juncture Conover acted as the intermediary between Edmunds and Patterson, and a lively interchange of civil incivilities occurred. It was evident that Conover was between two fires, for he seemed anxious to keep his pledges to Butler and also his promises to Kellogg. And when the attempt was made to substitute Kellogg's case for Butler's, he was in a quandary, Butler's presence on the spot, however, settled the matter, and Conover for the time being forgot or abandoned his promises to Kellogg. Finally he voted with the Republicans for an adjournment until Monday, making a tie, when the Chair cast the deciding ballot, and the motion prevailed.

No sooner had Conover cast this vote, however, than Butler collared him and attempted to make him change—an attempt that would doubtless have succeeded if the Chair had not announced the vote with such unusual celerity that Conover did not have time to yield to Butler's bulldozing importunities.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* thus describes the proposed new Ministry:

Gen. Grimaudet de Rochebouet, the proposed Minister of War, is an intelligent general and an accomplished man of the world. He is amiable, yet resolute. He is one of the youngest Generals of Divisions in the army. He is a Legitimist and a devoted Catholic.

M. de Welche, the proposed Minister of the Interior, is an intelligent and energetic man of the world. At the last election for Deputies he was beaten at Nancy by a majority of 6000. He may be called partly Monarchical and partly Bonapartist.

M. Depeyre, the proposed Minister of Justice, is an ex-Minister of Justice and at present a three years' Senator for the Lot. He is a Catholic, a Legitimist and an energetic man. He is fond of power, and never having ceased to aspire to it, conciliatory measures are not those he is most likely to defend.

The Marquis de Banneville, the proposed Minister of Foreign Affairs, was ambassador under the Empire at Vienna and Rome. He is a man of great experience, is amiable and has extensive diplomatic knowledge. He is a moderate Bonapartist.

M Dupuy de Lome, the proposed Minister of Commerce, is a celebrated marine engineer. Like the Marquis de Banneville, he is a moderate Bonapartist.

M. Batbie, the proposed Minister of Public Instruction, is at present a three years' Senator, in the Department of Ges. He was Minister of Public Instruction in President MacMahon's first Cabinet. He is a scholar, amiable, but reactionary. He has never consented to modify any of his convictions, and is only known as energetic because he was the first to speak of *Ministere de Combat*. He is a Fusionist and Catholic.

M. de Montgolfier, the proposed Minister of Public Works, is at present a three years' Senator for the Loire. He is an important paper manufacturer. His opinions are chiefly marked by ardent Catholicism.

M. Pouyer-Quertier, the proposed Minister of Finance, is at present a six years' Senator for the Seine Inferieure. He is Protectionist. He belonged, as regards political opinions, in the first place to the Conservative party, and, if he must be classed, may be called a Legitimist-Bonapartist.

GRANT FIRST, THE REST NOWHERE.

He Insists on Being "Aut Cæsar Aut Nullus" When He Goes to Dinner.

[London Truth, November 8.]

Gen. and Mrs. Grant arrived in England a few days before the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, and an invitation was at once sent to them to dine with Lord Derby at the Foreign Office; but, on learning that the ambassadors would have precedence, the General, with thanks, declined. Eventually both he and Mrs. Grant attended the birthday banquet at Apsley House, but they did not accept the invitation until they learned they were to have the chief seats. It certainly is difficult to see why Gen. Grant, who has now no official position, should be "attended by an aide-de-camp," and insist on royal honors for himself and wife; but as this is the case all ought to conform to it.

An awkward contretemps in consequence of not conforming occurred at a fete given the other day by Mr. Ashbury, by invitation, "to meet Gen. and Mrs. Grant." It appears that the honorable member does not feel himself well up in the table of precedence, and he therefore relegated to a noble friend of his, a member of an illustrious family residing in Sussex, the delicate task of drawing up a list of "who was to take whom" into dinner. In this list two ladies of the English aristocracy were set down to take precedence over the ex-Presidentess. Unfortunately these noble ladies accepted the rank thus given them, and the result was that the entertainment, which was intended by Mr. Ashbury as a special compliment to his distinguished visitors, was looked upon by them as conferring a slight

A South Carolina Election.

[N. Y. Herald.]

COLUMBIA, Nov 20.—An election was held here to-day for State Senator and Representative, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the recent resignation of Nash and Minort, colored Republicans, who were compelled to yield to the pressure on account of the disclosures of their rascalities. A significant fact in this election is that one year ago the Republicans polled a vote of 2000 majority, while to-day there are not twenty-five voting the ticket. Both candidates are Democrats. John H. Kinsler, like a second Cincinnatus, received his nomination for Senator while following the plow. John H. Haskell, for Representative, is a prominent lawyer here and well known throughout the State. Both are elected. Not a single fight or disturbance of any kind has occurred.

Edmunds Discouraged.

[Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Senator Edmunds is very much discouraged over the work of the Senate to-day. To a lady who made application to him for some favor of the Senate's explicit patronage, he said that she had better go to a Democratic Senator for this, because the Democrats have really captured the Senate, and if they have not already control, must have it before the 4th of March next. The Democrats say still that they are only trying to seat their men, and don't want to have the Senate until they have a majority of their own men upon whom they can depend, so that they can properly bear the responsibility.

JOHN SHERMAN.

HE SECRETLY REJOICES OVER THE FALL OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

Sherman's Luck—How He Has Treated Some of his Old Friends—Not the Man to Put Confidence In.

RIGGS' HOUSE, Washington, Nov. 21.

A story is current here anent

THE LATE DOWNFALL OF THE RETURNING BOARD,

which strikingly illustrates the treachery of Radical politicians in general, and of John Sherman in particular. The report is that John's sorrow, which so soothed the troubled breast of Mad. Wells when the former came back from the White House, to announce that Mr. Hayes had determined to take the management of the New Orleans Custom-House into his own hands, was all put on; that John actually didn't care a d—n, so to speak, about the fate of his late co-conspirators, Wells and Anderson, but as soon as he had heard what the President had to say, privately shook hands with himself and, like the watchman of the late Justice Dogberry, called himself together to thank God that he was well rid of some knaves. This story is so eminently characteristic of John that I give it some credence. Ordinarily, I should expect John's apprehensions to get the better of his judgment in a matter of this sort, and that he would feel nerved to stand by his pals to the end—not, indeed, out of any manly instinct, but simply because he was afraid of them.

Wells and Anderson should have been admonished by

THE FATE OF HENRY HURTT,

and should have gathered from that instructive event the information that John is a slippery pal. Hurtt, you know, was the quartermaster through whom John engineered those fat war contracts which brought him the fortune to which he owes whatever he enjoys of respectability. Well, Hurtt was court-martialed late in the war, and John's supplies were cut off—but not until that financier had heeled himself beyond the reach of want, at all events.

Hurtt then fell upon evil days and his share of the spoils disappeared. But John kept his. And now that the whole business has been outlawed by lapse of time, John does not feel it his Christian duty to take care of Hurtt any longer. The consequence is that while John figures as a well-to-do financier and statesman, poor Hurtt is living upon the husks of misfortune and the innutritious straw of John's ingratitude.

It may be that Wells and Anderson have just begun to learn, by experience similar to that of Hurtt, that John

SHERMAN IS A BAD MAN TO PIN FAITH TO.

I hope they have. There is no sling of outrageous fortune which I could not wish them, and if to the poetic justice that has already overtaken them could be added the *coup de grace* of the characteristic treachery of John Sherman, at whose instance and upon whose assurance they committed the crime that has made their infamy immortal, I, for one, shall be willing to close the books as far as they are concerned. But meanwhile, what are we to do with John?

That elongated agony of avarice and treachery which goes by the name of John Sherman seems endowed with a quality of

LUCK

that is absolutely irrepressible. The meaner he is the more he succeeds. He reverses the old rule that virtue is its own reward. He is probably the legitimate successor of that evil-doer of old whose prosperity raised envy in the bosom of the apostle. But by and by, perhaps, he will find it difficult to secure confederates owing to the spread of his reputation for treachery, and then let us hope there will be an end of John. As he stands he is the only man in God's creation who, by the repentance of treachery to his pals, can condone his share in their crimes. If Wells and Anderson still believe that John did his best for them to the last they should be disabused of their error. The world owes them no respect indeed, but, by comparison with John Sherman, who pocketed the fruits of their crime and then betrayed them, they deserve that sort of sympathy which is usually accorded to victims of misplaced confidence, even in a bad cause. As for John, he deserves nothing except something which, I fear, his luck will never let him get—supposing for the sake of argument that the law has ever provided penalty adequate to his turpitude. If I were a law-maker I would revive the ancient penalty of nailing up by the ears expressly to cover the case of John. A. C. B.

PROF. FONTAINE'S LECTURES.

On Tuesday evening Prof. Fontaine will deliver the first of a series of lectures, in the course of which he will develop the system of hydraulics proposed by him for the protection and drainage of this city. We are somewhat familiar with the ideas of the Professor upon this subject, and can at least promise, whatever may be the practical efficiency of his plans, that his presentation of them in the shape of lectures will be delightful and instructive to his hearers. The professor has the happy knack of divesting science of its tedious and dry precision, and imparting to his conversation and writing upon such subjects even the glamour of imagination and fancy. "Ekmuzesis" is indeed a poem, as explained by its learned discoverer, if the application of so simple a natural law can be called a discovery. This series of lectures will be full of interest and information for all, and no one need be kept away by the idea that subjects will be treated of, and in a technical way, which the person of ordinary understanding will not be able to comprehend. Prof. Fontaine has the good taste and sense to do away entirely with technicalities and scientific jargon in his discussion of scientific subjects. We specially commend his lectures to young people, and it would be an excellent idea for the teachers of the various schools to attend them with their more advanced scholars. But the subject is one in which the people of this city have more interest than any other, perhaps, that could be discussed, and we have no doubt that there will be plenty there to learn as well as to criticise what is said.

The first lecture will be delivered on Tuesday evening, 27th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, in the academy, University building, corner Common and Baronne streets.

ST. THERESA'S CHURCH.

Yesterday, at St. Theresa's Church, the choir, under the able direction of Prof. J. W. H. Eckert, Jr., organist, performed Weber's Mass in "G" handsomely. The solos sung by Misses A. Mercier, A. Seawell and M. Grueneberg, and Messrs. A. Mallard, T. Cahubly and R. A. Childress were noted for the artistic manner in which they were rendered.

THE PELICAN MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday that deservedly popular body of our best young men, the Pelican Mutual Benevolent Association, celebrated their eleventh anniversary with appropriate honors. Starting from Coliseum Hall, on Bienville street, and headed by a full brass band, they marched over the following route: Bienville, Chartres, Canal, South Canal to Rampart, North Canal, Royal, Hospital, Chartres, Esplanade, Levee, Elysian Fields, Craps, Esplanade, Rampart, St. Louis, Bourbon and Bienville streets.

The many friends of the association turned out to greet the display, and the sidewalks were crowdeded all along the line.

Mr. Charles T. Soniat acted as grand marshal on the occasion. Judge A. L. Tissot, the president, and Frank Leefe, secretary, graced the procession by their presence.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opening of the Opera on Wednesday.

There will be no performance at the Varieties to-night or to-morrow night, these two days being necessary for the rehearsals and other preparations which are being made for the opening night, on Wednesday, of the Fryer-Pappenheim Opera troupe. "Trovatore," as we have already said, will be sung on that evening by Mmes. Pappenheim, soprano; Adelaide Phillippe, contralto; Charles Adams, tenor; Tagliapietra, baritone, and a full chorus.

The orchestra will be under the direction of our old friend Max Maretzek.

MILTON NOBLES

drew a good house at the Academy last evening. To-night and until further notice "The Phœnix" will be presented.

The German dramatic troupe, led by Mrs. Meshua Scheller, provided a gala night to our German population at the National Theatre with the sprightly comedy of "Berliner Kinder." The house was full to over-crowding, and the audience intensely enthusiastic. Mesdames Scheller and Carfano and Messrs. Holfelder, Hambrock, Sachse and Baden, in the principal roles, were frequently applauded and called before the curtain on several occasions. The next performance at this theatre, the success of which we are happy to note, will occur on Wednesday next.

THE MOST RECENT SENSATION

took place last evening at the St. Charles Theatre, which was crowded from pit to dome. The performances in legerdemain and mechanical magic of Mr. Macallister, while they presented no novelty, were clever, his excellent address and presence serving to bring out in relief that which might otherwise have appeared tame or superannuated. We might reproach Mr. Macallister for some carelessness, owing, we believe, to too much confidence in his frequent position up the stage instead of boldly confronting the audience as Herrmann does, and whose tricks, with the exception of table tricks, are performed in the midst of the auditorium.

Mr. Macallister has one noticeable quality. He is frank, and does not resort to humbuggery in his manifestations of the black art. This quality he evidenced in a high degree in the chest trick performed by him last evening, which in its results is similar to a similar trick performed with the double trunk by Cazaneuve, but is more cleverly and rapidly done, and with less preparation. We commend the trick to our readers.

THE GREAT FEATURE

of the evening was the distribution of prizes at the close of the performance. In justice to Mr. Macallister and Mr. Weston, his manager, we must say that all the prizes were worth at least the price of admission, and some of them quite valuable. All were useful, and comprised articles for home consumption, ornament or furniture. The handsome crockery set, the first prize, was won by No. 68, but there being no claimant in the house another drawing took place, when Mr. W. Doherty, of No. 250 Melpomene street, possessor of No. 94, was the lucky spectator. It should be understood by those who may draw the first prizes that they must remain in the auditorium or leave their tickets with a representative until the drawing takes place, otherwise they will lose their chance.

To-night one hundred more gifts will be distributed among the spectators, the principal prize being a handsome parlor lounge. Grand matinee and distribution of prizes Wednesday.

BREVITIES.

The DEMOCRAT tenders its thanks to the Mitchell Rifles for a serenade last evening.

Ex-Auditor Johnson is in the city, having returned from Washington several days since.

The average member of the party in the minority was quite confident yesterday that Kellogg would be seated to-day, subject to contest, of course.

Now, that there has been a "coal rise" in the Ohio, black diamonds are not as expensive as they were a week ago.

In the act establishing the Louisiana State University at Alexandria the following section appears:

"No gambling house or drinking saloon, or store for the barter or sale of any kind of merchandise whatever, shall be established within two miles of the Louisiana State University."

Now the question is which can be moved the easiest, the saloons and stores in Baton Rouge or the University.

There was a ludicrous little side-show during the parade of the colored screwmen yesterday. A sort of deputy grand marshal got after the marshal for not keeping the men in line. "Don't you see dar," said he, "dose fellers am gettin' on de railroad track."

With a contemptuous look the marshal turned upon his aid and retorted: "What's I here for but to ride dis hoss and wear dis rosette. Say, nigger!"

The Southern Debts Syndicate.

[Chicago Times.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The bankers who for some time have been laboring for an organization to secure the refunding of defaulted Southern State and municipal bonds have at last succeeded. Their charter has been taken out, under the limited liability act of this State, a special charter having been refused. The following are the officers: President, Hugh McCullough; vice president, J. Pierpont Morgan; secretary, Francis O. French; treasurer, Chas. Lanier. The title of the organization is "The Bond Funding Association of America." It aims particularly to securing the funding of Southern State bonds, chiefly by scaling the debts. Operations have begun in Tennessee, where the Governor has called a special session of the legislature to consider the subject. Judge J. J. McKinnon represents the company at Nashville, and the scaling proposed is at sixty cents on the dollar. Postmaster General Key and Senator Harris have addressed letters to the Governor of Tennessee, advising the acceptance of this proposition. The association proposes to bring the majority of the bondholders of the several States into communication, or, rather, obtain from them a proposition to the respective States of what they are willing to do to effect a compromise.

The Workingmen's Party.

[Chicago Times.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—A congress of the workingmen's party of the United States is called, to be held at Newark, commencing December 25. This party has extended its organization to all of the principal cities in the Union, and to a large number of villages, wherever there is a large proportion of foreigners among the population. There are eighty-four associations in the country, a large majority of the members being Germans. It is proposed to change the name of the organization, for the reason that a good many organizations, not recognized by those who claim to lead the party, sprang up in the late canvass. It is expected that all the associations will send one or more delegates.

The Mississippi River.

The steady manner in which the Mississippi river has washed away and is washing sundry and various towns and landings, or left them inland, is specially noted by the Natchez *Telephone*. St. Joseph and Rodney have been left inland; Waterproof is being chased toward the Tensas; Vicksburg is left in a lake; Delta will soon be washed away; a cut-off has been made at Grand Gulf, and in another season Fort Gibson and Claiborne county will have no landing.

New Orleans' Chance.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Our grocers have declared war upon the coffee dealers of New York. There has been a system of swindling going on for a long time, and the Western grocers have grown tired. New Orleans may again become the great market for our dealers to make their purchases in.

SUNDAY'S RANGE PRACTICE.

FROGMOOR.

A Big Day With the Rifle Yesterday.

There was a goodly attendance yesterday at Frogmoor, and considerable excitement was manifested over the close competition for a badge beautifully designed. The badge is a gold star, surrounded by a wreath, attached to which are crossed rifles.

The contest for this prize was at 200 yards, with military rifles, and was open to all comers. Thirty-eight gentlemen entered, and Mr. Jules Piffaut, of Battery C, Louisiana Field Artillery, was the winner, making the best score ever made here.

The following are the leading scores at 200 yards:

Jules Piffaut	5	5	3	5	5—23
D. Rosenberg	5	5	4	3	4—21
Col. E. Borland	3	4	4	4	4—19
Ferd. Cook	4	4	3	3	4—18
W. J. Edwards	2	4	4	5	3—18

The Louisiana Field Artillery and Washington Artillery were on these grounds to-day, and participated in team shooting, 200 yards, which proved very satisfactory—this being the second occasion of the Louisiana Field Artillery at team shooting. The following are the leading scores of the Louisiana Field Artillery, the Washington Artillery keeping no score:

Jules Piffaut, Company C	3	4	3	3	3—16
M. Meilleur, Company A	2	3	3	3	3—14
J. W. Dauer, Company B	4	2	2	2	4—14
E. Bercegeay, Company C	0	3	4	3	3—13
R. F. Schmutz, Company A	3	2	4	0	3—12
E. R. Doyle, Company C	0	4	3	0	2— 9

New Orleans Rifle Park.

Yesterday being one of the "off" days, that is one on which the badge shooting was omitted, the members present at the park indulged in practice and team shooting, principally at the 500-yard target and made, the wind considered, some very fair scores.

On next Sunday the fifteenth competition for the championship badge will be the order of the day.

THE SCREWMEN.

They Celebrated Their Twenty-Seventh Anniversary Yesterday.

The Screwmen's Benevolent Association celebrated their twenty-seventh anniversary yesterday. There were about 600 stalwart men in line, in full regalia.

The procession formed at 11 o'clock, near their hall on Bienville street, as follows:

Grand Marshal E. D. Gannon at the head, surrounded by his aids.

Chief Aids—Edward Burns, Patrick Walsh and John Dooley.

Aids from First Division—James Palmer and John Canovan.

Aids from Second Division—James Egan and Michael Carey.

Aids from Third Division—Thomas Kingsmill and J. P. Powers.

Aids from Fourth Division—Joseph Lester and Charles Wilson.

Then came the officers of the association, mounted on horseback: President, John Delaney; first vice president Thomas, W. Wilson; second vice president, Wm. Nell; recording secretary, C. O'Donnell, financial secretary, John K. Fitzgerald; assistant financial secretary, A. Herman; treasurer, James Jensen; finance committee, committee of arrangements and ex-presidents.

Then followed the first division, composed of one hundred men, led by Marshal David Hutton, and the Union Jack Brass Band.

The second division was led by Marshal John Lonregan, aided by John Grayer and Dave Hoyt. One hundred and twenty-five men from D to K comprised the division.

The third and fourth divisions were composed of the same number of men from L to P and from Q to Y.

The third division was led by Thos. McLaughlin as marshal, and the fourth division by Marshal Peter Fitzpatrick.

The association being formed, then paraded the different streets of the city and were greeted with cheers from all sides. As they passed along the river front the different ships in port welcomed them with waving bunting. After the march they repaired to St. Patrick's Hall, where a collation had been spread and for which the inner man felt thankful.

THE COLORED SCREWMEN'S PARADE.

The Colored Screwmen's Benevolent Association held their annual parade yesterday, and made a fine display. About 150 stalwart men were in line marching to the tuneful and inspiring music of the fife and drum, followed by carriages containing the representative men of the order. All were neatly dressed in suits of black cloth, and the marshals, mounted on prancing steeds, led the brilliant van along. It was altogether a fine turnout.

STOLEN FROM HOME.

The Trials of Robert Mason as Related by Himself.

Saturday night while a jovial family were sitting beside a cosy hearth, little Robert Mason was crouched on their doorstep, without a friend and hungry and a stranger in this great city.

There he sat gazing upon the merriment within, through the window blinds, and his little heart was sad, for he was aware that he had, just a few days ago, been stolen from just as happy a home. Yet he was far from that home, and had not the means to get back.

Suddenly the gas in the rich man's house was turned out and the family retired to bed; then Robert was left alone. Suddenly Officer Abadie came along and discovered the little outcast and took him to the station-house. While en route to the station Robert told the officer his sad story.

He stated that he resided at Independence station, on the Jackson railroad; that an unknown lady induced him to get on the cars on Sunday a week ago, and before he could get off the cars started for this city. On arriving in the city the lady who had brought him from his home in Independence station took him to the house of another lady and there left him, promising him to return in a short while and take him back to his home.

This lady, he said, never returned, and the lady at whose house he was left, after keeping him two days, turned him into the street to eke out an existence the best way he could.

The unfortunate lad told his story so frankly that Sergeant Galvin and his officers took an interest in him and tried to find the women—not only the one that had kidnapped him, but the one that turned him out into the street—but Robert being a stranger, was unable to give the name of the street on which lady No. 2 lived, or the name of the lady.

Arrangements were perfected last evening by Sergeant Galvin and the waif was sent home on the Jackson train.

SUNDAY NIGHT BLAZE.

The Old Third Visited Again by the Fire Fiend and $2200 Worth of Property Destroyed.

At half-past 11 o'clock last night a fire, the cause of which could not be ascertained, broke out in the junk store of Mrs. Holmes, No. 43 Marigny street, and, although the fire department were promptly on hand, the building was totally destroyed. The house was insured for $600 and the stock for $1000 in the Firemen's Insurance Company.

The flames then extended to the house No. 41, adjoining, and damaged it to the extent of $200. The names of the parties occupying these premises could not be ascertained.

The flames then communicated to the house No. 45 Marigny street, and damaged the house to the extent of $700. This property was occupied as a dwelling by Mrs. Crosby, and insured for $600, but in what company could not be learned by the reporter.

The alarm was turned in from box 252, Hope 3's house.

A SUNDAY HUNT.

From Which One of the Party Was Carried Back a Corpse.

Saturday evening a party of gentlemen left the city for Bayou Labranche, in the parish of St. Charles, on a hunting excursion. Yesterday morning, as soon as it was daylight, they started out to enter into the sport of duck shooting, and each went into a blind for the purpose of concealing themselves from the feathered tribe as they flew out of the different ponds.

The firing was kept up by all parties up to 8 o'clock, when a portion of the party discovered that a Mr. Andrew Schmitt, also one of the party, was not firing. They immediately repaired to the blind to see what the cause was, and were shocked at finding him dead, his gun lying cocked by his side. It was then thought that he had been shot, but upon examining the body no marks of violence were visible.

The gloomy party immediately returned to the city to consult with Chief Boylan as to what they should do under the circumstances, and the chief told them to bring the body to the city. A train was chartered, and the body reached the city last evening. It was immediately taken to Bothick's undertaker's establishment, where Coroner Roche impaneled a jury, held an inquest and returned a verdict of death by appoplexy. The body was then removed to the residence of his father, No. 161 St. Ann street.

The deceased was twenty-six years of age, a very estimable young man and a member of the Continental Guards.

To the many friends of Mr. Schmitt this sad news will come with painful force. A gentleman of the warmest impulses, generous to a fault and kind, his sudden demise will be severely felt.

In his loss our city loses one of her best citizens and the State a patriot.

CITY ECHOES.

Andrew Taylor on Saturday was sent to the Charity Hospital in a sick and destitute condition.

George Washington, not the father of his country, but a teamster, was lodged in the Third Calaboose, charged with furious driving.

John Joseph claims to be a laborer; but, nevertheless, he was lodged in the Fourth Station charged with being a vagrant.

Frank Wood was nabbed by a limb of the law and recorded in the Sixth Station as a dangerous and suspicious character.

A white man named Jost died suddenly at his residence, on Laurel street, between Constantinople and Marengo streets. The coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

At an early hour Sunday morning burglars entered Mrs. Price's grocery store at the corner of St. Charles and St. Joseph streets and carried away a few bottles of whisky and champagne.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the flagstaff on the wharf at the head of Jackson street was blown down by the wind, and in falling broke some of the telegraph wires.

On Saturday, Officer McDermott shot and killed a vicious dog that bit a man named James Madden at the corner of Melpomene and Claiborne streets.

Antoine Baptiste, a negro, was arrested and lodged in the Eighth Precinct Station, charged, from information received, with brutally beating a little negro girl eight years old.

John Burns, alias Yorker, is in limbo again. This time he is charged by Officer Gallagher with being drunk, disturbing the peace, resisting the officer, and also with being a dangerous and suspicious character, having no means of support.

At 5 o'clock last evening two boys, named respectively John and Joseph Michael, aged three and nine years, accidentally fell into the batture pond at the head of Terpsichore street while playing. They were rescued by a citizen.

Mary Roper, an old stager, can be found in a cell at the Central station, having been arrested for disturbing the peace, using obscene language, and with enchering Mary Grant out of a shawl, which the law construes into a crime called larceny.

Mary O'Donohue, a professional beggar, was arrested Saturday and sent to the Parish Prison by Judge Smith for being a professional beggar and using obscene language while plying her vocation—that is, when Mary was refused money by a pedestrian she would tell him or her to pay a visit to Beelzebub.

Dan Smith, a clerk, gave up two dollars and fifty cents to the city yesterday morning like a little major for being drunk and disturbing the peace at a ball Saturday night. J. Krammer, a photographer by occupation, tried to prevent Smith from going to jail, and was placed in a cell next his friend, charged with interfering with Officer Hamilton in the discharge of his duty.

Minerva Ball.

One of the most delightful entertainments of the season was the grand fancy dress and masquerade ball given Saturday night, at Exposition Hall, by the Minerva Club. Everything worked as smooth as glass, and the dancing was kept up until gray dawn told the festive ones that it was time to go home.

Saved from a Watery Grave.

At about 3:40 o'clock Sunday evening John Mern, boatswain of the British ship Wm. Douglas, while attempting to board his vessel, accidentally fell into the river from off the stage and would have drowned had not Officer Fitzgerald and Mr. Redmond Kelly, the chief officer of the ship Crescent City, leaped into the river and brought him to shore.

Accident.

At half-past 4 o'clock Sunday morning, at the Sixth Precinct Station, Officer Murphy accidentally let his pistol fall, which caused one of the chambers to explode, and the ball took effect in his left ankle, inflicting a severe though not a dangerous wound. He was conveyed to his residence, where he received medical attention.

Attempted Arson.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a diabolical plot was set on foot to burn the unoccupied building No. 205 Marais street, between Dumaine and St. Philip, but fortunately the attempt was discovered and the house saved from destruction by fire.

It appears on Saturday this house was sold for taxes by the sheriff and was purchased by a Mr. Spitzfadden. At the hour above stated some wicked person, with an evident intention of injuring the purchaser of the property, entered the premises by stealth, saturated the weatherboarding and floors with coal oil and then applied the torch.

The flames were, however, discovered in their incipiency by the neighbors, and extinguished with slight damage.

The Annual Report of Gen. Sherman.

The report of the General of the army shows that the entire regular army was composed of general officers, 11; general staff officers, 566; hospital stewards, 186; ordnance enlisted men, 346; enlisted men of the staff corps, 731; ten regiments of cavalry officers, 439; enlisted men, 7911; cavalry, 8350; five regiments artillery officers, 284; enlisted men, 2321; artillery, 2605; twenty-five regiments of infantry officers, 877; enlisted men, 8778; infantry, 9655; besides which there are reported as non-commissioned staff unattached to regiments, military academy recruit, unassigned Indian scouts and prison guards amounting to, men, 1-77; signal corps, 404; retired officers, 301, and captain of the United States army by act of Congress, 1; aggregating, officers and men, 24,501, which force available for war is made up of cavalry, artillery and infantry regiments, amount to 20,601 officers and men, to which should be added the 11 generals and officers of the general staff serving with them, together with 510 Indian scouts. A careful reading of this report will show that one-tenth of the artillery and infantry force is made up of officers.