# A DEBATE ON THE TRAMP AND VAG-

ABOND ORBINANCE The Council held its regular weekly meeting

The Council held its regular weekly meeting yesterday at noon; Mayor Patton in the chair and all the Administrators present.

A communication was received from the Mayor relating to the bids for public printing. Another communication was received from the Mayor announcing that he had vetoed the ordinance providing for the purchase of St. Patrick's Hall because the ordinance had not received a sufficient number of votes (two-thirds of the entire number of Administrators being necessary), and also because the purchase ensary), and also because the purchase en necessary), and also because the purchase en-tailed the issue of notes by the city, whereas the corporation is forbidden by law to issue any evidences of indebtedness whatsoever.

A report from the City Attorney was received asserting the legality of the vagrant and vagabond ordinance published in the DEMOCRAT

John J. Finney, Esq., District Attorney, offering to meet and consult with the Mayor relative to the enforcement of the ordinance.

FINANCIAL. The ordinary resolutions providing for the payment of salaries, supplies, etc., for the zonth of April were taken up and passed. The appropriations for the various orphan

and other asylums were also taken up and

SANITARY ORDINANCE. The sanitary ordinance submitted by the

Board of Health came up.

Mr. Chevalley said that he objected to the or-dinance and wished its postponement. Administrator Houston took the floor to say that he was in favor of taking up the ordi-nance. If there was anything meritorious in the ordinance the Council should pass it. If there was anything wrong in it then vote it down. He knew of no reason why it should not pass: it had been fully considered in committee of the whole.

The motion to postpone was adopted. Administrators Behan, Chevalley, Glynn, Isaac-sen and Marks voting yea, and Administrators Houston and Mealey voting nay.

The question having arisen as to the time to

which the ordinance was postponed. Administrator Marks announced that he would call it up at the next meeting of the Council. After further proceedings, and Mr. Chevalley

having said that there was one section to which he particularly objected, because it gave too much power to the Board of Health, it was ngreed, on the motion of Mr. Houston, to refer the ordinance back to the committee of the

Administrator Behan reported the result of collections of the market revenues for April, already published.

Several resolutions were then passed upon relating to reduction and correction of assess-ments and the refunding of taxes and licenses The bids for renairing the Insane Asylum were rejected.
The bid of S. W. Scott to construct a belfry in the Sixth District was accepted.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Cossolidated financial statement of the Administrators of Finance and of Accounts makes the following exhibit. Balance April 1, 226,529 50; receipts in April 336,684 54; total. \$772,214 84; disbursements. \$333,329 91; balance, \$238,884 13.

1861-2	\$10	00
1863	4	00
1861-8	105	Of
1869	45	18
1870	136	00
1871	150	83
1873	293	20
1874	919	00
1875	1,590	96
1876	1,409	8
1877	1,662	11
1878		
3879		697
Total	\$315,268	
ST. PATRICK'S HALL		

An ordinance providing for the acquisition of 8t. Patrick's Hall was taken up and passed The ordinance provides for the resid of the edifice on the same terms as provided for by the vetoed ordinance, the building to revert to the city at the end of eighteen years.

edifice on the same terms as provided for by the vetoed ordinance, the building to revert to the city at the end of eighteen years.

THE VAGRANT ORDINANCE.

This ordinance being taken up Mr. Marks eposed the adoption of the first section, because, he said, it gave too much power to the police; it authorised them even to interfere with four or five persons who might be standing in front of a church waiting for their people. It left no right to snybody to stand anywhere. The ordinance might do in time of war, but as is was it interfered with the rights and liberties of the people.

Mr. Houston said that he failed to see the application of the remarks. The proper place of the persons referred to by Mr. Marks is inside the church, and not suffice. A similar ordinance is in force in New York, Boston and every large city in the country. It is a moving ordinance, and if New Orleans requires anything. God knows it is moning. The section works injury only to that class of people who stand in Iront of bar-rooms and similar places and infront of bar-rooms and settlers and other places of amusement are to infested with erowds of starers that our wives and sisters can hardly circulate on the streets.

Mr. Chevalley said that he opposed the section because it left to the discretion of a policeman to determine whether a man supported his family or not. It was too arbitrary a law and might oppress the laboring people, crowds of the City Hall asking for work.

Mr. Houston rejoined that the section did not affect the poor man. There was nothing in it to that effect. The section was read again at the request of Mr. Houston.

Mr. Marks wanted to know who was to be the indge in the matter.

Mr. Houston answered, "the recordor, ac

Mr. Marks wanted to know who was to see judge in the matter,
Mr. Houston answered, "the recorder, according to the section." It does not touch the man who is unfortunate enough not to find work, but those who wilfully refuse to work. It is intended to keep away the tramps who come down here, driven by the cold whiles of the North, to cut down the wages of the poor man.
Mr. Marks replied that the section would authorize a policeman to interfere with gentlemen standing on street corners in innocent conversanding on street corners in innocent conversanding on street.

standing on street corners in Innocent conver-sation and to breathe the pure air. As to ladies being insulted, they could always appeal to a higher power for protection than a city ordi-

mance.

Mr. Glynn said that if he construed the ordinance as Mr. Chevalley and Mr. Marks did he would vote against it, but his views about it were different. Onlythe night before a drunken that the impedance of accosting him on tramp had the impudence of accosting him on the street and assed him to leave his wife's arm in order to allow him (the tramp) to speak to him.

The ordinance was adopted section by section

arm in order to allow him (the tramp) to speak to him.

The ordinance was adopted section by section and ther as a whole, Messrs, Behan, Glynn. Houston, Isaaeson and Mealey voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Chevalley and Marks in the negative, the latter gentlemen filing a protest against its adoption.

A resolution by Administrator Mealey, authorizing the sale of the railing of Lafayette and other squares, was referred to the committee of the whole.

Administrator Glynn introduced an ordinance (a substitute for that which was adopted by the Council recently concerning the carrying of concealed weapons) prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons at theatres, concert halls, pienies, etc., which was adopted unanimously. A resolution offered by Administrator Mealey, suthorizing Mr. D. L. Ranlett to establish a powder-bouse in Algiers, was adopted. Heaving out the clause referring to the quantity of infammable oil that can be stored in one building.

Several petitions asking for the reduction of assessments, etc., were received.

A petition from Andre Dortocourt, complaining of damages to done his property by Morgan's railroad. PETITIONS

gan's ralicoad.

A petition from Gen. Beauregard, asking for the privilege to lay coal oil gas mains on the streets to supply households with cooking gas. Petition from citizens of the Sixth District.

A petition from citizens of the Sixth District.

Sakang from citizens of the same district, asking from citizens of the same district, asking from citizens of the same district, asking from the Edipse Rowing Club, asking for the privilege of erecting a boathouse.

A petition relative to locating a fire alarm

asphalt pavement laid at the head of Gravier street, and saying that it is the best pavement they have ever seen and next in hardness to square blocks. The report recommends the payment of the cost to the contractor.

The Council adjourned.

A Sanitary Question. The following correspondence explains it

NEW ORLEANS, May 5, 1879. Samuel Choppin, M. D., President Board of Health;

Health:

Sir—Complaint is made of the piles of oyster shells on the river front at the heads of Calilone. Henderson and Orange streets. These have become offensive and should be removed as early as possible, and future dumping of shells at these places should be immediately discontinued. Respectfully submitted.

Sanitary Inspector, First District,

NEW OBLEANS, May 5, 1879. Respectfully referred to the Administrator of Improvements. S. HERRICK, M. D., Secretary Board of Health,

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, Respectfully referred to Henry Ellerman wharf lesses. JAS, POLLOCK, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8, 1879. referred to Hon. J. H. Behan distrator of Commerce. HENRY ELLERMANN, Wharf Lessee.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, New Orleans, May 6, 1879. New Orieans, May 6, 1879. 1
Respectfully roturned to Dr. Choppin, president of the Board of Health, with the request that the parties complaining to Dr. Holt will please make the same to him in writing, as most all the shells on the leves are old and emit no smell, and this department has cause to believe the complaint is caused by malice and instructure. Respectfully lieve the complaint is caused by malico jealousy. Respectfully. J. HENRY BEHAN, Administrator of Commer

# A MINIATURE TORNADO.

#### Manessier's Stable Blown Down, with Loss of Cattle.

The heavy wind that preceded the rain storm at 1 o'clock yesterday played havee in the suburbs of the city to both animal life and

A milk stable located on Carrollton Avenue. etween Palmyra and Banks streets, was blown down, and five cows were killed on the spot. At the time of the accident eighteen cows, two norses and a boy were in the building. stable fell with such force that five cows were killed outright and eleven more or less injured while the two horses fortunately escaped with alight injuries.

while the two horses fortunately escaped with slight injuries.

It was some time before the owner of the place, Mr. E. Manessier, could get his friends together to extricate the unfortunate beasts from their perilous positions.

The boy, who fortunately escaped with his life from the falling timbers hurled about him by the wind on its course of destruction, stated that at the time of the accident he was milking one of the cows, when suddenly he was startled by a heavy gust of wind that tore through the building, and he had hardly turned his head to see what was the matter, when a beam struck the cow he was milking and killed her as quickly as if she had been struck in the head with a butcher's spear, driven with all the strength of a powerful man's arm.

Next, he says, the gable end of the building foil, and at that moment he was making tracks to get out of the building to save his own life. As he neared the door the west end of the building tumbled in, and that moment he saw two more cows struck and killed. He said that had he remained a minute more in the building he would have been buried in the ruins. As he reached the outside the whole stable, with a terrible crash, gave way, burying all the animals under it.

The wreek, as witnessed by the reporter, looked like a miniature town that had just been visited by a tornatto. The animals buried under the heavy timbers, all more or less seriously injured, beliowed lustify to be released, and finding that relief did not come, kteed and fought the lumber which was in every way their master until their hides were cut and lacerated from the nalls and sharp points. Some of the animals were held down by their heads, others by their flanks, while the others were more or less wholly buried.

The owner of the stable estimates his loss at stoo, including, together with his stock, his wagons, harness and leed, and the contrivances that go to equip a dairy.

### DR. CHOPPIN AND THE TIMES.

The following exchange of communication passed between Dr. Choppin and the managers of the Times : NEW ORLEANS, May 5, 1879.

Stoutemyer, Esq., Editor New Orleans

Times:

Sir—In consequence of the growing variance between the Times and the Bourd of Health, and particularly the late misunderstanding in regard to the bark Peter. I would suggest the advisability of substituting some other individual for the present representative of your journal at our meetings. This is said in the interest of both correctness in reporting our proceedings and of restoring harmony in the relations of your journal and the board. Both aim to serve the public, and if they can act in harmony, truth and justice will be promoted while the obvious effect of variance on points of fact and mutual recriminations cannot but operate injuriously to both, besides doing damage to public interest.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAM'L CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President of the Board of Health.

consideration. You will pardon us if, after having done so, we fall to see the justice of your suggestion that some other individual should be substituted for the one now representing the Times at the meetings of the Board of Health, or the advisability of our compliance with it.

Yery respectfully, your obedient servant, FRANK A. BARTLETT, Managing Editor.

### "FLANKING THE QUARANTINE."

There has apparently been a slight misapprehension of facts in an article headed "Flanking the Quarantine," which appeared in the reporterial columns of the Times of yesterday. This purports to convey the intelligence that three gentlemen from Havana avoided the Mis-sissippi river quarantine purposely by landing in Florida and coming thence by rail to this city. The report was evidently written in con-formity with the theory that as it is an impossi-

formity with the theory that as it is an impossibility to enforce rigid quarantine regulations a rigid quarantine should be abandoned.

By the most competent authority we are authorized to say that the three gentlemen specified were Messrs. F. Bristow, F. C. Makin and T. C. Case. They were not even threatened with a "twenty days probation" at quarantine, as they left Havana on April 23, at 7a. m., having taken passage on the steamer Margaret, which vessel reached the quarantine station on April 27 and arrived in New Orleans on the morning of April 28, or three days before the quarantine law went into force. These gentlemen purpossely landed in Florida from a previous determination to visit that S ate. When they had finished their visit they left for their destination, this city, where they have recently arrived.

The unsatisfactory termination of the single scull race between Messrs, R. G. Musgrove and John Crotty served but to increase the public desire to see a full and free contest of strength desire to see a full and free contest of strength and skill between these two oarmen, and hopes were entertained that the challenge issued by Mr. Crotty after the event of Monday would be accepted. Mr. Musgrove has, however, declined to enter on another contest at this time for several reasons, the principal one of which is the advice of his physician recommending the declination, and, therefore, public expectation will be disappointed.

### THE SANITARIANS.

A session of the executive committee of the Clitzens' Auxilliary Association was to have taken place yesterday afternoon, but through lack of a quorum the meeting was postponed until to-day (Wednesday), at 2:30 in the after-

The Bethel Concert, on Fulton street, he been postponed until Thursday, the eighth instant, at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cts.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic cures the most obsti-

nate cases of liver complaint. I'm weary of the food I eat. Try Shadines.

### LECTURE OF L. U. REAVIS

#### THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL FUTURE OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

The lecture by L. U. Reavis, Esq., or the industrial and commercial future of the Western Hemisphere, drew last night to Odd Fellows' Hall a good audience, which included a number of prominent business men of the

He was listened to throughout with attention and interest, and that his effort was a success cannot be doubted.

The lecturer started out by saying that it might be considered strange that he, a citizen of St. Louis, "the future great manufacturing emporium and food distributing centre of the Mississippi valley," should come to this city

to talk of the commercial destiny of the Western hemisphere. He came, he said, because as a citizen of the great republic he knew no North, no South, no East, no West, but one common and undivisable country, and because ne believed that this city "is the cradle of our future commercial supremacy, the prospective exchange not merely of a continent, but of the whole civilized world."

He proposed to consider at this eventful time he industrial fand agricultural affairs of the United States and equatorial America as they now present themselves and indicate the compercial destiny which lies before the people of both continents; also to show the commercial principles and industrial interests which he elieved to be essential to the highest interests

of all the people. He then, in further introductory remarks of some length, dwelt on the past and the great-ness to which this country had grown, and then proceeded to the practical consideration of his subject, which was embraced under three heads—"Now," "How," "Then." Under the first head he proposed, he said, to treat of the physical characteristics of the Western hemisphere making also a reference to the present condition of the industries and the commerce of th world and their relation to the Western bemisphere. Under the second head, "How," he proposed to indicate what should be the future policy and efforts of the people for reciprocal and profitable trate; and under the head of "Then" he would attempt to outline as clearly as possible the probabilities and possibilities of the future. He with this introduction immediately pro

seeded to the consideration of his subject.

He first spoke of the superior natural advan by the Eastern. The system of inland water navigation on this continent was unequaled on the globe. He then took up each of the great rivers on this hemisphere, and dwelt at length upon the fertility of the soil, the mineral wealth

rivers on this hemisphere, and dwelt at length upon the fertility of the soil, the mineral wealth and the climate of the regions through which they flowed.

Another important characteristic of this hemisphere was its mountain ranges, extending from Patagonia to the confines of New Moxico, which afford special facilities for railroad construction, and which could be traveled at all seasons of the year without subjecting the traveler to any of the numerous diseases incidental to torrid zones and tropical olimates. These were natural advantages which could not be ignored.

Continuing, he spoke of the productive power of this country which made it the largest foodproducing country in the world. But the people must not rest satisfied with this belog notably a fact, but must realize that if presperity is to be permanent the products of their lathes, their looms, their spindles and their furnaces must be utilized in foreign trade equally with the products of the soil, and the outcome of their flouring mills and packing-houses.

He then dwelt at length on the mineral resources of the country, the vast extent of its cultivable land, and the commerce of the people. The exports of domestic merchandise from this country during the year ending June, 1878, amounted to \$690,739,288, and the most important lems were agricultural implements, livestock, corn, oats, wheat, flour, cotton, copper, drugs, furs, gold and silver bullion, tailow, to-

live stock, corn, oats wheat, flour, cotton, copper drugs, furs, gold and silver bullion, tailow, to

oruge, turs got and siver bandon, tanow, tobacco, etc.

He then referred to the triumph of engineer
ing skill dwelling on the jetty improvements at
the mouth of the Mississippi, the railroad system of the country, foundries, rolling mills,
ship building yards and other vast enterprises,
He next spoke of our sister republic, Mexico,
dwelt at length and in detail upon its industries
and resources and their bearing on and coinection with the commerce and prosperity of
this country.

The other States and republics of this hemsphere were then taken up and considered and

sphere were then taken up and considered and discussed separately as to their business and social condition.

He then took up the second division of his

"HOW "

relations of your joursal and the board. Both aim to serve the public, and if they can act in harmony, truth and justice will be promoted, while the obvious effect of variance on points of fact and mutual recriminations cannot but operate injuriously to both, besides doing damage to public interest.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

SAML OHOPPIN, M. D., President of the Board of Health.

NEW OBLEANS, May 8, 1870.

Dr. Samuel Choppin, President of the Board of Health, New Orleans:

Sir—Your favor of the fifth instant is at hand and the contents have been given the fullest consideration. You will pardon us if, after having done so, we fall to see the justice of your face of the hemisphere. He concluded his

my subject, viz:

In which I propose to sketch briefly the possibilities and probabilities of the future; and here I would address a few words to you who are my audience here to night, and who are, doubtiess, citizens of this Southern metropolis. You, in common with many others in this republic, have doubtiess experienced hours of depression during the past eventful decade. You have, I doubt not, felt that the glory was departed from your house, and that New Orleans of the future would never compare with the New Orleans of the past, but I am here to night to tell you in emphatic language that there is a future for New Orleans, brighter than can be painted, or sung. I have told you that there is a destiny overshadowing this great country, a destiny of promise; in that destiny you must surely participate, because if our ideas of a Republic are correct no member of that body corporate can be aggrandized without others deriving some share of his greatness; and even if it were possible for you to arrive at the sad conviction that you possessed no inherent vitality, no recuperative power, there would still be archer means of eigh another.

ness: and even if it were possible for you to arrive at the sad conviction that you possessed no inherent vitality, no recuperative power, there would still be another means of aid, another source from which to draw a new life of unfailing strength and commercial greatness. Befriended by the fraternal embrace of this great continental river, which will soon bear upon its bosom to the guil the surplus products of the people living upon more than 2,000, 300 equare miles of its rich territory, you need never despond. The people living upon the upper waters of this great river will force upon your city a new destiny, they will confer upon your city power, and crown it with eternal glory. They will enforce upon you authority and put a sceptre in your bands that you may rule the commerce of the seas and the troples. They will enforce upon your generations the authority to wield the power once possessed by the fur cities of the Adriatic and the Mediterranean. The proud honors won by the metropolis of the Adriatic will be ropeated here: the one the refined centre of Eastern commerce, the other the chosen seat of a commercial capital, destined to be erected in the wilds of this Western Empire. New Orleans was yet unknown when

Venice sate in state, throned on a hundred isles."

The plumage of the birds, and the flowers that loom beneath these Southern skies bearen The plumage of the birds, and the flowers that bloom beneath these Southern skies bespeak for this fair metropolis a seat of refinement and tashlon destined to establish a controlling influence far beyond your own limits, and to earl into requisition the highest genius and taste of your women and your artisass. The modistes of New Orleans will yet rule the fashlons for the people of the Mississippl valley during the milder seasons, and your fair women will vie in beauty and refinement with the most admired que us of the earth on whom wealth, fashlon, refinement and culture have lavished their favors.

egards the probabilities and possibilities of this Western world, I believe As regards the probabilities and possibilities for the future of this Western world. I believe that we are justified in anticipating that they will correspond with lis great physical characteristics, and that our calculations cannot be governed by any precedents of other nations and other continents. The child is commonly said to be the father of the man, and if this proverb holds good, what will be the material condition of the United States alone when it has

attained to maturity, when its rivers have been improved, its railroad system perfected. Its lives areas of unsetted land brought in decidity atton and its mineral wealth followed the provided of There is no doubt the future explorations and its more than probable that sture explorations and its more than probable that future explorations will develope for their treasures than have yet been supported by the probable of the future explorations and its more than probable that future explorations will develope for their treasures than have yet been end to be a support of the part of their contents of riches, destined perchance only to a remote fulfillment. Every year brings a golden realization, and if the experience of the past repeats listle, if the wealth of this country doubles itself in every tendence of the past repeats listle, if the wealth of this country doubles itself in every the year, this people of the nation will soon become the wealthiest in the known world. If the surgestions which have been made relative of the plans for increasing of the nation will be given to all classes of increasing of metals will be given to all classes of which will be were the volume of the plans for increasing the metals will be given to all classes of which will be well by the probabilities of its future. Our success will be a stimulus to the other republics on this continent to persever In the schemes of internal improvement which they have already in many and the probabilities of its future. Our success will be a stimulus to the other republics on this continent. Mexico, as I have already and the probabilities of its future. Under the probabilities of its future. I look have been they will learn to know us better, and will slowly but surely a guprelate the causes which have built to perfect the contagion of American energy and progress, the transition of the continent of the probabilities of the

#### THE NEW PERRY-BOAT.

At the invitation of Messrs, Thos. Pickles and Wm. Bogel, proprietors of the Canal street ferry, a Democrat reporter attended the trial trip of their new steamer, the "Hettie," yester-day afternoon. A delightful excursion was made up to the elevator and back to the Canal street ferry landing by the numerous invited guests, who enjoyed unbounded hospitality on the part of the gentlemanly proprietors.

The new steamer is not only the largest and most powerful of its kind in our port, but is superior by large odds to anything that has ver been used in the ferrying trade here. Her ength is 125 feet, with 59 feet beam over all, with the gangways and stern accommodations, give an immense area for the transportation of merchandise and vehicles. She is provided with two 20-foot steel boilers 42 inches in diameter, cylinders 15% inch and stroke 6 feet, and will earry 173 pounds of steam. The machinery is of the finest construction and finish, whilst the wood work is of the staunchest kind, as evidenced by the test made under heavy ballast up stream and a pressure of over 160 pounds, her timbere standing the test without indicating sensible vibration. The Hettie will easily accommodate 500 passengers, for whose security ample provision has been made in the shape of life-preservers, boats and buoys, all of which are in full sight and easy of access. A handsome cabin, twenty-five by fifteen, contains all the accommodations that could be desired by lady passengers. the gangways and stern accommodations, give

mus which connects the two continents would have a good influence on the commerce and trade of the hemisphere. He concluded his lecture as follows:

"I will turn now to the third and last phase of my subject, viz:

THEN.

THE experienced A. D. Davidson, will have charge of the boat. The learners and the promise of our friend Pickles, made of the promise of our friend Pickles, made of the trury and the largest and finest forryboat that ever ploughed the Mississippi river, and one whose strength will secure regular trips in the roughest weather, has been realized, at a cost, it is true, of nearly \$15,900.

THEN.

### THE CANNON'S EXCURSION.

Yesterday morning the steamer J. W. Cannon left New Orleans with a large number of excurpleasant one, with no accident that we could hear of to mar the enjoyment of this picule on the waters. As it may be of interest to our readers, we publish below a table of the time made by the Cannon on its down and up trips: DOWN TRIP.

Left this city from the foot of Canal street at 8:57 a. m. Passed Stella Plantation, 20 miles from New Orleans, at 10:05 a. m. d Magnolia Plantation, 45 miles from New Orleans, at 11.29 a. m.
Passed Quarantine Station, 75 miles from New
Orleans, a 11.235 p. m.
Passed head of passes, 100 miles from New Orleans, at 1:40 p. m. Arrived at Port Eads, 111 miles from New Orleans, at 2:40 p. m. COMING UP.

COMING UP.
Left Port Eads at 3:25 p. m.
Passed head of passes at 4:20 p. m.
Passed Quarantine Station at 6:20 p. m.
Passed Magnolia Plantation at 7:40 p. m.
Arrived at New Orleans at 11:15 p. m.

### THE BETHEL CONCERT.

Owing to the inclement weather, the concert which was to have taken place yesterday at the Fulton Street Bethel, under the management of Mr. F. W. Bremer, was postponed to Thursday, the eighth instant. Though the concert did not take place, such was the attendance at the Bethel that Father Wetherspoon organized an extempore performance which satisfied every one present.

### CLUB DRAMATIQUE LOUISIANAIS.

The talented corps of amateurs composing this club have lately issued invitations to their friends to their first complimentary perform-ance for the year 1879, which is to take place at the Opera House on Saturday, the tenth instant The committee has chosen for the occasion The committee has chosen for the occasion two beautiful pieces. Les Petites Mains" and "Le Baiser du Jour de l'An." The cast is excellent, and, if we may judge from the past history

# THE NICHOLLS LUNCH HOUSE

### LADIES' RESTAURANT

56 ...... CAMP STREET ......58

The Ladies' department of THE NICHOLLS LUNCH HOUSE, having been recently fitted furnished in handsome style, is now open for the accommodation of guests,

Particular attention having been paid to the

## LADIES' DINING HALL, PARLOR and TOILET-ROOM

have been neatly and comfortably furnished with a view to the comfort of the last The proprietor has placed a PIANO in the Parlor, for the benefit of the guests of the house.

All meals are cooked in HOME STYLE, at short notice and at

HALF THE RATES OF OTHER RESTAURANTS.

nd are served by polite and attentive waiters.

of the club, quite a theatrical treat is in store

THE SOUTHERN BANK CASES. Yesterday evening Mr. McGloin resumed his argument on behalf of the plaintiffs in the various suits growing out of the suspension of

he Southern Bank. He stated that since the courts had last sat ointly the first exception urged by defendants, viz, that owing to the judgment of forfeiture

rendered by the Fourth District Court the present suits could not be presecuted, had been disposed of by a decree of the Supreme Court naintaining the suspensive appeal taken from that judgment. He argued that the statute under which the

bank's directors were proceeded against was remedial, as well as penal, in its character, and therefore the rule of strict construction of statutes wholly penal could not be invoked by them. That the directors were liable solidarily, the very words of the statute precluding th dea of an obligation merely joint. He closed by quoting numerous definitions of the words whereby every director was made individually liable for all the debts of the bank under the facts alleged in the petitions.

liable for all the debts of the bank under the facts alleged in the petitions.

Mr. E. T. Florance was the next speaker. He maintained that plaintiffs had three c-uses of action against the directors, arising—1. From the matter of discounts and losns: 2. From the publication of false statements regarding the condition of the bank's affairs; and, 3. From their acceptance of deposits when they knew that the bank was insolvent. His argument and authorities were mainly intended to show that the suits were not premature, as the mere failure of the bank to cash checks on demand gave creditors the right to sue without a liquidation of its affairs being first effected or proceedings in insolvency instituted.

J. O. Nixon. Esq., followed, assuming that the exceptions filed amounted merely to the proposition that the assets of the bank must be distributed before such suits as those at bar could be brought, which position, he argued, was untenable. He thought that the statute under discussion was purely remedial in its nature, and could be proceeded under by any creditor of the bank not by the State authorities as contended by his opponent. He argued that if the position taken by defendant's counsel were correct that such suits, if not brought by the State authorities must be instituted by the liquidators, the law might sometimes lead to the absurdity of requiring persons as liquidators to brigg suit against themselves as directors. He reviewed and commented at length upon the authorities as they were inapplicable to the present cases, as they were constraing statutes which differed from the Louisiana law, in that they made directors illable only for the delict which might exist after alliquidation of the assets of the corporation.

Upon the conclusion of his argument further discussion in the case was construed to Friday

oration. he conclusion of his argument further on in the case was continued to Friday

### THE CHARITY HOSPITAL FUND.

A rumor has been extensively circulated that as a sequel to the repeal of the lottery charter, which caused the cutting off of the yearly payment of \$10,000 to the Charity Hospital by the Lottery Company, the hospital had suffered CRAT chancing to drop into the business office of the Charity Hospital yesterday, was informed that the loss of the amount donated by the lot-tery has worked no harm whatever to the hos-

pital.

It was the day on which bills are paid, and those who came in with their vouchers and bills were promptly given money or handed checks in payment, which were cashed at the bank without difficulty. Those who are in the bank of furnishing supplies to the hospital way that they entertain no fear of losing their money, and that they have the utmest confidence in the solvency of the administration.

### MURDER.

#### sam Williams Dies From a Fracture of the Skull at the Bospital,

are in full sight and enc.
some cabin, twenty-five by fifteen, consultations are in full sight and enc.
some cabin, twenty-five by fifteen, consultations are in full sight and treat the accommodations that could be desired by the accommodations that could be desired by the accommodations that could be desired by lady passengers.

The Hettie was built by the Marine Railway Company, of Cincinnati, and the machinery by C. T. Dumont, of the same place, under the special supervision of Mr. Fry, the experienced in and trusty engineer of Mesers. Pickies & Bogel, whose tried pilots. Wm. Fleming and A. D. Davidson, will have charge of the boat. The Hettie goes into immediate service, whilst the Louise goes to the dock to be remodeled.

Thus the promise of our friend Pickies, made over a year ago, to bring out the largest and on the morning following the difficulty to personal that ever ploughed the Missistinest terryboat the difficulty took place between the two negroes on the twenty-ninth ultimo on the level, and on the morning following the difficulty took place between the two negroes on the twenty-ninth ultimo on the level, and on the morning following the difficulty took place between the two negroes on the twenty-ninth ultimo on the level, and on the morning following the difficulty took plac

### THE POUND ORDINANCE.

In 1874] the city of New Orleans brought suit against the Society for the Prevention and Suppresson of Cruelty to Animals, enjoining the association from impounding any animal found estray in the limits of the city.

The action was pending before the Superior District Court, and upon the abolition of the latter court, the case was transferred to the Third District Court. Vesterday Judge Monroe rendered his decision in the suit, perpetuating rendered his decision in the suit, perpetuating the injunction in so far as to restrain the defendants from exercising their alleged right of impounding animals in a place excusively under their management. The association is allowed to exercise its right of preventing cruelty to animals, but it is forbidden to trespass on the general laws of the State and ordinances of the city of New Orleans which provide for the disposition of stray animals, and, therefore, defendants are enjoined from interfering with the city of New Orleans in any manner in carrying into effect ordinance No. 1096, Administration series, otherwise the case will be non-suited, the costs of court to be borne by defendants.

The association will appeal to the Supreme Court.

### CUSTOM-HOUSE NOTES.

The Collector has made all necessary arrangements for the entrance and clearance of vessels at the Quarantine Station, and the regulations will go into effect as soon as he and the health authorities of the city can arree on some required details relating to the loading and discharging of ships.

The Postoffice authorities have also placed themselves in position and readiness to com-ply with the quarantine regulations regarding mail matter. The receipts at the sub-treasury Monday were:

### WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.

That historic corps of citizen soldiers, the Battalion Washington Artillery, will, we are informed, give a complimentary reception to their friends at St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday even-

ball at St. Patrick's Hall until 9 p. m. Attertie the youngsters will retire and leave the foots the older dancers. Whatever the Washington Artillery does well done, and their friends may anticipate an enjoyment.

#### PIRE THIS MORNING.

### A Building Destroyed on the Bayon

At ten minutes to 2 o'clock this morning At ten minutes to 2 decided that an additional alarm of fire was first sounded from box No. 412, for a fire the sounded from box No. 412, for a fire the control of the con had broken out in the one-story frame kir attached to Mr. J. A. Debacort's dwelling-house situated on the left bank of the Bayou St. Jon near the Magnolia Gardens.

near the Magnolia Gardens.

The building, which was occupied by a Schaefter, was totally destroyed. The mubuilding was very slightly damaged. The building is insured, but for what amount or in win company could not be ascertained, the owner of the property being at present over the last Mr. Schaefter's furniture is insured in New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company to \$1600.

Vigilant 3 being but a short distance from the fire was promotify on the scene and byte flames from destroying the buildings in a Magnolia Garden.

The best and purest medicine in the mark for lever and ague is Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic.

## BREVITIES

The Democrat is indebted to the Mor-City Fire Aesociation for an invitation to at-their seventh annual fancy dress and called to be given at Whitney Hall, Morgan City, a CITY ECHOES. Geo. W. Moore, of Carrollton, capsized and he was in, and now mourns the less of his ning tools and some cooking utensils.

Julia Watson was locked up in the Capsi Station, charged with the larceny of a lock barrel heads.

Mrs. Kefner was charged with assay Mary Segro with an axe, and was incares in the Central Station.

ion. Zenas Jones was locked up in the Se ion-house, charged with being an Lenus Jones was locked up in the Seema theorem and after the fact to an assault ma-tery on Ellen Fulton.

Jas. Dillon was locked up in the Fifth sa-charged by E. Selles with breaking and a ling her house in the daytime and stealing a

Fritz Draymler was incarcerated in the Seventh Station, charged by his wife wit saulting and wounding her, and also threatening her life.

Annie Carreway was locked up in seventh Station, charged by Fedelie he larceny of a pair of sleeve but Thos. Lynch, charged by Officer Rect carrying a concealed weapon, was sent the Superior Criminal Court under the

At half past so'clock last night Louis lebert, aged s years, fell down in the brain market and slightly lojured his hip. But aken to his home by Officer Lerder, as Thompson summoned to attend him.

### Fell in the Gutter.

Yesterday morning a little girl named Florus, aged two years, accidentally fell the gurler while playing on Johnson an ear Conti, and would have been drowned for the timely assistance of her father, rescued her.

A Small Blaze. A small plaze.

At 2 o'clock Tuesday morning a first had the appearance of being the work of a cendiary, broke out in the one-stor, to building at the corner of Delachaise and zine streets. The property, which was one by Mr. Uhliner and occupied as a nutsiaket by Louis Vignes, was damaged a amount of \$25. The flames were prompty tinguished by the police and Mr. Wm. Maintest assistant of fire company No. 23.

The negro John Bell, who stood indicates the Superior Criminal Court for the ling of Salvador Scado, on the eighth of ber, 1877, at the corner of Burgund's Ann streets, has gone before a higher the to unswer for his offenses in this life. It at his domicile, corner of Burguda at his domicile, corner of Burguda at Ann streets, of lockjaw. His case was been tried a few days ago, but, owing to account to the domicile of the domicil

# A Bill-Poster's Troubles

The bill-poster Butterfield was restant for Judge Sheehan on the charge of the the ordinance relative to bill-posting. The dence going to show that Butterfield had lated the pastel privilege by pasting poster bill-boards belonging to the Academy of Judge Sheehan sentenced the prisoner to fine of \$10 or go to the Parish Prison for days. At half-past 9 o'clock last night Edward.
Evers was arrested by Officers Gannol Dinkgrave and locked up in the Carrition, charged with being drunk, disturbing ace and assault and battery on his wife. The wife stated that last night her had been the same home drunk, and without cause or cation assaulted and beat her, and also some tumblers at her. After he got the beating her he amused himself by braid all the furniture in the house, and to peace in the family she caused his arrest. A Wife Beater.

Yesterday morning a difficulty took disabarrel house on Front street between a named John Williams and his wife Dagan, alias Annie Williams, which resulting her busband on the next pen knile. The wounded man was remothe Charlty Hospital, where his wound a amined and pronounced severe thous dankerous.

amined and pronounced severe inde-dangerous.

The female virage was incarearated. Third Station for the offense, and from the bars she told the reporter that for time past her husband and hersed had living on bad terms, and, taking it in physical standpoint, he was a botter ma-she was a woman, and the teonsequence took advantage of his strength and deli-fied his wrath by beating her. Her will be a stand up her mind that she would not stands and stand her, she cut him.

At 5:30 o'clock last evening, at a house repute, corner of Bienville and Basis he demon jealousy got the better of Clara lams' judgment, and she immediately o work to hold a post mortem on Fred. The first slash she made at her victime oim in the back, near the shoulderols. The first slash she made at her victing him in the back, near the shoulders the second rulned a new pair of pansatopen his right leg to the extent of three The wounded man was removed to the Hospital, where his wounds were examined by the control of the word and promote the physician of the word and promote the Fourth Station as principal in the and Sarah Fletcher. Rose Taylor and Sephens as accessories before and an fact.

The course of the Magental and Angala.

The cause of the difficulty is attribut

Triends at St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday evening, the twelfth instant.

There will be a dress parade in Lafayette Square at 6 p. m., to be followed by a children's believe he was faithful and true to here