NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $12 00 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME VII—NO. 28. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Commencing May 12, 1873.
With the
EFFINGWELL AND PAULINE MARKHAM TROUPE,
Presenting the laughable burlesque extravaganza entitled
ALADDIN, Or the WONDERFUL SCAMP.
Widow Twankey, The Effingwell; Aladdin, Pauline Markham; Pekoe, Jennie Satterlee.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF OLIO.
The comic melodrama entitled
Black D'Connor, the Robber of Galway.
W. B. Cavanagh as Timothy Fit.
Friday Evening, May 16—Annual Benefit of J. Kittredge. Saturday Noon—Farewell Matinee. my11

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sunday, May 11, 1873.
EFFINGWELL.....MARKHAM
CINDERELLA,
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS,
And Splendid Olio. my11

VARIETIES THEATRE.
Tuesday Evening, May 13, 1873.
FUN! FUN! FUN!
The greatest living humorist,
THE FAT CONTRIBUTOR
(Mr. A. M. Griswold),
Will deliver his GRAND GIFT LECTURE on
"INJUN MEAL,"
which has been received with roars of laughter in the principal cities of the East and West.
"The white man has followed upon the scent of the red man until the red man hasn't a red cent.
Ye that have that have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now."
ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Box office open Monday. No extra charge for reserved seats.
Wigwam opens at seven. Injun talk begins at eight.
INJUN MEAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
my10 3t

ANNUAL PICNIC.
PORTUGUESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.
The annual Picnic of the Louisiana Portuguese Benevolent Association will be held at the FAIR GROUNDS on
Sunday, May 11, 1873.
The amusements will consist of
Base Ball Match, for a prize of $25.
Horse Race, one mile, for a prize of $20.
Pony Race, one mile, for a prize of $10.
Spring Wagon Race, one mile, for a prize of $15.
Foot Race, quarter of a mile, for a prize of $10.
Wheelbarrow Race (blindfolded), 150 feet, for a prize of $5.
Greased Pole, about fifty feet, for a prize of $20 in $5.
The base ball match will take place at 2 P. M.
The races will take place at 3 P. M.
Performance on the pole will take place after the races.
There will be dancing on the platform and in the building, commencing at five o'clock in the evening.
Charles Jaeger's silver cornet band is engaged.
Persons wishing to enter horses or wagons for any of the above races will apply at No. 135 Old Levee street, or to N. Morgan & Co., corner Jefferson and Decatur streets.
R. A. BRAY,
my4 7 11 Chairman Committee Arrangements.

VARIETIES THEATRE.
Thursday Evening, May 15, 1873.
SHAKESPEARE CLUB.
Benefit of
Louisiana Relief Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons,
When will be presented
DON CESAR DE BAZAN
AND
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Admission.....$1
Tickets can be procured at the Grand Secretary's office, Masonic Hall, from E. A. Tyler and S. Lilienthal, jewelers, Canal street, H. P. Buckley, jeweler, Camp street, or from the several lodges in the city.
Box office will be open three days before the entertainment, when parties holding tickets will be able to select their seats. my4 11 13 14 15

THE GRAND ANNUAL
FESTIVAL,
To be given by the fraternity of
The United Ancient Order of Druids,
Under the auspices of the Grand Grove of Louisiana, at the
PELICHASE GROUND, SIXTH DISTRICT,
On Sundays, May 11 and 18.
The arrangements this year are such as to satisfy the most fastidious, no expenses having been spared. Amusement for young and old. The richest games are selected, and to all valuable prizes will be distributed.
Admission, Fifty Cents; Children Free.
For particulars see prog ammes.
Committee of Arrangements—Valentin Puche, Gustave Drewes, John Reich. apl1 1m Su Tu Th

GRAND SCHOOL FESTIVAL,
For the Benefit of the
GERMAN AMERICAN SCHOOLS
Of this city,
On Sunday and Monday, May 18 and 19,
AT THE
FAIR GROUNDS.
Admission fifty cents a person; children free. my11 7t

BUSINESS CARDS.

WILLIAM CLARKE,
COMMERCIAL COLLECTOR
And General Agent for the Collection of Rents and Soldiers' Bounties.
Now due at Washington, District of Columbia.
No. 54 Exchange Alley,
Between Custom-house and Bienville streets,
NEW ORLEANS.
Office hours—From ten to three and from six to seven o'clock. my4 1m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between M. LARDNER and WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities of the Press Saloon are hereby assumed by William McLaughlin.
May 3, 1873.
The undersigned will continue the business so long favorably known as the Press Saloon, and respectfully invites all the old friends of the house to continue the patronage they have here-ofore so liberally bestowed. WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN.
my 4

BY THE DEATH OF MR. DANIEL BLUM, the firm of D. BLUM, STERNE & CO. is dissolved. The undersigned will continue the same business at the old stand, under the style of STERNE & KLOPMAN. SOLOMON STERNE, PIERRE KLOPMAN.
New Orleans, February 1, 1873. my2 1m

P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.
Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mh4 1y

FORSTALL & DELAVIGNE,
OCTAVE FORSTALL. ALFRED DELAVIGNE.
No. 64 Magazine street, New Orleans,
Dealers in LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, FIRE BRICKS, KETTLE TILES, FERTILIZERS, PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES, NAVAL STORES, etc.
Sub agents for Blood Fertilizer Manufacturing Company.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into a copartnership under the style of FORSTALL & DELAVIGNE, and will continue the same business at No. 64 Magazine street heretofore carried on by Octave Forstall, who will personally attend to the settlement of the affairs of the old firm.
OCTAVE FORSTALL,
ALFRED DELAVIGNE.
New Orleans, April 1, 1873. ap7 2m

CAUTION.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC that I shall not be responsible for the sum of $125, being a balance due to one E. Guay, as purchase price of a daguerreotype gallery, situated on Magazine street, No. 873, formerly the property of Guay & Lutz, as per act of sale made on the fifth of May, 1873. Said amount is contained and set forth in said sale. Because the said E. Guay was indebted, and I caution the public not to negotiate for said paper or note.
my11 1t 20* JOSEPH FRAZIER

LOST.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD
AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED.

CHILD LOST! CHILD LOST!

EDDY KAUFMAN,

Aged nine and a half years, left his home Wednesday evening, May 7, 1873 at half past four o'clock, and has not been heard from since. He is a very intelligent lad, and was dressed at the time in a gray cassimere jacket and pants, brown hat and gaiters and check calico shirt. He is of rather large size, full oval face, light brown hair and fair complexion. A liberal reward will be given for any information concerning him that will lead to his restoration to his distressed parents.
F. KAUFMAN,
my10 Corner Poydras and Baronne streets.

LOST.—AN ORDINARY SIZED BLACK AND Tan Terrier, answering to the name of Prince. A reward of $10 will be paid upon his return to No. 23 Prytania street.
New Orleans, May 1, 1873. my2

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY
OF THE
COMBINATION PLAN.
DRAWS DAILY.
CAPITAL PRIZES
$60000,
$25000,
$4500.
All orders should be addressed to the Manager's office, corner of St. Charles and Union streets, New Orleans.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR;
Shares in Proportion.
Sent to any address on receipt of the price of tickets or fractions.
THE POLICY PLAN
ALSO
DRAWS DAILY.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES.
de24 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR MAY 10, 1873.
CLASS III.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
67	62	47	17	68	37	42	23	60	9	29	41	40	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily at the rooms of the company.
Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this tenth day of May, 1873.
B. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.
BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap22

$300,000.
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.
Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.
GRAND SINGLE NUMBER SCHEME.
50,000 NUMBERS.
CLASS E, TO BE DRAWN MAY 31, 1873.
3880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of.....	$50,000	500 prizes of.....	$100
1 prize of.....	13,450	9 prizes of.....	1000
1 prize of.....	10,000	9 prizes of.....	500
1 prize of.....	7,500	9 prizes of.....	300
4 prizes of.....	5,000	9 prizes of.....	250
4 prizes of.....	2,500	36 prizes of.....	200
20 prizes of.....	1,000	36 prizes of.....	150
20 prizes of.....	500	180 prizes of.....	100
40 prizes of.....	250	5000 prizes of.....	10

Tickets $10. Half tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.
Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.
The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of the drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.
We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.
Remit by postoffice money orders, registered letter, draft or express.
Send for a circular. Address
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Postoffice box 2446, St. Louis, Missouri.
ap15 6od 1Wly

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A DOUBLE VICTORIA CARriage, as good as new, having been lately entirely renewed, and a new SET OF DOUBLE HARNESS. Also, a fine MARE, seven years old, an excellent buggy or carriage horse. To be seen at the stable of the late C. H. Slocomb, corner of Esplanade and St. Claude streets, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M. my9 11 13

FOR SALE—A FINE SINGLE SEAT TROTting Wagon, new. Will be sold cheap. For particulars address letter C., this office. ap27

HOTELS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL
AND RESTAURANT,
Lake End, Ponchartrain Railroad.
This favorite establishment with the public having been thoroughly renovated, is now open for the season. All the delicacies to be procured in the market always on hand. Wedding parties and excursionists will receive the best of attention. Prices moderate. my10 1m

GOVERNOR KELLOGG ON THE SITUATION

History of the Attempted Adjustment and Its Failure.

Law and Order to be Enforced at all Hazards.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, May 10, 1873.

A partisan press has teemed with such misrepresentations regarding myself and the government I in part represent, a gentleman who assumes to be entitled to the office I now hold has been so prolific in his addresses to the public in advocacy of his assumptions from his own peculiar and personal standpoint, the so called Committee of Two Hundred has been so industrious in the publication of views not only calculated to mislead the public in the formation of opinion, but to seduce it into actions that tend toward anarchy and further bloodshed; an organization of malcontent and disappointed politicians, especially in New Orleans, have labored so hard to carry out their treasonable programme of tax resistance, with the avowed purpose of overthrowing the lawfully established government of the State, the public have been so studiously prevented by the press, and what was called the Fusion Legislature, from coming to a knowledge of the efforts that have been made to effect an adjustment of political difficulties that ought to have been satisfactory to all, except disappointed office seekers, that in justice to myself I deem it a duty to address you.

I waive other than a mere reference to the coalition formed with the late executive, before the recent election, by which it was agreed that as a reward for betraying the Republican party, and turning the State over to the Democracy, he was to be sent to the United States Senate—a coalition which shocked the moral sense of the people at home and abroad—the fraudulent means used to effect the objects of that coalition—the open and unblushing frauds perpetrated at the ballot boxes—the mutilated and fraudulent returns, some of them concocted in this city days after the election—the often repeated declaration throughout the State that the Fusion candidates would be declared elected, no matter whether they received a majority of the votes cast or not—the avowed intention to carry the election by any means—all these things are so unquestionable and notorious that I need only appeal to the candor and conscience of the leaders of the opposition in two thirds of the parishes of the State to confirm them. It is also only necessary to allude to the machinations of the politicians who last spring and summer threw away the opportunity of co-operating with Republicans upon the basis of reform of State abuses, or to the glaring inconsistency and short-sighted expediency of the men who in June last refused to put forward the best Republicans, and educated colored men of large property, and acknowledged intelligence, but who, after forming the Fusion ticket at their barbecues and public meetings practiced social equality to gull the colored people into support of themselves, and into voting against the illustrious chieftain whose genius, both in war and peace, had secured to them the immeasurable blessings of freedom and equality of citizenship.

Are men who, to gratify a lust for office, were ready to enter into a partnership of fraud with an executive whom for years they had denounced as infamous, who were willing to retain and take advantage of the election and registration laws, which they had condemned as unbearably oppressive and unjust, and who now band themselves together behind the bulwark of their wealth to avoid payment of their just share of the burdens of the government, while the poor are left to shift for themselves—are such men fit to lead a party or to administer a government? Is a party that can raise no voice of indignation against the barbarous massacre at Colfax—no matter what their opinions of its origin—fit to govern a people composed in half at least of the race massacred, or is it entitled to the consideration and sympathy of good men, to whatever race they belong? Civilized mankind will say it is not. I submit that these self-constituted leaders are no more exponents of the real wealth and intelligence of the white race in Louisiana than are the negroes whom their representatives murdered, and whose assassination they decidedly approve. I can but believe that a majority of the white people of Louisiana prefer living in harmony with their colored neighbors, and are willing to accord to them their legal constitutional rights. Wearied of a vain resistance to the dominant party of the Union, as well as to the federal administration, I believe they do not wish to prolong war under the guise of peace. But an intolerant and fictitious public opinion, manufactured by designing politicians, and a partisan press, prevent them from giving expression to what their good sense and better judgment suggest.

Firmly believing that I received a majority of the votes cast at the late election, and was elected in spite of the most stupendous frauds—a fact which many of the more candid Fusionists have repeatedly admitted to me—I appealed to the courts to assert my rights. While the suits were pending, knowing that if I could obtain access to the returns I could easily establish the fact of my election, I offered, through one of my counsel, an old and distinguished citizen, to abide by any reasonable arbitrament, expressing a willingness to leave the counting of the returns to three or five disinterested and unprejudiced citizens. This offer was declined, and the reason assigned was that Governor Warmoth would not agree to it. Subsequently a decision was rendered against the illegal action of the then Executive in the matter of the returning board, by one of his own judges. This judge was deposed by violence, and another judge commissioned and installed in his place, before the votes had been counted or any returns made; but finally the issue both in the federal and State courts was decided in favor of the returning board, which declared myself, the Republican State ticket and a Republican Legislature elected.

During all the excitement which preceded my installation as Governor I was desirous, and at all times expressed a willingness, to favor an adjustment, on a fair and equitable basis. After I was inaugurated, the chairman of the Republican State Committee made an offer to leading members of the Fusion party to seat forty-five members of the lower house, and a number of Senators. This proposition met the approbation of many of the leaders of the party. It was rejected, in part, on the alleged ground that we would not reseat the six expelled Senators who had deserted their seats and betrayed their constituencies by going into the Fusion assemblage.

At all times after this there was a disposition on the part of leading men of the Republican party and of the Legislature to make any reasonable adjustment.

It will be borne in mind that the composition of our Legislature, alleged to be inimical to wholesome legislation, was the strong objection made to our government. Without admitting the justice of this objection—which, indeed, is abundantly disproved by contrasting the action of the present Legislature with that of past Legislatures, or even with that of the body styling itself a legislature which met at Odd Fellows' Hall, which passed no reform measures—we yet were willing to concede to the opposition such a representation as even they admitted would enable them, acting in concert with Republican members known to be in favor of reform, to secure the passage of such measures as would tend to correct existing abuses, to restore public credit, and to develop the internal resources of the State. The proposed adjustment would have given a white majority in both branches of the Legislature, and, as they themselves conceded, would have enabled the opposition, if so disposed, to prevent all questionable legislation, had any such been attempted, and to insure economy, reform and the advancement of the material interests of the State. Repeated conferences were had with the authorized committees of the Fusionists, at their own instance, with a view to an adjustment, and I believe they will do me the justice to say that they were convinced of my sincerity in desiring such a consummation.

During the last days of the session a committee authorized by the Odd Fellows' Hall assemblage waited upon myself and others, and finally it was understood that a proposition to seat forty-five Fusionists in the lower house, and eleven Senators, would be satisfactory to the majority.

With commendable patriotism and self-sacrifice, members of the lower house, sufficient in number to make up the required forty-five, with those Fusionists returned by the legal board, came forward and signed a written pledge to resign their seats in favor of those claiming to represent their respective districts then sitting in the Fusion assemblage. A written pledge was also made by a majority of the Senate that they would seat nearly or quite the required number of Senators, in addition to those returned by the legal board, it being conceded, for the purpose of this proposed adjustment, that the contesting Senators had received a majority of the votes cast in their respective districts. We had satisfactory assurances from our friends, both in Washington and here, that this adjustment, if effected, would be approved.

I was well aware that my action in this matter would tend to bring upon me the suspicion of my own party, and every kind of discontent and misconstruction from both my friends and opponents, but I was willing to risk all this, if by so doing, I could reasonably expect to restore harmony and prosperity to the State. Yet, while I was doing this, in the interests of the State, certain prominent Fusionists were endeavoring to negotiate a trade with Lieutenant Governor Antoine, by which he and other colored men were to desert me and join them.

Right at this juncture it was insisted, among other things, that the old Warmoth Senators who had seceded from the Legislature, and had subsequently been expelled, should be reseated, and in a caucus of the opposition the question was sprung that no proposition would be entertained that did not include the readmission of these Senators. It was generally admitted that several of them had been fraudulently declared elected in 1870, that they did not represent the districts from which they were accredited, that their legislative career had been such as gave no reasonable assurances that they would work in the interest of reform or that they had the prosperity of the State at heart. Yet, the combined efforts of these men, their urgent appeals to their associates in Odd Fellows' Hall, added to the votes of those who were opposed to any adjustment at all, resulted in the adoption of a resolution by the Fusion body that no adjustment would be acceded to that did not include these expelled Senators. Here again the influence which has been the bane of Louisiana made itself felt, and these Warmoth Senators, who had seceded from the legal Legislature, in order to carry out the original compact looking to the destruction of the Republican party, contributed largely, at least, to the defeat of an adjustment so nearly reached.

An appeal to arms was made. The opposition—though they had specifically declared, through the person claiming to be their Attorney General, that they only desired to inaugurate their government so as to obtain a legal status and make a case for the courts—procured arms and munitions of war, and made a systematic effort to organize a militia for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the established government. This militia was scattered by the local authorities, and the next day the Odd Fellows' Hall assemblage was dispersed.

More recently, when the Committee of Two Hundred took the matter of adjustment in hand, I met their sub-committee by invitation, together with leading men of my own party, both white and black, and the result was a proposition to seat forty-five Fusion members in the lower House and ten Fusion Senators, including those already in the Legislature and those returned by the legal returning board, with an additional assurance that there should be a fair hearing in all contested cases. The sub-committee, I believe, reported in favor of this proposition, but the Committee of Two Hundred replied that "the proposition of compromise submitted to them through their sub-committee was not such as they deemed proper to recommend."

It will be thus seen that all efforts in the direction of an adjustment have failed. None of these proposed concessions were made because we had the least fear of the overthrow of our government, but because we wished peace; because we wished to satisfy the opposition as far as possible regarding the Legislature. If the failure to effect a satisfactory adjustment be a calamity, as many insist and many more admit, the fault does not rest with myself, nor with the Republican party, nor with the national administration. The responsibility lies with the Fusion assemblage, and with the Fusion pretenders to office and their allies and abettors. Every effort on our part to effect an adjustment which would be satisfactory to the whole people, white as well as colored, was taken as an evidence of weakness. Charges of bad faith were made against acts which could have had no possible motive except to allay public excitement and restore public confidence. It would seem that from recent events continuance of agitation in a more violent form has been almost the only result of the efforts of the State government and of the Republican party to give the much needed and much desired repose to the people, and it has become evident that nothing short of the complete abdication of the State government will satisfy those Fusion leaders, who live upon tumult and keep alive dissension to further their own selfish ends.

While desirous, therefore, that there should be a fair hearing in all cases of contest growing out of the late election, whether in the courts, or when the Legislature shall again meet, I am compelled to discard all idea of present adjustment, and, without turning to the right hand or to the left, I shall proceed in the discharge of my constitutional duties, as Governor of the State, until I am deposed or dispossessed by rightful authority. It is impossible for me to believe that the people of this State prefer anarchy to order, war to peace, ruin to prosperity, and no government at all, if they can not get that which presumes without any of the machinery, appliances, or authority of a government, to call itself the government of their choice, to that which is to-day the existing government of Louisiana. The present government represents a party known to be in the majority in this State. It is the only one recognized by the national executive; it is declared to be the legal government by the courts of the United States and by the inferior and Supreme courts of this State. The Senate of the United States, by its action, practically approved it as the rightful government of Louisiana. The members of Congress holding certificates of election under it have been placed upon the roll of Congress as the legal members for Louisiana. The Mayor and Council of this city, the judges, sheriffs, coroners and other officers of the city, and throughout the State, hold commissions and exercise authority under it. There is no one anywhere in this State, that I am aware of, exercising legitimate official functions as a State officer under any other authority. The opposition have neither the substance nor the shadow of a government of any kind, and there is not now, nor has there ever been, the slightest chance of their recognition by the political or judicial power of the nation.

Whatever may be the views of some people as to the *de facto* or *de jure* status of the present government, all must admit it is the only government in the State, and must remain so, at least till the national authority shall determine otherwise. Upon myself, therefore, and the other officers of this government, falls the responsibility of sustaining it in the interests of public order, and for the prevention of anarchy. The very men who are now clamoring against the State government would be loudest in their denunciation if we failed in the discharge of our duties and allowed lawless violence, such as so recently disgraced this city, to prevail unpunished. Disagreeable as that duty is, it is my purpose to enforce the laws and to maintain the authority of the State, and much as I may shrink from the exercise of harsh remedies, I feel bound to apply them wherever necessary. The people are paying their taxes, burdensome as those taxes were made under the late administration, with remarkable alacrity. The State has already paid off $100,000 of overdue interest left as legacy by the outgoing administration, and will soon, I trust, be in a position to pay its current coupons. Every dollar received for interest is scrupulously appropriated to that purpose, and the State officers are further endeavoring to restore to the interest fund, where it belongs, that considerable portion of the delinquent taxes which, by a law passed under the late regime, was applied to the payment of registered warrants.

The agitation which now convulses the State proceeds principally from three classes. First, a body of worthy citizens unversed in politics, some of whom did not even vote at the last election, who have been blindly misled into the belief that no portion of the present State government was elected. Second, disappointed politicians dependent upon office for their livelihood. Third, the men connected with the monopolies and fraudulent schemes originated under the late administration, and whose only chance of protecting their interests, now threatened by my administration, and of preventing the shameful robberies perpetrated upon the people from being brought to light lies in agitation and anarchy. The public disorders and the sentiments of ostracism and antagonism engendered by these three classes, aided by a subsidised partisan press, are a standing menace preventing capital and labor from coming here. The tide of immigration turns aside from the tempting climate and productive soil of this State, and the army of European laborers, warned away by lawlessness and insecurity, passes on to Texas or the West. The State is yearning for the aid of foreign capital to renew its levees, foreign labor to revive its agriculture. But it is absurd for any community that encourages lawlessness to hope for the confidence of the capitalist or the aid of the industrious laborer. Nothing can save the State but the enforcement of laws that will insure to all citizens security in the peaceful exercise of all their rights. Prosperity can only come to Louisiana when laws are enforced, when turbulence is put down, when hostility of races ends, and when all citizens are willing to accord to each other what the law and justice and good policy demand.

It is my earnest desire to establish a just and economical government, to restore public credit, to reduce the present taxation, and to promote the internal improvements which the State so much needs. I, therefore, appeal to all good citizens to support me in the execution of the laws, the preservation of the peace and the suppression of that lawless violence which has so injuriously affected the interests of the city and State. To this end, I am determined to employ all the resources of the State, and to invoke, if necessary, the power of the general government.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of Louisiana.

Scene on St. Charles Street.

The following is vouched for as an actual occurrence by one who was a by-stander at the time:

Object of interest, a placard inviting the unterrified to assemble at Clay statue on Saturday at three o'clock, with arms, to drive the usurper Kellogg from the State.

Lawyer approaches, wearing eye glasses, with a client in tow, reads the call as far as "arms," and turns to client in disgust: "D—d fools," and exit in disgust.

Two merchants, attracted by the crowd, stop and read: "Arms!" "No more arms for us. If they can't beat Kellogg with brains they are not going to beat him that way. We have had too much foolishness already."

Fine, seedy-looking individual emerges from a coffeehouse and reads the placard: "That's business. Shoot all of them. We don't want no carpet-baggers or niggers to rule our State. Let him go to his country."

Loud talking is heard in an another quarter. "Do you expect me to make a d—d fool of myself? That comes from Kellogg. He wants us to come to Clay statute with arms so that he can have us arrested, and proceed against us under the Ku-Klux act—none of that for me."

Injun Meal.

On Tuesday night next Mr. Griswold, the "Fat Contributor," will lecture at the Varieties Theatre. For information of those concerned, we invite attention to advertisement.

The "Fat Contributor" comes to us heralded by encomiums of the Northern and Western press. An enjoyable entertainment may be anticipated by those who love fun, sense and nonsense.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AND BONDS AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call attention to the sales at auction to be made tomorrow at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. A lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Sixth District of this city, late City of Jefferson, on Cadiz street, between Jersey and Laurel streets.

2. A lot of ground situated in the Fourth District of this city, on Jackson street, between Solis (now Locust) and Jacobs (now French) streets.

3. And eleven bonds of $1000 each, with coupon each of $40.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

Foolish People.

Certain parties in the First District have positively refused to allow the sanitary officers to inspect their premises, and have made it a personal matter between themselves and the authorities.

These people ought to be aware that if there is anything wrong contagion may arise breeding fever, small pox or cholera, and they would be the first to suffer. An interview with the recorder might bring them to their senses.

While wars and conflicts daily wage,
And dot the daily paper's page—
With horrid count of maimed and slain,
And those who fled to fight again—
Drawn in a crimson, fairy ring
We hear the god of pleasure sing.
On Friday next a benefit
Is tendered to the genial Kitt.
For further details read his "ad."
Then buy a ticket and be glad.

READY FOR THE RIOTERS

Governor Kellogg's Orders to General Longstreet.

ORDER MUST BE MAINTAINED

Governor Kellogg, learning that it was proposed by the chronic inciters to riot to stir up another emeute similar to that which occurred a few nights since, issued the following:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, May 10, 1873.

Major General Longstreet, Commanding State Militia.

You will hold your forces well in hand tonight to support General Baldy. Instruct him to detail a squad of at least fifty men, and on the appearance of rioters at any point in the city let them be ordered to disperse, and if they do not immediately obey open fire upon them.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor.

A DISASTROUS FIRE

THREE FURNITURE STORES BURNED

ESTIMATED LOSS $200,000

About a quarter before twelve o'clock last night, the fire alarm telegraph sounded the alarm from the corner of Bienville and Levee streets, which was soon after followed by a "repeater," and finally with the general alarm, which brought out the whole fire department.

It was pretty soon ascertained that the furniture store of Mr. L. Michaels, a four-story brick building, Nos. 60 and 62 Bienville street, between Exchange alley and Royal street, was in flames from a fire in the third story, which soon extended to all parts of the edifice. The stock, consisting of about $15,000 worth of furniture, highly inflammable material, was soon entirely consumed, and it was not long before the furniture store of Messrs. Norman & Whitney, No. 58 Bienville street, also a four-story brick building, was too full of fire to allow a successful resistance at the hands of the fire department. Messrs. Norman & Whitney had in store close on to $50,000 worth of stock, which soon had to succumb to the advances of the devouring element.

The furniture store of Mr. A. S. Kellwitz, No. 61 Bienville street, on the west side of, and adjoining the store of Mr. Michaels, next caught, and shared the fate of the other two buildings.

Owing to the highly combustible character of the stock in the three furniture stores, the progress of the flames was very rapid, and serious apprehensions were entertained that the row of buildings adjoining Messrs. Norman & Whitney's store, on Exchange alley, and the Bismarck saloon, in the rear, on Royal street, would succumb to the ravages of the fiery element.

The three buildings to which the fire was confined were very slightly built, and the continued falling of walls endangered the lives of the firemen at all the points of contest with the demon. A huge mass of brick crushed in the roofs and galleries of the buildings on Exchange alley occupied by Mr. H. M. Petersen, Schneider & Son and others, and another pile emptied into the garden of the Bismarck saloon also threatened direful consequences.

The buildings destroyed are estimated to be worth about $12,000 each, and belong to Mr. C. Boye and the Rochereau agency. It is reported that they are insured, but the amounts could not be ascertained.

At the hour of writing, 2 A. M., the fire is still progressing, but the firemen have it pretty well under control. In round numbers, the loss is calculated to be about $200,000, but this is not claimed to be an exact rate.

Sale of the Opera House.

The French Opera House, long the pride of our city in auld lang syne times, and built at a cost of $200,000, was sold at auction by the civil sheriff yesterday for $40,500—$15,000 in cash and the remainder in one, two and three years.

Mr. Placide Canonge, the present director, became the purchaser, and gives assurance that the revival of the opera for the season of 1873-74 is no longer problematical. The sale of boxes has been very liberal, and a large number of season tickets have been disposed of also. The subscription list already amounts to $50,000, and will be run up to $70,000 in a very few days.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT AND CARROLLTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—We publish this morning the charter of this corporation, which has been formed with a view to purchasing the Magazine street railroad, of Jefferson City, and continuing it to and through the town of Carrollton, thus forming another continuous line of railroad from Canal street to the upper limits of our suburban neighbor, and affording every facility for the rapid and regular communication with their homes for persons who reside in the district between St. Charles street and the river and the upper line of Jefferson City and Carrollton. This improvement will also afford another important advantage, which is that it will have its terminus opposite that of the Texas railroad on the other side of the river, so that passengers by that road can reach it or the city by merely crossing on the ferry. It will consequently do a very profitable business, and as the stock is limited to only $200,000, divided into shares of $50 each, even the man in the most moderate circumstances will be enabled to get an interest. It will be remembered, also, that the property which is to be acquired by the company is already in part built, and has been for several years yielding a handsome income, which must assuredly increase as the road is pushed forward square by square. Such a road has long been needed, and we must congratulate the enterprising gentlemen at the head of the corporation for their public spirit in thus inaugurating it. Few better chances for profitable investment have been offered lately, and we advise capitalists, and even those who have small savings, to look into it.

One of the commissioners of the Vienna Exposition has telegraphed to the mayor of Chicago to send immediately, via Hamburg, one of their elevators, and he is in a quandary how to fill the order.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE TECHE

Arrival of Major Longstreet's Command

ADVICES FROM GENERAL BADGER

HIS MEN IN FINE SPIRITS

DeBLANC'S FORCES SCATTERED

HE CANNOT BE FOUND

The following dispatches were received at six o'clock last evening:

ST. MARTINSVILLE, May 10, 1873.

W. P. Kellogg, Governor:

Arrived at 12 M., overland, without resistance, with forty-five effective cavalry men. General Badger and command are in good spirits. De Blanc's forces are dispersing, and a speedy solution is anticipated. Have my supplies left at Brashear forwarded if it can be done within three days.
J. G. LONGSTREET,
Major and Aid de-Camp.

ST. MARTINSVILLE, May 10, 1873.

General Baldey, Acting Superintendent of Police New Orleans:

Papers received contain erroneous and absurd reports. We are all well, save the wounded man, having a jolly time. Are and have been at all times master of the situation. The enemy has occupied an almost inaccessible swampy island until Wednesday, when we moved out and attacked, driving them out of camp. They are now broken up in small bands and gone in all directions. Can get no trace of DeBlanc. Our cavalry reinforcements reached here to-day. All well. Inform families of officers and men.
A. S. BADGER,
Brigadier General.

At a late hour last night the following was received from our special correspondent:

ST. MARTINSVILLE, LA., May 10, 1873.

I arrived here at 6 P. M. with the United States troops. Found General Badger and men all right, with no enemy in sight. The insurgents have gone so far that scouts can not find them. General Badger holds everything in his hands, with plenty to eat. He had Mayor Duchamp in jail for bad conduct. The trouble is over. Duchamp was tried for treason and discharged by the judge of the parish court.
DRAPER.

ROBESON'S INSTRUCTIONS TO EMORY

FROM THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION

WRECK OF THE POLARIS

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HALL

Rescue of Nineteen of the Crew

THE MODOCS RAID A WAGON TRAIN

They Leave the Lava Beds

Remains of Lieut. Cranston Recovered

THE FOURTH INFANTRY TO JOIN GILLEM

The Tweed Case Fixed for Monday

TROUBLE IN PANAMA

REMAINS OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON.

The President to Leave on Tuesday—Appointment of Chief Justice Not to be Made until Winter—Secretary Robeson's Instructions to General Emory—The Canandaigua to Take Minister Foster to Mexico from New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The President leaves Tuesday. He will not make the appointment of a successor to Chief Justice Chase until next winter. It was not the intention of Judge Chase to make his circuit this summer, and the President desires that the new Chief Justice be confirmed by the Senate before entering upon the discharge of his duties.

Governor Kellogg did not make a constitutional application to the President for assistance to suppress the insurrection. The President has no knowledge of such application.

A dispatch received at the Attorney General's office this morning from Governor Kellogg announces that the troops were unable to obtain transportation, as the steamboat companies refused to convey them. Attorney General Williams being in New York, the dispatch was handed to Secretary Robeson who took it to the President, and after a conference with him, telegraphed General Emory as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1873.

To Colonel Emory, New Orleans:

If the United States marshal finds it necessary, in the execution of his process, to take possession of boats or other means of transportation, and asks assistance from you, or directs the troops, which are already ordered as part of his posse, to assist in such seizure for that purpose, all necessary assistance will be given him in taking possession, holding and using the same.
GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Acting Secretary of War.

The Canandaigua left Key West for New Orleans, to take Minister Foster to Vera Cruz, on his way to the City of Mexico.

THE POLARIS.

Survivors of Hall's Arctic Expedition—Arrival of the Steamship Walrus with Nineteen Survivors—One Hundred and Ninety-six Days on the Ice—Deaths of Captain Hall—Terrible Suffering.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The following has been received at the Department of State:

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 9, 1873.

To Hon. Secretary of State, Washington:

The English sailing ship Walrus has just arrived, and reports that the steamer Tigress picked up on the ice off Grady Harbor, Labrador, on the 30th of April last, fifteen of the crew and two Esquimaux, of the steamer Polaris, of the arctic expedition. Captain Hall died last summer. The Tigress is overdue, expected at St. Johns.
T. N. MALLORY,
United States Consul.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Later dispatches confirm the death of Captain Hall, but discredit the loss of the Polaris. So far as known no lives were lost.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A special from St.

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)