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REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

The Situation Discussed.

The large hall in the State House was well filled last evening by colored men, many of them the leaders in local political organizations, who had assembled to listen to orators on some of the great topics of the day, especially to consider the condition of things in New Orleans and Louisiana.

Mr. Brown called the meeting to order, and stated its objects.

Lieutenant Governor C. C. Antoine was nominated president by Mr. Lawrence. He stated that the meeting was called in opposition to political opponents, in order to show the country that the majority of the people of this State are Republicans, and to express the feelings of this meeting.

Messrs. James Lewis and T. T. Allain were chosen vice presidents, and Messrs. William Weeks, W. W. Johnson and J. W. Quinn secretaries.

Colonel Field and Mr. B. F. Joubert were invited to take seats on the platform.

Mr. Burch read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The present alarming condition of political affairs in Louisiana, having attracted the attention of the American press and the American people, who, either from prejudice or being imposed upon, wholly fail to understand the actual state of affairs or the causes which have had the effect of bringing this State to its present condition of disorder and confusion; and,

Whereas, Our political opponents in this State have, by and through their traveling committees, misrepresentations, lavish expenditure of money, partisan journals and orators and other questionable methods, succeeded in making in the North an unfavorable opinion of the Republican party of this State, especially the colored men, and at home by special and specious appeals to their followers, succeeded in rousing the passions of bad men, culminating eventually in the wholesale murder of colored Republicans, intimidation, violence and fraud; and,

Whereas, These same men have constantly represented the colored men of this State, holding elective or appointive positions, as being corrupt, depraved, ignorant, vicious and unworthy, and have industriously circulated the same at home and abroad, and have sought to prove the same before the American Congress, for no other purpose than to carry out their purposes; and,

Whereas, We have been led to believe that our case was not as ably represented at Washington, before the committee on Louisiana affairs, as the merits of the case demanded, and as it will be once more presented to the American Congress for final consideration; and,

Whereas, Believing firmly that the State of Louisiana is honestly Republican, and as such elected the Republican candidates, with but few exceptions, at the general election of 1872, in spite of the outrageous obstacles placed in the way of colored Republicans, such as a denial of registration, hindrance in voting, ballot-box stuffing, a refusal to return the votes of parishes overwhelmingly Republican, etc., all of which can be easily proven; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that decisive and immediate steps be taken by the colored men of this State to place before the American people immediately, and the American Congress at its next session, such facts and testimony as will easily demonstrate the truth of our assertions.

Resolved, That it is also the sense of this meeting that the representative colored men of this State owe it to their party, their constituents, themselves and their race to use immediate measures, by every effort within their power, to reverse the false and outrageous reports so industriously circulated by their life-long enemies—believed by them naturally, and credited by our friends because they are not publicly contradicted—and to put forth their best efforts to prove the falsity of the accusations, and to vindicate their fitness "to vote and to be voted for."

Resolved, That in order to place our party and race in Louisiana properly before the American people, and also to be in readiness to meet our villifiers and persecutors at the bar of public opinion at the North, and the American Congress, a committee of nine persons be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, which committee shall have full powers to collect testimony, hold correspondence with the prominent white and colored Republicans of the North, collect funds to defray all necessary expenses, send prominent and earnest colored orators from this State to the North, for the purpose of interesting our Northern Republicans in our affairs, and to procure an honest, impartial verdict as to our fitness to hold office, or assist in the government of State affairs; to provide for a committee to attend the next session of Congress, and assist our friends there to fight our battles, to procure competent and worthy witnesses for that purpose, and to do whatever may be necessary in their judgment to defend and vindicate our party and our race.

Resolved, That as an auxiliary to this committee there shall be appointed by it two from each parish of this State, whose duty it shall be to assist the committee of nine in procuring competent, worthy witnesses, and to forward to it such facts and sworn statements relative to the last and previous elections as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of the committee.

Resolved, That now as in the past, our profoundest gratitude is due and is heartily tendered to President Grant for his ever ready appreciation of our needs, and his steady application of those remedies through which alone our people have been rescued from cruel despotism and maintained in the enjoyment of our present political privileges.

Resolved, That regarding the present State government as the righttul, equitable and just representative of the majority of the voters in the State of Louisiana, we cordially yield it our respect and confidence, and pledge ourselves to its support.

Resolved, That we recognize in Hon. E. H. Durell one who, by the firm, unflinching performance of an onerous duty, possessed the high moral courage to meet undaunted the task set before him, and whose decision, in our humble opinions, was founded on an enlightened sense of justice and a desire to righteously interpret the law in the case. To him are extended the sincere thanks of a persecuted race, who, by his action, has been protected thus far in their rights. He has stood between them and their oppressors as a strong wall between a rushing river which threatened their overthrow, and we are profoundly grateful to him for his impartial judgment. Though misrepresented now by those who would deprive us of our rights, we look confidently to the future for the vindication of his act, and believe that it will eventually be approved by the nation and applauded by all true lovers of humanity.

Resolved, That all we ask of our white fellow citizens is justice and equality before the law, and the independent exercise of our rights, and when these great blessings are practically conceded and enjoyed by us, there will be peace, happiness and prosperity throughout the State.

Having read the resolutions, Mr. Burch began his speech by taking up the first of the resolutions read.

It is due, in a great measure, to the Republican party of this State that the word has gone abroad that the party is villified and traduced, as some of the men who have fattened on the party have assisted greatly in traducing our good name. It is time our leaders should come to the rescue and put in plain denials.

I will read some extracts, recently published, pertaining to the present condition of our State. Senator Carpenter, in his speech, said there was no war of races here. I claim that, when our party is attacked, colored men in office, holding lucrative positions, should come to the front and deny the slanders on us.

[Just here Governor Kellogg entered and was enthusiastically received.]

Mr. Burch resumed: I do not care who the men who hold big offices are, and I say to the colored men of Louisiana, "arise or be forever fallen." Let the office holders come forward and do their duty in this emergency. We have waited for the government's strong arm and sought the courts, but we are not altogether relieved. It is said that we are upheld by the United States bayonets to protect us in the right. Yes, and our enemies in slave days called on the United States army and navy to enforce the fugitive slave law. They have forgotten that, but we have not, and that is one reason we can not be Democrats. It is criminal in us to sit down and let the white Republicans fight our political battles for us. We are not understood in the North, and we have not yet spoken in our own behalf. Now is the time to make a contradiction. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent to perpetuate a wrong; now let us spend a few dollars to perpetuate a right. "Roundabout" has given us advice, but he can now understand that we are able to speak for ourselves. We intend to work for the future, and will send representatives who can and will speak for us, and we will show that we are on the warpath as well as the McEnerytes. We believe that Governor Kellogg was elected, and we can and will prove it. There is evidence to be had which has never been brought forth, and that proof will sustain this administration. Let our opponents deride some of our people because they sign their name with a mark, but that is not as bad as the marks made by slave drivers on our backs. Let some men go abroad, and in the North, and controvert the vile slanders on us. It is not hard to convince the Northern people that we are alive and have been wronged. It costs more to bolster up a lie than it does the truth. We have been criminal in our inertness. We have got work to do, and let us tell those who are jaunting abroad on pleasure excursions to return and lend their assistance. We must now act for ourselves, for our party and our State.

The lateness of the hour prevents us giving more than a synopsis of the several speeches. Senator James H. Ingraham made a telling speech, a portion of which we give below:

Once again duty calls, and in response thereto we have assembled this night to again acknowledge our determination to support, maintain and defend our rights and the national and State administrations.

The fact that the best element of our white fellow-citizens have no word of condemnation for these inhuman slaughters is indeed painful. It is, however, claimed that they do condemn privately these bloody acts. It is of this private condemnation that we have most cause to complain; for, in the absence of public condemnation, the actors in these bloody massacres construe that public opinion approves their deeds by its failure to denounce them. There must be no more Grant massacres.

We meet to-night in response to a call of those colored men men who, viewing with alarm the efforts of our opponents—friends and supporters of John McEnery—to misrepresent the condition of affairs in our State, by creating here at home a public opinion favorable to violence, pillage and assassination, "of which negroes alone are the victims," and who control public journals as apologists of and for the wrongs inflicted upon a peaceful and law-abiding people, and who are preparing in secret documents setting forth pretended facts, and collecting and collating evidence of doubtful truthfulness, and attempting to prove the Grant parish massacre a lawful and necessary act, to lay before Congress at its ensuing session erroneous and false assertions, invoking its intervention in our State affairs by asserting and attempting to prove that the present State government is a usurpation, conceived in iniquity, erected by fraud, and supported by federal bayonets.

Senator Carpenter while here informed the colored men who consulted with him, at Lieutenant Governor Antoine's residence, if matters here in the State were *true*, as represented by the colored men, our case had not been correctly presented to the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate. Accepting the Senator's statement as true, we must present our case properly before that committee of the Senate at the next session, supported by documentary evidence, statistical facts, oral testimony, and by a committee of colored men, who, being on the groundat Washington, will be prepared to offset, dispute, and neutralize the misrepresentations of those, who, as evinced last winter, would not hesitate at doing anything that would make the McEnery government a success in Louisiana.

There is every guarantee of the State government maintaining every right, as well as protecting the material interests of the colored people. We have a colored Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Superintendent of Education, fourteen colored Senators, and over forty colored men in the House of Representatives, and numerous other colored men in office all over Louisiana. A civil rights bill, and a Governor who will enforce it. We have all that a people can wish for. It will be our fault if we are foolish enough to throw away the best chance we have had since we became citizens of this State. In the number of colored men who are in positions throughout the State we have talent, honesty and devotion to the interests of our people, to which may be added many honest and upright white Republicans who are true to the colored people.

Until there is a better feeling on the part of the white toward the colored people, I tremble for the prosperity of the State. The colored people recognize and respect the white people's rights.

Mr. President, I am almost done, but can not close until I have recalled the fact that recently Mr. Carpenter, a Senator of the United States, visited our city, heralded by the Fusionists, the Two Hundred and the renegade Republicans. All paid obsequious attention to him, but when, after consultation with the representative colored men, he opened his mouth and told them some home truths, they cursed, abused and denounced him, thus adding one more to the many instances we can name of the utter contempt for a Northern man, who, however honest, is a rascal if he is a Republican and dares tell them the truth and is disposed to do right.

There is no necessity, no want, no need of a new election. We have a State government, complete in all its parts—legislative, judicial and executive; it is every day growing stronger, and is recognized and supported by the general government, and will stand as the government, if we stand by it, whether attacked by foes without, or agitators within its limits. Those who are opposed to it must not be allowed to destroy it, nor by ungrateful men, who would ruin it if they cannot rule it.

We are better off under what we have today than we are sure we will be under something that is a contingency of the future. Let us, then, resolve to prepare our case from our standpoint, and properly present it at Washington in December next. And when and wherever we meet enemies to our cause and government, let us win him from the errors of his ways. When we part to-night let us go home quietly, peacefully, but determined to maintain by honest means the present Republican State government of Louisiana, knowing and realizing that it is to-day protecting our lives and that of wives, mothers, our property, and all that we love and hold dear.

Mr. T. Morris Chester followed, and we give a small portion of his speech:

The activity of our opponents demands from us promptness and dignified proceedings. The will of a majority of our people declared that William Pitt Kellogg should be Governor of Louisiana. The whole problem of Louisiana is, shall fraud or right prevail? Judge Durell came in just in time to make the right prevail. It was fortunate for us and for Louisiana that an upright judge was on the right bench at the right time. We who have seen the streets of New Orleans reddened with blood can appreciate such men as Judge Durell. We believe that Judge Durell was right, and we now propose to sustain him, as has the Supreme Court.

Our oldest and best have given us much advice, and we can appreciate it for what it is worth. When we were oppressed and trodden down for two centuries we did not rise up in rebellion. Even though we saw our mothers and dear relatives on the auction block we made no conflict of races, and now we do not propose to make a war of races. It is the false teachers—Fusion journals—that have succeeded in stirring up strife between men. When the entire South was arrayed against us, the great dividing line was not drawn in color; it was drawn on patriotism. In 1869 it was popular to draw lines of distinction in color, but a new era has arrived and a new gospel preached to the golden rule. The curse of slavery is removed, and we are now progressing. If there is a people that deserve well of the whites of the South it is our people, for we have served you faithful, for 200 years, in bondage. We have enriched your soil with our blood, and cradled your children as affectionately as if they were our own. We are willing to forget the past if you will only guarantee us our rights. We were compelled to choose the carpet-bagger as our friend because our old masters would not do their duty. In Mississippi the colored people chose for their Governor an old planter and Confederate General, because he accepted the situation, and then sent him to the United States Senate. We appeal to our opponents to forget the past, and in a combination we can once more prosper as of old. All classes of people would prosper and civilization thrive. We deprecate the policy of our enemies, and if they refuse to aid us in the enjoyment of our political rights they will some day learn that they throw themselves under the wheels of progress and will eventually be crushed, politically. We have never retaliated, never made distinction of men, no matter where they came from. Our sentiments and principles must be adopted, because we are right. When the white man had the power he had us down; the God of liberty directed the hand of Abraham Lincoln to rescue and give us the sovereign power of suffrage. If we are wronged, thousands of white people will at the same time be wronged.

Mr. Chester closed his speech with a spirited apostrophe to the God of liberty.

On motion of Mr. Burch, the resolutions which had been read were adopted.

The president appointed the following named as the committee called for by the resolutions, the name of Mr. Antoine being added by a vote of the meeting: J. Henri Burch, chairman; Gadane Casanave, T. T. Allain, T. Morris Chester, James Lewis, J. H. Ingraham, B. F. Joubert, W. G. Brown, F. C. Antoine, C. C. Antoine.

Southwest Pass.

It is with regret that we learn of the necessary return of the steamship Memphis to the city. After twenty-seven days detention inside and on the bar she floated, but in a crippled condition, having while on the bar broken three flanges of her propeller completely off and the remaining one partially. This, although a serious and expensive accident, is not an unusual one, and is caused by coming in contact with snags that have become imbedded in the sand of the bar.

This cools the theory promulgated by a communication from the pen of John Roy, in Sunday's REPUBLICAN, who advised or suggested that the Louisiana drop her anchor and dig her way over the bar, stern first.

We were gratified to learn that the Louisiana crossed the bar successfully at the Southwest Pass before 7 A. M. yesterday—"shipshape and Bristol fashion," as the sailors say—and is now ruffling the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, in hot pursuit of her sister, the Alabama.

The Memphis will be put on the bar this morning, and, it is hoped, will reach the city without detention, where she will be discharged and go into dock immediately. Having a spare propeller here, which precaution is quite unusual, and reflects credit on the management of the line, she will be delayed but a few days.

Future Operations of Captain Jack.

Captain Jack, though he has met with a reverse, is not discouraged. His fifteen warriors have deserted him, and surrendered to General Gillem. This event has temporarily embarrassed the movements of Jack, and may necessitate a change of the plan of his summer campaign.

It is believed that he has fallen back upon the Pitt river mountains, where he will entrench, reorganize himself, and reconstruct his commissary department. He does not propose to dislodge, or be dislodged. From his craggy signal station, overlooking Gillem's camp, he quotes the favorite poet of his youthful and innocent days:

"This rock shall fly
From its firm base as sure as I."

General Gillem is reported to be in pursuit with the flower of his army. Jack, perched upon his pinnacle, surveys the movements of the soldiers as they grope amidst the rocks below him, with all the ineffable contempt of his "untutored mind."

He is preparing to resume the offensive. In a few days we may expect to learn from Yreka, by way of San Francisco, that Captain Jack has deployed himself as skirmishers, and opened fire upon General Gillem's pickets. The troops, waiting for the reserves to come up, with their siege guns and mortar batteries, prepare to engage the wily enemy. He will form himself in hollow square and check the advance of the army. He may lose many of himself in the engagement, and perhaps several of the Warm Spring Indians will return bearing his scalp at their belts, which emblem of victory will be distributed among the various scientific schools and missionary societies in the country. In the meantime Captain Jack will move by the left flank around the head of Klamath lake, marching in echelon into the regions that produce horses and cattle and corn. Having supplied his commissariat and reorganized his transportation, a short time will find him again hanging on the flanks of Gillem's army, annoying the pickets and inaugurating strategic movements with his usual vigor.

We are under special obligations to General L. A. Sheldon, our attentive member of Congress, for a copy of "A Compendium of the Ninth Census, compiled by Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Census."

MORE CARPENTER CHIPS.

The Suppressed Interview—Cold Comfort—No Show for McEnery.

The *Picayune* interview, conducted by Harry Wilde, Booth, Voorhies, and others, was, as that journal acknowledged, not printed in full. The following are some of the important passages which were suppressed:

Question—Do you really think, Senator Carpenter, that Congress will order a new election?

Mr. Carpenter—I think it depends in great measure upon whether you make a strong case. If your case were to stand as it did when submitted to us last winter, other things being equal, I think it quite possible that Congress will order an election. But I am frank to say that from what I have heard since I have been here, especially from leading colored men, I am strongly impressed with the conviction that they will make a very much better case next session; besides there has been a growing conviction in the minds of the Northern people that the Republicans are really in the majority in this State, and that the colored people would not be protected if the Fusionists, Democrats, or rather, I ought to say, the opposition, get into power.

Question—Was not the case fully investigated and understood last session?

Mr. Carpenter—No, I do not think it was. I am free to confess that I did not understand some points as well as I do now. I am not so clear as I was that the Supreme Court of the State had not jurisdiction. I am informed, by the way, that there are several cases now before the Supreme Court, involving contests for office under the intrusion act, where there can be no question as to the jurisdiction. If, which is likely, the court decides in favor of the legal status of the present State government, it will, I think, impair the chances of a new election. There were two points not fully understood by our committee. One was how, after Warmoth signed the election bill, the old returning board was continued. But I find that point is not an open question, having been decided by your Supreme Court in some case. Again, it was the general impression that the Kellogg Legislature had seated minority candidates in place of those who remained in the Odd Fellows' Hall assembly, when the fact appears that the seats of some thirty odd members from the lower house and several Senators, all of whom were returned by both boards, were kept open and are still open for them whenever they choose to take them.

Question—Then, sir, you do not seem to think our prospect of a new election very favorable.

Mr. Carpenter—I can not say that, but I mean to say that it will depend upon the case, mainly. As I have said, I am told the Republicans did not make anything like the case they can, and I am inclined to think that such is the truth. You must not forget, gentlemen, another thing which will operate to prejudice your case, and that is the Colfax massacre, and this factious opposition to the existing State government.

Question—We would like to ask you, Senator Carpenter, if Colonel McEnery ever had any chance of recognition by Congress?

Senator Carpenter—I will reply to you frankly, that, in my judgment, he had not the slightest chance.

Question—Is the Senate committee, or the Senate as a whole as now constituted, any more likely to favor a new election?

Mr. Carpenter—Well, I hardly think it is likely to be any more favorable. We have, you know, Oglesby in place of Trumbull, and there are some other changes not likely to be favorable to your side.

Important to Delinquent Taxpayers.

In another column we publish a letter addressed by Auditor Clinton to Collector Folger, emphatically disapproving of the latter's action in depriving delinquent taxpayers of the benefits conferred by act No 46 of the last Legislature, and putting such taxpayers to vexatious trouble and unnecessary cost by placing their tax bills in the hands of the sheriff.

The Auditor uses plain and unmistakable language, and desires tax collectors to understand that while it is his earnest wish that the revenue due the State should be promptly and faithfully collected, he does not wish that those who offer to discharge their indebtedness to the State shall be put to any harassing inconveniences.

Mr. Folger alleges that he acted in conformity with the advice of the Attorney General. The Auditor's letter implies however, that the Attorney General overstepped his proper limits, and interfered with the Auditor's functions by giving advice which had not been required of him, and not in conformity with the provisions of act No. 46. Hereafter tax collectors are required to apply to the Auditor direct in all cases where there may exist any doubt.

This action of the Auditor can not fail to meet with general approval, as it is calculated to protect the legal rights of taxpayers.

Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The musical and literary entertainment for the benefit of this church at Carondelet Hall, Exposition building, this evening, will be such as will well repay one the evening spent among our up town amateurs. The following programme will be presented:

PART I.

Overture (Stradella), Professor Gruneberg and Master Bruen. Tubal Cain, Dr. Carpenter. Recitation, by Mr. J. B. Guthrie. Waiting, Miss A. Ludwick. A scene from Hamlet, Mr. Charles T. Buck. Come in Beatiful Dreams, Mr. Charles Van Benthuysen.

PART II.

I'll be No Submissive Wife, Miss A. Ludwick. Bal Masque (Cavatine), Mr. P. Poutz. Schneider's Party, by Mr Hisgin. The Savoyard's Return (quartett), the Misses Gruneberg, four sisters. Professor Mason will discuss a mince pie. Aria from Favorite, Miss Mathilde Grunsberg.

Tickets of admission, fifty cents each.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call public attention to the sale at auction to be made to-day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of two lots of ground, adjoining each other, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Suburb Livaudais, in the Fourth District of this city, on St. Charles street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. For full particulars and terms see advertisement.

Caught a Tartar

[From the West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter.]

The agony is over, and the New Orleans Fusionists got more than they wanted and what they did not expect. For some time the arrival of Senator Carpenter had been looked for with the utmost impatience, as he was supposed to be the "coming man" who would and could straighten up everything to the satisfaction of the friends of Colonel McEnery. Feasts were prepared, guests invited, speeches written out, statements cut and dried and everything made lovely for putting the Fusion house in order and themselves in virtual possession of the State government. Well, the great man reached town at last, and was at once the victim of the great surprises in store for him. Cordially he accepted all the honors showered upon him, not the least of which were the post prandial speeches in which the distinguished ex-tax collector of the Warmoth regime figured extensively in the wildest flights of poetic imagination and Warmoth logic. Things looked bright and harmonious for the Fusion cause, until the Senator was discovered to have been dined and wined by the leading Republicans, and had actually been seen riding in Governor Kellogg's carriage. Matters looked bluer when it became public that the Senator had accepted the hospitalities of the principal colored Republicans and had made them a savory speech, redolent of good sense, sound argument and essentially to the point. But *nil desperandum* was the motto of the terrified Fusionists, and the Senator was invited to give a public address upon the issues of the day and Louisiana—an invitation cordially accepted—and straightway was Exposition Hall placed in readiness for the hopeful event.

When night came the spacious hall was crowded with expectant Fusionists, serene Republicans of both colors, and a vast host of fence riders ready to groan or applaud as occasion became necessary. The Senator began his work with rolled up sleeves, and in less than no time convinced every man in the room that the Fusionists had nothing to hope from him, and that they stood on grounds that left them not the slightest chance for the success of McEnery. This damper fell upon them with the weight of immense horse-power, and completely crushed out all the hopes created by big dinners, grand receptions and the many "windy suspirations of forced breath," in the shape of ill digested speeches. "If McEnery was elected," said he, "it was done by fraud," while at the same time he did not admit that Kellogg was fairly elected. He put it thus: If the returns were truthful, McEnery was elected, but as the case was presented to us, we were satisfied the election was not fairly held.

The Senator then puts it thus:

"And, gentlemen, if the Kellogg government can not show that the election returns were fraudulent, I believe that Congress will order a new election, and put him out."

Now, all that can be drawn from Senator Carpenter's speech is that the Fusionists can make the most of it; that Congress will order a new election, and that it will be held under United States supervision. In that event, what will they do? Vote to prove that they have a majority in the State, or stay at home for spite? Of one thing they may be certain, and that is the full Republican vote *will be polled*.

Important Action of the Seventh Ward Club.

At a meeting of the Seventh Ward Radical Republican Independent Club, held at their hall on Rocheblave, between Kerlerec street and Bayou road, on Sunday evening, May 25, 1873, the following action was had:

The president, Samuel Freeman, upon being asked to address the meeting on the subject of the present political situation, responded as follows:

Gentlemen and members of the Seventh Ward Independent Club—The present political crisis is fraught with so much interest that action, decided action, should be the watchword of all Bepublicans in the State of Louisiana, and it behooves us now, in our organized capacity, to speak in earnest and to give and to give publicity to our sentiments in order that other organizations, more potent than ours, may be induced to follow our example. While our Governor is battling for the principles of Republicanism, and while attempts to assassinate him are being made, I say it ill become Republicans to hold their peace while our brethren have suffered death in the parish of Grant, and in other portions of our State. There are minor issues of rights and wrongs existing in our party; but all those trifles must be cast aside now, and the hands of our leaders must be steadied by our firm support of the State and federal administrations.

Mr. Ellis Joshua was then invited to address the club, and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen, these are bloody times, but the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church. Our brethren have been shot and burned and drowned in the parish of Grant; our Governor has narrowly escaped from the hand of the assassin, and what is the lesson taught? It teaches the necessity of the unity of the Republican party and the keeping down of that inhumane political element that murder for the difference of opinion; and I fully agree with the president in all he has said.

After which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the administration of his excellency Governor W. P. Kellogg meets with the approval of this organization, and that we do hereby pledge unto him our undivided support.

Resolved, That this club shall be known hereafter by the name and style of the Kellogg Pioneers of the Seventh Ward.

SAMUEL FREEMAN,
President Kellogg Pioneers Seventh Ward.
J. E. GARLEPIED, Assistant Secretary.

Meteorological and River Report.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, and rise or fall of the rivers, at 3:43 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Davenport	71	S. W.	Fair.
Galveston	74	S. E.	Cloudy.
Indianola	81	S. E.	Fair.
Keokuk	81	S. W.	Cloudy.
Louisville	73	W.	Light rain.
Memphis	84	S.	Threatening.
Nashville	85	S. W.	Fair.
New Orleans	83	S. E.	Fair.
Shreveport	83	S.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	80	S.	Fair.
Fort Benton	70	S.	Cloudy.

THE RIVERS.

Stations.	Rise. Inches.	Fall. Inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	..	26	0
Cincinnati	..	2	20	10
Evansville	12	..	14	10
Louisville	11	..	9	5
Memphis	..	4	24	10
Nashville	17	..	16	10
New Orleans	3	..	..	..
Pittsburg	..	4	4	4
Shreveport	..	..	15	8
St. Louis	3	..	19	11
Vicksburg	..	..	40	3

The river here is two feet six inches below high water mark of 1871.

The Temperature.

Mr. Louis Frigerio, No. 50 Chartres street, reports the weather for Sunday and yesterday as follows:

	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.
May 25	82	89	80
May 26	82	85	84

Lowest point during the night of May 25, 67°. Rain May 26, two-tenths of an inch.

A clergyman lately said that the modern young ladies were not the daughters of Shem and Ham, but of hem and sham.

Did Shakespeare really mean to say thas "jealousy is the green-eyed monster which doth *mock* the meet it feeds on." We think he wrote "doth *make* the meet it feeds on," that is to say, that the monster raises his own pork.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DECISIONS IN COTTON CASES

DEATHS BY SUNSTROKE

MURDERS AND DISASTERS

STRIKE OF THE CARPENTERS

STOKES IN THE SUPREME COURT

MOVEMENTS OF CAPTAIN JACK

PRESIDENT McMAHON'S ADDRESS

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CARLIST BUTCHERIES

WASHINGTON.

The President Gone to Harrisburg—Louisiana Supreme Court Decisions—Important Decisions in Cotton Cases—The Atocha Case.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—A signal office has been established on Pike's Peak.

The special agent to Idaho reports that two tribes are off their reservations, but seem peaceably disposed.

The President has gone to Harrisburg, to remain until Wednesday night.

The Attorney General has received a dispatch, stating that the Supreme Court of Louisiana has just decided two contested office cases, under the intrusion act, and that in both cases the legality of those holding office under the Kellogg government was sustained.

The Court of Claims has rendered the jollowing judgments for cotton seized by General Sherman's forces, at the time of the capture of Savannah, and sold by the United States: In favor of William Battersby for $87,014; in favor of William Battersby and Andrew Lowe for $3940; in favor of William Battersby and Ociavius Cohen for $7881; in favor of William Battersby and the executors of Thomas S. Metcalf for $485,242, the latter being the largest single judgment ever rendered by the Court of Claims. Battersby is an alien subject of Great Britain, who has resided for thirty years in Savannah, Georgia. The other parties are citizens of Georgia. The cotton claim case of William S. Miller, another British subject, was dismissed on the ground that the cotton for which he sued was purchased by him outside of the Union lines, and in violation of the regulations then in force. Judgment was rendered for $155,551 in favor of Charles Greene, of Savannah, also a British subject. The main question in the case was whether an alien domiciled during the rebellion within the insurrectionary States could be guilty of the crime of treason against the United States. The decision of the Supreme Court last term decides this question affirmatively, but also holds under the same decision that aliens thus guilty of treason by failing to observe their obligations of qualified allegiance were included in and pardoned by the President's amnesty proclamation of December 25, 1868. A decision was rendered in the long pending case of Eliza J. Atocha, administratrix of Alexander J. Atocha, deceased. Atocha was a native of Spain, but was a naturalized citizen of the United States, who did business as a banker in the city of Mexico, and was expelled from that country during the revolution of 1855, which overthrew the government of Santa Anna. The United States having by the treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo assumed the claims of its own citizens against Mexico, Atocha presented his claim for losses caused by his expulsion, and it was rejected by the commission appointed to examine such claims. Subsequently, in 1865, Congress referred the claims to this court, which now renders judgment in favor of Atocha for $207,407 37, being the balance of the $3,225,000 provided by the treaty for the payment of the claims of citizens of the United States against the government of Mexico, which now remains unapplied, to that object. Judgments were also rendered for $92,598 in favor of William W. Cones, of Memphis, for cotton seized by the government, and in favor of Harvey & Levizy for $12,306 for work and damages in building a bridge for the government at Rock Island. In the case of the executors of John J. Piatt, a claim for supplies furnished the army, the court found that the government was justly indebted to Piatt to the amount of $131,509, but was equally divided upon a subsequent question, namely, whether a payment of part of the debt, under a private act of Congress, does not bar a recovery for the balance now. Mr. Piatt, after pressing his claim for many years, died in the debtors' prison in this city.

The court, after hearing the argument in the Hot Springs case, adjourned till next Monday, when adjournment will probably be ordered until October.

NEW YORK.

An Italian Beggar Murders a Boy Who Insults Him—Sun-strike—Civil War in Arkansas—Thunder Storm on Long Island—The Chantilly Races—Epidemic of Street Car Disasters—Body of Wallack Arrived—The Carpenters' Strike—The Tweed Case—The Stokes Case Argued.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Jeered and insulted by a crowd of urchins, Johanes Arota, an Italian beggar boy, turned on and fatally stabbed one of them named John Golden, aged nine years, in Mulberry street, last night.

The weather was very warm all night, and continues so this morning. Isaac Van Five was sunstruck in Avenue D yesterday, and remains insensible. The first case of the season.

The *World's* Little Rock correspondent thinks a civil war is certain to follow in Arkansas, and that a considerable body of federal troops is required to restore order.

During the terrible thunder storm which swept over Long Island on Saturday, a dozen German laborers, while cutting asparagus at Foster's meadow, were prostrated by lightning. Two were instantly killed. Another laborer was killed near Flushing. Large trees along the entire track of the storm were riven and torn up by the roots.

At the Chantilly (Paris) races yesterday, Boivard was the winner of the "Prix du Jockey Club," or French Derby; Flagelot was second, and Appollon third. Franc Giereux, the favorite, was nowhere. Nine horses started.

Arrived—Chesapeake, City of Dallas, General Barnes, Clyde, and City of London from Liverpool. Arrived out—New York and Harmonia.

Dr. Brown has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for the attempted murder of Gas Collector Guerry.

Five persons had their legs either broken or cut off by falling off street cars yesterday.

The body of J. W. Wallack has arrived here.

The strike of the carpenters for eight hours labor is not general. A committee has been appointed to visit all the shops. The police are on the alert to prevent interference.

It appears that three firms are excepted from the plan of extension, already reported, to the suspended members of the lumber combination, viz: Chambers & Co., Barton & Able and Watson & Twitchell, whose resources, being mostly in lumber and property, are susceptible of being converted into cash in a shorter period, and as to whom the committee recommends the acceptance of fifty per cent at the end of six months, twenty-five at nine months and the remainder at one year's time.

The time for putting in special pleas to the fifteen new indictments against Tweed, has been extended to Wednesday, for which day, the trial of the big indictment is also set.

The case of Stokes, in error, vs. the people of New York, was argued before a full bench in the Court of Appeals at Albany to-day. The final decision is expected tomorrow evening.

A game of base ball was played in Brooklyn to-day between the Atlantic and Athletic clubs. Atlantics 3, Athletics 4.

Roderick, who killed his mother while in an altercation with Corcorof, was arraigned to day, and pleaded not guilty to a charge of manslaughter and was remanded.

The family of Fred H. Buckley, consisting of husband, wife and two children, were poisoned, supposed to be from eating partially cooked ham. The wife died Sunday, and Buckley is not expected to live.

THE MODOCS.

Movements of Captain Jack—Troops in Pursuit—Gillem Ordered to Join his Regiment—Colonel Wheaton Relieves Him—Plan of Operations.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—Reports from Fairchilds state that Captain Jack is north of Pitt River county with twenty five warriors, who say they will die with their rifles in their hands. General Davis has ordered troops to go in pursuit of the savages.

General Gillem has been ordered to proceed to the headquarters of his regiment at Benicia. Colonel Wheaton has been reinstated. It is thought that a half dozen Modocs were lately near camp waiting to surrender. The savages who are still free have broken into small bands. The movements of soldiers will be made accordingly.

VERSAILLES.

McMahon's Address on Accepting the Presidency of France—Incidents of the Night Session of the Assembly—Thiers a Spectator—His Feelings Betray Him—The New Ministry—Thiers Will Take His Place in the Assembly and Organize the Left in Opposition to McMahon—Message to the Assembly by McMahon.

PARIS, May 26.—The following is the text of McMahon's address:

"I have been called, through the confidence of the National Assembly, to the Presidency of the Republic. No immediate change will be made in the existing laws, regulations and institutions. I rely upon material order, and I count upon you, upon your vigilance and upon your patriotic assistance."

The scenes were extremely exciting in the National Assembly Chamber, pending the discussion which resulted in the deposition of Thiers and the exaltation of Marshal MacMahon.

In the President's box were Madame Thiers, the Prefect of the Department of the Seine, and others, who were gesticulating quite wildly, and once the Prefect was called to order for the ardor of his enthusiasm.

The diplomatic corps was well represented. Lord Lyons, the British minister, was not present, being engaged in giving a dinner and reception in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday.

Many of the celebrated women of Napoleon's court, as well as of the republic, occupied conspicuous places, and remained until the political change was consummated.

As soon as the vote was taken deposing Thiers, the representatives of the different countries immediately left the Chamber and telegraphed the news to their respective governments.

M. Thiers sat a close watcher of events, and was constantly using the exclamation, "*Eh bien, Messieurs!*"

Once he caused immense excitement when he said: "They have spoken of negotiations, when it has occurred to me they only wanted the government to be transferred to Paris, but the army would not enter there; I have repelled them in order to prevent the shedding of streams of blood at the expense of the army. If there is a man who counts the loss of this effusion of blood it is myself. I have fallen; I rather wish to say, we have fallen! For a long time I had hoped this detestable faction—"

The close of this sentence was lost in the tremendous uproar which his beginning had excited. Again did Thiers awake the enthusiasm of his friends when charged with being a protege of radicalism. He retorted that there was something more remarkable than that in their midst. They had, he said, with them the Duke de Broglie, who was a protege of the empire.

No fear of a disturbance is apparent in Paris.

The people on Sunday attended in great numbers the Chantilly races, giving themselves up to pleasure, and caring little, seemingly, for politics.

The following compose the new Ministry: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke de Broglie; Minister of Justice, M. Ernoul; Minister of Interior, Bente; Minister of Finance, Pierre Mayre; Minister of War, General De Cissey; Minister af Marine, Admiral D'Horray; Minister of Public Institutions and Worship, Baliie; Minister of Public Works, De Seseilligny; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Bouillerie.

No disturbance in any portion of the country in consequence of the change in the government. Dispatches from all sections report tranquillity.

Only half of the troops are now held in their barracks.

The Orleans princes were in the Assembly when the question was taken on the acceptance of Thiers' resignation. They voted in the affirmative.

Thiers has informed the members of the Left Centre that he will resume his seat in the Assembly to-morrow, and will take his place on the benches, accompanied by late Ministers Dufaure, Perier and