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THE NEW REBELLION

THE WHITE HEARTS TO BE FIRED

American Citizens to be Driven from an American State.

The speeches, resolutions and newspaper articles of the White Leaguers remind us painfully of the same class of literature which flourished before the great rebellion came to a head. For months before the secession of Louisiana the life of an avowed Union man was not safe in this State, unless we may say it was pretty safe to be taken. There is now the same saturnalia of hate, selfishness, bigotry and savagery as preceded the downfall of the South in 1861. Peaceable men are waited upon at their homes in the parishes and forced to resign their offices, their property and their homes at the muzzle of the pistol or slug loaded shotgun.

Crack brained declaimers incite the ignorant multitude, the rabble, to rush on to deeds of spoliation and rapine. When the shriek of their victims wake the echoes of New Orleans and come back to them through the columns of the REPUBLICAN, an indignation meeting is generally held at once, the story denounced as a lie, and all the victims who have not actually died, forced to sign a statement under oath that all the wolves in their section of the country are sheep of the mildest persuasion.

Our political highwaymen may succeed for a time in arresting coaches and plundering timid passengers, but they will never reap the fruits of their robberies.

We have a sad chapter from Lincoln parish, about Mr. John McEnery appearing there and making a violent speech; addressed directly to rioters. He repeated the same sentiments at Baton Rouge, and is said to be now in this city, under the very nose of the Governor and the police authorities, publicly inciting the White Leaguers to insurrection.

The *Bulletin* and *Picayune*, taking the cue, follow with their litile vollies of assorted calibre. The *Picayune* is almost apoplectic over the information that United States troops were fired upon in Kentucky! Why, that is almost as good, and quite as wise as firing on Sumpter! If Louisianians, especially those out of the city, would only summon up courage enough to be equally impudent!

The *Bulletin*, bolder than its elder partner, wants trouble right here. We extract from two incendiary articles in the journal of yesterday morning:

We learn that an officer of the United States stationed at this city declared yesterday that United States troops will be sent here to enforce the rights of Radicals, white and black, to vote. If this was said as a threat, or if the officer spoke advisedly, we can assure him that the coming of United States troops to Louisiana is a matter of small importance to any of the white people against whom they may be sent to operate. The people of this State who are opposed to Radicalism and to negro rule have no thought of interfering with the right of any man of any color to vote as he may elect; but they do solemnly propose to exercise that privilege themselves, spite of Kellogg, spite of Metropolitan police, and spite of the United States troops.

We have arrived at the conclusion that if the United States officers so far forget their duties as to permit themselves to be used as the tools of a local faction in a State contest, they deserve no more consideration than any other men and should be treated as ordinary ruffians. The example of Arkansas and other States where United States troops were treated as impertinent intermeddlers, has taught us the folly of yielding more than a proper obedience and respect to the blue coats and bayonets of the federal soldiery.

If the soldiers choose to get mixed up in broils with which they have no concern, they must expect to come out with punched heads and torn uniforms. The time has passed when a blue coat stuck upon a pole can make us bow in abject submission as before a Gessler's cap.

We say that there can be no trouble in Louisiana unless it is rashly precipitated by the injudicious use of federal troops, and, so far as the white people are concerned, they are quite as determined to see fair play for the negroes as the most blatant Radical in the State.

No one in attendance upon the convention held at Baton Rouge could mistake the sentiment that generally prevailed among the delegates from the country parishes. It was evident that they had determined to take such a stand in the coming campaign as would certainly secure the success of the white men at the polls.

They were loud and unmeasured in their denunciations of the infamies to which they had been subjected, and there was no concealing their expressions of a determination to resist every effort made by Kellogg to sustain his band of robbers in office. Force will be met by force, and if he invites a conflict, it will be sharp, quick and decisive, and will surely terminate in the riddance of the State of those dangerous and bad men whose political misrule and corruption have very nearly driven the people to desperation.

They believe now that their only salvation depends upon their own exertions, and they have resolved to look in the future to themselves. That they will act in accordance with this resolution there is no doubt, and that they will achieve a glorious victory over the enemies of the State there is not a shadow of doubt.

The difference between 1874 and 1861 is that Buchanan, that old Democratic bread poultice is not sitting in the chair of State at Washington to draw the new rebellion to a head.

A Committee on Peace and Order.

While the White League office seekers are shrieking till they are red in the face to fire the white heart, and inaugurated new rebellion in Louisiana, the Republicans have organized a Committee on Peace and Order. The immediate duties of this committee consist in collating evidences of overt acts and intemperate speeches of the enemies of good order and the law. Some of the speeches delivered before the Baton Rouge Convention, especially that which John McEnery favored the delegates with would suffice, unless the committee are greedy.

The secretary, P. E. Bechtel, informs us there will be a meeting of this committee at the room of the secretary of the Senate, in the State House, this morning at ten o'clock. A full attendance is desirable.

Fair Play.

On receipt of a petition signed by some sixty of the leading Democrats of Ouachita parish, Governor Kellogg yesterday commissioned T. S. Richmond clerk of registration for that parish. This rule has been followed in every case where the Governor has been reepectfully petitioned to do so, as he stated would be his policy in his correspondence with Mr. Voorhies.

Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Exercises marking the closing of the summer session of the Louisiana Agricultural and Mechanical College took place yesterday in the Representatives' Hall, at the State House. Though not as many spectators were present as any exhibition connected with this important institution should call out, yet many friendly to the college were in attendance.

Hon. Alfred Shaw, as presiding officer for the day, briefly recounted the establishment, progress and prospects of the college, and introduced as the first speaker Hon. William M. Burwell, who delivered an address on "The Political Economy of a Popular School Education."

This gentleman was followed by Hon. Hugh J. Campbell with an address on "The special culture most demanded in the national Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges." As these addresses, which were full of wholesome instruction and practical good sense, will appear in our columns on Sunday morning, they need not be further commented on at this time. The audience was dismissed with remarks from Dr. Thomas Nicholson, president of the college.

The students present consisted of about ninety tidy and bright looking lads, who appeared attentive, and as if they thoroughly appreciated the advantages this excellent institution is giving them in obtaining practical education. Several remarkable specimens of drawings and designs, executed by the pupils, were exhibited as evidence of their progress in that branch of instruction. This college as yet is but in its infancy, and the benefits that might be derived from it are not thoroughly understood by our people. It has made a start, however, in the right direction, and bids fair to become an honored institution of learning.

The Supervisors.

The *Picayune*, of course, finds fault with the appointment of our supervisors, and recalls the promises of the Governor to select men who were neither partisan nor objectionable. It has no complaint to make of the character of those who have been appointed, but claims that Governor Kellogg has violated his promise by appointing as supervisors gentlemen who now hold office. This objection is easily removed. It was made a condition precedent to the reception of his commission that each supervisor should resign any other office he might hold.

Knowledge of this fact ought to have been in the possession of the *Picayune*, and now that it has the information, it should express its satisfaction that the supervisors, to use its own expression, are "good enough men."

To go further than this, and "find seventeen men whose independence of political favor would be some guarantee of their freedom from partisan influence" would, in order to satisfy the *Picayune*, necessitate the selection from among the candidates for office of the No Name party.

Again, to quote from the *Pic*, these gentlemen are "personally correct and reliable, and stand as well in the estimation of their immediate acquaintance as need be," and if they accept the appointment, they will hold no other office in the gift of Governor Kellogg; and, further, there will be no "widespread dissatisfaction" on the publication of the result of their labors.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

This company has been in existence but little over twenty-seven years, but its operations are of a magnitude and commercial value truly surprising. The company has afloat thirty-three steamships, aggregating 74,900 tons. The latest addition to the fleet of the company are the steamships City of Pekin and City of Tokio. They are companion ships and are, with the exception of the Great Eastern, the largest vessels afloat. The hulls were built at Chester, Pennsylvania, and the machinery in New York. Each ship is 423 feet long, forty-eight feet wide, and thirty-eight feet deep. The carrying capacity is 5500 tons, and the engines in each have 5000 horse power. These two steamers are destined to ply between California and Japan. A superb steel engraving of the steamship City of Pekin has been sent to the REPUBLICAN by the engravers, Messrs. Homer Lee & Co., No. 69 Liberty street, New York.

The engraving is a real work of art and full worthy of the subject represented. The City of Pekin is represented as off Sandy Hook lighthouse; to the left of the lighthouse is the yacht Magic, which beat the English yacht Cambria in the international race in August, 1870. To the left of the Magic is the pilot boat Enchantress, while between the bow of the City of Pekin and the extreme left of the picture may be seen a steamer on its way into port. The great steamship has all sails set, and there is an impression of power and grace and majesty created by the engraver that shows him to be a master hand. It is, perhaps, the finest specimen of the engravers' art, as applied to marine subjects, that has ever been produced in this country.

IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction to be made this day 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 all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, on St. Mary street, between Religious (late Bellechasse) and Rousseau (late St. Amand) streets.

2. Two lots of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the First District of this city, on Julia street, between Baronne and Carondelet streets.

3. Three lots of ground, adjoining each other, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Constance street, between Thalia and Erato streets.

4. Eight lots of ground, situated in McDonoghville, right band of the river, Fifth District of this city.

5. The one undivided third part of a lot of ground, situated in Suburb Washington, Third District of this city, on Enghien street, between Moreau and Casacalvo streets.

6. And one square of ground, situated in same suburb and district, bounded by Barthelemy, Mazant, Magistrate and Law streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

ALCIBIADES DeBLANC ONCE MORE

HIS GALLANT ACADIANS UNDER ARMS

RALLYING UNDER THE WHITE FLAG

It is stated by a gentleman lately arrived from the Attakapas country, that this distinguished leader of the White Leaguers of St. Martin has again succeeded in getting together his army which was scattered by the Metropolitans a year or so ago, and they are again under arms in that parish. Their first brilliant maneuvre was the occupying of St. Martinsville, a few days ago, to the number of several hundred, and the vanishing from the parish of some half a dozen gentlemen holding office under Governor Kellogg, chief of whom was the highly respected tax collector.

There was no particular bitterness expressed against this gentleman, for on a recent occasion a delegation of White Leaguers had demanded the books and papers of his office, as they claimed, for the purpose of investigation. They found his accounts properly kept, his collections properly accounted for, and so informed him. The real object seemed to be to avoid the payment of their taxes; for if there is no tax collector, they argue, there would be no one to force them to come forward with their arrearages.

Other Republicans, however, were given twenty-four hours in which to leave the parish, and several such are now in this city.

Thirsting for other worlds to conquer the heroic Alcibiadeans, we are informed, communicated with their friends in the parish of Iberia, proffering their aid in case their services were required in ridding that parish of the Radical officials. Tho Republicans of that parish getting wind of the proposition, immediately rallied under arms, to the number of some 400, mostly white men, and sent back their defiance to the Leaguers. At the latest hour of which our informant had knowledge the challenge had not been accepted. A few predatory bands were reported in the interior of the parish, committing outrages and alarming the plantation laborers, but the town of New Iberia had not yet been invaded by the army of Alcibiades.

We await further news from that point with a good deal of interest. We give the statement of our informant concerning the massing of the Republicans of Iberia for what it is worth, with the mere suggestion that if this part of the story is not true it ought to be.

Shotguns and Bank Balances.

The mind of the Northern or European may fail to note the close connection between the clauses of the above caption, save in the way of "stand and deliver." However, those who have capital invested in the Southern States and those allied to peace and order, who dwell therein, are perfectly and painfully cognizant of the antagonistic relations of the above two forces.

Capital, every one knows is timid; caution is the touchstone of success for the capitalist.

The expose of the White League, lately published in the REPUBLICAN, demonstrates the fact that the shotgun party essays to rule. Capital has shrunk abashed, or vanished utterly. It will no doubt be denied by those who are leagued with the shotgun legion that the two clauses of the proposition are correlative, and that the latter is swayed by the former. No one, however, will gainsay the facts as now set forth.

Four days ago the Teutonia National Bank of this city forfeited its charter on account of violation of the national banking law. The president has been retired, and day before yesterday the bank stopped receiving deposits. Application has been made for a voluntary liquidation, but appearances indicate that a government agent will be put in charge.

Another one of our national banks has been hard hit by the suspension of a large Texas firm.

A prominent State bank is anxiously regarded, and it is hinted that its case will form a staple for action at the next session of the Legislature.

Messrs. Chris. Mehle & Co., engaged heavily in the cattle trade, are involved by the suspension of the house of Allen, Poole & Co., of Galveston. The interest of the first named with the latter firm is estimated at $250,000. The house of Allen, Poole & Co. have resumed on an extension of one, two and three years. It is sincerely hoped that the New Orleans firm will be in a condition to resume next week.

Yesterday was one of the dullest in financial matters ever known here. Bank stocks were regarded with holy honor.

So much for immediate effects and obstinate facts. If the causes of this financial crisis are denied, the question arises, then, what is the reason of this?

Should the White League planter, to whom a merchant has advanced some thousands of dollars, unite himself with a shotgun band and kill his laborers or drive them off for not voting his way? How is the merchant to be paid? Won't the merchant think of this before he makes any advances, and won't the banker ponder the problem before he discounts the merchant's paper? Recent events prove that they havn't thought of the matter in this light heretofore. But the long faces on 'Change yesterday showed that all hope in shotguns was gone and faith in peace and order and love of prosperity restored.

Shreveport Board of Trade.

Captain William Robinson and Colonel J. S. Ward, a committee representing the Shreveport Board of Trade, arrived in town Thursday evening, to urge upon the engineer authorities the using of a portion of the appropriation for removing the Red river raft in improving the navigation of Red river below Shreveport, and in closing the mouth of Tones' bayou. In company with Representative Smith they visited Major Howell, were well received and had a very satisfactory interview. Major Howell promised to transmit the request of the committee to the Secretary of War, with a favorable recommendation, the appropriation being sufficient, in his judgment, to afford much of the relief asked for. The delegation called also to pay their compliments to Governor Kellogg.

Passengers sailed per steamship Hudson, Captain Gager, for New York:

Miss J. Barnett, William Knox, T. T. White, L. F. Tower, L. Folger, E. F. Lansing, and six in the steerage.

Sensible Suggestions from a Colored Man.

BELLEVIEW PLANTATION, Above Franklin, La., August 25, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Some articles of a White League character having appeared in the Franklin *Enterprise*, I should like to say a few words about them, and also of the communication of R. L. Pruyn and C. R. Davis, offering inducements to white immigrants. I can not say that these gentlemen are unable to perform their promises, but it seems to me the object is only to procure votes at the election, and not to secure permanent settlers. When they have carried their point they will turn the cold shoulder to the immigrants. But if they desire harmony among the races, and wish to secure a conservative government which would do justice to all, why do they not offer the colored people one-fourth of these inducements? But the offer must be made with clean hands, in all sincerity, and not with a sword in the other. Not a promise to endure only until after the election, and then be broken; not as a campaign document to be repudiated; not by pretending to be our friends, and at the same time killing an old negro or two, and letting the equally guilty white man escape; nor by keeping up local partisan distrust and hate by White Leagues and the violence perpetrated by unpunished members of them. This has been the old way the whites have tried to gain the colored vote. But try a new way. Don't tell the negro he is dishonest and you have no use for him, but show that you wish to do him justice; try fair dealing, and cast away the propensity to take advantage of his ignorance; treat him as he deserves, individually, and not hold him responsible for the faults of others. Do this consistently and honestly, and in time he will combine with the best men, regardless of party, and there will be as conservative a government as can be desired.

The colored man did not bring misfortune on the people. He is not to blame for the war which the South rushed into, nor was he even the instrument which gave him freedom and citizenship. For the political mistakes he has made he is to be pitied by the white people, not censured, for it was their conduct that caused him to make them. When the right of suffrage first came to him he was ignorant, but no instruction came to him from those who had raised him and whom he looked up to. They scorned him and his meetings, nor would they vote with him, but tried to drive him from the polls. When they made such a grand mistake it was natural for him to seek other friends. When those who now desire his assistance to expel bad men from office show repentance for the mistakes and crimes of the past eight years the colored man will trust them.

We believe there are some good men leading the White League whose objects are good, and who have no designs against the black man. It is not them we are afraid of. It is of those who have joined it with desperate intentions; who believe by crime they can rise in it; who are the perpetrators of the murders now so frequent and the authors of the *Attakapas Register* outrage, and whose creed is the destruction of the colored man. These rights we are bound to maintain. Enfranchisement, citizenship, the privilege of free schools, the acquisition of property and the pursuit of happiness are rights as dear to us now as to the citizen who never knew the want of them.

We have many incapable and corrupt men in office, but so all political parties have had. We desire to be rid of them and in this parish will bring out a good wholesome Republican ticket such as even a White Leaguer, if he be truly conservative, will have no objection to. We desire to avoid disturbance and shall give no occasion for it. The meetings will be less frequent than before; for repeated assemblages are injurious to our own party. All we ask from our friends of the other side, who do not believe we should be driven away, destroyed or again enslaved, is justice, fair dealing and an equal show. When it is evident we are to receive this there will come to us an era of harmony that we have long prayed for.

W. W. H.

Another Negro Outrage.

On Thursday afternoon, at the New Lake End, a white young man entered the house of Mrs. Cummins, an elderly lady, and in true chivalric style drew his pistol, and pointing it at the head of the old lady, forced her to show him the contents of her trunks, armoirs and all receptacles likely to hold valuables suited to his taste. Mr. George Henry, the robber, having been "a resident of this place for many years," as funeral notices say of those who die respected, we refrain from giving the initials of his name. From the account of the police it appears that Mr. Henry was attending strictly to his own business, and was robbing the defenseless old lady in the most playful manner, when some colored laborers at work near by formed a black league, and with the assistance of a policeman, unceremoniously took George to the first precinct stationhouse. This interference by colored men with the rights of citizen housebreakers is but one of the many negro outrages we have to record. When one of Kellogg's Metropolitan hirelings, heading a gang of negroes, can thus arrest and detain a white citizen while pursuing his usual avocations, it is time that our people should arise in their might and rid themselves of tyranny.

"Under the Platform."

Written instructions which have reached us from "We the White People of Louisiana embracing," for the guidance of Democratic voters, gives as a "firstly" purpose, "To nominate honest persons for office *under* the Democratic platform." The regulations are thoroughly honest, in fact "honest" occurs in each special order, reminding one of the old Tammany and Tweed edicts, where the best honesty was policy. As the Democratic platform is entirely covered with the dead titles of other dead parties, it can readily be understood that there is no room on its top for nominations, but the covert method of choosing officers "under the platform" savors of dishonesty, and "can not but make the judicious grieve." By all means let the instructions be changed.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on August 28 stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 81°; at 2 P. M., 90°; at 6 P. M., 87°. Lowest point during the night of August 27, 72°.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

An Embezzler.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Thomas E. Gaynor, manager of the New York office of the Stanley Rule and Level Company, was arrested to-day, charged with embezzling $20,000 of the company's money. Gaynor was bailed for trial and his property attached.

Missing.

J. Lincoln Smith, of Middletown, Connecticut, last seen in Williamsburg, August 4, is missing, and $500 reward is offered for his recovery, dead or alive.

Something the Matter with Moulton's Honor.

Mr. Moulton declares he will soon publish his supplemental statement, impelled by imputations on his honor. He says he yesterday offered to go before the Beecher committee but received no reply. On the contrary he had been given to understand his testimony would not be received; but his forthcoming statement would, he believed, clear away every doubt, and vindicate his honor. He wanted it distinctly understood he was ready to meet the committee to-day if they wished to hear him.

Arrest of an Editor.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of William Muldoon, city editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in connection with Bowen's libel suits. The arrest was effected this afternoon in the *Eagle* editorial rooms, and Muldoon gave bail in $3000 for his appearance in the city court next Monday.

Libel.

Henry C. Bowen has again sued the Brooklyn *Eagle* for libel, contained in an editorial of yesterday, laying the damages at $100,000. Bowen expresses the determination of pushing his suits to the death.

Report of the Beecher Committee.

The Beecher investigating committee has submitted its report. It concludes:

First—That Mr. Beecher did not commit adultery with Mrs. Tilton at any time and place whatever.

Second—That Beecher has never committed any unchaste or improper act with Mrs. Tilton, nor made any unchaste or improper remark, proffer or solicitation to her of any kind or description whatever.

Third—If this were a question of error of judgment on the part of Mr. Beecher it would be easy to criticise, especially in the light of recent events. In such criticism, even to the extent of regret, we are sure no man would join more sincerely than Mr. Beecher himself.

Fourth—We find nothing whatever in the evidence that should impair the perfect confidence of Plymouth Church, or the world, in the Christian character of Henry Ward Beecher. And now let the peace of God, that passeth all understanding, rest and abide with Plymouth Church and her beloved and eminent pastor, so much and so long afflicted.

Signed Henry W. Sage, Augustus Storrs, Henry M. Cleveland, H. B. Claflin, John Winslow and S. V. White.

MISCHIEF.

Indignation Meeting in Memphis—Denouncing the Job that was Overdone.

MEMPHIS, August 28.—A large meeting of citizens was held at Exposition Hall to-night to express the indignation of the community at the barbarous murder of the colored persons taken from the Treton jail. B. M. Estes presided, with ex-Governor Harris, Judge Archibald Wright and Charles Kortrecht as vice presidents. Speeches were made by ex-Governor Harris, Jeff Davis, Colonel Duncan McRae, General Forrest and others, denouncing the cowardly assassination, and calling for the promptest and most energetic enforcement of the law against the perpetrators.

General Forrest stated he stood ready to start to-morrow to assist the officers of the law in bringing the assassins to punishment.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the horror and indignation of the community at the foul crime, and demanding of the government prompt and energetic measures for bringing the murderers to the bar of justice, and relieving the State as far as possible from the disgrace of such horrible crimes, and asking the government to employ the police experts of Memphis to assist in capturing the assassins, and to employ the best legal counsel in the State to assist the Attorney General in prosecuting them.

FOREIGN.

Minister Davis at Berlin.

BERLIN, August 28.—J. C. Bancroft Davis had a special audience with the Emperor William to-day, and delivered his credentials as American minister. He afterward visited the Empress.

The Disabled Westphalia.

QUEENTOWN, August 28.—A Spanish steamer is towing the disabled steamer Westphalia into harbor.

The Spanish-Cuban Duel.

LONDON, August 27.—A special to the *Standard*, from Paris, gives an account of the duel between Ferrer de Conte and Senor Rosado, editors of New York. It says the affair came off with pistols on the Belgian frontier, and De Conto was dangerously wounded in the side.

Steamship Wrecked.

The steamship Leffey, which went ashore on the coast of Uruguay, is a total loss. The crew, passengers and mails were saved. The Leffey plied between Southampton and South American ports.

Dead.

John Henry Foley, the sculptor, is dead.

Another Fight in Cuba.

HAVANA, August 28.—An official dispatch from the eastern department states that a force of Spanish troops attacked a body of insurgents numbering 350 men in Buyalajo, causing the death of many of them. Twelve Spaniards were killed.

POLITICAL.

Majority Against the New Ohio Constitution.

COLUMBUS, August 28.—The majority against the constitution is 47,000; against license 6000. The official canvass also shows a majority against minority representation of 18,500, and a majority against State aid to railroads of 251,242.

Delaware Democratic Convention.

DOVER, Del., August 28.—The Delaware Democratic Convention nominated John B. Cochran for Governor and James Williamson for Congress. The platform denounces the civil rights bill and the act of Congress enlarging the jurisdiction of the federal courts of the District of Columbia as a base attempt to muzzle the public press.

The Arkansas Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, August 28.—The convention to-day struck out the section in the finance report forbidding the Legislature from ever providing for the payment of State levee bonds, railroad aid bonds, and Halford bonds, in all about $11,000,000. This was a test vote on repudiation.

Judge Clendin, of the seventh judicial circuit, has refused a mandamus to compel the State Treasurer to pay the expenses of the convention and State government out of the sinking and school funds. It is thought the convention will adjourn within a week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Scull Race at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 28.—Courtenay won the single scull race in 14:14. The Athletics won the double scull race.

The second annual international regatta was inaugurated to-day. Six boats started in single scull race of two miles, but Yates and Curtis dropped out of the race, leaving Blake, of the Atalantas, Wilson, of the Beaver Wycks, Roache, of Grammercy, and Courtenay, from Union Springs, to contest the race. Wilson led at the start, having at least a half length the advantage, but Courtenay spurted, pulled ahead and kept in advance, turning the stake boat a couple of lengths ahead of all the others. He kept this advantage easily through the race, coming in at the finish half a dozen lengths ahead of Roache. Wilson was third and Blake fourth. Courtenay's time was 14:14, Roache's 14:56, Wilson's 15:10, Blake's 15:48.

The second race was a double skull race of two miles; three crews started; Beaver Wycks and Mutuals, of Albany, and Athletics, of New York. All the crews got off together, the Beaver Wycks pulling very sharply, and getting a few lengths lead; Mutuals second, and Athletics third. The Athletics and Beaver Wycks turned the stakeboat together. On return the Athletics spurted ahead, coming in fifteen or twenty lengths ahead, Beaver Wycks second, and Mutuals third. Time—Athletics, 13:28½; Beaver Wycks, 13:51½; Mutuals, 14:10.

The Swimming Match.

LONG BRANCH, August 28.—Five thousand people are present to witness the swimming match.

The international swimming match between Johnson and Andrew Frantze, distance three miles, was won by Johnson by fifty feet in one hour ten minutes and thirty seconds.

Fire.

PITTSBURG, August 28.—A supposed incendiary fire at Greenville, Pennsylvania, to-day destroyed the buildings owned by Mrs. E. Roney, P. Doyle, J. Hull, and a number of buildings in Henlin's block. Total loss about $30,000; fully insured.

Aiding a Felon to Escape.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 28.—Elias M. Kiels, judge of the city court of Eufaula, arrested last night on the charge of aiding a felon to escape, was committed in default of $3000 bail.

Arrested.

Several citizens of Eufaula were arrested to-day, charged with violation of the enforcement act, and will reach Montgomery to-night.

General Sherman.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—General Sherman is here.

Andy Johnson a Political Probability.

Advices from Tennessee put among the political possibilities Andrew Johnson in Brownlow's senatorial chair.

Matters in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, August 28.—Colonel W. L. Clarke, who commands the State troops at Lancaster, yesterday withdrew sixty-eight men and went to Sparta, whence he will march to Owenton to sustain Judge McManama's court in the prosecution of offenders.

Walter Russell's party waited to surrender to the federal commander.

William Smoot was sent to Owenton, in charge of the sheriff and posse, to-day for trial.

Fire at Fort Wayne.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—A dispatch from Fort Wayne says the dry house of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad burned last night. Loss $20,000.

Gold Seekers Stopped.

CHICAGO, August 28.—Lieutenant General Sheridan has issued an order notifying the parties now reported organizing at various points on the border to visit the Black Hills in search of gold, that they will not be permitted to go unless under authority of the Secretary of the Interior.

Fire at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, August 28.—A fire broke out at 1 A. M. in the rosin warehouses and wharves destroying about 8000 barrels of rosin and about 2000 barrels of spirits turpentine. Loss about $120,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Fire in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 28.—A fire on Erie street this morning destroyed a building owned by Mann Brothers, and occupied by L. Myers, Northwestern Concentrated Lye Manufactory, and Sitheonmann's stove polish manufactory. Loss about $25,000; insurance, $7500. Supposed incendiarism.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Office Chief Signal Officer, Washington, August 28, 1874, 4:35 P. M.

During Saturday over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, lower barometer, slight changes in temperature, southeasterly to southwesterly winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather and rain area probable.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 28, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29.60. Wind south, light; weather fair. Arrived—Steamship Josephine, from Brashear City, to C. A. Whitney & Co., at 5 A. M. No departures.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, August 28, 6 P. M.—Wind south, light. No arrivals. Sailed—Bark A. C. Adams and schooner Linda.

VICKSBURG, August 28.—Passed up—Capitol City, at 1 P. M. Down—Robert E. Lee, at 7 P. M. Weather warm and clear. River fell five inches in the last twenty-four hours.

MEMPHIS, August 28.—Weather cloudy and warm; river fell two inches. Arrived—Ella, from White river. Departed—Helena, for Vicksburg; Future City, for New Orleans; Vicksburg, for St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—River five feet and falling. Weather cool, cloudy and threatening.

EVANSVILLE, August 28.—It has rained hard since 3 P. M. River stationary.

CAIRO, August 28.—Arrived—Mollie Moore, from St. Louis, at 5 P. M; Indiana, from New Orleans, at 6 P. M. Departed—Robert Mitchell, for New Orleans, at noon. River five feet two inches and stationary. Rained all night. Weather cloudy. Mercury 80°.

LOUISVILLE, August 28.—River stationary; three feet six inches. Weather cloudy this morning; a steady rain to-night.

PITTSBURG, August 28.—River three feet nine inches and falling. Weather clear and cool.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—No arrivals or departures. River stationary. Weather cloudy and threatening.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

	Bales.
Receipts of cotton for the week at all United States ports	5,297
Receipts same time last year	8,423
Total receipts of cotton since September 1, 1873, to date	3,760,270
Total same time last year	3,594,457
Exports for the week from all ports	9,411
Exports same week last year	12,451
Exports since September 1	2,893,164
Exports same time last year	2,531,786
Stock at all United States ports	109,490
Stock same time last year	110,053
Stock at all interior towns	19,872
Stock at interior towns last year	14,616
Stock at Liverpool	670,000
Stock same time last year	575,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	40,000
Afloat same time last year	46,000

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The Post's financial article says: Governments quiet and steady. The only sale at the board of State bonds was $10,000 old Tennessees at 57¼. In the money market call loans are easily made at or under 2½ and prime mercantile paper is quoted as follows: Thirty to sixty days 4@5 ⅌ cent; three to four months 5½ to 7 ⅌ cent; good paper is 6@7 ⅌ cent; time loans secured by collaterals are 5 ⅌ cent for thirty days and 6 to 7 ⅌ cent, extending as long as the middle of January. All sales of gold thus far today have been at 109¾. On gold loans the rates have been flat, 1 ⅌ cent for use and 1 ⅌ cent for carrying. Foreign exchange is quiet at about yesday's rates, if anything a trifle steadier. The stock market during the first half hour was heavy, but has since been steady to strong, excepting Wabash, which has been feverish and lower. Extreme sales have been as follows:

Telegraph 76⅞@77; Wabash 36⅛@35; Lake Shore 73¾@73⅞; Union Pacific 28⅝@29; Pacific Mail 47½@47⅞; Rock Island 101½@101⅝; Erie 31⅜@32⅛; St. Paul 35⅛@35⅝; New York Central 102⅛@102⅜; Harlem 115½; and Quicksilver has sold at 29¼@29⅜ and preferred 39@39¼.

Cotton closed firm; middling uplands 16⅝c; middling Orleans 17⅛c; sales to-day 1623 bales; net receipts none; gross 31.

Futures closed easy; sales to-day 24,300 bales, as follows: September 16 1-16@16 3-32c; October 15 25-32c; November 15⅝@15 21-32c; December 15 11-16@15¾c; January 16c; February 16⅛c; March 16 5-16c; April 16 9-16c.

Southern flour steady; fair inquiry; common to fair extra $5 20@6; good to choice extra $6 45@8. Wheat opened a shade firmer, closed quiet and firm; $1 10@1 20 for old winter red Western. Corn opened a shade better, closing quiet and steady. 81½@82½c for Western mixed.

Coffee firm at 16¼@19½c for Rio. Sugar firm and active demand at 8⅜@8½c for fair to good refining; 8¾c for prime; 8⅜@8½c for muscovado; 8⅝c for clayed. Molasses dull and unchanged. Tallow quiet at 8 5-16@8⅜c. Rosin firmer at $2 25. Turpentine firmer at 35½c. Pork active and firmer at $22 87½ for new mess. Beef quiet. Lard firmer at 14 3-16c. Whiskey steady at $1 03. Freights steady.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm; middling 16c. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and nominal; red 98c@$1 05, white $1 10@1 15. Corn scarce and firm; 69@71c. Oats dull and lower; 43@47c. Pork quiet; $23. Lard quiet; summer 14@14½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders held at 9½c; clear rib 12½c; clear 12¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 9¾c; clear rib 13⅜c; clear 13½c. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; 95c.

ST. LOUIS, August 28.—Cotton—Nothing doing. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 3 red fall $1 06@1 08; No. 2 red winter $1 15. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 68@69c. Oats quiet; No. 2 42@43c. Whisky steady. Pork firm at $24. Bacon quiet; only jobbing order trade; shoulders 10c; clear rib 13c@12¾c; clear 14c. Lard quiet; summer 13¾c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 28, 4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Orleans, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable September and October, 8¼d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable October and November, 8¼d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, but not quotably lower. Lard 61s. Bacon 64s 6d for long clear middles, 58s 6d for short clear middles.

LONDON, August 28.—Tallow 42s 3d@42s 6d.

Evening.—Calcutta linseed 63s; linseed oil 27s.

HAVANA, August 28.—Spanish gold 19@21¾. American gold 16@200. Exchange irregular; sixty days currency 80@85; short sight 85@90; sixty days gold 92@100; short sight 98@102 premium.

An American Terre Incognita.

The following interesting sketch of General Custer's expedition in the Territory of Dakota is furnished by its special correspondent to the New York *World*:

The Black Hills expedition having with its arrival at this point terminated the exploration of the Black Hills, a brief review of the work performed may now be made. The discovery of gold will, no doubt, at first be classed as the most important result attained by the expedition, but the true value and importance of this discovery will only be made evident after a development of the gold. This development should not be expected from an expedition of this character, compelled, from the vast scope of country included within its operations to move rapidly and make but few and brief halts. Gold has been found at numerous points, and of sufficient quantities to justify a high estimate to be placed upon this region as a rich mineral region.

The miners who conducted the prospecting estimate many of the places examined as rich enough in this precious metal to yield $100 per day per man. Should anything like this prove true, it is easy to see that the longer exclusive occupation of this valuable territory by the Indians must cease at an early day. While the ultimate value of the newly-explored country as a gold bearing region remains partly problematical, the real and perhaps its greatest value has been already determined, viz: its character and desirability as an agricultural and stock raising country. The interior of the Black Hills is divided into a succession of timbered hills and open parks and valleys.

The valleys are covered with a high, luxuriant pasturage, made up of a variety of the best grasses, and a different, but not less valuable, quality of pasturage, extends through the forests and covers the hillsides. So completely sheltered are these valleys from the winter storms by the outer boundary or belt of hills that the Indians, who are familiar with this region, say most excellent grazing can be obtained for cattle throughout the entire winter. The soil is beyond all doubt of the most fertile and inexhaustible character, and will richly repay the labor of the farmer or the stock-raiser. Almost every hillside has its never failing spring of pure water of almost any coldness, and some of the springs are strong enough and have the requisite fall to render them available for water power.

This country, although now in the possession of the Indians, who seldom visited and never occupied it, is surely destined at a very early day to become the home of a dense, thrifty and industrious population. This is inevitable, and the sooner the government recognizes and acts upon this idea the better. All the available troops within the limits of this military department will not avail to keep out the enterprising frontiersman who is seeking a home for life, or the equally enterprising and indefatigable miner who is searching for gold. The military occupation of the country will soon become a necessity. In any event should the government intend to maintain the present title of the Indians to the Black Hills region, troops will be necessary to keep out the whites, and should the country, as is to be hoped, be thrown open to settlement, the presence of troops will be necessary to prevent Indian hostilities and give safety and protection to the settlement.

The country explored by the Black Hills expedition is undoubtedly the most fertile portion of Dakota, not excepting even the famous Red river valley. It is about 210 miles on a direct line from Bismarck, the present terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad, and about 150 miles from the nearest point on the Missouri river. Among the civilian employes of the expedition, numbering over 100 persons, compan