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THE PARISH OF NATCHITOCHES

THE BENEFIT OF ONEROUS TAXATION

The Republican Party Not Responsible

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Much has been said and written about the heavy taxation in the parish of Natchitoches, and several abortive attempts have been made to lay the high taxation at the door of the Republican party. I propose to show, sir, and defy contradiction, that the Republican party is in no manner responsible for the oppression of the people in this parish on account of high taxes.

The Democratic police juries for the years 1867, '68, '69, like their predecessors, issued parish warrants in large quantities, besides borrowing a large amount of money for which bonds were issued to pay the same. A large amount of these bonds remain unpaid while the balance, the Democratic capitalists bought up for speculative purpose which I propose to show; the payment of these bonds was to be made by taxation.

The police jury, 1868-69, donated to grown paupers ten dollars and to each child of the pauper five dollars per month, and their pauper list was larger than heretofore known. This continued for that year. This police jury gave the contract to paint the courthouse to a painter for $7000 when other painters offered to do the work for $1500. This contract was paid in paper which was eagerly sought for, because a law had been passed authorizing the different parishes to be sued and compelled a special tax to be levied to pay the judgments.

In 1870, the first Republican police jury in the parish of Natchitoches met, and after several sessions, they followed the example of several other parishes in the State, and endeavored to induce immigration to the parish.

To this end they appropriated $8000 in parish warrants. At that time warrants were selling at thirty cents on the dollar. They under a special State law, during that year appropriated $5000 to procure a parish map and field notes; the paper at this time being also at thirty cents on the dollar. The law requiring each township and part of township to be a separate map, and there being forty townships in the parish of Natchitoches, hence a large bound volume twenty-four by thirty-six, containing forty maps and field notes was made. Both of the above appropriations were enjoined, and none of the map money was issued except to a prominent Democrat, while not one cent innured to any Republican in the parish of Natchitoches. None of the above $8000 and $5000 went on the market, except $1250 paid to one of the Democrats to the contract; hence the parish was not called on to pay these appropriations. To the map contract, in order not to make a political contract, the parties politically stood three Democrats, two Republicans, all men in good standing in their respective parties. This police jury for 1870 did not levy any parish tax for the year 1870. A committee calling themselves a reform committee examined the police jury records. The gentlemen who made the examination were thoroughly competent. They made the examination from the year 1868 to 1871, and no report was ever published. It was found that a report would be damaging to the Democratic rather than to the Republican police jury. The Republican police jury of 1870 repealed the ordinance allowing the paupers monthly pay, which had been passed by the Democratic police jury of 1869, and also repealed several other obnoxious resolutions passed by the same police jury. The Republican police jury for 1870 levied no tax; hence the people had no parish tax to pay. The Democratic police jury for 1872-73, shortly after having charge of the parochial affairs, repealed the ordinance disallowing pay to paupers, which the previous police jury of 1870 had adopted. This police jury commenced with a new pauper list, and issued monthly a large amount in warrants to paupers. They levied a parish tax for the fiscal year 1873, amounting to $19,000; and it can not be denied that at the expiration of the first six months $13,000 of this was used by them, that is, $13,000 in warrants of this amount were issued and on the market at from twenty-five to thirty cents on the dollar. The law allowed each police juror $150 per year, and it can not be denied that at nearly every session which took place every month $100 was donated to the president for extra services, besides his regular pay, and the same donation made to the treasurer and clerk of this police jury. All such acts were illegal and unwarranted in law and in direct violation of law.

The parish ordinary tax that the people of the parish of Natchitoches are now called upon to pay at the present time is the $91,000, levied by the Democratic police jury of 1872-3. Up to 1870, the Democratic capitalists reformers, had obtained a large number of judgments against the parish for the face value of the warrants they purchased at thirty to forty cents on the dollar. The tax collector every three months paid each a pro rata on what he collected under the special parish tax to pay judgments, and in order to prevent the Republican police jury from issuing warrants to pay court and other parish expenses, a committee most of whom were judgment creditors, and all Democrats, sued out an injunction to prevent the president of the police jury from signing any warrant or other evidence of debt against the parish. The object was understood. If more paper were issued by the police jury, the more judgments would be obtained against the parish, and the more judgments the less the pro rata would be; hence this committee had an eye to business, because they desired to obtain all the paper on the market, and as the police jury could not issue new paper, they would be masters of the situation. The special tax to pay these gentlemen and other judgment creditors for the year 1871-2 was two and a half per cent in currency. Some $95,000 was wrung from the people, in currency, from 1870 to 1873 inclusive, to pay these Democratic speculators in parish paper. Out of ninety judgments against the parish, up to the first of January, 1874, eighty-eight were obtained in the name of and held by Democrat-Reformers, and the board of assessors of the parish of Natchitoches has assessed a special tax, in currency, to be collected this year, to pay these judgment creditors the sum of $66,000. The board of assessors stand, politically, two Democrats, one Republican. The Republican, who is clerk of the court, is seldom at his office, and in his absence is represented by his chief clerk—a Democrat. I will state that one of the Democrats, who is a judgment creditor, obtained judgments on parish paper received by him from the parish for services rendered; he did not buy the paper.

A short time since, taking advantage of the inflamed condition of the minds of the people on the subject of taxes, all of the judgment creditors, with a few exceptions, called a meeting to take the question of taxes into consideration, and obtain time to pay them. About a week before the meeting took place, the Republican police jury reduced the ordinary parish tax of two per cent, which had been levied by a Democratic jury, to one per cent, and the Republican school board remitted the school tax of two and one-half mills, and ordered the tax collectors to refund to each taxpayer the amount of school tax paid by each, and the Republican police jury repealed the ordinance called the Kearney tax of two and one-half mills; hence, the only tax left to be paid to carry on the parochial government was only one per cent.

The tax statement previous to the reduction stood as follows:

	Mills.
Ordinary parish tax	20
Special parish tax to pay judgments	40
School tax	2½
Kearney tax	2½
State tax	14½
Total	79½

You will perceive that none of the tax of forty mills was reduced by the Republican police jury because it had no control of it. It is owned by the Democrats-Reformers. So, when the meeting took place the onerous tax on the people was the four per cent one to pay judgment creditors, all of whom, with a very few exceptions, were members of this meeting. In fact, the meeting represented the onerous tax. The parish taxes being reduced, and for which the Republican police jury was not responsible for its levy, the meeting organized, and, as usual, denounced the Republican party as causing high taxation, and branded each prominent member as robber, rascal, etc., the usual allegation. They forgot to tell the people that for years they had been speculating upon their necessities; that $95,000 had been drawn from them in currency and $66,000 more was to come. They forgot to tell them that they bought parish warrants at twenty-five cents on the dollar, and that they, the people, should pay them dollar for dollar. They never offered to reduce the forty mill tax until the people began to see a little into matters, and then they only reduced it to twenty mills, to be paid in currency, while the one per cent parish tax could be paid in November, in paper, which can be bought from twenty to thirty cents on the dollar. The Republicans did not assess this forty mill tax. As I stated before, the board of assessors are two Democrats, one Republican. They justify their action on the ground that they have the money, and have the right to buy parish warrants. True, but can such a principle be reconciled with the fact that at the same time they know the people are unable to pay their chances of speculation, and that it is drawing the life's blood out of the people and their families to satisfy their greed for speculation. Their excuse is both flimsy and unsatisfactory. Their right to buy does not include their right to grind the people down to pay four per cent in currency to sustain this unwarranted, uncharitable speculative propensity. They say the people can not pay the taxes. Then why demand the "bond in full"—their pound of flesh. There is no excuse but the love of sordid gain.

In 1873 the Democratic police jury conceived the idea that the tax collector had been speculating in the public money, instituted suit against him, and instead of using the services of the parish attorney, who has a fixed salary, they ignored him and employed counsel outside, which cost some $3000, which was paid in warrants, a part of which judgment was rendered on, and the balance remain in the market or transferred for indebtedness. In this suit the tax collector was enjoined from collecting parish taxes, and when he sold property to satisfy the State tax for delinquents in 1869-70, the property was sold for account of the State, and the parish lost some $8000. The tax collector, being enjoined, could not collect it. This is reformation with a vengeance. In this suit the Supreme Court sustained the collector; the charges were not sustained.

In conclusion take it for granted that these speculators had a right to buy up the parish paper; the responsibility rests on the police juries who issued this paper. I contend, and it can not be successfully contradicted, that from 1867 up to January 1874, eight-tenths of the parish paper issued in the parish of Natchitoches was issued by Democratic police juries. Most of these judgment creditors contend that the people do not wish a reduction of taxes, but that they only want time to pay. This is a mistake. The people not only want time but reduction—the other proposition is to the advantage of the judgment creditors in order to get their money. To attract the attention of the people from the onerous tax, they, the most of the judgment creditors, get up an imaginary impression and tell the people that the Republican party was imposing a heavy tax upon them, and called a tax meeting, which was not responded to by many conservative men, and seeing that they would fail in their movement, afterward brought men in from the parishes of Sabine, Winn, Rapides, Grant and Red River to the parish of Natchitoches, to murder the Republican officials who did not resign. One official had to leave his sick bed and the bedside of a dying child and dying father, both of whom since died, or be murdered at their side by a mob, who yelled like Indians through the streets of the city of Natchitoches. A more disgraceful scene never occurred in a civilized community. The *Picayune* says the Republican officials were requested to resign. Yes, requested, as the highwayman requests the traveler to deliver his purse, with implements of death and threat to murder the *request* was made. This excitement was gotten up to hide the load the judgment creditors have to carry, and which the people must find out sooner or later, and make them repent it.

I contend that out of ninety judgments against the parish of Natchitoches, which demands a tax of four per cent to pay, eighty-eight of them are held and owned by Democrats, or White Leaguers, as they are called there, and if denied, I can give the name of each one, with respective amount.

The tax collector, only after being threatened with death, and at the entreaties of his daughters, resigned, but the warriors of this brilliant victory would not dare to meet this gray-haired old gentleman face to face, man to man, and demand his resignation.

It was a glorious victory—500 or 600 armed men demanding the resignation of one Republican, an old man, urged on by ambitious office seekers, and personal enemies, who could not face him single-handed to correct their grievances.

The amount of special tax, in currency, to pay the judgment creditors up to April 1, 1873, is as follows:

On tax roll of 1869	$29,309 05
On tax roll of 1870	52,026 61
On tax roll of 1871	33,240 40
On tax roll of 1871	33,280 25
Total	$147,856 31
Balance due on roll	52,535 33

Since the first of April, 1873, a large amount of judgments have been obtained in the name of Democrats.

Who issued all the paper on which these judgments were rendered? The party issuing it is responsible for the judgment tax.

The amount of paper issued from 1867 to 1874 amounts $108,011 65, on which judgments are rendered. Out of this the Democrats are responsible for the issuance of $70,583 47; the Republicans responsible for $37,428 10, leaving a balance on the judgment debt as above of $39,844 66, in which is included the large amount of money issued for war purposes, and the bonds issued in 1867, and bonds issued previous on money borrowed by the police jury before the surrender.

Out of the $147,856 31 levied in currency to pay judgment creditors, $95,321 98 was paid in currency into the pockets of the judgment creditors, eight-tenths of whom are Democrats, and who bought the paper specially for speculation.

As the Democrats have examined the police jury records of the parish on two occasions, in hopes of finding something terrible done by the Republicans, and failed to give a tabular statement of the amount of parish paper issued by both Republican and Democratic police juries, is is fair to presume that if a report were made, it would not be creditable to the Democratic police juries. A tabular report from the Democratic committees of 1872 and 1874, relative to the issuance of parish paper, would enlighten the taxpayers of the parish considerably.

The amount levied on the roll of 1873, collectible on the roll of 1874, to pay judgment creditors amounts to $60,000, to be paid in currency. Into whose pockets does this money go? Not in the pockets of the Republicans. If this is denied, I am prepared to give names and figures to corroborate this statement. The judgment creditors have a load to carry that they can not bear, and desire to place it upon the shoulders of the Republicans. Time at last sets all things even.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I will state that while acting as parish judge of the parish of Natchitoches and district judge of the seventeenth judicial district, no one can show or prove that I ever used my office to subserve the interests of any man, men, organization or political party, but on the contrary held sacred my oath of office as judge; was impartial in all my official business. I think I can with safety refer to the members of the bar in the parish of Natchitoches on this point, although a majority of them differ with me in political opinion.

I am judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Louisiana. My family were born in the parish of Natchitoches. My father was a resident of Louisiana twenty five years. I am also United States commissioner, holding a commission from the United States government, which did not protect me, but I was compelled to leave my home and my family to gratify the political ambition of a few Democrats who desire position. I will continue again a further paper on the financial affairs of the parish of Natchitoches on some future occasion. Your obedient servant,

H. C. MYERS.

Grumbles for Nothing.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The *Picayune* was grumbling the other day because, as it alleged, the surgeons and physicians of the Charity Hospital would not express an opinion upon the probable result of every sun stroke, cholera case, pistol shot, bowie cut or brickbat fracture that was carried to that institution. The grievous evil resulting from this sagacious reticence on the part of the surgeons and physicians is stated to be that if the patient is pronounced dangerous "his friends give him up without a struggle," and if he recovers "he is never restored to his full right and recognition due a citizen." As to this last we can not see how it could well happen, unless the White Leaguers had registered the name of the defunct, and bestowed his name and rights upon some substitute. In such case there would be of course some objection to his reappearance—before the election. As to the moral effect of a medical opinion, there is no example, perhaps, more appropriate than that of the Irishman who, having been picked up dead—drunk—was reported dead by the inspecting physician. Upon the defunct making some little stir under the hands of the coroner, was rebuked by a friend who said: "Ye spalpeen, be quiet; don't you know that the doctor knows better nor you?"

We may presume that the physicians and surgeons of the Charity Hospital are prudent and competent officers. They can not tell by a forefinger diagnosis whether there will be reaction or death. There is no obligation on them to express any opinion, and no propriety why they should do so. It will be well enough to complain of neglect or incompetency, but the objection that the surgeons and physicians will not answer irrelevant and unwarranted questions is no serious imputation on their professional character.

A VISITING SURGEON.

Regatta of the State Rowing Association.

But two weeks and a day intervene between the present date and the day of the great rowing contest which is to determine the championship of the State Rowing Association. Training and coaching of the various crews is prosecuted with vigor and determination. At this early stage of the proceedings but little can be said of the form, style and stroke of the respective crews. The Riversides appear to have the call in the betting, but the others have also their backers. The Orleans crew is said to have improved wonderfully, and some knowing ones assent that there is nothing to be feared for the Orleans except an accident.

Considerable chaffing is going on among the friends and admirers of the knights of the oar. The Howard Club practice daily and by all reports are rowing well. The Pelican Club are known as the old reliable, and their friends expect them to take the prize pennant home with them to Bayou St. John.

All things indicate that the contest will be fair, close and exciting.

Twelfth Senatorial District.

The following dispatch was received from Bayou Sara last evening:

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The twelfth senatorial district convention met at the courthouse at Pointe Coupee at twelve o'clock on Saturday. L. Jarreau was called to the chair, and G. H. Griffin was elected secretary. The following delegates were reported entitled to seats:

Pointe Coupee—L. Jarrieu, O. Jeffrion and Levy Allain.

West Feliciana—E. L. Weber, D. A. Weber and J. T. Vantroup.

East Feliciana—John Gair, James De Gray and R. R. Ray.

E. L. Weber, of West Feliciana, was about to manipulate the convention in his own interest, when a portion of the delegates adjourned to another part of the building, and nominated Hon. John Gair, of East Feliciana, for Senator, and appointed a committee of fifteen on resolutions.

G. H. G.

A New City Directory.

A well compiled directory, such as the one last published by Soards, for 1874, is of almost universal necessity in the stores and offices of New Orleans. We have never had a better directory than his for this city, but the publisher himself promises to surpass it in his New Orleans Directory for 1875. He will soon call upon our merchants for advertisements and subscriptions, and commence his canvass. The publication will involve much labor and expense, and the publisher should be paid by many subscribers. The advantages of advertising in this work are known to our merchants, and they will only help themselves when they help make a good city directory.

The Hebrew Educational Society.

The shcool under the direction of this excellent society will commence its next session on Monday, September 7. The institution is located on Calliope street, between Prytania and St. Charles streets. The school is non-sectarian in character, and will be conducted under able tutorship. Connected with the institution is a male and female high school department and graduating class for the complete education of scholars.

ARE YOU HUNGRY?—When your bowels are empty and need excellent stuffing, just walk into Nos. 70 and 72 St. Charles street, where the ever good-natured Richard McCloskey presides, eager to deal out the best things that can be obtained from all sorts of producers. Flesh, fish and fowl will be cooked to perfection by two of the finest cooks in America, and the waiters know their business to satisfaction. Lawrence Folger rules the kitchen.

RAMPANT BARBARITY

An Old Man Murdered in Cold Blood in De Soto Parish.

HE HAD ONCE BEEN A REPUBLICAN

We copy the following from the Shreveport *Southwestern-Telegram* of the twenty-fourth instant:

We learn from a gentleman who passed through Keachi on Saturday last, that considerable excitement was exhibited in that place owing to the dastardly murder of Squire Headrick Thursday evening last. Squire Headrick was an old resident of De Soto parish, and was always held in esteem by the community at large as a good, quiet and inoffensive citizen.

It seems that Thursday last a white man's party meeting was held at Logansport, which was largely attended by people from Texas as well as by residents of De Soto parish. At the close of the meeting, at which there were some inflammatory speeches made, twenty or thirty mounted men went after Dr. Custer and Squire Headrick, who had at one time been acting with the Republican party. Dr. Custer escaped, but Squire Headrick was murdered and his body thrown in the woods and not found until the following Saturday morning, when an inquest was held, the verdict of which we have not learned as yet.

Dr. Custer arrived in Shreveport yesterday morning, and stopped at the residence of ex-Mayor Crowell, where he was interviewed by our reporter:

Parties here who were acquainted with Squire Headrick think that a love of whisky by lawless men was the cause of his murder, as he had openly proclaimed himself a member of the White man's party and published a card to that effect about three weeks ago. It is to be hoped that the good citizens of De Soto will leave no stone unturned to bring to justice the vile authors of this dastardly murder, and unless the guilty parties are brought to justice the act will certainly be looked upon by the outside world in a suspicious light. It demands immediate attention.

The Shreveport *Times* of the twenty-fifth gives the following account:

Saturday night was receive a note from De Soto parish, stating that while Squire Headrick and Dr. W. S. Custer were returning from a political meeting of the white people at Logansport, in De Soto parish, very near the Texas line, they were overtaken by a body of unknown men; that Custer escaped, but Squire Headrick was taken into the woods and murdered. As we did not know the party from whom the note came, we deferred any statement of the matter until we could obtain further information. The material points of the story have since been confirmed by Dr. Custer, who is at present in Shreveport.

The impression which has got abroad that Headrick was killed on account of politics is entirely erroneous. Squire Headrick has always, we believe, been regarded in his parish as an honest, quiet and law-abiding citizen, and though at one time a conservative Republican, he has been an earnest advocate of the white man's movement, and only a week or ten days ago published a card in this paper announcing his connection with that movement. Dr. Custer is also associated with the white man's party. There is no earthly reason, therefore, why either Squire Headrick or Dr. Custer should have been injured by the advocates of the white man's movement, even admitting the absurd idea that its advocates are murdering all their opponents. It seems that there are several persons on the Texas side of the line between whom and Squire Headrick there existed a fierce feud, and it is supposed that those parties took advantage of the excitement which had been raised by whisky and politics to perpetrate the murder. This is a reasonable theory of the horrible affair and is sustained by the statements of Dr. Custer himself. But be that as it may, it is evident that a most foul, cowardly and brutal assassination has been perpetrated, and we hope the authorities will use every means in their power to ferret out the cowardly perpetrators of it and bring them to justice.

The *Times*, which has within a few days ceased glorying in the "red-handed work" of its political allies, endeavors to find another cause for the crime than politics—a theory hardly borne out by the Mansfield *Reporter*, an extract from which is copied in the following extract from the *Southwestern-Telegram* of the twenty-fifth:

The time has arrived when it behooves every law-abiding citizen in the State of Louisiana to unite in a determined effort to repress and eradicate the lawless spirit and diabolical recklessness that for some time past has manifested itself in some portions of this State. In the South we have the boundless gifts of nature poured upon us with a prodigality and luxuriance unsurpassed in any section of the civilized world, and yet the hand of man is used to mar and disfigure a country that should bloom like the "rose gardens of Sharon" and produce for the inhabitants all the blessings and comforts that can be expected or looked for in this world. Yet, what do we see? Murders and outrages of almost daily occurrence.

At the present time, when political feeling controls and party acerbity rises to the surface, the majority of offenses are charged to the bitterness of partisan influence. In many cases the charge is true; in others it is not sustained. Many desperadoes will avail themselves of occasions like these to give vent to their ungovernable passions and thereby create a feeling that, once aroused, can not be repressed without bloodshed and violence. The recent diabolical outrage in De Soto parish, in which one law-abiding and inoffensive citizen was brutally murdered, and another forced to flee from his home and family is sufficiently strong to bear out our remarks. It is possible that Squire Headrick was butchered on Thursday last for motives of private revenge, but the fact of his having formerly taken part with the Republican party, the character of the speeches said to have been made at Logansport on the day on which the poor, helpless, unoffending old man was massacred, coupled with the following remarks from the Mansfield *Reporter*, a White League organ, in regard to Dr. Custer, whose life was also sought, and was only preserved by a hasty flight, leads us to think different. By the allusions to one of the parties evidently referred to in the subjoined remarks clearly show that politics, as much as whisky or private feuds, had to do with the terrible and cold blooded tragedy.

In reference to the political meeting at Logansport on the twentieth, the Mansfield *Reporter* of the twenty-second, says:

"Quite an interesting meeting was held at Logansport, in this parish, on last Thursday. A large and enthusiastic crowd was in attendance, and the people seemed determined to do their whole duty during the present campaign. Messrs. Pike, Hall and E. W. Sutherlin addressed the meeting, and their utterances elicited the hearty applause of their hearers. Carpetbaggers and scalawags made themselves scarce in that locality. Dr. Custer was present, and if he runs as well for the State Senate as he did when he left Logansport, he won't be far behind at the end of the race. We have not yet learned how he came out in his race from Logansport, but at last accounts he was leading the party. His run can only be compared to Dewees' retreat from Mansfield to Coushatta last year."

These remarks do not appear to have their origin in private matters, at least as far as Dr. Custer is concerned.

We tell the people of De Soto and every other parish that this thing must stop. The welfare, reputation, peace and prosperity of our State demands it, and if the feeling of profound indignation in regard to the butchery of Squire Headrick, said to exist in Keachi and other sections, is well founded, it must take some other mode of expression than mere words. Actions, and actions alone, will evidence the people's sincerity. It is claimed by many familiar with that section that the outrages referred to have been committed by drunken outlaws, whose defiance of law and order is proverbial. If such be the case, all the more reason why the good and law-abiding citizens should unite in firm measures to deliver to justice the perpetrators of one of the most dastardly outrages that has been committed for some time, unless we except the case of the old negro, whose festering remains, half eaten by hogs, were discovered in a swamp eleven miles south of this city. It is true no investigation has been made into this matter, and it stands on record as another disgraceful outrage in Caddo parish. But even that will not palliate or screen the perpetrators of the outrage near Logansport, Louisiana, on the twentieth day of August, 1874. The action of the citizens in that matter will go far towards impressing the world at large with a conviction of their love of order, or their admiration and approval of mob law and rowdy rule.

This article in the *Southwestern-Telegram* calls out the *Times*, in its issue of the twenty-sixth instant, in as able a defense as it can make of the lawlessness which prevails in its neighborhood:

The *Telegram* devotes its attention again to the murder of Squire Headrick, near Logansport, seeks to convey the impression that the white man's party is responsible for it, and says, very arrogantly: "We tell the people of De Soto and every other parish that this thing must stop." Now we should like Mr. Kellogg's organ to state what the white people of De Soto parish and of the other parishes have to do with this and other similar acts of lawlessness? They have no control over the government or the administration of the laws. All the machinery of the government is in the hands of Kellogg and his officials, and they are the responsible parties; if they can not arrest murderers and robbers, and protect the lives and property of the people, what business have they with the positions they hold? * * * * *

Since the *Telegram* has threateningly admonished our fellow citizens of De Soto parish that "this must be stopped," it might be just as appropriate for the white citizens to say to the *Telegram* that efforts to misrepresent the character and purpose of the white man's party, and to sustain in power a ring of official scoundrels must stop.

Business in Louisiana.

We have been permitted to read a letter addressed to Governor Kellogg by Mr. Sidney Clarke, of the firm of Bailey & Clarke, doing business in Lawrence, Kansas, and as it contains information about Kansas and asks for information in regard to matters here that should interest our people generally, we have concluded, having gained permission to do so, to publish the same with such comments as we deem proper in connection with the same. The following is a true copy of the letter:

LAWRENCE, Kansas, August 26, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR—I write you for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to the condition of business in New Orleans and in your State. The crops in Kansas have been cut off for two years, and, between the drouth, the grasshoppers and the financial depression, all business here is entirely prostrated. There are many persons, professional and otherwise, who are looking out for locations elsewhere, and some of us are talking of locating in the South. I dislike to trouble you in asking for this kind of information, but you will oblige me and many of my friends very much if you will post us up as to the chances of business, etc. Please write me and send any printed information you may have. Truly yours,

SIDNEY CLARKE.

To Governor Kellogg:

As we know that the Governor's time just now is all occupied in disposing of the affairs of State, perhaps he will pardon the REPUBLICAN for "posting" those persons in Kansas who are thinking of coming here as to the chances of business, etc. We will say in all candor and honesty, however much as we may desire immigrants should pour into our State as a means of adding to its material wealth and growth, that there is but little encouragement for them to do so at this time if we take into consideration the political warfare that is being waged against all who do not swear by the Democratic cross. If the men of Kansas who are thinking of locating in Louisiana are of the Democratic stripe, and can establish that essential fact to the satisfaction of the White Leagues in this State, they will be permitted to come here unquestioned; and if they have money they will be welcome as long as it lasts, which, unless they have vast piles of it, will not be very long should nothing be done to restore and maintain peace. But if, on the other hand, the Kansas men are Republicans, and desire to enjoy their faith unmolested while in the pursuit of business, they will not find Louisiana, cursed as she is with White Leagues arrayed against political freedom, the paradise of working men—men whose mental and physical endowments fit them for all the honest pursuits of life. This information may be regarded as strictly correct; and after having received it, if the Kansas men conclude to come here, they will do so knowingly; and if they do not succeed, they will certainly not have Republicans to blame for it.

John D. Maclin and Coal.

With the thermometer standing in the elevated position it now occupies, thoughts of a glowing coal fire are not the most agreeable. But life and business depend upon coal, for cooks must use it, and machinery must be run by it, and it is then important to know where the best can be obtained for the least money. And it should also be remembered that the time to buy a supply for winter is now when the demand is smallest. Interview John D. Maclin, No. 34 Carondelet street, and he will satisfy all regarding Pittsburg, anthracite and cannel coal.

Staub the Newsdealer.

Mr. Charles Staub, the young newsdealer at Goldthwaite's bookstore, No. 69 Canal street, is still ahead in the news line. He has the latest and greatest variety of papers and magazines for sale at the lowest prices, including the leading dailies of the North and West, and the favorite New York weeklies, and illustrated journals. Sunday readers will find a supply of literature at Staub's suited to all tastes, and the cheap prices at which the proprietor sells his periodicals makes the inducement a strong one to buy there.

SHERIFF'S SALES AT AUCTION FOR CITY TAXES OF IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE.—Attention is called to the sales at auction to be made to-morrow at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, for city taxes, of improved and vacant real estate, situated in the First, Second, and Fourth Districts of this city. For full particulars see advertisements.

STILL ANOTHER PARISH CAPTURED.

Parish Officers of Coushatta Invited to Resign.

THEY SHOW PLUCK AND REFUSE

RALLYING OF THE WHITE LEAGUERS

The Officials Reconsider, and Are Now in Custody of the Leaguers.

Some excitement was created yesterday by the receipt of rumors from Shreveport that the blacks had risen against the whites in Coushatta, and a war of races was imminent. This excitement was intensified by reports that armed men from all portions of the surrounding country were hurrying to the relief of their friends in Coushatta. The excitement was allayed, finally, when the result was made known.

It appears that several days ago the White Leaguers of that section, following the example of their friends in Lincoln, Natchitoches, St. Martin and other parishes, waited upon the officials of Red River and demanded their resignation. This demand was refused. Thus matters stood for a time, the Leaguers meantime making threats of bringing men enough the next time they came to enforce their demand. Such seems to have been the result, judging from the Associated Press dispatches in another column.

Coushatta is one of the most prosperous towns on Red river, and has grown into importance since the war. A majority of its inhabitants are Northern men who have settled there since the war, built saw-mills, grist-mills, a machine shop, cotton pickery, and inaugurated other enterprises. It was a few years ago selected as the capital of the new parish of Red River. A courthouse and schoolhouse were built, the levees were put in good repair, and everything shows signs of thrift and energy.

It is strongly Republican, and has been unusually quiet, peaceful and prosperous for that section of the State. A large portion of the parish is owned by Northern men—white Republicans; it is known in all the surrounding country as a Yankee colony. Hence it must have been a special object of the hatred of the White Leagues.

Perhaps the parish officers did well to surrender at the appearance of the large force that it is stated by the Associate Press reporter was present.

At any rate a bloody conflict might have been expected if the White Leaguers had met with opposition. This organization along Red river and in Northern and Western Louisiana, is thoroughly armed and mounted. Hundreds of stands of arms have been sent to them from this city within the past six weeks. The incendiary teachings of the White League orators and newspapers have had their effect upon the country people, and no matter what denials they may make now, it is too late, their followers have received their cue, are told that the federal government will not interfere, and thus emboldened, they will not stop short of human blood to accomplish their purposes.

Treason.

A copy of one of the White League obligations, now being circulated in this city, has fallen into our hands, and we print it for public information, simply making the necessary corrections of grammar and spelling. The fact deserves a passing notice that nearly all the threatening letters and the protests against the rule of "ignorant negroes," which the White Leaguers are scattering about the city, appear to be written by men unable to spell the simplest words in the English language.

The present precious missive, after reciting a number of alleged grievances, declares the intention of the signers to form themselves into an organized body, to be known as "The White Protective League," which "will be constituted in the manner provided by the following articles:"

1. There will be in each ward one or more companies which shall be formed by districts into battalions.

2. Each company will consist of one hundred men, who shall select one captain and three lieutenants, and each captain shall appoint four sergeants and eight corporals.

3. The commissioned officers shall elect by ballot battalion officers, and the chiefs of battalion shall constitute a general council, which shall select a general commandant.

4. The commandant shall have supreme command and control of the organization; shall appoint his necessary staff; shall keep himself posted with regard to the movements of the armed bodies of men in the city; their projects and plans; shall have plenary power to perfect and superintend the details of this organization; shall issue the proper orders and make the proper dispositions to carry out the objects of this organization; shall submit his plans for adoption to the general council, when circumstances will permit of such delay, but in cases of emergency shall, in his judgment, have the power to proceed and act without consultation with the general council, which he shall have the right to convene whenever to him it may seem proper.

4. Until five battalions shall have been organized, and their chiefs selected have formed a general council, the body here present shall issue permits to applicants to form companies, and shall act generally as a general council, except that the general commandant shall not be elected until there be a regular general council elected.

The Greatest Throw Yet—The Gould Still in the Lead.

The committee of Fame Hose Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, has given the following certificate:

NEWARK, N. J., August 22, 1874.

This is to certify that the second class steamer built by R. J. Gould, of Newark, New Jersey, for Fame Hose Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, was tested this day on Passaic river, with the following result:

First throw—One and a half inch nozzle, 328 feet 6 inches.

Second throw—Two inch nozzle, 209 feet.

Third throw—Two and a quarter inch nozzle, 205 feet.

Fourth throw—Two streams—One and a quarter inch, and one and three-sixteenth inch nozzle, 262 feet each stream.

Fifth throw—One and a half inch nozzle, 334 feet 1 inch.

Time of raising steam four and a quarter minutes; had five pounds of steam in four and three quarter minutes; had ten pounds of steam in five minutes.

W. H. QUINN,
JOHN L. RILEY,
MARTIN ELLIOTT,
THOMAS BLANKEN,
JOHN STRATNET,
Committee of Fame Hose Company, Wilmington, Deleware.

This is a second class Gould, the same size of No. 7, of this city, and the test was had with only 160 pounds of steam.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WHITE LEAGUE.

The White League Demand for the Offices in Red River Parish is Resisted, and the Cry of Negro Uprising Against the Whites Revived—Reinforcements Called for—Armed Parties go from Shreveport and Minden to Aid their Friends.

SHREVEPORT, August 29.—A courier arrived here from Coushatta this morning bringing the intelligence from Coushatta, Red River parish, that the blacks had risen against the whites and threatened their extermination.

Letters brought by the courier state that eight hundred armed negroes had assembled below Coushatta and were constantly receiving reinforcements from all quarters.

The town is guarded by two hundred white men, who call for help.

A courier had also arrived at Minden, Webster parish, who brings substantially the same intormation.

Forty men left Cotton Point at daylight this morning for the scene.

Seventy men left here this afternoon, and more and more will follow to-night. Reinforcements have also gone from Minden.

A letter from Mr. Stringfellow, at Robinson's place, states that a conflict is inevitable, and thinks it can not be delayed later than to-night.

The black population of Red River parish outnumber the white three to one.

Coushatta is fifty miles from the nearest telegraph station, and it is not probable that further particulars can be had before to-morrow.

Later—The Republican Parish Officers Surrender and all is Again Quiet—A Bloody Race Conflict Happily Averted—Only Three Men Killed and One Wounded.

SHREVEPORT, August 29, 8 P. M.—A courier, just arrived from Coushatta, reports 150 white men there. All quiet. No further trouble is apprehended.

The white people have effected the arrest of the following ringleaders, and hold them in jail under a strong guard: T. S. Egerton, sheriff; H. T. Twichell, tax collector; Clark Holland, register; R. A. Dewees, tax collector of De Soto parish; Gilbert Cone, deputy sheriff; W. F. Howell, attorney, and six leading negroes.

These arrest left the negroes without leaders, and the company was immediately disbanded. Two negroes and one white man were killed, and one white man seriously wounded. Great rejoicing here over the termination of what threatened to be a bloody race conflict.

WASHINGTON.

Something Irregular.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The following does not reach us through the regular channel:

"COLUMBUS, Ga., August 29.—The negroes at Woocochee Valley, Alabama, have been holding secret meetings for several nights lately, preparing for an attack on the whites. Their plan was revealed Thursday by an old negress in time for the whites to prepare. When the negroes made the attack they were driven back with the loss of four men killed. They then burned down two churches and left. Woocochee Valley is sixteen miles west of this city, near Opelika."

Yellow Fever at Key West.

The Treasury Department has advices of four cases of yellow fever, from the Ticonderoga, that were placed in the Marine Hospital at Key West by force.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the collector of the port to use whatever force may be necessary to remove these yellow fever cases from the hospital.

NEW YORK.

The Hebert Libel Suit.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Ex-Governor Hebert, of Louisiana, has commenced, on a capias, suit against the New York *World* in the United States District Court for libel, laying damages at $50,000. Hebert was appointed by President Grant one of the Mississippi levee commissioners, and in an article on the appointment the *World* said Hebert was a bankrupt in fortune and character. The capias was served this forenoon.

Bank Statement.

The following is the bank statement: Loans decreased $250,000; specie decreased nearly $1,000,000; legal tenders increased $1,375,000; deposits increased $125,000; reserves increased $500,000.

The Wounded Duelist Recovering.

Another cablegram reports Deconto, editor of *El Cronista*, as recovering.

FOREIGN.

An Imperialist.

PARIS, August 28.—Borger, a candidate for the Assembly in the department of Main et Soire, has issued an address to the electors boldly avowing his devotion to imperialism and the Bonaparte dynasty, and advocating the taking of a plebiscite.

Schneider's Illness.

M. Schneider has had another attack of apoplexy, and there are no hopes of his recovery.

Elections to Fill Vacancies.

MacMahon has signed the decree ordering elections to be held in several departments on the fourth of October to fill vacancies in the National Assembly.

The International Conference.

LONDON, August 29.—A dispatch from Brussels to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the International Conference, at a full sitting, rejected the four introductory general principles proposed by Russia, and all the proposals concerning reprisals. The course of deliberation has been peaceful, and there has been no recrimination between the German and French delegates.

BRUSSELS, August 29.—The final sitting of the international conference was held yesterday. All the members signed the protocol except delegates from Great Britain and Turkey, who postponed attaching their signatures.

Marriage.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 29.—The Grand Duke Valdimar was married to-day to the Duchess of Mecklenburg.

Carlist Operations.

MADRID, August 29.—The Carlists have made another attack on Puigcerda, and again met with a repulse. The defense was most courageous; even the women and children assisted in repairing the breaches in the ramparts during the fight, regardless of the firing.

Over two hundred Carlists have been killed and many wounded in the attack on Puigcerda.

The Republican garrison have nineteen barrels of dynamite, with which they will blow up the place if the Carlists succeed in carrying it.

A force of Carlists entered Calahorra, twenty-four miles southeast of Logrono, on the twenty-fifth instant, and sacked the houses, levied a contribution of $7000 upon the clergy, shot four volunteers, freed the