NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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

VOLUME VIII—NO. 128. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2279.

LOTTERIES.

SUMMER SCHEME.

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Three Capital Prizes of $10,000 each.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS M.

To be drawn in public at New Orleans,

On Saturday, September 12, 1874.

SCHEME.

10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only $10

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

1 prize of $10,000 is.....$10,000
1 prize of 10,000 is.....10,000
1 prize of 10,000 is.....10,000
30 prizes of 500 are.....15,000
200 prizes of 100 are.....20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are. 1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are. 1,800
9 approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize are. 1,800

230 prizes, amounting to.....$70,400

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the first three full prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1246 draws the first $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1245, 1247, 1244, 1248, 1243, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 236 draws the second $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 235, 237, 234, 238, 233, 239 and 240 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 436 draws the third $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 435, 437, 434, 438, 433, 439 and 440 will be each entitled to $200.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50, Eighths, $1 25.

PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, Lock Box No. 692, Postoffice, New Orleans.

Send postoffice money order, or register your letter. apl2 1yr

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR SEPTEMBER 4, 1874.

CLASS 210.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	47	49	16	61	59	60	15	63	50	26	—	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this second day of September, 1874.

H. PERALTA, ADAM GIFFEN, Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of John Ouder and Barbara Fath.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 30,407.—Whereas, Frank J. Lewis has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late John Ouder and Barbara Fath, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court, FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of A. W. Walker.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,428.—Whereas, E. T. Parker has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late A. W. Walker, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court, FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Celestine Dorville, widow of Felix H. Loze.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 36,557.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the second provisional account presented by the testamentary executor of the deceased should not be homologated and approved and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court, FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of Mrs. Ellen Cullen.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,422.—Whereas, James Cullen has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Ellen Cullen, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court, FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

E. C. PALMER, President. JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors:

E. CONERT, FRED. KING, J. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS, DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON, E. C. PALMER.

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.

jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $200,000.

Interest six per cent per annum.
Deposits of ten cents and upward received.
All deposits are payable on demand.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.

GRUNEWALD HALL, No. 22 Baronne Street.

E. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

DIRECTORS.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM, S. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR, M. BENNER.

mh1 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President. CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh28 1y

COAL.

JOHN D. MACLIN,

No. 34 Carondelet Street,

PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE AND CANNEL

COAL.

DEPOT HEAD OF SECOND STREET, FOURTH

Au27 1m DISTRICT.

THE COUSHATTA MASSACRE

THE PRELIMINARIES OF THE BLOODY WORK

LETTERS FROM THE VICTIMS

A Statement from Senator Twitchell

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The trouble commenced early in the spring. The Democrats began a campaign by indirectly, if not directly, bringing in the parish an improper person, who had formerly been sheriff, for the purpose of splitting the colored vote. The colored people refused to follow the leader which the Democracy had chosen for them, and rejected with equal spirit the Black League platform sent them by the White League leaders. All plans for dividing the Republican party of the parish had failed. No fault was found with the parish government. No charge of corruption or mismanagement was made. Recognizing the prosperity of the people as compared with surrounding parishes, all this, with their little minority of three hundred voters, was very discouraging to the Democracy.

When their voters began to leave them—nineteen in one day—the desperation of their case satisfied the surrounding Democracy that only desperate remedies could save their party in Red River parish. Nothing short of the extermination of the Republican leaders would enable them to overcome the 1100 Republican voters with less than 300 Democrats.

In consultation, before I left, it was decided by the Republicans that the most extreme caution should be used, and thus make it an impossibility for the White League to get up a difficulty, hoping that the temporary insanity of the people would soon pass away. How carefully they labored for this purpose, surrendering rights guaranteed to every American citizen, to carry out the plan and avert the disaster, we may partially understand from the following extracts of letters received from the murdered parties:

Sheriff Edgerton writes:

On the night of the fifteenth of August T. W. Abney, Joseph Pierson, C. D. Bullock and twelve others demanded that Frank Commodore should be arrested and lodged in jail. I had not seen Commodore that day, knew of no charge against him, but told them to make an affidavit and he should be arrested forthwith. This, after consultation, they refused to do, and again demanded his immediate arrest. I asked them to consider the matter. They said it was considered, and that they must have an immediate answer, forming a circle around me and my deputy. Judge Penny, to save a murder, as he says, ordered the arrest, and I obeyed. Some of the party had pistols, some had shotguns, and from their remarks of "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt," I am certain they would have murdered us had we not made the illegal arrest demanded. A white man—a stranger—who, with others had been hanging around town boasting that he was there to kill Republicans, became intoxicated, and, to prevent disturbance, was locked up. The next morning T. W. Abney and others came to me and promised that if I would let the man out they would see that he left town. Being satisfied that the strangers were in the employ of the League, and that they could control them, I released the man and the strangers left.

In another letter Sheriff Edgerton says:

Abney and Pierson are back from Natchitoches, and say they are for war. Pierson in a public speech says: "We are staking our all. If we win, we gain what we want; if we lose, we lose all. We have taken up our march, torn down our bridge behind us, and we can not go back if we would." To the colored voters he says most emphatically: "If you support, vote for or attempt to sustain any Republican in office, it will cost you your lives." Expression is too strong for us to doubt their meaning. It is simply extermination of the white Republican element with the black men who have the necessary ability and education to become leaders. You know how we are situated here. The colored element will support us to a man, but unless we have arms and ammunition so that we can hold out until United States troops can reach us it would be useless to involve them in a conflict which would only be a second Colfax, thanks to Justice Bradley. I shall organize a picked force of sixty colored men, but will not use them until it becomes strictly necessary to maintain peace and order. Shall first make the attempt with what white men we have, which is sufficient for this parish, but with the arrival of the battalions from the other parishes I will have to call them out. I am certain that we are on the verge of civil war. A drunken or crazy man is liable to start it at any moment.

W. F. Howell writes:

The excitement in this place is running very high, and in my opinion we are, as it were, on the very verge of civil war. White League demands are out of all reason. They say that without the aid of United States troops, Kellogg can not hold the election. Strange ruffians are often in town, saying that they are here to kill Republicans. I am taking the position of peacemaker, but I do not know how long it will be allowed. We may be able to avert the storm until protection can be sent here. But as sure as you return without United States troops it will commence. You and Dewees will be killed by unknown assassins. Do at once what you can, and if nothing can be done let us know at once. That you may not be deceived about the position, I tell you that it is not the fault with the administration of affairs here. They hardly claim it. The ability and general character of the Republicans of Coushatta make it a White League necessity, that they should be killed or driven out.

Sheriff Edgerton, in his last letter, says:

If the government wants cases of murder to act upon there are plenty in De Soto, where they have murdered seven colored men, just to see them kick. If the women and children were out of here, on the next bluff of the White League, we would show them the material we are made of.

From letters, telegrams, and other knowledge in my possession, I am certain that the officers of the parish surrendered to save defenseless women and children, and after promise of personal safety. Many of the barbarous tribes of the world give their prisoners, after capture in open warfare, another chance for their lives; the treacherous Modocs prefer to shoot their enemy with arms in his hands; but it has been left for the refined treachery of the White League, calling themselves the chivalry of the South to play upon the sacred feeling which the son bears his mother, the husband his wife, the young father his infant son, to tempt the arms from the hands of their victims and then murder them like dogs.

From a large portion of the people of the parish of Red River I would wish, if possible, to withhold public opinion until more particulars have been received. I am not yet prepared to believe in the depth of depravity to which my personal friends and friends of the victims in the Democratic party must have sunk to enter into such an unnatural plot to end with such a cowardly massacre. M. H. TWITCHELL,

Senator from the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District.

New Orleans, September 4, 1874.

Destitute Claiborne Parish.

This parish is the most decidedly Democratic of the whole fifty-six, and naturally the most wretched and miserable. Read the following letter from an old resident:

HOMER, La., August 30, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

I notice that the last number of the Claiborne *Advocate*, the Democratic paper of this place, contains a quotation from your paper, advising the freedmen of Claiborne to quit work, at once, and thus leave the farms in a helpless condition. The *Advocate*, of course, contends that everything here is perfectly lovely, and fair in a political sense. This is not so, "by a jugfull," but it is more so, comparatively speaking, than in many other parishes of North Louisiana. It is admitted here by the most candid and judicious of the Democracy, that it would not be safe or might not be safe to attempt to organize the Republican party or hold Republican meetings. And of course, without any outside help, it will "get no better fast" from this time to the election, so that by that time we will have no Republican vote at all in Claiborne. I would not advise the sending of Metropolitan police or militia here—in fact, have no special advice to give in the matter—but I do say that this whole section, including Claiborne, is in rather a queer and bad fix. It is not at all safe to Republicans, either white or black. White men who are Republican are constantly subject to personal insults on account of politics, which it is almost certain death and destruction to resent. This matter comes home to me and my family to some degree, and while I despise thus to allude to it, I deem it my duty to do so—a duty which I owe to myself and my government. For my government should be informed in all such things, and then if it allows its supporters to be insulted and run over with impunity because of that support, it proves itself unworthy of support. I wish my sons could form alliances of protection at home among white men, who are socially gentlemen, while as Republicans, and the supporters of the Republican State government here are proscribed in every sense of the word, and are constantly liable to be forced into personal feuds and fights, which must, in any event, terminate in our ruin. This is an ugly predicament for gentlemen with any degree of sensibility to be placed in, and I should simply like to know whether there is any remedy at the hands of the government—whether there is no balm in Gilead.

But what I started out more especially to say is in regard to your advice to freedmen. It is not good advice because not at all practicable. I am really fearful that "our friends" even in New Orleans do not exactly understand the real situation in the country. If the freedmen were to "leave the plantations" they would soon starve, even if they were not immediately murdered. Indeed, no people were ever in so helpless a condition as the freedmen throughout the country parishes of Louisiana are to-day, or so shamefully treated by their "friends." Place the same number of poor white men in like condition and they would change politics in twenty-four hours. And the negroes will finally change if they are not treated differently; and they will do so with my advice. The truth is, but few in this portion of the State, of either color, will ever again vote the Republican ticket, unless they are thoroughly convinced that it will bring upon them some other condition than unprotected humiliation and insult.

W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

The Alarm too Great.

The failure of two prominent banks of this city has had its due effect in unsettling the confidence of all classes in every financial institution. During the past three days matters have looked decidedly panicky, and a rather sharp and severe run was made upon the Bank of America. A certain class of depositors rushed for their money and got it. The promptitude with which the bank has met every demand has restored confidence, and on 'Change the bank is considered safe.

Of course, the unsettled condition of the country, a large portion of one class of population in open rebellion; a condition of political proscription of the colored laborer by the white employer, could produce no other effect.

In addition to these causes should be noted the suicidal and internecine strife of the banks themselves. For instance, a certain bank, not a member of the Clearing House, has during the past few days refused certified checks on various other banks, although those banks were known to be in good condition. Such action can not but produce distrust and uneasiness in the minds of those who have deposits in the banks whose certified checks are refused.

On investigation it has been developed that the large sums drawn from the suspected banks have been sunk, and neither deposited in other banks nor put in circulation.

The folly of a policy of mutual antagonism among the banks is thus made wofully apparent. Co-operation and a conservative line of action are earnestly recommended to all financial institutions, and with the restoration of peace and order, guaranteed by the presence of United States troops, the financial storm will, it is hoped, be prevented.

The New Orleans and Vera Cruz Line.

Messrs. Alexandre & Sons, of New York, the owners of the new and popular steamships, City of Mexico, City of New York, City of Merida, City of Havana and Cuba, now plying between New York, Havana, Progresso and Vera Cruz, will, on the seventh of October, send out their first steamer to inaugurate the extension of their line to New Orleans.

A subsidy from the Mexican government induced the Messrs. Alexandre to engage in this enterprise, and we have no fear but that a liberal patronage by the American people will be extended in return. The trips will be made every twenty days and oftener at any time when the trade will warrant.

Mr. J. M. Witherspoon, the agent, will be furnished with a tariff rate of freight and passage in a few days.

SHERIFF'S SALES AT AUCTION FOR CITY AND STATE TAXES OF IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE.—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, for city taxes, of improved and vacant real estate situated in the First Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Districts of this city. For full particulars see advertisements.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
The next single number drawing
The next single number drawing
Will take place September 12.
$70,400 in prizes,
$70,400 in prizes,
Three capital prizes of $10,000 each
Three capital prizes of $10,000 each
And only 10,000 numbers.

When a man has spent all of his money at a fashionable resort, as all clam, crab and bullfrog residences are now called, he thinks "there is no place like home."

ECHOES.

Expressions of Sentiment from the Northern Press.

The recent outrages in Coushatta and other portions of Louisiana and the South are provoking unqualified expressions of indignation from the Northern press, without regard to politics. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of August 31 says:

We are glad to perceive that the authorities at Washington appreciate the fact that the persecution of the negroes in the South is becoming so general and assuming such formidable proportions that there is a promise of a necessity for the interference of the federal government in behalf of the unhappy blacks. There is not yet, we think, such gravity in the situation as to require the calling of an extra session of Congress, as has been suggested; but if these outrages continue that method of obtaining a remedy may be required, and it is certain that in such an event there will be a re-enactment of the Ku-Klux laws and a forcible suppression of the White League. The demonstrations of the Southern whites are certainly intended to unite the white population in opposition to the civil rights bill at the polls by creating the impression that the negroes are assuming a dangerous attitude; but we can assure them that these infamies will have the effect to strengthen the resolution of the advocates of that measure to secure its adoption by the House of Representatives.

The Cincinnati *Times* of the first instant says:

The Ku-Klux of the South are laboring night and day for the success of the Republican party. They are trying to reinstate the principles of the Dred Scott decision, which cost the nation so much property and life to eradicate. On pure party grounds Republican leaders could ask for no more suicidal action of their opponents. But its saddest features are that it checks the spirit of reform in our party. In the face of such national danger there is no time for setting one's house in order.

The following is from the Indianapolis *News*:

It really looks as if the whites, without much respect for party lines, were arraying themselves and forcing the negroes to be arrayed in an implacable war of races. If it is so the fate of the South is sealed. Ten thousand years will never recall the chance of improvement lost now by a mad passion of color, inflamed on one side by the memory of generations of abuse renewed in as harsh a form as ever, and on the other by jealousy of being mastered by those who were once their property.

The Baltimore *American* of the first has received only the garbled and partisan report of the Shreveport telegraph operator, but makes the following announcement:

There does not seem to be much doubt that the parish officials who were taken prisoners on Saturday by the mob at Coushatta, Louisiana, have been murdered. The fate of three men is certain, and it is most probable that the others shared their doom. Politics were at the bottom of this shocking tragedy, but we do not understand the motives of the murderers. They are said to have been Texans, and it may be that they were simply a band of outlawed ruffians who took advantage of the opportunity to shed blood. Whether the murdered men were white or colored we are not informed. They were officials who had rendered themselves obnoxious to a certain party within the parish; they were ordered to leave, and on the road they met their death. These stories of sanguinary lawlessness that come up daily from the South with such monotonous regularity provoke the supposition that the savagery of that region can only be suppressed by the sharpest and severest punishment.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* arrives at just conclusions in the following extract from that paper of the second:

That the proposed removal of the prisoners to Shreveport was a ruse to effect their assassination is apparent, and that the prisoners themselves thought so is certain, for they protested against being taken away from Coushatta. That the guard was surprised on the road and the prisoners rescued and murdered by a band of Texan rangers is a shallow pretense. The party that executed the bloody business was doubtless a detachment of the band of villains who originally captured the prisoners. Red River parish is overwhelmingly Republican. The object in demanding the resignation of the officials was to pave the way for a Democratic victory in the approaching election through fraud. Failing to compel a peaceable surrender on the part of the officials, they were captured and lodged in jail by a mob. But a mob does not hold prisoners; it treats them as savages treat their prisoners—releases or murders them. In this instance the mob murdered them, and then lied about the bloody deed, as all cowardly murders lie about their crimes. Of the Associated Press dispatch from Shreveport, which we print, purporting to give an account of the circumstances surrounding the massacre, we have only to say that it is the statement of one Major A. F. Stephenson, and that it reads like a concocted plea of justification by the retained counsel of a parcel of malefactors.

The following is from the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the first:

Our readers have probably seen it mildly stated once or twice in Democratic journals that all this lawlessness is the result of Republican rule; that with a change in the State governments to Democratic control the mantle of peace would "fall like the gentle rain from heaven" over the whole distracted country, and wars and fightings be heard of no more. But, unfortunately for the force of any proposition of this kind, some of the States are already under Democratic control, and these are no better than the others. The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the ablest and most prominent Democratic journal in the South, has the manliness to come forth boldly and depict the miserable state of affairs in Kentucky as they are. That State is Democratic to the backbone, and has never possessed even a single Republican officeholder in the whole of its existence. The *Courier-Journal*, after reviewing the numerous outrages which have resulted from the inefficiency of the State government, makes a strong appeal for the people to redeem themselves. It concludes an able article as follows:

We speak not only in the name of a great and honored commonwealth, with its multiplied interests, but at the bidding of an outraged humanity, which has cowered for years under the outlaw's heel and the bully's pistol, and we speak as soberly and as unexcitedly as ever we did in the world, appealing earnestly, and after long forbearance, to the good sense and the good impulses of our fellow citizens to make these present events the occasion of a noble and terrible popular demonstration for law and order.

We have no desire to defend a single corrupt or incapable Republican official in the South. We should rejoice to see dishonesty and fraud punished no matter by whose hands they are perpetrated. The fact remains, however, that in the majority of cases the disturbances have arisen from the prosecution and intimidation of the blacks by those calling themselves Democrats. That both parties in Louisiana swindled at the ballot box is established beyond peradventure, and we have not a word of defense for either side; but the Grant parish massacre was at the hands of the Democrats. The White Leagues are composed of Democratic members, and so far as the danger of a war of races is concerned, the Democrats are entirely responsible for it. For misgovernment and election frauds, let the Republicans in the South take the share of the crime that belongs to them. Honest officials are wanted. An honest man, though a Democrat, is better than a dishonest Republican; but as honest Democratic politicians in the Southern States have shown themselves to be about as scarce as white blackbirds, we do not look to them to see that the negro secures his rights.

The North is looking forward to the solution of the Southern problem with great anxiety, and let us trust that wisdom will be given to the administration to do what is best.

Speaking of the Tennessee massacres, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

When such atrocities are committed by savages, they are reprobated by the instinctive indignation of outraged humanity, and are held to demand the severest and most exemplary punishment; but here we have been committed by men trained up in a community possessing all the refining influences of civilization, who rely apparently on public sympathy for impunity.

The following is from the Washington *National Republican*:

Thoughtful people, while rejoicing that the Governor of the State has issued a proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of the murderers, will begin to think that these people are incapable of self government. They will also begin to argue that another temporizing with such miscreants would be criminal. But "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church." Time will show that the blood of these negroes, and of the thousands of others of whose murder we have heard nothing, and of all those who have fallen victims to the revived influence of the demon of slavery, has not been shed in vain. They are simply and truly the sacrifice offered up on the altar of equal rights. A few more such "wars" as this and the civil rights bill will be a foregone conclusion.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* has this to say of the logical result of such outrages.

If the lower element among the whites of the South are sick of Republican rule they are trying the wrong plan to get rid of it. One of these fine days they will be taught afresh that when they take to the cold-blooded murder of negroes as a means of expressing their disgust with the political changes of the past decade, they are but kicking against the goad, and at every demonstration inflicting new wounds upon their own desires.

More Enterprise.

We have frequently had occasion to speak of the *Bulletin* as a paper which lacked enterprise in all things not slanderous to Republicans and the Republican party. Our love for justice and fair play constrains us to admit the statement to be too sweeping in a general sense. In isolated cases, not connected with the Mercer will, or the dates of General Emory's orders, the *Bulletin* has shewn commendable enterprise. For instance, yesterday evening it published an opinion of United States District Attorney Beckwith regarding supervisors, under the date of October 30, 1874. The text of the opinion seems strangely familiar, but the date, which is one of the future, makes it impossible that we could have read the decision before. In this instance we are compelled to yield to the superior enterprise of the *Bulletin* in gathering news. Even our court reporter, upon whom we bank heavily, has never yet been able to enrich our columns with a legal opinion two months before it was conceived, written, delivered or issued. It is the giving of information which is the highest duty of journalism, and we do not demand dates of the *Bulletin*, for asking questions is not at all in our line. We mention the Beckwith decision only as instance of enterprise on the part of its latest publisher.

The Troops.

At a late hour last night it was understood that, in addition to the ten companies of the Third Infantry, which will arrive here from Holly Springs early in the week, a battalion of the Ninth Cavalry, now stationed at Ringgold Barracks, would be ordered for duty in the Red river country. This is one of the favorite regiments of the cavalry arm. Its Colonel, Edward Hatch, was at one time in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in this city, and Wesley Merritt, the lieutenant colonel, was one of Sheridan's famous brigade commanders during the latter years of the war. It is one of the two colored regiments of the cavalry arm, and if ordered here will do good service.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AND INTEREST IN A SUCCESSION AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call attention 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 Second District of this city, on Roman street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets.

2. Three lots of ground, situated in the same district, fronting on St. Peter street and Carondelet walk.

3. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, on Dumaine street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

4. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, No. 201 Burgundy street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets.

5. A lot of ground with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, No. 203 Burgundy street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets.

6. A lot of ground with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Third District of this city, in Suburb Washington, on Architect street, between Port and St. Ferdinand streets.

7. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district, in Faubourg Marigny, on Marigny street, between Levee and Victory streets.

8. A lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the same district and faubourg, on Casacalvo street, between Marigny and Elysian Fields streets.

9. And the interest of a defendant in and to a succession.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

St. Charles Hotel Exchange.

Mr. Charles Lacoume, the proprietor of the above saloon, has spared no expense in refitting and renovating his establishment. This morning the doors of this popular place of resort will be thrown open to the public, and Mr. E. W. Arbo, the popular manager, will take pleasure in receiving the many friends and patrons of the institution.

Let it be borne in mind
Let it be borne in mind
That in the next single number lottery,
That in the next single number lottery,
To be drawn September 12,
To be drawn September 12,
There are ten thousand numbers,
There are ten thousand numbers,
Two hundred and sixty prizes,
Amounting to $70,400.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Supervisor Cobb to be Retained.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—The President has advised Secretary Bristow to withhold for the present any contemplated change in the matter of making a new appointment in place of Supervisor of Internal Revenue Cobb, of North Carolina.

Whitely to Go.

The removal of Colonel Whitely, as chief of the secret service division of the treasury, was determined on to-day.

The Cross of Military Merit.

The Secretary of State has received from Baron von Schwarz Senborn, the following note:

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1874.

To the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State:

SIR—I am instructed to bring to the knowledge of the government of the United States that according to an imperial resolution of the fifth of July, the decoration of the Cross of Military Merit will henceforth no longer be returned to the Grand Imperial and Royal Chamberlain after the death of the person decorated, and in that case they will become the property of the family or heirs of the deceased. However, restitution of the decoration is held obligatory in all cases where the person decorated shall have incurred the loss of his decoration in consequence of a judicial arrest.

By the same ordinance is equally maintained the necessity to give notice to the proper authorities—namely, to the legation or the consulates of Austro-Hungary—whenever a military bearer of the cross in question dies.

Begging you, Mr. Secretary of State, to be good enough to convey the proceedings to the knowledge of the proper authorities, I seize at the same time this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

SCHWARZ-SENBORN.

ACTION.

Attorney General Williams' Request for Troops Referred to General McDowell—Troops to be Furnished as Fast as They are Wanted—Stations of Troops Now in the South.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—Before leaving here last night, Attorney General Williams addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, in the nature of a request, to order the station of United States troops at certain points indicated by him, and where the Southern outrages have been the most virulent.

This letter was to-day forwarded by Belknap to General McDowell, department of the South, together with the circular issued yesterday by the Attorney General with instructions to so dispose of the forces under his command as to insure a strict enforcement of its provisions, and the protection of both white and black citizens in their rights.

Secretary Belknap says he intends to comply strictly with the terms of the circular, but will not issue the order for the movement of troops from the War Department direct, but from time to time, as information of outrages is communicated, will receive from the Attorney General the localities where the military is most needed and will notify General McDowell to so apportion his command as to meet the exigencies of the situation as they may arise.

There are now in the Southern States, exclusive of Tennessee and Texas, four regiments of the army, with headquarters as follows: First Artillery, at Charleston; Second Infantry, at Atlanta, Georgia; Third Infantry, at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and Eighteenth Infantry, at Columbia, South Carolina. The troubles are principally in the middle part of Alabama, the Red river country, of Louisiana, and in Georgia. It is more than probable that General McDowell will at once issue orders changing the present stations of his command to a point which will cover the points designated.

The following is the distribution of the troops in the several Southern States:

Three companies of the Second Infantry in Alabama, six in Georgia and one in Tennessee; the entire Third Infantry at Holly Springs, Mississippi; three companies of the Sixteenth Infantry in Kentucky, two in Arkansas, one in Mississippi, one in Louisiana and one in Tennessee; eight companies of the Eighteenth Infantry in South Carolina and two in Georgia; eight companies of the First Artillery in Florida, one in Georgia, two in South Carolina and one in Virginia; six companies of the Second Artillery in North Carolina, one in South Carolina, one in Virginia and four in Maryland, making the whole number of troops in the South about 2500. The Third Infantry was ordered to Louisiana several months ago, but on account of the warm weather and the liability to fever, it was decided they should remain at Holly Springs until the fall. It will now be hurried to Louisiana.

WHITE LEAGUE.

The Shreveport Telegram Denies That Men from Shreveport Committed the Coushatta Crime.

SHREVEPORT, September 4.—The *Evening Telegram* (Republican), in an editorial on the Coushatta troubles, speaking of Governor Kellogg's proclamation, says: "The document implies that Shreveport furnished the murderers. This we most positively deny. That a body of armed and mounted men left Shreveport on Saturday, the twenty-ninth of August, was patent to all. They left here for the purpose of aiding their friends, who were reported to be in great danger and overpowered by overwhelming numbers, and the men who left here on that afternoon returned the same night, having been informed by courier that all danger to those to whose assistance they were hurrying was over. We again repeat, and justice demands a free circulation of the denial, that Shreveport men were not concerned in the brutality."

The *Telegram's* view is held by all men of all parties here, and there seems to be no doubt that the Governor has been misinformed.

The Statement of Mr. Abney—Holding a Drumhead Courtmartial—Two More Victims Murdered.

The *Times* publishes the statement of Mr. Abney, a leading merchant of Coushatta, to the following effect:

Editor Shreveport Times:

We are glad to be able to report all quiet in Red River parish. We are investigating the charges of inciting a riot, etc., against some twenty-five negroes, now under arrest, before a citizens' committee of the best men that we have. The investigation is bringing to light the most damnable plot that was ever concocted by any set of men.

On the twenty-seventh of August the young people of our town and vicinity had assembled to christen the new brick store of Messrs. Abney & Love by a dance. It is in evidence before this citizens' committee that a number of negroes had been brought to town, armed, for the purpose of an indiscriminate murder of the men, women and children assembled there; that Frank Edgerton, sheriff, Homer Twitchell and R. A. Dewees, and Henry Smith, a notorious bad negro, were to lead them in the assault upon these defenseless citizens. The negroes were brought from the adjacent farms and packed in a corn field near by and under the residence of H. J. Twitchell. R. A. Dewees rode several times to the dancing party and back to the residence of H. J. Twitchell, where the armed negroes were concealed, and was heard to say to the negroes, "The party is too strong for us."

Learning that a large number of negroes were assembled about town, the dancing party broke up about ten o'clock. The young men formed themselves into a scouting party, and began patrolling the place. As young Dickson and James B. Dickson were riding in the vicinity of Twitchell's house they saw and talked with H. J. Twitchell, and saw near him several armed negroes. Returning to report what they had seen they were fired upon twice, and Mr. J. B. Dickson was dangerously wounded. Couriers arrived just at that time from Captain W. A. Persey, at Brownsville, some twelve miles below, stating that the negroes were assembling in force, and with arms, and bore a very threatening attitude.

A squad of some twenty young men was immediately dispatched for Brownsville, and the clubs in the county were called on to come to the rescue of the people. Their prompt response proved our salvation. In a very few hours 1000 men were here. Being engaged at the damnable attempt to assassinate a whole community, the demand for the prisoners amounted to a clamor. Seeing that they had no safety here, and that all had been done by the citizens to protect them, but without avail, the prisoners submitted a proposition to leave the State and never again return.

This proposition seemed to appease to some extent the wrath of the people, and it was accepted by the citizens. The prisoners chose from the people at large their own guard, a brave man at their head, and selected a route up the river for Shreveport, where they were to take the cars for the North. About —— miles from here, we are told, they were overtaken, the prisoners rescued from the guard and shot.

Since Mr. Abney's statement was received a report reaches this city that the two negroes charged with shooting Mr. Dickson have been murdered by a mob at Coushatta. These negroes were among those examined by the investigating committee. The committee remanded the two negroes to jail, and recommended that they be tried by the district court; but a mob removed them from jail and killed them.

The affidavits referred to by Mr. Abney have been received here, but they contain nothing in addition to the matter stated by him.

NEW YORK.

An Opera Singer Dead.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Agatha Orlandini, the opera singer, is dead.

Racket.

A racket match for the championship of America and a purse of $500, was played by Thomas Moore and James Denny yesterday, in which the former was the winner.

Irregularities.

The commissioners of accounts have made an examination of the books of the charity commission, and make reports showing irregularities in distributing supplies, deceit in making returns, fraud in the letting of contracts, alteration of the books, and everything in general is suspicious.

Starved to Death.

Frederick Mother, who sailed from this country a short time ago, having in charge some 100,000 young shad, intended for the streams of Germany, writes from on board the steamer that the fish all died of starvation. Another attempt will be made to transplant the shad from American to German waters.

Prayer Meeting at Plymouth Church.

At a prayer meeting of the Plymouth Church, to-night, Brother Hill complained that false reports of the meeting last Friday had gone forth. He was glad to see people had controlled themselves so well, and it seemed to him that the spirit of God must have been with them. He did not believe that there were 3000 people in any other place who could have so controlled themselves. As for their bereaved pastor, he was very dear to them, and now the question for them to determine was, what the Lord wished them to do to show their gratitude to Him. They should pledge themselves to work more earnestly than they had done, and begin anew. No other allusions to the recent event were made.

POLITICAL.

Election in Wyoming Territory.

CHEYENNE, September 4.—The election returns are nearly all in, and give Steele, Democrat, a majority of between 500 and 600. They re-elected him a delegate by double the majority that he received two years ago. The Democratic ticket has been generally successful throughout the Territory.

The Nebraska Republican Convention.

OMAHA, September 3.—The Republican State Convention continued in session all last night, and resumed at 10 A. M., and continued throughout the entire day.

The session was very stormy and exciting. J. C. McBride was nominated for Treasurer and General George H. Roberts for Attorney General.

Discussion over the platform was very bitter and protracted. The resolutions adopted eulogize the party, and ask for the protection of labor and speedy return of specie payment. They also decidedly oppose the election of Grant for a third term.

The Election in Vermont—Defeat of Judge Poland.

MONTPELIER, Vt., September 4.—Returns from Judge Poland's district, five small towns excepted, give Poland 5575, Dennison 6875, Davenport 1768 and scattering 934.

Two years ago the same towns gave Poland 10,794, State 2917, Davenport 2080 and scattering 557.

Judge Peck is elected Governor by 21,000 to 23,000 majority.

Hoar Concludes to Accept a Renomination for Congress.

WORCESTER, Mass., September 4.—Hon. George F. Hoar, in reply to the letters of a large number of his constituents asking him to withdraw his refusal to be again a candidate for Congress, has complied with the request, and will accept a renomination.

FOREIGN.

**Proposed New Spanish