NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII--NO. 132. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2283.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

D. BIDWELL.....Proprietor and Manager
P. SHORT.....Business Manager
J. F. PIKE.....Stage Manager

OPENING NIGHT.

Sunday, September 13, 1874,

WITH SHERIDAN, MACK & DAY'S GRAND COMBINATION OF SPECIAL ARTISTS.

Embracing

DRAMATIC, BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, SONGS, SKETCHES, DANCES, ETHIOPIANICS, GYMNASTICS AND ACROBATICS.

Box office open Friday morning, September 11.

sep8

THE "JEWEL" BILLIARD SALOON,

(Formerly Miller's Southern Billiard Rooms.)

Nos. 158 and 160 Gravier street,

Opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

This saloon has been entirely renovated and refitted with NEW TABLES of the MOST APPROVED MAKES; CUES OF EVERY WEIGHT, in thoroughly SEASONED WOOD, and the FINEST IVORY BALLS imported to this country will, under the SUPERVISION of Mr. ALBERT HOA, be opened to the public on

Thursday Next, September 10,

At half-past seven o'clock.

I beg to inform the lovers of the popular and beautiful game of BILLIARDS that these rooms are fitted up with all the MODERN IMPROVEMENTS and REQUIREMENTS. They are among the coolest and most delightful in the city, as thousands of billiard amateurs will attest.

Believing that my exertion in providing for the lovers of this interesting game every comfort, as well as every attraction, will not be unappreciated, I cordially extend an invitation to them to be present at the inauguration ceremonies THIS (Thursday) EVENING.

se10 1t GEORGE B. ITTMANN, Proprietor.

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 5,000 is		10,000
1 prize of 1,000 is		10,000
30 prizes of 500 are		15,000
300 prizes of 100 are		30,000

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

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

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

The nine remaining units of the same ten of the numbers drawing the first three full prizes will be entitled to the twenty-seven approximation prizes. For example: If ticket No. 1240 draws the first $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 251 draws the second $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1 252, 253, 254 255, 256, 248, 249, 250 and 2 will each be entitled to $200. If ticket No. 450 draws the third $10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 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. ja2 1y

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR SEPTEMBER 9, 1874.

CLASS 214.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52

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 ninth day of September, 1874.

H. PERALTA,
ADAM GIFFEN,
Commissioners.

BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap12

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Mrs. Widow C. B. C. Lehde vs. Philip Kunkel, agent, and individually in solido—Sixth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 6,664.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, second justice of the peace in and for the parish of Orleans I will proceed to sell at public auction, at No. 505 Magazine street, on SATURDAY, September 12, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.—

THE CONTENTS of store No. 505 Magazine street, Counters, Shelvings, Gas Fixtures, and one large iron Safe.

Seized in the above entitled suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

se8 15 19 JOHN McCORMICK, Constable.

Michael Kennedy vs. Patrick Comiskey—Sixth Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 10,524.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. John Daly, Sixth Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at my warehouse, No. 231 St. Andrew street, on WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1874, at twelve o'clock M.—

TWO CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, together with all the improvements thereon, situated in the First District, parish of Orleans, of this city, in the square bounded by Palmyra, Banks and Broad streets and Jane alley, designated as Nos. 8 and 9 on a plan by J. H. D'Hemecourt. Lot No. 8 measuring 26 feet 7 inches front on Broad street, the same in the rear, by a depth of 114 feet 11 inches 7 lines on the side line of lot No. 7, and 115 feet 8 lines on the side line of lot No. 9; lot No. 9 measures 26 feet 5 lines front on Broad street, same width in the rear, by a depth of 115 feet 6 lines on the side line of lot No. 8 and 115 feet 1 inch 7 lines on the side next Bank street.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

au6 ec13 16 WILLIAM FOLEY, Constable.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

J. W. Frellsen vs. Steamboat Garryowen.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT District of Louisiana, No. 10,563.—In obedience to an admiralty warrant, to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession—

THE STEAMBOAT GARRYOWEN, her boats, machinery, etc., now libeled by J. W. Frellsen, for the causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States.

And I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every person or persons having or pretending to have, any right, title or interest in or to the same, to be and appear at a District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid, to be holden at the city of New Orleans, on the third Monday of September, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said steamboat should not be condemned and be sold agreeably to the prayer of libelant.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, August 31, 1874.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.

se1 9 15 20

MORE ECHOES.

The Press North and West on Southern Lawlessness.

The following is from the Chicago *Times* of the seventh:

The people of Shreveport repel with much show of indignation the intimation of Governor Kellogg that they supplied the band of armed ruffians who murdered the defenseless Coushatta prisoners. Very well. It is of no consequence whether the murderers went from Shreveport or Coushatta or from somewhere else. The important thing is to find the fellows and mete out to them the punishment they so richly deserve. One thing is tolerably certain, namely, that it will not be necessary to go out of the State to find the fellows. The story invented by them or their sympathizers, that they came from Texas, is a good deal too much like tissue paper. In the first place, the massacre occurred at a distance of forty miles from the Texas line. In the second place, the prisoners were going to Shreveport, and thence North. There was no reason to suspect that they intended to seek homes in Texas, and it is impossible to conceive of any motive which Texans could have had to go out of their own State on any such murderous errand, except that of sheer bloodthirstiness.

In fact, it is hardly possible to conceive of any other motive which could have impelled Louisianians to such a deed. The prisoners had resigned their offices at the command of the mob, they had promised to leave the State, and were, in fact, on their way out of the State when they were butchered in cool blood. In view of all the circumstances, not one of which is in the least palliating, it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to hunt down and bring to justice the miscreants who did this deed, from which even the most cruel savages might have shrunk.

And there are some other fellows (if, indeed, they are not the same ones) who need to be looked after; the fellows, namely, who calling themselves "citizens' committee," are investigating the charge of inciting riot, etc., against twenty-five negroes in Coushatta. It is not difficult to predict the outcome of this "investigation." The country has come to understand the meaning of these performances perfectly well. The investigation of charges against negroes by citizens' committees in Dixie means lynching, and murder, and nothing else. The enterprise in which this Coushatta committee is engaged is that of providing an excuse for the shocking crime that has already been committed, and a pretext for committing another of the same kind. The chances are that we shall presently hear that twenty-five negroes have been "rescued" from the investigating committee and shot to death. That is how this work of extermination is carried on.

In this case, as in all similar ones that have come to the knowledge of the public, the significant fact appears that no white man received a scratch. There is the usual talk about an army of some hundreds of armed blacks breathing forth threatenings and slaughter, and proclaiming their intent to massacre the whites, without distinction of age or sex. But everybody knows what this talk means. The simple fact which appears in all these cases, no white man is hurt, or at any rate not more than one wounded, is a sufficient commentary on this noise about intended massacre. In all likelihood, if there was any conspiracy to commit wholesale murder in Coushatta, it was a white conspiracy, and the indications are that the conspiracy is not yet broken up, and the massacre is not ended.

The St. Louis *Republican*, which is for principles Democratic, and always ready to speak a good word for Democrats when anything good of them could be said, has the following words in its issue of the sixth instant:

The result of the war ought to have demonstrated conclusively to the Southern people that their social philosophy was the worst and most delusive sophistry. Their soldiers, trained to look indifferently upon bloodshed and to regard homicide lightly, met the soldiers of the North, trained to abhor murder and shudder at the shedding of human blood under any circumstances. At the outset of the war the Southern people believed that the Yankees would not fight in the field because they had not been accustomed to killing each other in the street at home. But the sequel showed that men who might not fight singly over small or imaginary personal grievances, would fight, and, that to the death, when their substantial objects of solicitude were assailed. So we may conclude that a race of people does not gain any actual strength by fostering, as the South has always done, a disposition to shed blood.

The remedy for these evils lies in the hands of the Southern people, that is to say the aggregate community. In the first place the Southern people must learn to punish "young men of good family" who commit homicide just as rigorously as they would a negro or a poor white for the same offense. They must realize what they never have entirely understood, that a homicide is an affront to all society, and one that can be extenuated only upon the gravest provocation. They must cease to make murder heroic and bloodshed chivalric as they always have done to all intents and purposes by countenancing appeals to the pistol and the knife in settlement of disputes. To the stereotyped "condemnation of all good citizens" they must add swift arrest, speedy trial and prompt punishment in cases of homicide. Until human life becomes dearer than it now is in the South, we fear that the unfortunate section will know but little peace or prosperity.

In the Cleveland *Leader* of the fourth instant, we find this:

Our New Orleans dispatches show that Governor Kellogg is determined to leave undone nothing that can assist in securing the arrest of the murderers of the Coushatta prisoners, who were killed while being taken from the State under guard. In the statement which accompanies the proclamation offering a reward of $5000 each for the arrest and delivery to Justice of the murderers, Governor Kellogg states emphatically that the White Leaguers not only occasioned the trouble, but were the "Texans" who committed the murders. Now that the United States marshals are to be aroused, and the negroes and Republicans are to have assurances of protection, it is possible that these scoundrels may yet be brought to justice and be made to suffer the penalty which the law prescribes for murderers. Governor Kellogg no doubt has his faults, but were all Governors of the Southern States like him, and could their orders be enforced, the lawlessness and bloodshed which has nearly precipitated a general "war of races," would have been in a great measure avoided.

From the New York *Graphic* of the fifth:

The situation in the Southern States is so delicate and dangerous that it admits of no trifling nor temporizing. The questions of Northern politics have no influence there, and our Northern parties have no Southern counterparts except in name. But Southern movements have a vast influence on Northern politics, and the recent disturbances in the Southern States, growing out of the exasperated feeling of a portion of the whites against the negroes, already begin to affect Northern sentiment. These acts of violence, undoubtedly caused in large part by ignorant and violent men who do not fairly represent the feelings or judgments of the best men, commit the Democracy of the South to an antagonism to the negroes which the great body of our Northern people can not approve. They are bound to protect these wards of the nation, and attacks on and violence towards them excites a powerful sympathy in their behalf and a profound distrust of the Democratic party, which seems to approve of these demonstrations and be in part responsible for them. If the Democratic leaders were wise they would do all in their power to keep the peace, for these Southern disturbances will have a damaging effect on the chances of their party in the coming Northern elections. This war of the races, for which they are in large part responsible, and the constant tendency towards repudiation which found expression in three or four of their State conventions, are convincing the people that they have nothing to expect from that quarter. The mistakes of the Republicans are trivial in comparison with the chronic badness to which the Democracy seems to be committed.

From the Springfield *Republican*:

It is almost impossible to overstate the gravity of the situation, the magnitude of the peril, the necessity for prompt and energetic action. We are not thinking now of the fall elections, nor even of the probability of armed federal interference with its train of consequences. We are thinking of the inevitable reaction in public sentiment at the North; we are thinking of the inevitable halt to progress, moral, political, material, at the South. The prospect is simply appalling. We are glad to see that the intelligence, the political sagacity, the right feeling of the imperiled section have taken the alarm. By the mouths of their representative men and by their most influential journals the Southern people are calling upon the local authorities to execute swift and exemplary justice upon the authors of these outrages. That they are honest and earnest in the demand we don't doubt. But the punishment of a few imbruted wretches will not repair the mischief that has been done. For that, something more will be needed—the disbandment of the "White League," the definite renunciation of the scheme for a "white man's party," the frank acceptance of the fact of colored citizenship with all its logical consequences, a temper of resolute forbearance and patience and helpfulness and justice. It is in this way, and in this way alone, that the South can now work out its salvation. The other road leads to death.

From the New York *Tribune* of the fourth:

The fact remains that whatever the provocation, Coushatta parish has been the scene of an outrage so villainous that the mention of it should bring a blush to the cheek of every honest citizen of Louisiana, and that whatever savor of political stock jobbing there may be about the accompanying statement, all law-abiding people must admit that Governor Kellogg has done the right thing in offering a heavy reward for the apprehension of the murderers of Twitchell, Dewees, Edgarton, Howell, Willis and Holland.

From the St. Louis *Globe* of the seventh:

Newspaper readers have for some time past been furnished with a daily chapter of horrors from the South, proving a spirit of brutality in that section which is a disgrace to our civilization, and which can not be matched in atrocity this side of the fifteenth century. The general title under which this information is given out is that of a "war of races;" but when the facts are fairly ascertained they generally reveal nothing more nor less than an attempt of the white or "superior" race to exterminate, by the rapid process of massacre, the black or "inferior" race. It must not be forgotten that our most important source of information—the telegraph—is, for obvious reasons, under the control, and in sympathy with, the whites in all these struggles, and that the first impulse is to give an unfavorable coloring to the conduct of the blacks, and to represent the whites as acting on the defensive, and for the protection of their lives and sacred honor. We have been at pains to trace some of these troubles further back than the telegraph office, and we find that, in nine cases out of ten, the whites are the aggressors, and that "the war," if it be so called, is quite as much a war of parties as a war of races. The sin of the black man consists quite as much in his politics as in his color. It is bad enough, according to the ethics of the Southern desperadoes, to be a "nigger," but when to this is added the other fact of being a Republican, death is too good for the double offender.

Not long since there was organized in Louisiana and throughout the South what was called the "White League." Its purpose is indicated by its name. It means the association of white men into a band or society for the extermination of the blacks. Oppression and murder are the means for the accomplishment of its purpose. It is more infamous than the Ku-Klux, and will prove itself more destructive, not only of the lives of the blacks, but of the peace of the South and of the nation. It is not only "white" in color, but Democratic in politics. All Southern Democrats may not belong to it, but all who do belong to it are Southern Democrats, and the Democratic party must be held responsible for its acts. It has indorsers in the North in such newspapers as the St. Louis *Dispatch* and in the largest part of the membership of the party which that journal represents. The *Dispatch* believes in the "White League," and openly tells it to prosecute its work of massacre. The *modus operandi* is an easy one. The negroes are first goaded by oppression or injustice into some act of resistance; then the alarm is sounded, and the White League rushes into the work of indiscriminate murder. They killed seven innocent negroes in one little village the other day, "just to see them kick," as one of the White Leaguers said. This is Democratic doctrine faithfully carried out, and aptly illustrated. We thought there was none of it left but in Kentucky, but it seems we were mistaken. The White Leaguers intend to give it a general enforcement throughout the South. They have begun in good earnest, and we have no doubt they mean to continue.

It is well known that General Grant has expressed a determination to interfere, with the power of the federal government, to put a stop to these proceedings. He might have done this much sooner, but the fact that he has been reluctant to begin will, we trust, make him more earnest in the prosecution of the work. For the honor and credit of his administration he can not allow the white lords of Louisiana to shoot down the blacks, merely to gratify the fine, esthetic Southern taste, which delights in seeing "niggers kick." This, of course, will give the Democratic press another opportunity to howl against federal usurpation, and to read lectures on the right of self-government, committed to each State by the fathers. It will be difficult to convince the White League that federal bayonets have any right to step between them and the "kicking niggers," but we do not see how the painful duty can be avoided. If the White League has undertaken to unlearn the lesson taught by the war, that the right to kill a "nigger" on sight was not reserved to the people of the several States, it and its members must be informed that they have undertaken a very arduous work, in the prosecution of which they are likely to meet with serious impediments.

Not only is the general government pledged by its laws and its policy to the protection of the blacks against the lawlessness of the whites, but the Republican party is pledged, as a political organization, to the doctrines of fair play and equal rights, which carries with it the protection of the minority against the oppressions and and aggressions of a majority. It is common to say that people are tired of this eternal negro question. So they are, but the right thinking men of the country are also tired of this eternal practice of killing men, because they happen to be black, by other men who happen to be white. It is a part of the mission of the Republican party to give the black man a fair chance in the struggle for existence, and that mission will not be fulfilled until the last vestige of the White League is wiped out of existence by the strong arm of the federal law.

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.

Further News from Red River Parish.

The arrival here, within a day or two, of Messrs. H. A. Scott and Z. T. Wester, from the parish of Red River, places us in possession of further information in regard to the movements of the White Leaguers. These gentlemen confirm the news that was received here at the executive department and published, showing that the troubles were brought on by the White Leaguers for the purpose of inaugurating a reign of terror, and thereby preventing Republicans, black and white, from organizing and participating in the election this fall. They represent that there is no abatement in the determination of the White Leaguers to carry that parish by violence, and we have ample evidence, all going to show that the same determination is having its baleful effect in many other parishes of our State.

Mr. Scott and Mr. Wester are of the opinion, from what they could learn by conversing with citizens of their parish just before they left, that many persons have been murdered since the inhuman and cowardly killing of Dewees, Twitchell, Edgerton and others at the McFarlane place, between Coushatta and Shreveport. The White Leaguers were very active, and from the fact that they had established a commissary department in Coushatta, were levying supplies from the merchants of that place, and were driving in cattle from the surrounding country, as many as thirty in one drove having been driven in at one time, it was generally supposed that a stronger force was to be concentrated there for the purpose of maintaining White League authority and assisting any force that might be sent there to restore lawful authority and arrest the bloody criminals.

Mr. Scott left Coushatta the day after the massacre at the McFarlane place. He was arrested at the same time that Dewees, Twitchell and others were, and confined with them for awhile, but was released through the influence of Mr. T. W. Abney, a merchant of Coushatta, who gave him protection for a day or two, and then advised him to leave, stating at the same time that he would not be responsible for his safety any longer. This was the day after the cruel butchery had been executed at the McFarlane place. Mr. Scott left on horseback, and being a stranger in the country through which he passed, found considerable difficulty in reaching a point where he could take a boat and come to New Orleans. Luckily he was only molested once on the road, and this was near Natchitoches. He was there stopped and questioned closely by a company of men, but they finally decided to let him pass on, and he made his way to Colfax, where he took a steamer and arrived here on Tuesday last.

Mr. Scott is a native of Vermont. He served in the Union army during the late civil war, and after being honorably discharged returned to Vermont, where he resided until about nine months ago, when he left for Louisiana and settled in Coushatta and engaged in house building. He was raised on a farm, and it was his intention when he came here to buy a farm and work it. He is a man we should judge to be about thirty years old—is intelligent, and is a good type of the American character. He was of the opinion that the White Leaguers still have a deadly animosity to Yankees, from they fact that they proclaimed to him their intention of driving out all Yankees.

Mr. Wester left Red River parish last Saturday, and confirms the statement of Mr. Scott as to the terrible condition of affairs still existing there. He is of the opinion, from all he could learn up to the time he left, that the White Leaguers are still murdering and driving out Republicans. He thinks that at least thirty men have been killed since the murderous affair at the McFarlane plantation took place.

Mr. Wester is a native of Louisiana and served in the Confederate army from 1863 to the end of the war and during that time lost an arm. After the war he returned to Louisiana and, as a proof that he accepted the results of the war in good faith, joined the Republican party in 1868 and was elected assessor and tax collector. He has a farm within ten miles of Coushatta, where his mother and several sisters are now living, or were when he left. He received notice, through a letter from Mr. Abney, to leave, who informed him that it would not be safe for him to remain.

Mr. Wester believes that nothing but strong and decisive measures on the part of the government will check the spirit of lawlessness in his parish.

Requiescat in Pace.

The obsequies of the Rev. Father J. B. Duffy took place yesterday at 11 A. M., in St. Alphonsus Church. A vast concourse of mourners attended, and the multitude was so great that standing room could not be obtained. Thirty-five priests assisted in the sacristy, and the various Catholic societies, of which the deceased prelate was an honored member, stood as chief mourners. The pall-bearers were Messrs. John T. Moore, David Flannery, P. Coyle, T. Brophy, P. Gleason, D. H. Buckley, S. Assel, G. Beck, E. M. Benningham, Ed. J. Halligan, P. Donnelly and C. L. Sinclair.

The St. Alphonsus Beneficial Society, the Catholic Militant Union of the Cross, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Young Men's Catholic Friends' Society, and the Catholic Total Abstinence Association of the Fourth District were in attendance.

The funeral services were performed by the Rev. M. Leimgruber, assisted by Fathers Gleason and DeHam. The Rev. H. Giesen pronounced the discourse, which was short, and related chiefly to incidents in the life of the deceased.

The remains were interred in the chancel of the church.

The funeral cortege was under the management of Mr. John Henderson, and on the arrival of the remains at the depot of the Jackson Railroad Company, proceeded at once to the church. In the vast throng at the funeral were mingled citizens of all creeds, beliefs and parties, a great and good man had been gathered unto death, and the community cast into the tomb heartrending regret.

It seems now not fashionable to say in London that so and so died. The names of distinguished relatives are given with the statement that they "have been placed in mourning," and then we are told whose demise has brought about this unhappy result. Death is altogether secondary in its effect on the millinery.

Warlike Acadia.

The latest intelligence from St. Martin indicates that the White Leaguers are placing themselves on a war footing. It is stated that an iron gun with a four-inch bore has been undergoing repairs at Lutzenberger's foundry. Men have also been employed in raising from Bayou Teche two brass Napoleon field pieces which were thrown overboard at a period during the war, and formerly belonged to Faller's battery. These guns were in comparatively good order, and have already been mounted. Solid shot are being cast at the foundry above named. Six barrels of powder and several cases containing fixed ammunition has been received from the White League ordnance department in this city. The commissariat furnished by the government during the overflow still holds out, and the fiery orator of the Attakapas, Colonel Alcibiades DeBlanc, is traveling through the country stirring his followers up to deeds of desperate valor. All of these preparations are being made to receive the Metropolitan army of invasion. Intelligence of the intended early occupation of that section by federal troops had not reached there at last accounts.

Barberous.

As illustrating the comical side of White League proscription, we take the following sweet lump from the New Iberia *Sugar-Bowl*:

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—The undersigned, having learned that unknown persons are circulating the report that he has received in his shop and shaved and cut the hair of colored people, offers the above reward to any one who can prove that it has ever been done by him or his employes, with his knowledge or consent.

LAURENT BAZUS.

Fancy the feelings of this poor barber, while endeavoring to set himself right in the eyes of an enraged community threatening to tear down his striped pole. He offers no reward for proof that he has scrubbed and shaved the dirtiest white loafers of the village—"You Bazus your money and takes your choice"—but wants to know if he ever shaved and cut the hair of colored people. He does not say wool, as is the custom, but says hair, respectfully. For the self satisfaction of the shaver, we hope his character may be thoroughly made clean with the lather of public opinion, that no harm may come to his pole.

Health of the City.

The report having obtained that yellow fever had made its appearance in New Orleans, a meeting of some of the leading merchants was held yesterday and a statement telegraphed to the North of the exact condition of affairs. The fact is that there has been but one authentic case of yellow fever in this city this year. The city has not been so free from diseases of this character any year since the war. Dr. Smith, of the Marine Hospital service, also sent the following dispatch:

NEW ORLEANS, September 9, 1874.

John M. Woodworth, M. D., Supervising Surgeon United States Marine Hospital Service, Washington, District of Columbia:

Have read the dispatch from Washington dated September 8, 1874, relating to yellow fever. The disease does not prevail here. The city has never been in a more healthy condition.

ORSAMUS SMITH,
Surgeon United States Marine Hospital Service.

Rich Diggings, and Plenty of Them.

Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, displays the richest and most extensive diggings that have been discovered for a long time. Those grand diggings are to be found in the Grand Gift Concert of Public Library of Kentucky, of which he has charge, and which takes place November 30, at Louisville, Kentucky. The four that have already taken place were grand successes, and this, the *last one*, will be the most successful of all, as it is the largest. There will be $2,500,000, *in cash*, distributed to the ticket holders. There are only 100,000 tickets in all, with 20,000 prizes, or one prize for every five tickets, and such sums as the following are embraced among the grand prizes: $250,000, $100,000, $50,000, $25,000, $20,000, etc. Applications should be made at once to Governor Bramlette, at Louisville, as there is a rush for tickets from all parts of the country, and from Europe.

The Rivers.

During the past week the Red river has fallen five inches at Shreveport. The Cumberland, at Nashville, after having risen fifteen feet, is now again falling. The Missouri has fallen one foot at Yankton and about two feet at Omaha and Leavenworth. The Mississippi has fallen fourteen inches at Vicksburg, but has risen from three to fifteen inches at St. Paul and Keokuk, seven and a half feet at Cairo and is now rising at Memphis and New Orleans. The Ohio is falling at Pittsburg, but rising at Cincinnati and Louisville.

A Customer Wanted.

The following advertisement has appeared in the *Times* for several days, but does not seem to be snapped at:

FOR SALE—AT COUSHATTA—A WELL ESTABLISHED cash business, with store, residence and outbuildings, all newly built. For particulars address Lock Box 372, Postoffice.

Possibly the conduct of the White Leaguers may prevent men from snapping at bargains in Coushatta.

Billiards.

The new "Jewel" billiard saloon, formerly known as Miller's, Nos. 158 and 160 Gravier street, has been entirely refitted and supplied with new tables, by Mr. George B. Ittmann, proprietor, and will be opened to the public this evening, the tenth instant. The rooms will be under the direction of Mr. Albert Hoa, who will show all necessary attention to old and new customers.

Fortune is now in a pleasant humor,
Fortune is now in a pleasant humor,
Fortune is now in a pleasant humor,
And may be courted with bounteous success,
And may be courted with bounteous success,
And may be courted with bounteous success,
By investing in the next single number lottery,
By investing in the next single number lottery,
To be drawn on September 12.
To be drawn on September 12.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on September 9 stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 74°; at 2 P. M., 84°; at 6 P. M., 83°. Lowest point during the night of September 8, 74°.

Political Outcasts.

The Associated Press dispatches published this morning inform the world that efforts are being made in Washington "by members of the executive committee of the National Democratic Committee, to consider the propriety of calling a convention of the Democrats, North and South, to disclaim all sympathy with the reported disorders in the South." This must be considered as an important political movement, and will tell heavily against the bastard Democratic White League party in this State.

A prominent country member of the Baton Rouge convention, an editor, and a man of influence in his parish, said at Baton Rouge, but not in open convention: "I have all my life been a Democrat; I prefer that to any other party name; but I am satisfied to work under a new name, for in the coming campaign we shall be obliged to do things that the Democratic party at large can not stand by." This was the argument used to induce the Democrats to sail under the title commencing "We, the white people of Louisiana," etc. The Conservatives, Liberals and Reformers, so-called were whipped in by other means and promises. The White Leaguers only, being in their strength and element, were really satisfied with the Baton Rouge programme. The words of the country delegate have proven only too true. The hurrahs over the incendiary speeches at Baton Rouge had scarcely died away when the campaign opened in Red River parish. It opened by the schedule prepared, with the murder of white Republicans. The party with the new name has not only done deeds which have shocked a civilized world, but it has done things of which even the Democratic party of the North is ashamed, and that great party, which numbers among its members in other States, not in Louisiana, men who are entitled to hearing and respect, proposes at this early day to meet as a party, and disclaim all connection with and sympathy for the mad men of Louisiana who are conducting a guerilla warfare, and allow themselves to be called the descendants of Democracy. Our gentlemen of the White League can now see their degradation, and, in the language of one of their great chieftains, who has reached a State asylum before they have: "What are they going to do about it?"

From Natchitoches.

The *Vindicator* of the fifth instant contains the following, under the heading "Foresight, System and Afterthought." It is probably significant of a "great uprising" in that section, but has a somewhat hazy appearance at this distance:

It is no light matter to summons the people of the country from their homes and crops, to this city, in any emergency, except through the parish central executive committee of our party, to whom, alone, that duty is properly delegated. We blame no one. The late unauthorized call was made by persons whose motives were certainly commendable. All we wish for is system, order, regularity. To obtain that there must be but one head, and that is the committee above named.

The alacrity, however, with which the late unauthorized call was responded to, shows the deep interest our country brothers take in our cause, and is worthy of all praise.

The same paper, however, contains the following, which may be a key to the former paragraph:

We advise our native white fellow-citizens of Louisiana, who have arrayed themselves against their white brothers, to retrace their steps while there is still time left to do so. When a war of races is imminent—and we tell them that it is imminent—they should be found on but one side, battling with the Caucasian race—words of sympathy will not do. The people will be satisfied with nothing short of acts, plain and unmistakable. They have yet time to redeem themselves. They know full well that the white men of this State are no mere beginners in the arts of peace or war, and that in going through such an ordeal, all those who are not with us, must certainly be against us; and none such will be allowed to remain in our midst, to take us in flank or rear at the opportune moment. When the conflict will have commenced it will be too late then. The contest will be "quick, sharp and decisive." Let them take warning in due time, for the die is surely cast.

A Meeting in Cincinnati.

In response to a call a meeting of colored people was held last evening at the church on Seventh street, between Central avenue and Plum street. The audience was not large, but a great deal of sympathy seemed to be manifested. Colonel Robert Harlan occupied the chair, with Jesse Collins as vice president, and Joseph H. Henson and Shedrick Coltill as secretaries.

After brief remarks by Colonel Harlan and ex-Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana, the following resolutions were presented and read:

WHEREAS, The colored citizens of the Southern States are now undergoing a persecution on account of their color and political opinions, resulting in their assassination, murder, destruction of property and banishment from their homes; and

Whereas, Secret leagues of white men are forming and acting for the purpose of exterminating the colored race, or driving them from the South; therefore

Resolved, That we are in full sympathy with our suffering brethren, and that the President of the United States is entitled to our lasting gratitude for the prompt action he has taken for the suppression of these outrages, and we ask for him the moral support of all citizens, regardless of party or color, to the end that all laws may be enforced, all citizens protected, and the honor of our institutions maintained.

These resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.—*Cincinnati Times, September 5.*

Disposition of Troops in Louisiana.

The following appears as a special dispatch from Washington in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the fifth.

The War Department has been active today in preparations to co-operate with the Attorney General in carrying out the directions of the President's letter in regard to affairs in the South. The Attorney General last night designated several districts in which he thought military aid would be immediately required to support the marshals in arrests to be made. The military stations in Louisiana were all determined, as follows: New Orleans, Shreveport, Alexandria, Monroe, Harrisonburg, St. Martinville and Baton Rouge. From these points access to all the disturbed sections is easy. The troops throughout the South will be ordered to prepare for movement in any direction upon receipt of an order, and the same directions will be sent to all forces in States along the border. The Cabinet officers do not hesitate to declare that the President will now vigorously use all means in his power to enforce order in the South, and gentlemen who have had interviews with him in regard to the situation represent him as expressing in private still more emphatic views than those contained in his letter, and as giving the most decided assurances that the whole power of the government shall be used to preserve order.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, September 9.—Assistant Surveyors J. E. Miller and J. W. Dittmar, United States navy, have been ordered to duty at Pensacola navy yard. This is precautionary against yellow fever.

Secretary Bristow's Circular.

The circular issued by Secretary Bristow yesterday, on the subject of yellow fever, will be sent to all the various health organizations in the United States, inclosed in one from the office of supervising surgeons of the United States, giving the officers such information and suggestions touching the subject as may conduce to the greatest efficacy and harmony of action between the the State and municipal health authorities on the one hand, and officers of the national government on the other.

The National Democracy Propose to Repudiate the White League.

An effort is being made in this city to call together the members of the executive committee of the National Democratic Committee, to consider the propriety of calling a convention of the Democracy North and South, to disclaim any sympathy with the reported disorders in the South.

Light at Hatteras Inlet.

The lighthouse board gives notice that on and after October 1, 1874, a light will be shown from the Screwpile lighthouse, recently erected at Hatteras inlet, Pamlico sound. The light will show red flashes at intervals of thirty seconds; between flashes there will be a total eclipse. The light should be seen from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the sea eleven nautical miles.

POLITICAL.

Alexander Stephens' Nomination Acceptable to the Republicans of His District.

AUGUSTA, September 9.—The Republicans in this district met in convention here, nine counties out of sixteen being represented. J. Heard, of Greene county, was elected president. After being in session about five hours the convention adjourned, without making a nomination for Congress.

A resolution was adopted that it was not deemed expedient to make a nomination, that of Mr. Stephens being entirely satisfactory to the Republicans of this district.

Nominated for Congress.

MEMPHIS, September 9.—At one o'clock this morning the Democratic Conservative Convention of this (tenth) district, in session at Bolivar, nominated Colonel H. Casey Young, of this city, for Congress.

Colorado Delegate.

DENVER, Col., September 9.—The Democrats have elected the Delegate to Congress.

The Massachusetts Democracy.

WORCESTER, Mass., September 9.—After the organization and preliminary proceedings the Democratic Convention nominated William Gaston, of Boston, for Governor, and William S. Smith, of Springfield, for Lieutenant Governor.

Upon the reassembling of the convention the State ticket was completed, as follows: For Secretary of State, Benjamin F. Wills; Treasurer, Nathan Clark; Auditor, C. Osgood Moore; Attorney General, Waldo Colburn.

Resolutions were adopted declaring devotion to the constitution; demand equal rights for all races; denounce federal interference with elections, and condemn all lawless acts of violence against colored men and persons who have settled in the South; oppose sumptuary laws, especially the prohibition law and its accessories; advocate a stringent license law; demand rigorous reform in State affairs and the abolition of rings, commissions and State constables; favor fostering with care the interests of labor and the industrial classes, and commend the candidates nominated to the suffrages of the people.

Ohio Democratic Congressmen Renominated.

CINCINNATI, September 9.—The Ohio Democratic district nominations for Congress were made to-day. In the first district Milton Saylor was renominated; in the second district, H. B. Bonning was renominated.

New York Liberal Convention.

ALBANY, September 9.—The Liberal convention resolved that the Liberal Republicans of New York stand for the defense of constitutional liberty, for the right of local self-government, the restoration of delegated power, for strict accountability on the part of public officers, for the resumption of constitutional currency, and for the rights and interests of the masses of the people; also, that Grant's administration failed to fulfill the reasonable expectations of the people, and has pursued a vacillating and imbecile financial policy, has invaded the rights of the sovereign States by imposing on them Governors by means of the bayonet, whose people had rejected at the ballot box. It has employed spies and informers to plunder our merchants