

NEW ORLEANS TRIBUNE.

SINGLE COPIES, FIVE CENTS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

TERMS: \$12 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME VIII--NO. 133.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1874.

WHOLE NUMBER 2284.

AMUSEMENTS.

A CADEAU OF MILES.

By the author of "The Millionaire."

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

We understand from good authority that a telegraphic dispatch was received yesterday by a federal official in this city, conveying the intelligence that three full regiments of United States troops would arrive in Louisiana today. One of these is a cavalry regiment, the Ninth, and will come through from Texas to Shreveport; the other two will probably come to this city and wait for further orders.

As these troops are sent here by authority of the President to restore order, compel submission to the laws, secure safety to person and property and the arrest, trial and punishment, were convicted one is found of all who have participated in the White League atrocities, it is to be hoped there will be no further delay in the matter, and that the will be of assistance to this end.

The latest information from Red River and surrounding parishes leaves not a doubt that the White Leaguers have taken possession of Northern Louisiana and are holding and running off all Republicans who will not submit to mob rule. In the case of President Grant, they show a disregard for law, civil rights and personal protection that is not to be tolerated in any civilized government. The work of murder and proscription is daily proceeding and becoming worse. White snuff, Republicans, are shot down in cold blood or ordered to leave the State, not being permitted to take their families with them, or make any arrangements in regard to their property and business affairs, while the prominent negro is pointed on the Republican side are chased into the swamps and killed, and the others from their dead bodies pervade the country for miles around.

This we are assured is no overdrawn picture of the actual condition of affairs in Red River and other adjoining parishes, where the White Leaguers have gained possession and are exercising authority, with a view of carrying the State for the Democracy in this fall election.

There are at least thirty leading White Republicans now in this city from the parishes of Red River, Calcasieu, De Soto, Bossier, Lincoln, Grant, Natchitoches, etc., waiting for an opportunity to return to their homes and families, and we understand that a large number have been driven out of other States, and are waiting for an opportunity to return to their homes. They have been driven away by armed mobs, acting in defiance of law and every principle of Christianity. It therefore became the duty of the government they have maintained and defended in its hour of peril to afford protection to them in their quest of refuge from mob violence; and it is further the duty of the government to hunt up the bloody and remorseless criminals who shot White men and robbed their dead bodies of what valuables were about them.

There were several fine gold watches possessed by the company, besides other valuable articles of money they were known to have when they left Coushatta for Shreveport. Mr. Twitwell was known to have \$500 in his possession at the time of his death, and a fine gold watch. As none of the articles in possession of the murdered men at the time of their death have been returned to their families, it must be concluded that their murderers are also guilty of robbery. And these crimes have been committed by men who pretend to act in the name of the State and men who they consider and because they are peaceable, law-abiding citizens, and have been clothed with official parish positions.

We leave the world to judge who are the bad men in Louisiana, the men who respect and obey the laws—State and national—and the men who reject the laws, duty government and murder and rob as a means of purifying the politics of our State.

And, in the meantime, let government proceed vigorously against the evil doer in order that peace may be restored and security to person and property maintained. President Grant has said it is the duty of the government to give all the aid for the protection of life and civil rights legally authorized; and Attorney General Williams, acting upon this instruction, has cited United States marshals and district attorneys to the civil rights law, passed April 9, 1866, to an act passed April 30, 1871, entitled an act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution and for other purposes, and also to an act passed May 7, 1870, entitled "an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States the Union, and for other purposes," as a means of carrying out what the President conveys to be the duty of the government. In these laws there is ample authority, in the opinion of the Attorney General, to proceed at once against the perpetrators of the horrible crimes that are being committed for political and other reasons in Red River and other parishes of our State.

He has already instructed United States marshals and attorneys in the premises, and advised them that troops would be immediately sent to assist in carrying out the laws. The arrival of the troops may therefore be regarded as a signal for the commencement of the redemption of those parishes in our State that are now under the control of armed bodies of men acting in defiance of law, and engaged in daily murdering their fellow citizens to accomplish an avowed political purpose. Let the work of redemption commence at once, then, and be prosecuted with a vigor that will bring to the State speedy peace and to the guilty White Leaguers swift and condign punishment.

Grant Parish.

A letter has been forwarded to E. H. Marr, chairman of the Committee of Security, by the Democratic executive committee of Grant parish, containing the proceedings of a meeting of that body recently held here, at which a resolution was passed recommending to Governor Kellogg the names of several persons suitable for the position of clerk to the supervisor of registration in that parish. The letter requested Mr. Marr to furnish the Governor with a copy of the resolution, which that gentleman has done; and we understand it is the intention of the Governor to make a selection of clerk of registration for that parish from the list thus furnished him by the Democrats of Grant parish.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG AND THE CITIZENS' BANK.

Subjoined is a communication from Mr. John G. Gaines, the president of the Citizens' Bank, to his Excellency Governor Kellogg, setting forth the difficulties which beset the bank, and the impolicy of forcing the bank to issue its liabilities.

NEW ORLEANS, September 9, 1874.

Sir:—This bank has been forced to suspend payment. Its assets are, as you are aware, largely in excess of its liabilities. All the officers connected therewith are using every effort to effect a speedy resumption. These efforts are greatly frustrated by rumors now abroad that proceedings are about being instituted to forfeit its charter. This would be disastrous to all concerned. It would postpone the payment of the depositors, and would at once fix the liability of the State on the bonds of the bank amounting to some \$5,000,000.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that the State owes the bank nearly \$3,000,000. This money was loaned to the Citizens' Bank of the State, on the express authority of an act of the Legislature, and the legality of the debt has been definitely recognized by a final judgment of the Supreme Court of the State. I have endeavored by every means in my power to realize the amount of this judgment, but without success. If the bank could be put in possession of the amount of the debt, and the facilities for negotiating its debts largely increased. Not to say this debt which is the cause of the bank's trouble and then to institute proceedings to forfeit its charter, would not only do a great injury to its depositors, shareholders and the unfortunate debtors of the bank, but would also increase the liabilities of the State for the amount of the unpaid bonds now amounting to near \$5,000,000 as before stated.

I therefore call upon you, as the Executive of the State, to cause the bank to be put in possession of the amount of the debt, and to assure me that no proceedings will be instituted in the name of the State to forfeit its charter.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN G. GAINES,
President.

To His Excellency William F. Kellogg, Governor.

Governor Kellogg has replied as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, September 9, 1874.

John G. Gaines, Esq., President Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

Sir:—I have received your communication of the ninth instant. In reply I have to state that I am unable to forfeit its charter under which your bank is laboring, and I am glad to be assured that the assets of the bank are ample sufficient to pay its liabilities, as this will relieve the State of liability. I have caused your letter to be forwarded to the Attorney General with a request that no proceedings be instituted against the bank until the interests of the State clearly demand such a course to be taken. I regret no provision has been made for the payment of the debt which you claim is due from the State to the bank. I have never examined the matter in detail, but will endeavor to do so and bring to the notice of the Legislature at its next session.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM F. KELLOGG,
Governor.

The New Historians.

These new candidates for dramatic honors gave their first entertainment at the St. Charles Theatre last night. The house was crowded, and for a first performance the entertainment should be called a success. One of the pieces performed were "Marengo, or the Brigand's Sacrifice," and an afterpiece called "Mordred and Quik." The first piece, a drama in three acts, is of the romantic school, and sufficiently described by its title. Of the afterpiece, it is said to have been written by a gentleman of this city, who is a member of the new club.

Personal.

Dr. E. F. Gibbs, surgeon United States navy, who was for a long time stationed at New Orleans, but recently on duty at Norfolk, Virginia, has been ordered to report as fleet surgeon to the Commodore of the South Pacific squadron. Surgeon Gibbs will depart for his sphere of duty on the tenth of next month.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, on September 10, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 78°; at 2 P. M., 80°; at 6 P. M., 80°. Lowest point during the night of September 9, 70°.

NOTICE.—Our office will be closed Saturday, the twelfth instant, on account of a holiday.

LEHMAN, ABRAHAM & CO.

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.

By investing in the next single number lottery.

By investing in the next single number lottery.

To be drawn on September 12.

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Sidney Smith was once visiting the conservatory of a young lady who was proud of her flowers, and used (not very accurately) a profusion of botanical names, "Madame," said he, "have you the Septentis proserpinca?" "No," said she, very innocently. "I had it last winter, and I gave it to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and it came out beautifully in the spring." Septentis proserpinca is the medical name for the seven years' itch.

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1874.

Superior District Court.

Charles D. Lallande vs. Charles G. Galtway and John H. Keep.—Case dismissed on a compromise by agreement filed in court.

City of New Orleans vs. William and Frederick V. B. Rusha, Joseph Melan and Joseph Weing.—The defendants own dairies within the limits of Toledo, Apollo and St. Joseph streets and the Mississippi river, and are enjoined as in the case of the City vs. Clark, from further prosecuting the business.

MORE ECHOES.

The Press North and West on Southern Lawlessness.

The following is from the Cleveland Leader of the seventeenth:

Our telegraphic columns this morning contain a long dispatch from the conservative State Committee of Louisiana, which conveys a very much more an appeal from the "White League." These "Conservatives" assert that they have secured the support of the government and have received aid rather than that which they could obtain in an election held under the auspices of the "White League." It is asserted that the "White League" has caused all the recent violence, and of exaggerating its importance, simply for the purpose of bringing federal troops into the State that Democrats might be ejected and the revolution by sending in the "White League" for the worst, had the desired effect. The negroes quietly dispersed, after due warning of the consequence of resistance, and the negroes submitted to the revolution by sending in the "White League" for the worst, had the desired effect. The negroes quietly dispersed, after due warning of the consequence of resistance, and the negroes submitted to the revolution by sending in the "White League" for the worst, had the desired effect.

At a glance at the composition of the population of Louisiana, it is not difficult to see that there are about 20,000 more blacks than whites in Louisiana; many of the whites are deprived of the right of traveling, while the blacks are generally at home and are known to never fail to exercise their newly acquired prerogatives at the polls. The political party of Louisiana are naturally attracted to the Republican party, and will vote for it until their fears for personal safety can be dispelled. They can find no assurance of being allowed to exercise the right of suffrage in the Democratic party of Louisiana. In 1868 an unarmed assembly of negroes in the New Orleans Mechanics Institute was brutally attacked and murdered, and the Democratic party were even as much as arrested. Democratic policemen themselves made the attack, and they were eagerly joined by crowds of ex-Confederates, who led the riot, and as long as an colored man remained in sight.

In 1868 the colored people were attacked in their clubs. They were murdered, their property destroyed, and such a reign of terror was kept up that the New Orleans Grant received but 200 votes. In the same year Sheriff Pope and Judge Chase were murdered in St. Mary for their fidelity to the Union, and in large numbers of colored people were murdered.

It is not necessary to repeat the details of these atrocities, but it is sufficient to say that the government is present to protect them.

From the Albany Journal of the fifth:

Are the charges of Southern outrages true? Are the charges of Southern outrages true? Are the charges of Southern outrages true?

It is a lawlessness the simple disorder of an ill-organized community or does it bear the character of a political persecution?

In short, are the facts such as are the protesting of the South, and are they the protection of the Southern communities?

This is the first point to be determined. And this is the right to interfere has been exercised, but it is not to be established, the rest follows. What, then, are the facts? The wanton, atrocious murder of sixteen blacks in Gibson county, Georgia, in the month of August, 1874, unprovoked, brutal assassination of ten blacks who were assembled together in a peaceable caucus in Alabama, is also well known. The savage pursuit and slaughter of the colored people in Coushatta are equally undoubted. Besides these wholesale and aggravated cases, there are some scores and scores of instances where the lives of the proscribed people have been brutally destroyed.

These outrages rest upon no vague reports—they are attested and demonstrated facts. There may be a pretense of controversy as to the sources or degree of the outrages, but they may be said to be as to which side were aggressors; but the most bitter enemy of the President and most pronounced partisan of the White League has not the hardihood to question the facts of some of the outrages, and does not specially threaten their liberty, or their lives, or that which he holds most almost as jealously, his right to vote and hold office.

The League knows that the White League, a combination formed mainly for the purpose of suppressing the employment of colored persons, is an organization whose existence is deeply deplored by numbers of the very best citizens who would not consent to such arbitrary embargoes upon their domestic and business affairs, as is detrimental as a matter of policy, as it is irksome and inconvenient to them as individuals, maintaining the fact that it is an organization of a temporary life that must soon subside, only to leave an awkward scar behind. Those of the Southern men who do not come into the arrangement are frowned upon as hostile to the Southern cause. It is a pity that the League has not yet learned a lesson from frequent failures and bitter disasters in similar past experiments.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Yellow Fever at Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—Commander Woolsey, from Pensacola, reports several cases of yellow fever at the navy yard in Pensacola, and that the symptoms of the others are favorable.

No Fever at the Suspected Ports.

The medical department authorized the statement that there is no yellow fever in any of the cities or at the ports at which the navy department has ordered watchfulness and precautionary measures. The Gulf and South Atlantic cities are unusually free from malarial fevers.

A Status Ordered.

General Sherman ordered that Washington Arsenal and Fort Pote will each salute the Mexican veteran excursion with twenty-one guns as they pass down the river, Monday, September 14, the anniversary of the capture of Mexico.

NEW YORK.

The Late F. B. Conway.

NEW YORK, September 10.—The actors of Brooklyn met last evening and passed resolutions in respect to the memory of the late F. B. Conway.

The Ville de Paris.

The steamship Ville de Paris, which reached here yesterday from Havre, experienced a terrible hurricane. Her captain, and the captain and several others were injured.

Mysterious Disappearance of a Child.

Over the disappearance of a child of Jacob Hagan, a wealthy tobaccoist. His nurse, Lizzie Meaker, had been dismissed last Tuesday and after lingering about the house some time asked permission to take the child in her arms. She was refused for a while, but she finally obtained the child, and she was taken away, and she has not been seen since.

The woman returned Wednesday morning with her arms covered with blood, and could not give any account of the child. She finally escaped, and got back to New York, from where she returned to New York. No credence is placed in the story, and the police are investigating the affair.

Monton's Reply.

The Graphic announces it will publish Monton's reply to the charges of blackmailing and subterfuge in his original testimony by fresh and important documents.

A Missions.

There is no truth in the reports current to-day that the Western Union Telegraph Company have purchased the Atlantic and Pacific and Franklin telegraph lines.

Billiards.