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AMUSEMENTS.

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Great success and public approval of

SHERIDAN, MACK & DAY'S

COMBINATION OF SPECIALTY ARTISTS.

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ROBERT MACAIRE,

OR, THE TWO FUGITIVES.

First Grand Matinee on SATURDAY, nineteenth instant. MONDAY, September 21, the popular Irish pantomime, entitled OLD DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT, and last week of this company. se17

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED not to credit my wife, Elizabeth Muhs, as she left my bed and board on Tuesday, September 8, 1874, without just cause or provocation, and I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her. JOHN MUHS,

St. Ferdinand, between Girod and Urquhart streets. se15 3t*

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se11 1w J. JOHNSTON, Superintendent.

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

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STEPHEN BAILEY,

se6 1m Little Prairie, Parish of Plaquemines.

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This is the most extensive mill in the South, and and the quality of its rice is unsurpassed.

Milling Rates—No. 1 C one cent per pound; No. 2 C one-half cent per pound. Sacks furnished on orders to look for No. 570, New Orleans. jy26 3m

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CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mh16 1y

COAL.

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PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE AND CANNEL

COAL.

DEPOT HEAD OF SECOND STREET, FOURTH

au27 1m DISTRICT.

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

No. 51 Camp Street.

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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.

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NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 136 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 John, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.

CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh28 1y

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE and Texas Railroad Company, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1874—District of Louisiana, s. s.—No. 1424.

UPON FILING PROOFS SUSTAINING THE ALLEGATIONS of the petition aforesaid, it is ordered that the said New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company do appear at this court, as a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, and district aforesaid, on the sixteenth day of November, 1874, at 11 A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served on said New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company by publication in the New Orleans Republican, as required by law, the last insertion to appear at least five days previous to the day herein required for their appearance.

Witness the Hon. Edward H. Durell, judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at New Orleans, in said district, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1874.

je20 E. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

Spirit of the White League Press.

We call the attention of our readers to the following editorial in the *Picayune* of Wednesday evening. The spirit of the article is as unmistakable as its language. It means: Do not permit Republican clubs to assemble in this city. If they do, consider them as "inciting disturbance and outbreaks among the lawless negro element"—and shoot them like dogs and brutes. The article can mean nothing else than this. A reign of terror must be maintained over the negro population; they must be prevented from coming together in their club rooms, adopting resolutions or listening to speeches. If they should do these things there is a *casus belli*, and the bloody events of the thirtieth of July, 1866, must be repeated.

Messrs. Penn, Ogden and Boylan know very well that there is no disorder or outbreak to be feared from any of the colored people of this city. They know there are no people on earth so unresisting or forbearing. Every man of intelligence knows this very well. Hence the peculiar wickedness of the suggestions of the *Picayune*:

There is one matter which our authorities ought to give their prompt and vigorous attention, and to deal with sharply and decisively. We refer to disturbances and outbreaks which certain emissaries of the Kellogg government are said to be endeavoring to incite among the lawless negro element in remote quarters of the city. Rumors were current Tuesday night that such attempts had been made in the lower part of the Third District, and again Wednesday morning it was spoken of that some small Kellogg henchmen in the Sixth District were engaged in similar enterprises.

We will be entirely frank in this matter, and, without further preface, earnestly counsel the authorities to take efficient steps toward repressing and preventing disorderly demonstrations. White men caught in the act of instigating riot should at once be shot. No formalities need be gone through with at all. Let them be shot down like the dogs and brutes they are.

If the colored people wish to have any respectable and representative assembly for the purpose of expressing their opinions, we shall be glad to encourage and protect them in so doing; but the incendiary action of underlings of the deposed government, having for its object the inauguration of violence and turmoil, should be met with a strong and bitter check.

Attempts of this description will possibly be made, since it is only in the event of turbulence that the United States government can have the slightest shadow of excuse for interfering, and it behooves us to show, in a manner admitting of no question whatever, that we will permit no ruffianism.

We should have a mounted police, especially charged with seeing to this matter, and the assassin caught sowing seeds of outrage should be dealt with sharply, suddenly and conclusively. Let there be no delay or mistake about this. It is of the first importance.

The Natchitoches *Vindicator* of the twelfth has an article on "federal interference," which we copy below:

That our people may not misunderstand the fact, that the Attorney General has applied for troops to President Grant, and that functionary has instructed the Secretary of War to furnish them in "sufficient" number to preserve peace, and arrest lawless individuals in the three States of South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana, we publish in full the dispatches relating thereto.

We are all of the same opinion as to what we will do in the event of their being sent to our midst, but how that action will begin, public opinion seems divided. That our minds have been long since made up, that no power on earth can continue this Kellogg fraud in rule over our people, and that we will resist to the death any force that may be applied to that end, is the fixed and unalterable determination of the people of Natchitoches parish.

The United States troops can come among us for two purposes; first, to preserve order and restore peace, should we require their presence for such purpose, and which does not exist at this time, for the civil authorities, aided by the willing assistance of the white citizens, can check all violence and arrest all offenders; second, to foster, protect and defend the continuation of the monstrous iniquity, the slander upon government, which has existed by suffrage alone for the past six years in Louisiana.

We can have no serious objection to the federal authorities sending a force here for the purposes first specified, but their presence among us will be trying indeed, not from any fear of an outbreak of our people, but their situation will be singular, and they will be compelled to conduct themselves with care, and their acts must be strictly in accordance with the expressed purposes for which they come. But should this movement of troops be intended for a federal interference with the affairs of Louisiana, a movement to give strength and backbone to the plundering thieves and merciless villians, who are now quiet, but not convinced, then God help our opponents.

We are not disposed to be blood-thirsty, but when a people who have suffered with patience so long as we have, have cried aloud to the world for help, and that help has been denied us, dispair and desperation have filled our nature, and we are determined upon one of two things. That Louisiana must be governed by white citizens, or that in sixty days she will be blotted from the map of the free States, and a military force sufficient to conquer us shall be stationed in every neighborhood.

The Shreveport *Times* exposes another Radical trick. This time it is to nominate good men, and thus divide the white vote. This influential organ of intimidation brands the movement with its mark of condemnation, and utters unmistakable threats toward all who consent to be candidates on the Republican ticket:

The Radical or negro party has not yet, so far as we know, nominated a parish ticket. The movements of that party are usually conducted in the manner of those of a thief—stealthily, and while honest people are asleep—therefore their nominations may be agreed upon though not yet known to the honest portion of the community. We think not, however. We are of the opinion that the plan of the carpet-baggers, scalawags and negroes has been to wait until the white man's ticket was in the field, and then to move. It has been surmised from expressions which have fallen from some of the chiefs who have leaky mouths, that the negro party would nominate on their ticket white men of an average character, and seek by that means to break our ranks and divide our strength.

If such is the design, it certainly will fail, for we can not conceive that any man, who has any honesty, or pride, or decency, or self-respect, would, in this crisis, accept a nomination from the negro party against the white people's ticket. Should any white man, outside of the carpet-baggers and well known scalawags, have the temerity to accept such a nomination he would be banished from decent society and universally condemned by the community. No white man could at this juncture accept such nomination without perpetrating a crime against his fellow man. Should the Radicals or negroes tender their nominations to white men in any measure identified with, or possessing the respect of this community, it will be, not for the purpose of putting good men in office, but with the view of dividing our strength and perpetuating the reign of ignorance and rascality. The Radical leaders know that, if the people in their present uprising are defeated they can not be easily reduced again, and that the dominance of Radicalism with its schemes of plunder and rascality will receive a new lease of authority. To accomplish this, they can well afford to give the local offices in a few parishes to honest men who, in their infamous greed of office, will sell out their people.

We are speaking, not for ourselves alone, but for the people of Caddo parish, and we know that we express their views when we say that the white man who accepts a nomination from the negro or Radical party, and thus gives his name, influence and ability to thwart the public good and advance himself, will incur the scorn and contempt of every decent man in the land. The ablest, most respectable and richest men in the community can not make good a bad cause. The respectable man, when he leagues himself with infamy and rascality, does not make infamy respectable nor rascality honest; he simply degrades his own character and becomes infamous and rascally himself.

GILMORE'S FIRST JUBILEE.

A Page from New Orleans History.

It may not be generally known that some years before the versatile Gilmore electrified the musical world by the roar and tumult of the monster jubilee in Boston, he had perpetrated something very similar in the musical line, though on a somewhat smaller scale, in the distant city of New Orleans. During the winter of 1863-4, the Crescent City, then under the control of General Banks, was fairly crowded with people from all the cities of the North, and life there was one continuous round of gaiety. The immense disbursements made by the government, and the vast sums realized by the hundreds of bold speculators who had flocked thither from all portions of the country, made money as plentiful as whisky. During that season, existence was but one unceasing carnival for thousands who made their temporary homes in that fascinating Creole city, where all winter long the skies are soft and hazy and the sun shines with a genial warmth. The theatres were crowded nightly, the saloons and *cafes* never reaped a richer harvest even in the old ante-bellum days. Canal street never presented a more brilliant throng of passers-by, and St. Charles street or the shell road never witnessed a more showy succession of equipages than daily rolled over them during the gay days of that memorable winter. There were reviews of troops, processions innumerable, *fete champetres*, occasionally a State reception by General Banks at the Opera House; in short, it was one grand round of festivities—too soon, alas! in the budding spring, to be followed by death and disaster in the Red river country.

But so long as the jig is played, it's not in human nature to refuse to dance, and all New Orleans, rich or poor, danced more or less to the strains of that voluptuous music. For Banks, to give *eclat* to these festivities, had sent to Boston for Gilmore and his, even then, celebrated band. Down they came by the next steamer, a company of fifty or so, with bugles, and cornets, and saxe-horns, and base drums, and the gay and festive Gilmore at their head. No one enjoyed it more then he, and soon, indeed, he became one of the lions of the hour. No colonel with eagles, or brigadier with single star on his shoulder, appeared more sought after in the ball room that was the great impressario, in his faultless, full-dress suit of black, his white kids, and his suavity of manner, which made him everywhere a favorite.

It was in the whirl of this giddy, butterfly existence that it occurred to Gilmore to organize for the pleasure-loving people of that community a monster musical entertainment, which, in the number and variety of performers, should far exceed anything ever recorded up to that time in America—nay, perhaps the world. The occasion was not lacking. A Governor had just been elected for Louisiana (which, at that time, meant but little more than New Orleans), and his inauguration was already fixed for a day early in February. Certainly there could be no better opportunity for a grand rendering of the national airs than that which marked the first returning Southern State to the Union. So Gilmore went to work with a vim. All the brass bands and drum corps and musical societies, civil and military, were put in active training. Lafayette square, situated opposite the City Hall, and in the very heart of the town, was chosen as the scene of the great event, and from that point electric wires were connected with every church bell in the city. Then the artillery and infantry were daily drilled in volley firing, the streets re-echoed for days and days with snatches of the promised melodies, and, in short, every one was in a tumult of expectancy.

At last the eventful day came. Long before the appointed hour the houses, roofs and streets around the square were densely packed with such a crowd of that motely character, as regards complexion and nationality, which no city of the Union can turn out save New Orleans. Within the square, which was guarded at all points by policemen, everything was as systematic as clockwork. Under the shade trees, at one end stood the long line of regulars, their equipments and gun barrels glistening in the sheen of the morning sun. In front of them stood the park of howitzers, ready to sing their deepest base; at one side was the electrical apparatus, so arranged as to play the bells and the cannon by a system of pedals and keys like those of a piano; and at the opposite side of the square, were massed the brass bands, comprising a small army of players, probably five hundred in all. On a small stand, centrally located, stood the master spirit of it all, Gilmore, smiling and cool as ever, awaiting the signal to begin. It came—and then what an outburst of melody there was, drowning even its own echoes, and all but startling those who heard it.

Many national airs were played. The Star Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia, Hail to the Chief, and Yankee Doonle, in turn, reminded rebel ears of their lost allegiance. But it was when the closing air, "My Country, 'tis of Thee," was reached that the din and the popular enthusiasm reached their highest pitch. Then it was that simultaneously bells, cannon, musketry and brass bands sent forth in measured cadence their united voices, raising an anthem which swept out in great waves of sound over the city's housetops, and carried far and wide the joyful strain. "Bang! bang! bang!" went the cannon; "rat-tat-tat-tat," rattled the musketry; "dong! dong! dong!" rang the bells, in harmony with the crash of trumpets and the rattle of drums, until suddenly the song ended, the music ceased, and amid a cheering which made the welkin ring, Gilmore stepped down from his platform, and his first jubilee was ended.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Registration.

We are greatly surprised to find in the Shreveport *Times*, of the thirteenth, a New Orleans letter which speaks as follows of Colonel Wright, the State Registrar:

Contrary to all the warnings of the patriots, registration is progressing to the entire satisfaction of reasonable and fair minded people. Judge Woods appointed supervisors on recommendation of the ward clubs, and Governor Kellogg, by some happy inspiration, replaced Thomas Lynne with one of the very best men in the city as State Registrar of Voters, Captain William Wright, heretofore United States shipping commissioner for the port, an honest man, a sensible, self-contained, clear-headed, well meaning officer. He wants to do the fair and manly thing, and being in earnest, will find ways of doing it.

The fact is that strange as it may appear, Kellogg wants a fair deal, in New Orleans; at least. A hundred reasons, prominent among which is the determined attitude of the White League, impel him in this matter, and I verily believe it is his intention to have the entire affair conducted with decent regard to impartiality and rectitude.

I say all this in good faith, chiefly because it is true, and subordinately because I like to acknowledge mine enemy's virtues when he has them.

The Situation.

A reporter of the REPUBLICAN visited the State House last evening at eight o'clock, and interviewed Colonel Penn. That gentleman stated that everything was quiet, and that he regarded his situation in a military point of view. He would therefore devote himself to business, and the securing of possession.

Our reporter experienced but little difficulty in obtaining admission, and every courtesy was extended him.

The Penn government and official adjuncts are defiant and reliant. They scout the idea that the President will interfere. They are confident, bold and resolute, and a very strong detachment of the United States army will be required to discomfit them if they retain their present frame of mind.

On the other hand, General Longstreet and others appear equally certain of success. They expect by Monday to be supported and reinstalled by federal power. Ensconced in the Customhouse, they amuse themselves as best they may, awaiting further developments.

This state of things can not long continue. Commerce is paralyzed and there is a hiatus in government. McEnery arrived late last night, but his presence can not possibly change the situation. A telegram has just now been received to the effect that the insurgent government shall not be recognized. The insurgents are granted five days from date of proclamation to disband their forces and dissolve their so-called government. Their forces are ready at hand, though nominally at home, and their government is nominally peaceful, though supported by an armed mob. As soon as the boys in blue shall have arrived bloody work may be expected, unless the Pennites throw down their arms. The result is awaited with confidence and without fear.

St. Helena Parish.

The delegates from the different wards throughout the parish of St. Helena met in convention in the town of Greensburg, on Monday, September 14, 1874, and nominated the following parish ticket: For Representative, W. D. Floyd; for parish judge, James Reese; for sheriff, J. I. Martin; for coroner, H. D. Howard; police members, William Ramsey, D. S. Gormand, Berry Robinson, Moses Sheridan, Pearson Phillips; justices of the peace, Joseph Thomas, Thomas Cole, Francis Venable, William Denis, Seth Watson, Grant Taylor.

Personal.

Brevet Major General W. H. Emory, commanding the Department of the Gulf, with Captain Luke O'Rielley, Nineteenth Infantry; Lieutenant E. M. Hayes, Fifth Cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon Van Buren Hubbard, of his staff, arrived in this city last night, and are quartered at the St. Charles Hotel.

Colonel John McEnery also arrived by the same train. He repaired immediately to the St. Louis Hotel for consultation with Colonel Penn and his friends.

Academy of Music.

A performance was given at the Academy last night, but owing to the unsettled condition of the city the audience was one not equal to the expenses of the entertainment. Not more than half a dozen ladies ventured out.

Appointments to West Point.

The following list of appointments to West Point from Louisiana this year is announced:

Samuel S. Wells, fourth district; nominated by Hon. George L. Smith.

Louis A. Fasnacht, third district; nominated by Hon. C. B. Darrall.

Robert W. Greene, fifth district; nominated by Hon. Frank Morey.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on September 16, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 78°; at 2 P. M., 88°; at 6 P. M., 80°. Lowest point during the night of September 15, 70°. Rain September 16, six-tenths of an inch.

Prince Perkins.

Decidedly, these are parlous days for princes. The future Majesty of England has been before Lord Penzance. The Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia, has felt on his collar the leveling hand of a policeman. And this morning the cable informs us that Prince Perkins, the joy and pride of every aristocratic American heart, has been arrested in Paris for obtaining thirty-nine thousand francs under false pretenses, and has been hauled before the Police Correctionelle. He and his princess—for his wife is a genuine infanta of Spain, Donna Isabel de Bourbon—have, as it appears, shared in the financial irregularities which have attracted the attention of the authorities, and share also in the punishment. They are accused of having obtained money from the credulous by representing themselves as owning a cable concession from Spain to England, of being empowered to negotiate a loan for their cousin Don Carlos, and of being otherwise engaged in large financial operations. Princes must live, we suppose, as well as mere mortals; they can not dig; to beg they are not ashamed, but Spanish parliament do not respond in the generous English fashion. So those who have wit must live by it. Prince Perkins has wit—it would be discourteous to add that he has nothing else. He was once consul to Stockholm and secretary of our legation there under General Bartlett. He spoke better French, made better dinner speeches, was more *favorise des dames* than any diplomat at the Swedish court. Then he was made consul somewhere on the Spanish coast, and while on a visit to Portugal attached himself, with the title of secretary, to our minister at Lisbon, an old gentleman of phenomenal ignorance and innocence. He speedily put himself at the head of the legation, and in a few weeks wooed and won the fair Princess of Bourbon, niece of the exiled queen of Spain. He disappeared from public view in the blaze of his royal nuptials, and now comes to light in the police court. We can not help but hope the law will be gentle to this rattlebrained and genial adventurer. He was the only American who ever tried to restore the moral equilibrium disturbed by fortune hunting princes who marry our republican heiresses, and it is fair to presume that he behaved better to his wife than they do to theirs. If they send him to jail perhaps no other American will ever marry a princess.—*New York Tribune.*

At a late seance of Spiritualists the forms of the departed as they now actually exist in the spirit world were thrown on a canvas with marvelous distinctness. One was the head of a youth with fair hair and complexion and sweeping moustache, whom no one recognized. After some discussion, a matron of the party was informed by the medium that it was her young son, who died of croup at the age of six months, and who had been careful of his toilet through the eighteen years he had lived in the spirit world.

Court Items.

There was little trouble in finding judges yesterday as all those but one or two who were ruled out as not elected were around the courthouse.

Judge Atocha had no business in court, but was in his office as usual when in town.

Judge Abell opened court and adjourned it as quick as he could. Some "dubiosity" in the judge's mind as to who was clerk accelerated the adjournment. There is no necessity for the judge of a criminal court troubling himself about the right to an office, but Judge Abell seemed to think there was. It's of no consequence, however.

Judge Tissot heard all the motions about successions counsel had to offer.

Judge Meunier was not present, but it was rumored Judge Monroe would do his business for him. But he didn't.

The Fourth District Court was not in session, Judge Linch not having intended to open court as he had no cases fixed. Judge Bonner was reported to intend to occupy the bench, but he made no sign.

Judge Cullom, of the Fifth District Court, was in town, but there was nothing to induce him to open his court, and he had no rival to undertake to do it for him.

Judge Saucier was in the court building, but did no business.

Two judges of defunct courts were reported to exist.

Judge Collens, of the Seventh District Court, the cases of which having long since been transferred to other courts, and determined was confidently expected to mount some empty bench and demand business. He however only chatted with some friends, and then went away.

The absence of Judge Elmore only allowed speculations of what might be in case there was a possibility of an admitted state of facts being untrue, and the probability of something else being the case if it were not well, understood that it was no use talking about that now, you know.

Jeff Davis' Capture.

It is a part of the history of the rebellion that its representative leader, Jefferson Davis, was captured, disguised in female wearing apparel, while endeavoring to make his escape from the country. At the same time his personal effects were also captured and forwarded to the War Department by General James H. Wilson, now of New York city. The box containing them was taken in personal charge by Secretary Stanton, who was very fond, for the time being, of holding up and exhibiting to visitors the petticoat that Davis wore when captured. Eventually the box was passed over to Adjutant General Townsend, he being, by usage, the custodian of all the odds and ends accumulating in the department. The box was strapped and sealed by the Adjutant General, and for nine years has had the quiet of a sarcophagus.

A few weeks ago Mr. Davis had his memory jostled by a business transaction, which made it important to have certain private papers stowed away in the catacomb of the War Department. Through a Southern friend he communicated with the Secretary of War, and asked if there was any impropriety in requesting the return of such unimportant documents and letters as would only be of service to him in business relations. General Belknap thought there would be none, and the urn of the Confederacy was brought forth, the seal broken and the contents examined. The letters and private papers were ordered to be returned. A ring, several boxes of cigars brought by blockade runners, and not having the loyal evidence of internal revenue stamps, underwear and linen shirts, in as good state of preservation as any cloth about the mummies at the Smithsonian Institution, were also included in the catalogue. But the petticoat, alas! the petticoat! The moths had destroyed the historic garment and reduced its ample folds to a mass of chawed material. Not all the delicate hands of the tenderest females in General Spinner's redemption division could have handled the celebrated gown so as to preserve its shape or even its identity. At the bottom of the box were exhumed dreadful emblems of war, a pair of revolvers and a carbine. Should those, too, be returned?

A council of war was held, at which General Townsend, General Vincent and the Secretary of War were present. It was solemnly resolved that at the present critical juncture in the affairs of the South it would be imprudent for the War Department to furnish arms to the ex-President of the deceased Confederacy. The rusty revolvers might have in them elements of a new rebellion and wise statesmanship dictated that these silent weapons of death should again be consigned to the catacombs of the War Department, where a Democratic successor of the present Secretary alone can wake them to glory. It can be stated that this affair had nothing whatever to do with the recent outrages in the Southern States. Mr. Davis gets his private papers, some of his friends have been favored with the dried up cigars as souvenirs of the lost cause, and all that is dangerous, the revolvers and carbine, again repose peacefully in the War Department, for the seal of General Townsend has consigned the box to its old position, wrapped up with red tape and marked "handle with care."—*Washington Correspondent New York Herald.*

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the ninth instant records one of the most extraordinary fires which ever occurred. It says: "From a gentleman just down from Vicksburg, we learn the town of Greenville, about thirty miles above Vicksburg, was burned a few days since. The work was that of a band of negro incendiaries." As "a gentleman just down from Vicksburg" could not tell a lie, even if he had a little hatchet, it stands in evidence that there is no longer such a town as Greenville, Mississippi. Let the maps be changed.

There is a spring near Colusa, California, which emits carbonic acid gas of the rankest power. The water is ice cold, but bubbles and foams with the gas. No living thing can be found within one hundred yards of it. Birds that fly over it drop dead. A lizard a few feet above it was killed in two minutes. It would kill a man in twenty minutes. One who stood over it five minutes felt a dull, heavy, aching sensation, and his eyes began to swim.

"Mother," said the little boy who says all of the good things, one morning after having fallen out of bed, "I think I know why I fell out of bed last night. It was because I slept too near where I got in." Musing a little while, as if in doubt whether he had given the right explanation, he added, "No, that wasn't the reason; it was because I slept too near where I fell out."

The Louisville *Commercial* says: "Brigham Young's complimentary ticket authorizes him to bring his seventy-five wives with him to see the Exposition. But only one wife is allowed at a time." Certainly it is so, and Brigham understands the minor conditions of his ticket. But things have come to a pretty pass when a man can not pass his whole family. With restrictions, of what use is it to be Brigham?

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SITUATION.

General Emory's Orders—No Possible Hope for the White League—They Will Be Disposed of at the End of Five Days.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—The result of the Cabinet meeting this afternoon was an agreement that the following dispatch be sent immediately by the Adjutent General of the army to General Emory, commanding the federal forces in Louisiana:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1874.

Under no circumstance recognize the insurgent government of Louisiana. Within five days of date of the proclamation to the insurgents such action will be taken as the emergency may require.

By order of the President:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

Plain Talk from Attorney General Williams.

Attorney General Williams to-night, in a lengthy interview with a representative of the New York Associated Press, said the so-called Kellogg government has been established and in full operation for about two years. It has been repeatedly declared by all the courts of Louisiana to be the only legal government of the State. It has been repeatedly recognized by the President and impliedly by Congress. The President, in a special message, called the attention of Congress to the subject, and stated that if they took no action he should feel bound to regard the Kellogg organization as the lawful government of the State. Congress declined to legislate about the matter.

The question is not now whether Kellogg or McEnery ought to be Governor, or whether or not there were frauds or irregularities about the election; but the question is whether a State government that has been fully organized for nearly two years, and recognized as such by all the departments of the government—State and national—can be properly overthrown by the armed populace of a city in which the seat government is located, by means of violence and bloodshed. Admitting all the wrongs charged upon the Kellogg government, can these proceedings be permitted to stand as a precedent? Are the governments of the States of this Union to be determined by pronunciamentos and bloody outbreaks, as they are in Mexico and South America.

I do not see how this case differs in principle from the Arkansas case. Brooks claimed that he received a majority of the votes at the election, and I have always believed that he did. Baxter, however, was the duly installed Governor of the State of Arkansas. Brooks, relying on the claim that he was elected, displaced Baxter by a *coup d'etat*, but the President refused to recognize his right to hold the office obtained in that way. That was a decision against the Republicans and in favor of the Democrats. Following this precedent, I do not see how the President can recognize Penn. To do so would be to hold that a political party defeated or claiming to be defeated by fraud at an election for State officers might, if opportunity offered, take possession of the State government by force, and so substitute violence and anarchy for law and order. I believe it is the duty of the general government to put down this lawlessness, whether committed by Republicans or Democrats.

The President has not been governed by party considerations in these matters, and has oftener decided for Democrats than Republicans. In respect to Southern difficulties, whatever may be said of men and things in Louisiana, the proceedings of the President in respect to that State have been from the beginning in some conformity to law; his course, in my opinion, will not now be changed.

There is not a sensible man in the United States who does not know that the seizure of the State government of Louisiana by Penn and his adherents is in utter violation and disregard of all law. Can any reasonable man expect the President to become a party to such a transaction? With respect to the election, it is impossible to determine who was chosen. The returns have never been canvassed, and they were made up in perjury, forgery and fraud. I have never believed that the McEnery ticket was elected.

It is absurd to suppose that when Virginia and North Carolina and nearly all the Southern States, including those that were generally Democratic, went for the Grant ticket, that Louisiana, the strongest Republican State in the South, went for the Greeley ticket, as is pretended, especially when the candidate for Governor on that ticket was an unreconstructed rebel colonel.

But it is too late now to go back to that question. The issue now is between law and order on the one hand, and violence and disorder on the other; and upon that issue the position of the President is not a doubtful one.

The Intelligent Press Agents' Comments.

The Louisiana revolution has staggered the administration. They will do nothing within five days. There can be no doubt but that their present intention is to restore. It is said Grant is very angry. The tone of the Northern papers is very perplexing, many of the most ultra Republican papers arguing that Louisiana has exercised the divine right of revolution. During the five days it is both hoped and feared that the white people of Louisiana will "dull not device by coldness or delay."

Sheridan or Terry?

It is in consideration whether Louisiana shall be added to General Sheridan's department, or whether General Terry shall be sent to New Orleans. General Terry ranks General Emory.

New York Papers Comment on the Louisiana Insurrection.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The *Commercial* says: "The bloody riot in New Orleans has been caused by the incendiary action of the White League evidently in accordance with a pre-arranged plan; but lawlessness must be put down at all hazards, and it is better the battle be fought out in New Orleans than elsewhere. Unless a premium be put on rioting, the recognized government in Louisiana must be sustained."

A dispatch from D. B. Penn to the *Herald* says: "The North can form no idea of the robbery and spoliation to which we have been subjected. My movement was necessitated by the attitude of the people. They demanded it. I am now in full possession of the government of the State.

The colored people are satisfied and contented. A strong brigade of colored troops, fully organized and armed, and in the service of the usurpation, refused to fire a shot in its defense. The most perfect peace and good order prevail.

We are thoroughly loyal to the federal government, and in the operations of the past two days there have been no excesses or violations of law. This government is the only one now in existence in Louisiana.

Kellogg, in a dispatch, says: Amid all the troubles which have beset the State, I have reduced the State and parish taxation each fully one-third, and measures have been passed providing for a reduction of the State debt and constitutional limitation of debts, both on the State and city, also an amendment limiting taxation.

The obnoxious features of the election and registration laws used by the Fusionists in the last election have been repealed, and in the appointment of registrars and officers of election I have voluntarily tendered to the opposition a representation, which they entirely denied to the Republican party at the last election. These and other measures have deprived the opponents of the Republican party of any just cause of complaint against the State government.

They have by a long prepared plan violently overthrown the government even before the election, to prevent an election being held, and to prevent evidence that they had not a majority before, upon the shallow pretext of violence, and by incendiary statements and appeals.

"They have got together their clans, which they have organized in secret and drilled in their club rooms, and in this city have taken possession of the public offices by violence and bloodshed. Personally I have no desire to discharge the very onerous and vexatious duties of Governor, but I feel it a duty I owe to the State and to the party to hold on until relieved by competent authority."

The *Express* declares the government ought not and can not support Kellogg's usurpation, even if determined to put down what it calls the insurrection. It has held up the hands of the Kellogg government too long already for its own honor or the safety and welfare of the people, and now, when it insists upon dispersion upon the one hand, it ought, at least, to insist upon surrender upon the other, and so submit the whole question to the people of Louisiana.

The *Post* says: "The American people can not and will not submit to such French performances as occurred in New Orleans Monday. No injustice or political oppression can be so construed as to justify an indiscriminate riot in the streets of an American city. A resort to arms is an unjustifiable remedy for the evils complained of by the citizens of Louisiana. The United States Congress have refused to relieve the President of his embarrassments; upon that body must be placed the final responsibility of the New Orleans question. It is the duty of the President to suppress an open riot. Whether interference beyond that point is justifiable is a very grave question. It was to be hoped the people of Louisiana would be left to settle their own affairs, but it now seems impossible."

The *Commercial Advertiser* says: "The riot in New Orleans has become a revolution on the part of men who formerly fought outside, and now find it necessary to fight within the Union, with this pretense of loyalty. The President's firmness in ordering the rioters to disperse does him honor. It was the only course consistent with law and republican institutions. Moreover, the President is pledged by his record before Congress on the Louisiana question to recognize and restore the administration just overthrown. There are tribunals before which the wrongs of Louisiana may be appealed. Nothing can be yielded at the dictation of a mob; concession must come from the insurgents. Let them lay down their arms, and they may expect all mercy from the man to whom Lee surrendered. There is room to-day for wise counsels; to-morrow there must be obedience to the law."

The White League Victory in the Country—Dispossessing the Officials in Iberia—Going Back on the Officers Returned by Their Own Board.

NEW IBERIA, September 16.—A large mass meeting of the citizens of Iberia was held here to-day, indorsing the overthrow of the Kellogg government. Immense enthusiasm prevailed. All business was entirely suspended. A committee was appointed to demand the resignation of the Kellogg officials, and to take charge of all offices until McEnery's officers take possession. Resolutions were passed congratulating Lieutenant Governor Penn on his establishing the government of the people. A large torchlight procession is parading the streets, and all are participating in the grand jubilee. Good order prevailed throughout.

In East Baton Rouge.

BATON ROUGE, September 16.—East Baton Rouge turned out the Kellogg officials to-day and installed McEnery's commissioned officers in the city and parish. Livingston parish declared for McEnery this morning. The adjacent parishes will do the same to-morrow. No disturbance.

North Louisiana Thoroughly Self-Emancipated.

SHREVEPORT, September 16.—The last vestige of the Kellogg government has disappeared from North Louisiana without a word or act of violence to any person, white or black. Perfect quiet and order prevail, and can only be disturbed by extraneous interference. The people are buoyant and are now hopeful of a future of material prosperity.

W. B. EGAN,
J. C. MONCURE,
A. H. LEONARD,
Committee.

Richland Parish.

DELHI, September 16.—An enthusiastic mass meeting of the citizens of Richland parish was held at Rayville yesterday evening, and there was great rejoicing at the news from New Orleans.

Dr. G. McD. Brumly, Governor McEnery's appointee to the office of tax collector, was installed into the office by the citizens, who gave three cheers to the outgoing Kellogg appointee, Jones, for the courteous manner in which he surrendered the office, which was followed by long and enthusiastic cheers for the new collector and redeemed Louisiana.

All the officers of the parish now are McEnery men. A large number of colored citizens attended the meeting and participated in the rejoicing. Cannons were fired at Delhi last evening, and there was general rejoicing all over the parish among all classes of citizens.

Franklin parish will install her McEnery officers to-day.

Sympathy.

LOUISVILLE, September 16.—There is a movement on foot to express sympathy with the citizens of Louisiana in their opposition to the Kellogg party.

NEW YORK.

Moulton's Statement.

NEW YORK, September 16.—General Tracy, counsel for the Plymouth