

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING, 1874.

First Day--Tuesday, December 1. FIRST RACE--Hurdle Race, Two miles, over eight hurdles. Club purse \$500. First horse \$300, second horse \$150, third horse \$50.

SECOND RACE--The "Stomach" stakes, for colts and fillies three years old, \$25 entrance, p. p. with \$200 added. Second horse to receive \$200, and third horse \$100. One mile, to carry three-year-old weight. Closed with eleven nominations.

THIRD RACE--Mile heats for all ages. Club purse \$500. First horse \$300, second horse \$150, third horse \$50.

Fourth Day--Thursday, December 3. FIRST RACE--The "Stomach" stakes, for colts and fillies three years old, \$25 entrance, p. p. with \$200 added. Second horse to receive \$200, and third horse \$100. One mile, to carry three-year-old weight.

SECOND RACE--One mile, with 100 pounds on each, three years old to carry their proper weight. Club purse \$500. First horse \$300, second horse \$150, third horse \$50.

THIRD RACE--Two mile heats for all ages. Club purse \$700. First horse \$500, second horse \$350, third horse \$150.

Fourth Day, Monday, December 7. FIRST RACE--The "Stomach" stakes, for colts and fillies two years old, \$25 entrance, p. p. with \$200 added. Second horse to receive \$200, and third horse \$100. One mile, to carry three-year-old weight.

SECOND RACE--Consolation race, one mile, for horses that have run and not won a race during the meeting. Club purse \$100. First horse \$50, second horse \$25, third horse \$12.50.

THIRD RACE--Four mile heats, for all ages. Club purse \$1200. First horse \$800, second horse \$400, third horse \$200.

In all of the purses entrance free, and in such purses a walk over entitles a horse to first money only.

G. A. BREXON, President. J. P. HENSON, Secretary.

VARIETY DRAMATIC CLUB.

The Fifth and Last Complimentary Performance of the VARIETY DRAMATIC CLUB, WILL TAKE PLACE On Monday Evening, September 28, 1874.

AT THE ST. CHARLES THEATRE, New Orleans, Louisiana, at 7 o'clock, P. M. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

D. BIDEWELL, Proprietor and Manager. Concerts and public approval of SHERIDAN, MACK & DAY'S GREAT ASSOCIATION OF APPELLATE ARTISTS.

Programme changed, introducing NEW GRAND OPERA, consisting of a Constantine's Serenade, Fantasia, entitled.

ROBERT MACAIRE, OR THE TWO FUGITIVES. First Grand Opera, SATURDAY, nineteenth instant. MONDAY, September 21, the popular Irish pantomime, entitled, OLLI DAME, FRIT AND THE HONOLIC CAT, and last work of this company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CRESCENT CITY CIGAR STORE. Camp Street--1874. Keeps always on hand the choicest IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS, and all kinds of SMOKERS' ARTICLES, at the lowest market rates. Cigars fully guaranteed.

PHENIX HOUSE. No. 96 St. Charles Street. D. BIDEWELL, Proprietor. The most famous home in the city for Refreshments and Amusements, next door to the Academy of Music, turn left through the vestibule.

Opens To-Day. Thoroughly refitted in every department, and attended by competent and polite gentlemen.

LEUCH FROM 10:30 A. M. TO 1 P. M. THE PHENIX BOWLING CLUB will meet punctually at seven o'clock EACH EVENING.

NOTICE. The schooner ECLIPSE has been lying in front of Bailey plantation for five months. The owner can have her by addressing the undersigned and paying costs of keeping.

WHEAT, AGNEW & CO. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS AND NAVAL STORES.

No. 208 South Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri. Special attention given to filling orders for Eastern and Southern markets.

SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE Board's 1875 City Directory. Completeness and reliability guaranteed.

BROOK STEAM RICE MILL. C. H. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR. Nos. 99, 91 and 93 Tchoupitoulas Street, NEW ORLEANS.

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

P. A. MURRAY. CISTERN MAKER. No. 1191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

COAL. JOHN D. MACLEAN. No. 34 Carondelet Street, PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE AND CANSEL COAL.

DEPT HEAD OF SECOND STREET, FOURTH DISTRICT.

Succession of William L. Campbell. Succession of William L. Campbell, deceased, for the Parish of Orleans, No. 27, 45--Whereas, Louise Dorville, widow of W. L. Campbell, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late William L. Campbell, deceased intestate.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of September, 1874, the said petition should not be granted.

By order of the Court, FRANK PAGE, Jr., Clerk.

Liberty--Freedom of Opinion Under our Laws--Public Opinion--What it is--Illustrations of its Correctness Tested by Experience.

"Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble," etc. Con. U. S. Amts. 1791, art. 1.

"The press shall be free; every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects," etc. Con. of La., art. 1.

"State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws." All persons born or naturalized in the United States, are citizens of the United States," art. 14, sec. 1, Con. U. S. Amts. of 1868.

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Con. U. S. Amts. of 1870, art. XV, sec. 1.

"All men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights; among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Con. La., art. 1. See also the Declaration of Independence.

The palpable object of all these constitutional provisions is the security of liberty and all the other rights pertaining to manhood, so far as government is invested with authority to legislate concerning them. What, then, is that liberty? Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and any power which may under any circumstances, be wielded to limit the natural liberty of an individual, must be found in the organic form of that government or it can not exist at all. It was, therefore, the purpose of our forefathers, as well as of our contemporaries, to fix inviolable limits to the power which rulers might exercise over the inalienable and natural rights of the individuals of political communities. These limits, once fixed by the consent of the governed, are the standards of our inalienable rights, and serve to establish what is meant by liberty.

Aside from these limitations, we are accustomed to recognize certain immunities and privileges which neither the government nor self-authorized communities, dare infringe, without violence to the legitimate functions of government and destruction to personal liberty. Ordinarily, the struggle between liberty and authority is the only incentive to individual vigilance, but when it transcends the limitations of constituted authority and is developed in the outwary of detached communities, which set up no authority but that which might give, confusion, anarchy and despotism rear their infernal heads only amid the ruins of liberty. In England, as well as in Greece and other ancient governments, constitutions were taught to regard liberty as the residuum of their rights as protected against the tyranny and oppressions of their rulers. Such is the European view of the matter yet, although it gradually but certainly falling away in the blaze of the more expanded American ideas on the subject.

Liberty with us and according to the genius and spirit of all our organic laws and the common understanding of the people, is simply exemption from all restraints not found in established laws. Whenever, therefore, any person is prohibited from acting in all matters without restraint (except under the limitations legally established) by government or by the individuals thereof, there is a violation of fundamental law which should be reprobated and guarded against. This prohibition of freedom may be accomplished in various ways, but they amount essentially to the same thing, and are equally violative of constitutional law. It is now done by public opinion to a very alarming extent. And after all, what is public opinion? Merely the opinion of some persons in contradistinction to that of others. It is often more tyrannical and formidable to the minds of unobtrusive citizens than anything else. It enters more into the details of political conduct and of life itself than any other power possibly can, leaving fewer means of egress and consequently operating a total abandonment of the right of antagonistic thought. It necessitates (with almost invariable certainty) an abrogation of the right to freely speak, write and publish one's opinions on the particular subject around which it concentrates its force. It leaves the civil magistrate no means of securing to the timid among men the constitutional right of freedom of opinion against the tyranny of the prevailing or public opinion.

It enslaves the very soul and instincts of liberty, and simultaneously dwarfs the development of its legitimate enlargement. Government, as such, can do nothing more than it has done to protect the citizen's inalienable rights; but do not the people owe it to themselves, as the advocates of constitutional government, and as patriots, to fetter, by common consent, this unconstitutional obstruction to individual independence? With all its constitutional provisions, government becomes impotent and useless, if the inalienable rights of men may be circumvented and virtually destroyed by influences which assert their power beyond the reach of the civil arm. All that makes government desirable at all is the legitimate power to prevent the encroachment of the people upon the established rights of each other. It is for this that its enactments are made. They are intended simply to enforce what is right, and to prohibit what is wrong, in the dealings and conduct of men. Whenever the citizens, whether by political organizations or otherwise, deny any one person the full enjoyment of these objects they disregard, if they do not virtually destroy the very government they pretend to support. Is there any state-manship or patriotism in such a course? There must, of necessity, exist a public opinion, but it should never, under our laws, become destructive of the freedom of private opinion. The time was, but it has long since past, unless recently re-inaugurated here, when governments practiced, and even philosophers countenanced the regulation of every man's private conduct, by public authority. But even that system of tyrannizing over the individual rights of the people, was far preferable to the oscillating and uncertain character and hue of what is here known as public opinion. A moment's reflection would convince our hot-headed and generous hearted people that if government can make no laws regulating the freedom of opinion and

Metropolitan Police Again.

At noon yesterday the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, General Baldy at the head, being vice president, put in an appearance at headquarters, Davidson's Court, to resume possession and control of the Metropolitan Police force, Mr. Boylan, with several of his friends, had been at the State House and elsewhere attending to official business, but had been informed that the Board was waiting for him to make a formal surrender. He soon appeared with several friends, and instantly began the work of rendering an account of all that had been in his possession since last Thursday. All keys and property of which he knew anything he politely returned to General Baldy, also conveying such information as he possessed concerning matters pertaining to the office.

With but two exceptions, the captains and sergeants reported ready for duty. Nearly all the patrolmen of the first precinct answered roll call, and though several of them were wounded, stated that they would walk their beats at once if required. Captain Schreiber, chief of detectives, was ordered to look after his department and call in his men.

The following disposition was made, which is but a slight change from the old roll: First precinct, Captain Flanagan; second precinct, Sergeant Robinson; third precinct, Sergeant Gray; fourth precinct, Captain Ray; fifth precinct, Captain Joseph; sixth precinct, Sergeant Moore; seventh precinct, Captain Wilson; harbor precinct, Captain Lawlor; mounted precinct, Sergeant Taylor; Carrollton, Sergeant Chaumette; Gretna, Sergeant Chapman; parish of St. Bernard, Sergeant Gottschalk.

These officers were ordered at once to proceed to their stations and resume regular business. They succeeded in gathering most of their patrolmen.

If more men are needed there will be no difficulty in obtaining them, and it is believed that quite a number of Mr. Boylan's officers will be retained.

When the commissioners and clerks took charge of their offices at the central station they found everything exactly as when they left last Monday. Not a lock was broken or a bit of property carried off. Indeed, some of the rooms had not even been entered. Necessarily this is due to the presence and orders of Mr. Boylan, who had issued stringent orders for his men not to disturb anything.

At other stations the reports are not so favorable. Private property and things generally left in a dilapidated condition.

As fast as the regulars went on duty the men who were blue ribbons disappeared. Up to dark last evening the Metropolitan had not met with further opposition than such as was offered by ordinary law breakers so far as the reporter heard. St. Charles street was patrolled by some of the old regulars in their well-known uniforms.

In the absence of the elected superintendent of the vice president of the board fills that position, according to law, therefore General Baldy took the desk and attends to the duties, although his wounded arm prevents his using his right hand to any extent.

Mr. Boylan was tendered the position of superintendent pro tempore, but he declined the honor.

The force is once more in full power, and is working about the same as previous to the memorable fourteenth of September. When citizens are aware that an officer exceeds the bounds of his duty, they are requested to promptly report the facts at headquarters; when robberies or outrages of any kind are perpetrated, interested parties should lose no time in making the facts known as quickly as possible.

It is worthy of mention that when General Baldy and the other commissioners were waiting for Mr. Boylan to appear, men who were last Monday opposed in deadly strife greeted each other courteously, and spoke of that little unpleasantness without apparent bad feeling.

The following is the document issued by Governor Kellogg yesterday: To the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners: GENTLEMEN--You will immediately call upon Acting Chief of Police Boylan, at the central station, who will turn the same over to you.

You will thereupon take charge of the different police stations throughout the city, and will designate an acting chief of police, and station the police force on their several beats.

Acting Chief of Police Boylan will for the time being advise and co-operate with you, to the end that the peace of the city may be fully secured until your force has been recruited to the requisite number to insure the peace and security of the city.

Direct the Acting Chief of Police designated by you to instruct the police that the utmost vigilance must be exercised, as I am informed, mischievous persons are disposed to circulate reports to the effect that the colored people are restless. You will specially enjoin the Acting Chief of Police to see to it that no violence be done, and if invoked to prevent any disturbance from any quarter. Very respectfully, WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

Increase of the Navy.

There is likely to be a strong effort made to increase the navy, owing to the numerous applicants who desire to enter, which is mainly attributable to the large increase of prize money. Officers and men alike, are judiciously investing their spare change in securing chances in the next drawing of the gift concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, of November 30, and with \$2,500,000 which will then be distributed in prizes to the ticket-holders they expect to have a large increase of prize money among themselves.

Not a Success.

At meeting was held yesterday at Monroe, the home of John McEnery, to ratify the action of the insurgents in New Orleans. Although every effort was made to procure a large attendance, and to make it appear as a great popular uprising, a private dispatch informs us that the meeting was a decided fizzle, only about a hundred and fifty of the people of the parish being in attendance.

Coal.

Those wishing to add fuel to the fire already burning, or to make new fires, should consult Mr. John D. Maclean, No. 34 Carondelet street, regarding the prices and supply of the best Pittsburg, anthracite and canal coal. This gentleman has in store a large supply of coal, and is prepared to furnish large and small quantities at the lowest rates.

Bayou Sara.

Yesterday morning the condition of affairs at Bayou Sara was reported unchanged. Senator Weber was compelled to take refuge in the country to save his life. Troops have arrived there ere this, however, and it is presumed all is now quiet.

COMPARATIVE.

Names of Parties Who Slained the Call. M. Musson, Samuel Bell, Henry Kenaway, John J. Adams & Co., William Sanchez, Schmidt & Zeigler, M. Gillis, Harrison Watts, E. F. Delbondio, W. H. Chaffe, Julia Vairin, Charles Chaffin, Robert Hart, J. J. Gidierre, H. S. Addison, J. M. Frankenhush, W. W. Edwards, Emile J. O'Brien, Miller & Diehlman, S. B. Newman, Jr., Sam Flower, Newman & Kent, Paul E. Mortimer, Baham & Co., Louis Greenleaf, M. Hillard, J. A. Vandergriff & Brother, John W. Parsons, S. K. Rues, J. B. Camora & Co., Paul Sanger, J. B. Sinnott, Woods, Slayback & Co., S. H. Boyd, Eugene Soniat, Louis Bush, E. A. Tolano, H. E. Briggs, William A. Bell, Henry Denegre, John N. Payne.

Names of Parties Killed Belonging to the White League. C. Bruffard, R. G. Lindsey, M. West, A. Hozoner, S. Newnam, Jr., E. A. Tolano, T. M. Mohrman, J. K. Gourdain, A. M. Gautier, W. C. Robins, J. Gravel, Charles Hanna.

One in fifty of the signers killed in the action, which is a matter for consideration for life insurance companies.

At the State House.

Yesterday morning, without ostentation, Governor Kellogg occupied his old quarters at the State House, relieving General Brooks of responsibilities which he was glad to be rid of. Auditor Clinton, State Registrar Wright, and, in fact, nearly all of the State officers resumed their official functions. In most instances they found their offices and documents undisturbed, though occasionally the work of vandals hands was noticed. Some valuable law books were stolen from the office of Attorney General Field, but Mr. Remick, who has charge of the office, has an accurate description of the lawyer who was seen to carry them off under his arm. They will probably be returned.

The whole machinery of the State government is now in complete working order.

Naval Vessels in Front of the City.

Friday afternoon the revenue cutter John A. Dix towed the monitor Iris up from the navigation and anchored her in the stream opposite Canal street. The following officers were immediately placed on board. Ammunition was furnished, and the vessel is now ready for instant action:

W. F. Loan, commanding officer; P. H. Jenks, lieutenant and executive officer, James L. Smith, quartermaster; J. J. Pierson, lieutenant; William Walsh, ensign; C. P. Ames, surgeon; J. Stas, apothecary; William Thompson, postmaster; James Monroe, chief engineer; A. J. Redmond, assistant engineer; E. P. Erand, assistant engineer; J. K. Berry, assistant engineer; P. J. Murphy, boatswain's mate; Frank Smith, quartermaster; B. J. Cassard, quartermaster; William C. Sweet, quartermaster; W. Harding, quartermaster; Joseph Boudignon, gunner's mate; Charles Montaldi, gunner; John W. Inness, gunner's mate; Charles T. Francis, wardroom steward; Jerome Pascal, ship's cook; Seaman--Vincent Gallate, Joseph Francisco, Charles Williams, Joseph Green, J. B. E. Stach John T. Claiborne, J. Williams, Manuel Shaw, Marines--Gus Jones, Jos. Sarsfield, D. Sanders, Robert Brooks, Robert Jones, George Ford, J. Reynolds, J. Langer, B. Donahue, J. Crowley, J. Callum, Thomas Hart, W. W. Jackson, J. Bennett, H. B. Cooper, William Haywood, William Bradford, Henry Williams, William Griffen, P. W. McBee.

Yesterday morning the monitor Yuma was anchored opposite St. Louis street, and placed under command of Captain George L. Norton, with Lieutenants W. H. Hyatt, J. W. Collins and G. M. Sinclair. The new list is now complete. Under orders from the Navy Department, Lieutenant Commander Kells is enlisting seventy-five men, who, under competent officers to be commissioned by the department, will hold these vessels for the present. To-day the Iris will get up steam and move further up stream. The Yuma will steam up Monday. These vessels are in perfect condition, and great credit is due Lieutenant Commander Kells for the care he has taken of them since they were last under his command.

Registration Affairs.

The events of the past week have induced Colonel Wright, State registrar of voters, to promulgate the following circular: NEW ORLEANS, September 18, 1874. To Supervisors of Registration: Supervisors of registration are hereby notified that the recent riots and attempts to overthrow the government of the State can in no wise relieve them of their duties and responsibilities under the law. They will remain at their posts and continue to perform their duties, unless prevented by violence, and continue their weekly reports to this office.

If any supervisor of registration has been interfered with in the discharge of his duties, or if any violence, intimidation or threats of violence have been used toward him, or if any attempt has been made to compel his resignation by any person or combination of persons, the facts must be at once reported to this office.

If the books, blanks, or records, or any part of them have been lost, seized, stolen or destroyed, a detailed report of the circumstances must be made, together with a requisition for articles necessary to replace those missing, and immediate steps taken to bring to justice all persons guilty of the theft or destruction of the records.

The weekly report for September nineteenth should show the result of the entire registration up to that date, as all previous reports were destroyed while the State Capitol was in the hands of the insurgents.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, State Registrar of Voters.

Academy of Music.

Manager Bidwell is doing his best to make people laugh and forget dull care in these strange times. For the coming week, which will be the last of the Sheridan and Mack Combination, he offers an entire change of bill, including the pantomime of "Old Dame Trot and Her Comical Cat."

IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF--Attention is called to the sale at auction to be made to-morrow at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of a lot of ground with the improvements thereon, situated in the Sixth District of this city, in Nickerline, at the corner of Peters avenue and St. George street. For full particulars and terms see advertisement.

The genuine weather reporter is a clap of thunder.

Military Movements on Monday.

We have been favored by General Longstreet with the following official memorandum of military movements on Monday last. An official report of the battle will not be made until General Badger has sufficiently recovered to attend to its compilation:

The State forces were posted: Metropolitan Brigade, about five hundred men (artillery and infantry) at Jackson square; First Brigade, four hundred and seventy-five infantry, at the State House. The plan was to hold these positions until the insurgents came out and attacked at Jackson square, as we had learned that they had arranged to do.

A plan was also arranged for active operation with the State troops, in case it became necessary or important that such operation should be ordered.

This plan was to move the troops from Jackson square up the levee, including the main artillery force, with the lesser column from same position up Peters street, in echelon with the main column, the force at the State House remaining stationary, as pivot of operations and echelon to two morning columns.

Troops remained in position according to original plan until 3 P. M. when from information received it was supposed that the insurgents had changed their plan, and were assembling at Clay statue on Canal street. The Governor then ordered the State forces to move out in accordance with the plan for active operations.

Arriving at Canal street, the leading column, composed of two companies of infantry and one of artillery, deployed. The mounted force, eight men, were then ordered forward to the Clay statue to warn non-combatants to clear the street. The commander of the Metropolitan brigade at other in charge of these men on his order to ride forward, read the riot act and order the insurgents to disperse. The cavalry men, however, reported that there was no organized force on Canal street, and that the State House remaining stationary, as pivot of operations and echelon to two morning columns.

The position of the main force of Metropolitan was changed, making the line of a right angled triangle to line of levee. When this new line was established the insurgents were seen advancing, apparently to attack, covered and protected by a slowly moving freight train on the railroad track.

It soon became evident that the attack was at hand, when the Metropolitan artillery opened with its Gatling gun and two companies of infantry. The insurgents returned fire with infantry, their artillery seeming to be in disorder or confusion.

Under the fire of the insurgents, Captain McCann, commanding one of the companies of Metropolitan artillery, was shot and drew his company from its position, and he soon went over to the enemy. This movement, together with the accurate fire of the Metropolitan from windows and roof tops in all directions, had a very demoralizing influence upon the other infantry company, which fell back under the severe fire and left the artillery exposed.

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