

AMUSEMENTS.

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sunday Evening, October 3, 1874. HAVELLYN'S MINSTRELS.

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday. SCHMANN'S WORLD FAMOUS GRAND TRASS.

NOVELTY COMBINATION.

Universally recognized as the best and most complete organization of its kind in existence.

CLUB THEATRE.

Corner of Baronne and Perdido Streets. J. KITTRIDGE, Lessee and Manager.

FRUIT STAND in the vestibule for rent.

AS A FIRST-CLASS BURLINQUE AND VARIETY THEATRE, with the most selected and best cast.

WORRELL SISTERS.

These celebrated artists are recognized as the reigning Queens of Entertaining Burlesque in this country.

W. B. CAHILL.

Later of the Lydia Thompson Troupe (the original) of the Lyceum Theatre, New York.

GRAND TOURNAMENT.

The full strength of the unrivaled variety specialties. During the engagement of the Worrell Sisters.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING, 1874. First Day--Tuesday, December 1.

First Race--Hurdle Race. Two miles, over eight hurdles. Club purse \$100.

Second Day--Thursday, December 3. First Race--The Orleans Stakes. For colts and fillies.

Third Race--Handicap Hurdle Race. Two miles; weights to appear the day before the race.

Fourth Day--Monday, December 7. First Race--The Howard Stakes. For colts and fillies.

Second Race--Consolation race, one mile, for horses that have run and not won a race during the meeting.

Third Race--Four mile heats, for all ages; club purse \$100.

FOR RENT. TWO-RENT-A-HOUSE IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

FOR RENT--A HOUSE FOR COMMERCIAL PARLOR dining and three bedrooms.

BOARDING. Large hall, with bath room, and kitchen. Large yard.

WANTED. No. 7 Old Levee street, during the absence of the proprietor.

REMOVAL--THE OFFICE OF THE HOPKINS business company of New Orleans.

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REPUBLICANS, REGISTER!

The city is placarded with posters inquiring anxiously "Have you registered?"

The enlightening documents have been put forth by the opposition, but it is the duty of all good and true Republicans to take the question to themselves and put themselves in a position to reply to the query with a prompt affirmative.

Let every Republican register himself, then, and if he knows of any negligent, dilatory Republican, haul him up and demand of him his duty.

Tell him that if any unforeseen circumstance, sickness, or business should debar him from registering in time, his past and present procrastination entitle him to be considered a deserter and a renegade.

Personal. Yesterday Colonel A. P. Field, Attorney General, and Congressman J. H. Sypher appeared on the streets, having returned to the city Friday evening.

Colonel Field has had his stay in the North cut short by the crisis of affairs in Louisiana. Although his health needed still longer the breathing air of the North he forgot his personal debility and returned immediately to aid with his counsel the direction of events.

General Sypher has been doing, as he always does, excellent service for Louisiana and comes to see if he can do more good here. During his career in Congress he has never been conspicuous except when measures for the prosperity of the whole people have been under discussion.

He has been a lion in the path of their opponents. In all those things which Louisiana is most desirous he has been most vehement, and in his own sphere, successful. So skillful has he been that, although partially defeated in the Senate, the measures that he advocated are in that condition that they can be taken up again at the next session.

General Sypher is a candidate for re-election, and should receive the support of every one who desires the perfection of the levees, the establishment of the Mint, the making of New Orleans a depot of supplies and the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal.

For no new man can take hold of these works with half the intelligence and experience or wield a tenth of the influence of our present Representative.

Major N. W. Casey returned to this city yesterday morning after a short vacation spent in Kentucky. The Major looks hale and hearty, and reports everything flourishing in the blue grass region.

Among the recent arrivals from the North is Mr. James S. Clarke, whose numerous friends congratulated him yesterday on his fine personal appearance--the result of a few weeks change of climate.

Steuanship Juniors. The steuanship Juniors has, since last June, been in dock, undergoing a thorough repairing and complete refurnishing.

On the twenty-third of September the work was declared done, and she sailed from Wilmington, arriving at Philadelphia on the twenty-fourth, and sailing thence for this port on the twenty-sixth.

The hull of the Juniors has been recombed, and the new dock beams have been mortised. She is now staunch and solid.

A new forecastle has also been put in. The boilers have been renewed, the apparatus for extinguishing fires has been improved and strengthened by all the latest appliances.

There are six life boats and a life raft in course of construction. So much for what has been done to make the Juniors as safe as human ingenuity can devise.

Now for a word or two as to what has been done in the way of comfort and luxuries. The main saloon, which is seventy feet long and fourteen feet wide, is fitted up with satin wood and furnished with crimson velvet upholstery.

Below the main saloon are the toilet rooms and bathrooms. The pantry and barroom are at, and are stocked with the best to be found in any similar institutions. The Juniors will arrive in time to sail on Friday next.

A visit to her will repay any one who admires a handsome ship. She is commanded by Captain J. W. Catherine, that most affable and skillful commander.

Postoffice. We have missed for some time, at the delivery window of the Postoffice, Mr. St. Felix Casanave, who was so thoroughly posted in his duties and so obliging.

Accidentally meeting him, he gave the information that he had been discharged. The natural inference was that some political action of his, perhaps in relation to the ward troubles of this parish, or perhaps in insisting on what he thought was right in other matters, or what not, was the reason.

But in inspecting his discharge the reason was obvious. The department has ordered a reduction of the force to "keep within the appropriation allowed."

This is a sufficient explanation and shows that nothing political caused his discharge; but it is a matter of regret that Mr. Casanave should be selected in compliance with the order, instead of many other less deserving officials. He has been there a long time, and was thoroughly conversant with his duties, and, withal, a staunch Republican of known honesty and firmness.

The One Million Dollar Loan. A dispatch to the New York Herald from this city, September 29, referring to the message of Mayor Wiltz to the Council, giving the information that proposals had been made to him for loaning the city \$1,000,000 or easy terms, makes the statement that the money so tendered belongs to the Catholic Church of France.

And further, that Archbishop Perche, who made the offer, spoke of the money as belonging to French capitalists.

No. 7 Old Levee street, during the absence of the proprietor, Mr. George Ellis, is managed by able representatives, who supply the literary wants of the public, while their chief is North sending on reinforcements of books, periodicals, and all the great dailies and illustrated papers.

At No. 82 Canal street, a branch of the same establishment, matters are equally lively, and the supply of books and newspapers choice and varied.

MULES, HORSES, FLOATS AND HARNESS. We would call the attention of the dealers and the merchants in general to the important sale of the succession of J. M. Smith, consisting of mules, horses, floats and harness, to take place on Wednesday, October 7, at 11 A. M. Messrs. Montgomery are the auctioneers.

The Temperer. The thermometer at Louis Frazier's, No. 50 Charres street, on October 3, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 71; at 2 P. M., 85; at 6 P. M., 82. Lowest point during the night of October 2, 61.

The Conservators of Peace.

The United States troops in this State are now stationed as follows: One company of infantry at Shreveport.

One company at Monroe. One company at Pineville. One company at Colfax. One company at St. Martinville. One company at Baton Rouge.

With the exception of the company of the Sixteenth Infantry at Colfax, these troops are of the Third Infantry.

At Jackson Barracks is held a reserve of six companies, including two of the First Artillery.

The Twenty-second Infantry is encamped at Greenview, Sixth District.

Of other troops to arrive during the week, information has been received that six companies of the Seventh Cavalry left Chicago yesterday for Louisiana.

The cavalry comes under the command of Major Lewis Merrill, an efficient officer, with competent company commanders and subalterns, and comes thoroughly equipped, mounted and ready for service, fresh from rides with Custer.

Two companies of the Seventh Cavalry will leave the main command at St. Louis, en route, and proceed to Shreveport by the Fulton railroad. This detachment is intended for Caddo, Red River and adjoining parishes representing the strongholds of the White Leaguers.

The other four companies will come to this city, three of which will take station here, while the fourth company will proceed to Harrisonburg, parish of Catahoula.

The order directing the Twenty-third Infantry, now at Omaha, unemployed, to proceed to this State, has for the present been countermanded, though it will be renewed again if necessary.

With such ample protection from the army in the country, and with the gunboats in position along the city front, it may yet be possible for any man to live in any place in Louisiana, and at the same time to enjoy the blessed privilege of free thought and speech, as vouchsafed in other States of the Union, more fortunate in containing a less turbulent population.

Politics in St. Landry. St. Landry is one of the largest and wealthiest parishes in our State. It stands next to the parish of Orleans in population.

The opposition to the Republican party embraces considerable strength in this parish when united, but recent events do not seem to have helped its prospects in the present political campaign, and coming election.

We have information of a recent date from that parish that the opposition parish convention held there on the twenty-sixth of last month, last Saturday week, and composed of seventy Democratic and forty-eight White League delegates, was a most inharmonious gathering.

After a great deal of unsatisfactory debate and much bickering, the White League delegates withdrew and the convention adjourned without nominating a parish ticket. It was thought that the breach between the two factions was so great that they would not attempt to come together again.

In that event the Democrats would be compelled to select a parish ticket without the aid of the League, whose strength in St. Landry, it is said, has never been much. In proof of this it is asserted that E. T. Lewis, Esq., a prominent lawyer of that parish, and the originator of the White League in Louisiana, was a candidate for membership of the convention and was defeated.

The breach in the Democratic ranks may render the politics of St. Landry rather questionable in the coming election.

Party Feels of the Democracy. The proffer of 50,000 volunteer soldiers from Ohio, made by Governor William Allen to the President of the United States for the purpose of suppressing the new rebellion in Louisiana and other Southern States, coming as it does from an egotistical political leader, the very head and front of Democracy in the West, vividly indicates the jeopardy in which the rash fire-brands of the South have placed the Democratic party.

In the North and West, Democrats and Republicans meet upon the same platform and reason with the people, and abide by the decision of the ballot. Here the Democrat gets and uses his shotgun first and reason afterward, if he has reason.

The rebellion in Louisiana has gone before the people as a war against the United States, for the attempt was made to overthrow the government of one of those States; it has gone before the people as a war of disguised Democrats upon avowed Republicans, and its appalling results are ringing the death knell of Democracy in every State where killing for opinion's sake is not tolerated.

St. Charles Parish. At the Republican convention in the parish of St. Charles the following nominations were made: For Representative, Michael Hahn; for parish judge, A. Duranay; for sheriff, George Essex; for coroner, Clem Colly. This is a strong ticket, and is sure to be elected. The renomination of Governor Hahn for Representative is a matter upon which the whole community may be congratulated.

The news-gatherer of the Associated Press at Washington, in starting last evening that the General of the army was preparing to move his headquarters to St. Louis, took occasion to speak indelicately of General Sherman and his staff, and to indulge in language unfit for our columns.

Those who pay the bills are aware that press dispatches are too expensive to warrant the sending of a reporter's opinions and personal reflections, especially when the reporter is a weak man and untruthful. What newspapers want is simply facts, without bias. From these we have been too long debarred, and the entire press will be better served when a better man is employed to send news.

SHERIFF'S SALES AT AUCTION FOR CITY TAXES, OF REAL ESTATE--Attention is called to the sales at auction to be made to-morrow at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, of improved and vacant real estate, situated in the First, Second and Third Districts of this city. For particulars see advertisements.

STATE EXPENDITURES.

Governor Kellogg yesterday addressed the following letter to the editor of the Picayune.

NEW ORLEANS, October 2, 1874. To the Editor of the New Orleans Picayune: Sir--In your comments on my address published yesterday you say: "After the reduction (alluding to the reduction of taxation for interest) there still remains of taxes and burdens the same amount for the expenses of the government which were exacted before. That is, the people pay just as much to conduct the government now as they did under Warrmoth. This did not reduce the budget Kellogg has often made for the reduction of the expenses of the government."

Permit me, in reply, to state that the expenses of the State government last year, before the reduction of taxes for interest, were \$411,000 less than the expenses of 1872, and \$893,000 less than the expenses of 1871. This year the expenses will show a further reduction of \$1,000,000.

It is true the tax of four mills for general purposes remains unchanged, but this tax has heretofore never been sufficient to meet the expenses of the State government. In 1860 the amount of warrants issued in excess of the receipts from the four mill general fund tax was \$70,692. In 1870 it was \$88,314; in 1871 it was \$1,497,162, and in 1872 it was \$1,916,040. It is by this excess of warrants over receipts that a large portion of the floating debt of the State has been piled up. We are endeavoring to confine the expenses within the receipts from the four mill tax, and have so far succeeded that there remained only a balance of \$180,000 excess of expenditure over receipts last year, and this year it is believed the receipts will nearly or quite cover the expenses of the State government.

It is impossible for any State government hereafter to issue warrants in excess of its receipts, and this is the only way to meet the present financial difficulties of the State.

The accusation I have quoted and so answered is the only tangible, explicit charge against me by your criticism. If you will please, at your leisure, indicate some of the other errors of fact and figures which you allege characterize my address, I will either acknowledge my mistake or prove the correctness of my statement.

Very respectfully, WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

The Quincovid. The members of the advisory board were in session several hours, yesterday, discussing their duties and the work before them.

The only business made public is contained in the following resolutions adopted by the board:

Resolved, That the following be suggested to Colonel William P. Kellogg, as registrar, as a proper instruction to supervisors and assistant supervisors of election:

1. All citizens of the State who will have attained the age of twenty-one years at any time within the year of the registration, and the day of election, and who are otherwise qualified, should be allowed to register on the last day of registration, and that the affidavit to be taken by said citizens must accordingly state that fact.

2. That the ten days' residence required by law, should not be ten days' residence since the attainment of the age of majority, but simply previous to the application for registration.

Resolved, That the resolution, adopted by this board, relative to the facilities to be extended to the United States supervisors by the State supervisors and assistant supervisors of election, to make such lists of voters from the books of registration as in the judgment of the United States supervisors may be necessary to give effect to the registration, be referred to Mr. Wesley, United States chief supervisor; and that he be requested, if it meets his view, to indorse the instructions to be issued thereon by the State Registrar.

Resolved, That we recommend that supervisors and assistant supervisors throughout the State be instructed to permit the United States supervisors to make lists of all persons who should be registered, and that the same be done without impeding registration, and public notice be requested to this effect.

A Subject of Inquiry. We learn that some inquiry is being made concerning the delay which occurred in the arrival of the troops which left Holly Springs on the thirteenth of September and did not reach this city until five o'clock on Monday, the day of the riot, and one hour after the fight had taken place at the head of Canal street. It is claimed that these troops should have arrived at twelve o'clock in the day, and, being on a special train, there was no excuse for their delay.

At the same time inquiry may probably be made in regard to the arms surreptitiously brought to the city by the Jackson railroad, with which Archibald Mitchell's White League braves were armed at Lee's ferry.

Mobility. The Mobile Register, the editor of which is a distinguished anti-bellum statesman, and, at present, a Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives, is in a position to and does complain that every aggressive movement made by the Democrats--they do not call them White Leaguers in Alabama--but strengthens the Republican party. It says, "The Radical beehive is on the wing to gather stolen honey from other people's gardens." A hive on the wing is good. That property stolen comes from other premises is good too. The Register goes on to say, "They"--meaning the beehive--"began their operations yesterday by sending runners and drummers to the country beats to commit the white people in premises to join the enemies of their race and their country."

With much more complaining of this sort, the Register finally hits strongly of the shotgun argument, the Democrats' logic. It says:

We have no fear that the people of Mobile, in their present temper of battle, will play into the Radical's hand, and make his game for him. With the civil rights abandonment before their eyes, and deliverance and liberty in the near distance as the prize of their truth and courage, we maintain that his countrymen, at least, the people of Mobile, cannot be so easily deceived as to be misled by the wind. The time is now to prove it. The battle has begun, and five weeks will cover the period of the fight. Let family quarrels be adjourned, for the enemy is thundering at the gate, and we must meet him. The hour is favorable enough for pretexts to the doubtful and wavering to fly. But it is grandly anxious for them to leave and true to the cause to prove themselves. To the front! We live men, and leave the dead behind. Drive the invader from the soil. Break the robber's hold on the throat of your dear land. For every wrong to her bosom inflicted a wound upon her wrongdoers, and so bear yourselves that after the third, and say you may promptly send the invader to the gallows. Let your chain from your limbs; we have hewed away one obstacle in the path of your liberation.

The venerable Rev. Lyman Beecher once told a young minister not to think too much about the tone of his voice, but to be in earnest. "No man," said Mr. Beecher, "ever cried fire in the wrong tone when his own house was burning."

AMUSEMENTS.

The Globe Theatre, the twelfth instant, Manager J. Kittridge will open to the public his new and elegant little theatre, the Globe. We say new, because the improvement made in the playhouse formerly known as the National Theatre, makes it to all interior appearances a new place of amusement. The most important alterations made in the auditorium has been the removal of the unhealthy boxes around the parquette and in the family circle. In place of the boxes on the first floor is a commodious dress circle, separated from the parquette proper by a light rail, velvet covered and showing the same amount of perfect ventilation, the Globe is the best constructed house in the city, and its general air of comfort gives assurance of no undue excitement, and no place need be sought in which to spend an evening. Another feature of the theatre will be the price list; for while the entertainments offered are to be first class, the prices of admission have been kept within the times. The inaugural performances will be of the burlesque and variety order, introducing a company headed by the Worrell sisters, and supported by Mr. W. B. Cahill, remembered here as Harper, a well selected company of burlesque artists and specialty performers. The "Field of the Cloth of Gold" will constitute the opening bill, and in the entertainment week will introduce a complete variety entertainment. Further information and the names of other artists will be given during the week.

Academy of Music. Haverly's Minstrels close their season at the Academy to-night. To-morrow evening a new season is in store for the patrons of this house, in the appearance of Schumann's Grand Travelling Minstrelsy Company. This troupe presents a little of everything in the amusement line, pantomime, juggling, velocipede riding, ballet, contortion, and the like, and show attractions. The novelty of the entertainment has earned for itself generally the commendations of the press in cities where the troupe has performed.

St. Charles Theatre. It has been rumored that within a short time the Old Dury Theatre has received adornment and embellishment in the way of whitewash and paint, and furthermore that a short season of amusement under the management of the late Robert Strong will commence within a few days. It is reported that the company engaged by Manager Greenwall, for Galveston, Texas, will be the first attraction.

From Terrebonne--Ratification of the Union Ticket. At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of the parish of Terrebonne, irregularly called, held at the house of H. B. Houns, on Saturday, September 28, 1874, B. Penny, Esq., was called to the chair, and Messrs. A. J. J. Van P. Winder and John K. Aitkens were requested to act as secretaries.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Isaiah Lawson, after which the objects of the meeting were explained by Secretary J. L. B. Chen.

On motion, duly seconded, B. Penny was elected permanent president, and the following named gentlemen were elected vice-presidents: Messrs. A. J. J. Van P. Winder, W. E. Aitkens, W. E. Aitkens, J. B. Harding, L. M. T. McClung, Sam Bigner, T. F. Brooks, S. Koenenst, J. P. Vignette, P. Berger, A. Lireote, A. Zeringer, Thomas Aitkens, J. W. Boone, Nath. Alexander, Thomas Anderson, D. W. Livingston, E. M. Caze, Alfred Butler, John Aubert, Johnson Washington, Felix Baele, Joseph O. Duplant, Theo. Daplanit, Willis Wellborn, E. B. Hester, E. B. Hester, E. B. Hester, J. M. J. Duplant, J. M. J. Duplant, W. R. Davis, Henry Young, Harrison Baker, Caleb McNeal, Granville Smith, James Redman, James Tort, Baptiste Martin, R. B. Davis, Walter Alford, A. Knight, George D. Washington, E. H. Hare, J. M. Sanders, H. T. Bellanger, Judge W. Campbell, Frank Brown, Wash Carter, W. L. Shaffer, H. C. Minor, A. W. Connelly, Albert Butler, J. Gueno, D. S. Cago and A. W. Bisland.

Speeches were delivered by the following gentlemen: Colonel D. S. Caze, Judge Patrick O'Hara, Hon. W. H. Keys, Captain T. Gibson, Rev. J. C. Hester, P. S. Goode, Edward McCallum, C. W. DuBois and Hon. J. L. Belden.

The candidates on the Ring ticket, their friends and supporters, were earnestly invited to participate in the meeting, and to accept a division of time, but none of them were willing to take part in the discussion.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: I shall esteem myself disgraced if I do not vote for the Ring ticket.

Resolved, That we the people of the parish of Terrebonne, discarding all parties, and with a firm and earnest desire to do right, and to place in office men in whom we have confidence, men known by us to be honest, men representing all classes of citizens, men without prejudice, and without any ulterior citizen his due and work for the common weal of the people and prosperity of the country, approve and indorse the compromise of the Ring ticket, and that it shall be by us cordially and honestly supported, and our maxim and our motto shall be: "United we stand, divided we fall." Compromise means union, compromise means prosperity, compromise means success.

After much enthusiasm and three cheers for the compromise ticket, the meeting adjourned to participate in the barbecue prepared for the occasion.

Stolen Letters. William E. Chandler, attorney-at-law, of Washington, writes as follows from his New England home:

CONCORD, N. H., September 29, 1874. To the Editor of the New York Times: The telegram of yesterday from New Orleans, based upon the robbery by the Louisiana revolutionists of Governor Kellogg's private papers, do not misrepresent me that I am aware of; but they are entirely untrue in the particulars which they give. Ex-Governor Warmoth applied to the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington for a writ of prohibition against Judge Durrell to stay proceeding in Governor Kellogg's suit against Warmoth.

This application if granted would have brought the whole Louisiana case before the Supreme Court for full and final adjudication. Senator Carpenter, General Cushing and General Butler were therefore retained as counsel for Governor Kellogg, and the first two argued the case before the Supreme Court, which retained the suit from Senator Carpenter or General Butler being by this employment as counsel influenced as members of Congress in the political contest, both of them afterward became persistent and vigorous opponents of the policy of the President with reference to the Kellogg administration, and the advocates of an immediate new election. General Butler was also always understood to be in favor of Judge Durrell's impeachment.

The suggestion that Attorney General Williams was interested and retained in the Kellogg interest is absolutely false. His only connection with the question was official and disinterested. The charge against him is characteristic of the men who, in 1868, by bloodshed, prevented any votes in Louisiana against Seymour and Blair, attempted the assassination of the President and murder in 1873; and now being defeated in bloody revolution by the power of the Union, spitefully revenge themselves by publishing private letters stolen from Governor Kellogg.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

Excitement in Cuban Circles.

The New York Tribune of September 29 contains the following: There are several conflicting elements in the Cuban revolutionary circles of this city, and heretofore the different factions have acted in concert, their force being united.

For a time there was a cessation of hostilities, but the feud appeared to have broken out again. It was reported yesterday that Miguel de Aldama had resigned the general agency of the Cuban republic, but the rumor was denied by that gentleman.

The meeting of the League of the Daughters of Cuba, one of the factions opposed to the Aldama party, was held yesterday morning at No. 211 East Thirty-fourth street, and the following protest was adopted for transmission to the Cubans throughout the country:

THE LEAGUE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF CUBA TO THE CUBANS. Countrymen--Long enough have we kept silence. Long enough have we repressed in our bosoms the outburst of indignation for the iniquities which made Carlos Manuel de Cespedes the devoted victim.

But one only has been heard, and that, far from answering to the mournful complaint of the New Orleans patriots, has upbraided them and charged them with a willful purpose of raising action against the Cubans, and then sought them for being completely blind about the progress of our revolution and ignorant of the true situation in the republic of Cuba, and vainly have we been waiting that among the vast number of Cubans prowling in New York a voice would be raised and echo such a manly protest.

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1. Against the unlawful proceedings which brought about the shameful and injurious dismissal of President Cespedes.

2. Against the grotesque comedy enacted at Bijaquel de Jiguani on the third of October, 1873, and against the injustice done to the man to whom Cuba will be indebted for her liberty when she will be free.

3. Against the evil purpose of abandoning Carlos Manuel de Cespedes to his fate, so that the enemy of Cuban liberty might spring upon him and assassinate him.

4. Against the constitution of an anomalous Assembly which all the time wields sovereign power, never granted to it by the people; which, after having been a constituent Assembly, goes on making laws and ruling the country, while the constituted body, has made itself impure of its own jurisdiction; which is self-authorized to extend its powers according to its whims; which has grasped at the reins of government and is a constant menace to the government and justice, and a perpetual danger to citizen liberty.

5. Against those who, being the agents and rulers of the country, do not give any aid to the liberating army, and who, as they are not willing or can not or do not know how to do their duty, insist upon keeping a place that does not belong to them.

6. And against the Cuban papers, which neither publish the truth nor let us hear the facts which it would be proper that every citizen should know, and which are a special apparatus devoted to lead astray public opinion, instead of setting it right.

The Aldama party say that the League is of no account.

Governor Smith. A sensible, steady-going, statesman-like party is Governor Smith, of Georgia. Atlanta was, of course, greatly excited over the nomination of Governor Smith, and the nomination of the executive on the situation was eagerly sought by the martial young men who were incontinent offering cowardly advice and urging the Governor to do his duty as a bleeding, as sacrifices to the blue-eyed maid of war. The Governor was taking his morning walk when one whose voice was still for strife, asked if he would allow the Georgia troops to be sent to the aid of the White League if assistance were called for. The reply was in the negative, the Governor saying: "I am inclined to think that I will need no aid in this country, and no one will need to keep Georgia under control. I very much fear that had men and incautious editors who got up trouble in