NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 162. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2313.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Thursday, October 15, 1874.
The popular young American tragedian,
MR. E. T. STETSON,
In the beautiful play of
MARBLE HEART,
Supported by
HARRY GREENWALL'S GALVESTON COMPANY.

FRIDAY NIGHT, October 16—Hamlet.
SUNDAY NIGHT, October 18—Griffith Gaunt, rendered so popular from its close resemblance to the Brooklyn Scandal.
SATURDAY—Family Matinee at noon. oct5

GLOBE THEATRE.
Corner of Baronne and Perdido Streets.

THE FASHIONABLE RESORT OF THE CITY. Crowded every night with the elite of New Orleans.
THE WORRELL SISTERS,
CABILL, MACARTHY, ERNEST DYER, LE TORT, GAYNOR, MAGGIE NICHOLS,
And the Wonder of the Day,
BABY BINDLEY.
Concluding with the burlesque of
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
With entirely new scenery, magnificent wardrobe, mountings, properties, original music, etc., introducing in the Grand Tournament the full strength of the unrivaled variety of specialties.
Darnley.....Miss Sophie Worrell
Lady Constance.....Miss Irene Worrell
King Henry.....W. B. Cabill
Sir Guy, the cripple.....Harry Macarthy
First Family Reunion and Inauguration of the Globe Matinees, SATURDAY, October 17, 1874.
In preparation, IXION, BRIGANDS, and BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Dress Circle and Parquette (seats reserved)....75
Family Circle (seats reserved).....50
Third Tier.....25
Gallery.....25
Private boxes.....$6, $8 and $10
Doors open at a quarter to seven. Balcony serenade at a quarter to seven. Curtain rises at a quarter to eight. Performance begins at eight o'clock. oct4

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF SCHUMANN'S WONDERFUL NOVELTIES.
Monday, October 12, 1874.
And every night during the week, Wednesday and Saturday matinees.
NEW STARS AND ENTIRELY NEW FEATURES.
First appearance of Mlle. FONTAINBLEAU, the peerless Queen of Air. First appearance of Mlle. DORATI, the talented Cantatrice, from the Folies Dramatiques, Paris. Signor BARBETTI, the sword and cane swallower. Herr SCHULTZE, the man of many faces, presenting local celebrities. Don FERREYRS, the man flute, with farm yard imitations. M. BREKMAN, the wonderful juggler, with new feats. Professor BROWN, the velocipedist, with new evolutions. Herr UNTHAN, the armless violinist, with new solos. Professor GIO WANNI, the tumbleroniconi, with new arias. TOM COLLINS LOVELL, with his pantomime quartette, presenting the entirely new trick and comic pantomime entitled THE RIVALS.
MONDAY, October 19—Wallack Comedy Combination, for one week only.
For Rent—FRUIT STAND in the vestibule, apply at the box office.
Doors open and gallery serenade at quarter to seven. Performance commences at quarter to eight. Box office open from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. oct1

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROPOSALS.....PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF LOUISIANA LEVEE COMPANY, No. 23 Carondelet street. New Orleans, October 1, 1874.
The Commission of State Engineers having this day ordered the building of eighty-six levees in various parts of the State during the coming year, aggregating about 2,000,000 of cubic yards, the Levee Company desires to have these levees built in the next four months. The cost of constructing these levees will be far in excess of all the cash resources at the command of the Levee Company. They will, therefore, be compelled to meet the exigency by making contracts for building these levees in part for cash and part on credit.
Contractors and planters wishing to build levees are invited to call at the office of the Louisiana Levee Company and examine the lists and specifications, and obtain information as to terms.
Planters and others residing in the vicinity of the broken levees will have the preference in obtaining contracts, should they desire.
By order of the President.
THOMAS L. DIX,
oct2 15t Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO COTTON SHIPPERS.—THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of SIMMONS, RAINEY & CO., for the purpose of conducting the business of compressing cotton, and have leased the Memphis and Crescent City Presses.
Having had many years experience in the Cotton Press business, we can assure our friends that their interests, when confided to us, will be carefully watched and their orders faithfully and promptly attended to.
Our charges for compressing, drayage, etc., will be the same as may be charged from time to time by the majority of presses in the city. We offer our services to shippers in the full confidence of being able to give entire satisfaction, and respectfully solicit a share of their patronage.
T. M. SIMMONS,
H. H. RAINEY,
C. DRISCOLL.
New Orleans, September 29, 1874. se30

SHIP AGENTS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned respectfully announces to the ship agents and owners in the port of New Orleans that Captain R. W. Foster is his legally appointed deputy, and is fully authorized to perform all the duties pertaining to Port Wardens.
LEONARD N. SEWELL,
Master Warden, Gallier Court, F.
New Orleans, September 26, 1874. se27

WEEKS, 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. se1 6m

BROOK STEAM RICE MILL.
C. H. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR.
Nos. 89, 91 and 93 Tchoupitoulas Street, NEW ORLEANS.
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 lock box No. 976, New Orleans. jy30 3m

P. A. MURRAY,
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 30,000 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

BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51 Camp Street.
CAPITAL.....$500,000.
E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.
Directors:
E. CONERY, FRED. WING,
S. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.
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.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of $200,000.
Interest six per cent per annum.
Deposits of ten cents and upward received.
All deposits are payable on demand.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.
GRUNEWALD HALL,
No. 22 Baronne Street.
M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
DIRECTORS.
JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HANAM,
E. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
mh1 1y M. BENNER.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, George Jones, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh23 1y

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

Third Day.

At twelve o'clock yesterday the convention reassembled.

The secretary, Mr. George C. Norcross, called the roll, and sixty-five members answered to their names.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. John Webb.

The minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read and adopted.

Mr. C. P. Vigers moved that a committee of one from each ward on platform and resolutions be appointed, and the president selected the following gentlemen:

Charles P. Vigers, chairman; J. R. Torres, Thomas Flanagan, L. D. Herbert, Joseph Auld, A. Capla, A. A. Denis, J. L. Dupasseau, D. Douglas, T. F. Maguire, Ed. Williams, D. C. Woodruff, J. B. Gaudet, Joshua Hogan, Charles Hill, T. McCormack, Richard Miller.

Mr. Gaudet presented a series of resolutions which were referred to the committee on resolutions for subsequent action.

The president then announced that nominations were in order.

Mr. William Vigers then nominated Felix Labatut as candidate for Mayor, and asked that the vote should be taken ward by ward. No other name was presented.

Mr. G. T. McCune then obtained the floor, and made the following remarks:

Gentlemen of the Convention—Before we proceed to a nomination, I beg the privilege of a few remarks. In the important work before us, we, I think, should consider, above all else, the absolute necessity of only putting on the ticket men who will represent the honest and good people of the parish. Even if that were not our duty, the desire for success would induce us to follow such an idea. If we do not put in the field a better and stronger ticket than our opponents have already selected, defeat is certain. Let us make our nominations without regard to color, nation or politics, but only select names that will be sure to command the respect, even if it does not secure the vote, of every honest citizen. Lay aside claims of friendship, or other influences, and consider fairly the merits of every man that comes before us. Then will New Orleans secure her due, a just and fair representation of her interests.

The roll was then called, and Mr. Labatut received 104 votes, no one voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Torres the following committee was then appointed to call on Mr. Labatut, and inform him of the action of the convention: J. R. Torres, T. McCormack, F. C. Hester, Emile Prevost, Frank Senegal, P. J. Maloney, G. T. McCune.

On Mr. Herbert's motion, under the rules the convention proceeded to nominate, ward by ward, a candidate for Administrator of Improvements, and named James Lewis.

On the vote being taken it resulted: Yeas 92, nays 11, blank 1. And Mr. Lewis was declared the nominee.

On Mr. Reynolds' motion the following gentlemen were selected to call on Mr. Lewis and inform him of his nomination: John Reynolds, John T. Claiborne, Thomas H. Wynn, E. J. Brunet, J. B. Gaudet, Charles Middleton.

Mr. Lewis was then introduced, and said:

Mr. President, gentlemen of the convention and friends—I am before you to day again to thank you for placing me under renewed obligations to you. I have to thank you for the confidence you express in your humble servant and the desire you show that I should serve you longer. You have before you a duty more important perhaps than any parish convention has yet had. It is upon your shoulders that the duty rests of selecting a ticket that will carry the parish of Orleans for the Republican party. I might say that every one you will nominate will almost lead a forlorn hope, but even then I may again express my thanks that you have called upon me to be one of them. There are divisions in our own party, intimidation and threats from our opponents, weakness and vacillation among our friends, but nevertheless if we all do our duty we can win. To-day there are men who have never affiliated with the Republican party standing on every corner watching your work. They are willing to join hands with you, but they wait for good tidings that you have made a ticket that will not only command the support of the Republican party, but the respect of the whole people. I tell you to-day that if the party is defeated the fault will be yours and the blame must rest on your shoulders. Let no cliques control you, no outside influence move you; turn neither to the right nor the left, but put before the people such names as wise judgment, honor, patriotism and integrity of principle would select.

Our opponents have presented a ticket which is already objected to. Many a white man to-day, who might have been made even a White Leaguer, is looking to you to see if more justice, right and American sense will not be expressed in your nominations. If you do that then they can accept them; and when the day of balloting comes many of them will go to the polls and slip in a Republican ticket instead of a White League one. There are many things which tend to turn the ideas of white men to the Republican party of Orleans. There is too much Know-Nothingism still left in Democratic politics of this State—too much class exclusiveness, and too much undercurrent and ostracism. Our German, Irish and other newly-created Americans feel this heavily, and only seek a fair opportunity to join a party whose foundation-stone supports none of these ideas. But if they come to us it will be in honor and honesty, and it is you that must offer them leaders they can follow.

I dread the coming campaign, because I fear treachery; and I fear also that this convention may not place as good a ticket in the field as it can. Men stand together to-day and ask, with anxious faces, what is the convention going to do? I hope I can go forth before the people when it has adjourned and say it has done right. Many a man, with his family crying for bread, is liable to be influenced by money, and throw away his franchise; but I thank God that, as I look around in this convention, I can not see a man whom I think would be influenced by a pecuniary consideration in giving his vote.

I will refer briefly to some personal considerations. In 1872 I was elected by you Administrator of Improvements, and I now appeal to you. Have I, while in charge of that office, been derelict to my principles and yours? I have refused to be dictated to or controlled. I have refused to expend the money of the people when I thought it wrong. I have made enemies, but have I not done my duty, first to the State and then to the Republican party? Who are associated with me in the Council of the city? Are they not all our political opponents, and have I not been compelled to stand singly and alone for two years?

If you elect me I shall continue in the same course. Although the contest looks hopeless, yet I believe we can win with a strong ticket and a fair election. But let us have no dillydallying. Every man must come forward and register and vote, for I say that should we be defeated by our own supineness, then the Republican party of this city is wiped out.

Men to-day place their hopes on our strength, and we are strong, but we have no desire to put forth strength that results in bloodshed; we desire no fight, we make an appeal to arms, and I urge every Republican voter who finds that he can not go peaceably to the polls and perform his duty as an American citizen, to stay at home, and to Uncle Sam will be left the duty of finding out the reason why. I want to vote, not fight, and if we have a fair show, an honest ticket, and every man does his duty, God helping, we will win the battle.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lewis' address, the following names were placed in nomination for Administrator of Finance:

By Mr. Gaudet, Hon. John Calhoun, with a few words expressing the appreciation of the community for his honesty, ability, and, although not strictly a Republican, yet one whom Republicans could vote for without a sacrifice of principle.

By Mr. Reynolds, Michael Gernon, as an inflexible Republican.

Mr. Williams nominated Mr. John L. Davies.

Mr. William Vigers said he could not support Mr. Davies because he was a repudiator, and the Republican party could not afford to vote for any man who was not in favor of paying any honest obligation of the State.

A motion was made to adjourn, which was lost by a vote of 55 to 46.

The votes on the candidates was then taken and stood: Calhoun, 50; Gernon, 41; Davies, 13, and no choice.

Another ballot was ordered.

Mr. Williams withdrew the name of Mr. Davies.

The second ballot resulted: Calhoun 67; Gernon 33. Mr. Calhoun was declared elected.

On motion Messrs. Charles P. Vigers, Wynn and Gaudet were appointed to wait on Mr. Calhoun and inform him of his nomination.

The convention adjourned to 4 P. M. At that hour sixty-four members were present, and the convention adjourned to ten o'clock to-day.

INSURANCE STOCK AND IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sales at auction to be made this day at noon at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. Twenty-eight shares of the capital stock of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, par value $30, paid in full.

2. Two lots of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Fourth District of this city, on Second street, between Dryades and St. Denis streets.

3. Two lots of ground, situated in the First District of this city, on Gasquet street, between Prieur and Johnson streets, with the improvements thereon.

4. Certain lots of ground, situated in the Second District of this city and fronting on Canal, Salcedo and Customhouse streets, with the improvements thereon.

5. A lot of ground, situated in the same district, on St. Louis street, between Claiborne and Robertson streets, with the improvements thereon.

6. And a lot of ground, situated in the same district, at the corner of Burgundy and Dumaine streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisement.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Globe Theatre.

The audience at the little Globe last night was even larger than that of the previous evening, which argues well for the future of the new theatre. The manager is sparing no pains to amuse his patrons, and gives a good entertainment. The olio business is all given previous to the burlesque now, and everything moves smoothly and in order.

St. Charles Theatre.

The sensational gave way for the standard drama at this house, last night, when "Richelieu" was performed to a very select audience. The portrayal of the crafty cardinal has been, for many long years, the study and ambition of our greatest actors. None of them have excelled Mr. Forrest in the part. Edwin Booth came next; then the excellent performance of Mr. Barrett. With the acting of these gentlemen still fresh in our memory, the attempts of less talented performers will perforce provoke comparisons, and by such measuring Mr. E. T. Stetson can not be written down as a great *Richelieu*. Perhaps he was not seen at his best last night. A poor house too often causes poor acting. His reading was too vigorous, too rapid, for the feeble, scheming old man. His intonation was not varied enough to illustrate the fitful moods of the Cardinal's character, which left the impression that the actor was something of a preacher. Miss Dollie Bidwell was seen to better advantage as *Julie*. She is of fine figure and stage presence, and as dramatic companies are now constituted, is an excellent leading lady. Her style is not unlike that of Miss Ada Gray, who made such a favorable impression at this theatre last season. To-night will be played the "Marble Heart."

Academy of Music.

A new programme will be offered at the Academy to-night by the Schumann Novelty Combination. A stronger array of specialty acts will be given, with a pantomime to close the performance. The dramatic season will commence at the Academy on Monday evening with a company known as Wallack's Comedy Combination.

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1874.

Superior Criminal Court.

State vs. Jack Owens.—Breaking, etc. Plea of *autrefois aquit* overruled.

State vs. Mary Jones and Virginia Davis. Grand larceny. Plea of not guilty entered.

The following jurors were empaneled for the balance of the present month:

R. H. Arbo,	F. Andrieu,
Francis Amancio,	J. F. Wallis,
Louis Schaerer,	N. Buckner,
A. Greenault,	W. A. Collins,
Thomas Mangan,	A. Barbarin,
J. E. Richard,	S. Reichert,
Henry Ginder,	A. J. Ward,
M. Clare,	L. Danos,
W. G. Wheeler,	D. E. Morphy,
Charles Gogreve,	J. L. Gautier,
J. C. Murphy,	Thomas Anderson,
A. Fleurey,	Calaste Dupre,
A. Block,	O. W. Brisbee,
J. C. Mathieu,	M. C. Carroll,
William Naber,	H. H. Hansell,
Joseph Diaz,	H. G. Mullan,
H. Blanks,	E. Petitory,
J. H. Tuydam,	E. F. Del Bondio,
I. Ellerbust,	A. G. Ober,
J. H. Massey,	G. W. R. Bayley,
H. Thomas,	William Klute,
L. A. Saxon,	I. F. Burchmeyer,
Charles Gassenberger	Jacob Voelkel,
J. G. Parham,	A. T. Janin,
Theo. Picou,	E. Dussuan,
H. C. Millaudon,	Victor Dupart,
I. Keating,	G. A. Cambias,
G. Foster,	A. Ducheron,
J. B. Solari,	A. Dumestre,
Th. H. Handy,	J. Ulrich,
Patrick Coyle,	B. Couvertie,
M. L. Cossley,	David Douglas.
F. Thibault,	

The grand jury will be selected to day by Judge Atocha.

The Japanese have sent young men to Germany to learn how to brew beer.

MATTERS IN THE PARISHES.

Concordia.

The following nominations have been made by the Republicans of Concordia:

For representatives—William Ridgley and James Randall.
For parish judge—J. S. Meng.
For sheriff—W. H. Hough, Jr.

A communication was received by the nominating convention from a committee representing the opposition party, requesting representation on the police jury. It was finally agreed that two of the five jurors should be accorded them.

Avoyelles.

The Democrats of Avoyelles have nominated the following ticket:

For representatives—A. D. Lafargue and John O'Quin.
For parish judge—Hon. E. J. Joffrion.
For sheriff—Colonel William R. Messick.
For coroner—F. F. Gremillion.

The *Southern Cross*, printed in that parish, congratulates its readers that the Radical party in Avoyelles is "dead as the deadest mackerel that was ever salted," and indicates that the expulsion from the parish of a prominent Republican leader has prevented the supporters of Kellogg from organizing.

Natchitoches.

The *Vindicator* doesn't like it. It says:

The radical wing of the Republican party, or we should say the Kelloggites, met in their majesty one night during the week, and nominated a ticket, which, we understand, is as follows: For sheriff, V. A. Barron; for parish judge, J. E. Breda; for the Legislature, E. L. Pierson, H. Raby; for police jurors, Ezernack, Clements, Carroll Jones, Charles Boullt and H. H. Hathorn. The last named gentleman will not accept a place upon such a ticket. The entire affair is too thin, and they must misjudge the temper of our people if they suppose we would stand such a thing. The police jury would never be submitted to.

Vermilion.

At a meeting of the Republican Parish Executive Committee, held on the third day of October, the following nominations were made:

For Representative—John A. Brookshier.
For parish judge—Carl G. Schneider.
For police jury—Third ward, W. Jones; seventh ward, Lofty T. Briggs.

G. B. Shaw was indorsed as the choice of the party for sheriff.

Caddo.

Saturday evening last "the people" of Shreveport made nominations for municipal officers, as follows:

For mayor—S. J. Ward.
For administrator of finance—N. W. Murphy.
For administrator of improvements—F. N. Sanchez.
For administrator of accounts—S. Levy.
For administrator of assessments—J. F. Utz.

On motion of A. H. Leonard, it was unanimously resolved that any man who runs as an independent candidate receive the condemnation of this community.

Plaquemines.

The Republican parish ticket is announced follows:

For Representative—Alfred Milon.
For parish judge—William M. Prescott.
For sheriff—Oscar B. Sarpy.
For coroner—Eugene Fields.
For police jury—James Johnson, seventh ward; Etienne Doleze, fourth ward. Lazard Holmes, eighth ward; Charles Carson, tenth ward; S. W. Sawyer, second ward.

T. de S. Tucker, supervisor of registration in this parish has been removed, and C. C. Packard appointed.

The Plaquemines *Sentinel*, of the tenth, says:

The line of telegraph from New Orleans to Southwest Pass, and belonging to the Ocean Towboat Company, will be complete in three or four days. The work of construction on this line has been rapidly and thoroughly done. Everything to make it complete has been observed.

This line of telegraph has been established by the Ocean Towboat Company, which is opposition to the Good Intent Towboat Company, and it is one of those improvements that will prove of more than local importance. At any rate, its construction is hailed with pleasure by the people of the lower coast. They accept it as a local gratification as well as knowing that it is in the interest of trade. They know also that it will be a line of communication that is not one of insolence and extortion.

Military Items.

Company K, Seventh United States Cavalry, First Lieutenant Edward S. Godfrey commanding, will leave New Orleans today for Colfax, Grant parish.

The Thirteenth Infantry, having been ordered to report to Major Ceneral Emory, is en route to this department from Omaha. The regiment will arrive during the present week.

Arms for the South.

Learning that arms in considerable quantities were being shipped South from the Great Western Gun Works, in this city, a *Telegraph* reporter called at that establishment this morning for further information. Mr. J. H. Johnson, the proprietor, said he had been getting orders for about six weeks past. The trouble seemed to have commenced down there about the middle of August. The arms, mostly muskets, were sent principally to the States of South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi. In small towns they generally ordered from fifty to seventy-five guns to a lot. They seemed to be organizing in companies. The guns are some that Mr. Johnson bought up shortly after the war very cheaply, and is selling them at very low rates. Most of them are furnished with bayonets—generally with those long villainous looking blades known as the sabre bayonets.

"In ordering them through the mail," asked the reporter, "is it ever intimated what is the object in ordering such large quantities?" "No," replied Mr. Johnston, "except in one letter, in which the writer said they expected some trouble down there, and they were going to prepare for it. My impressions are, however, that they fear an uprising of the blacks."

"Do they order many small arms?" asked the reporter. Mr. Johnston—"Most of the orders are confined to muskets. However, occasionally they want a few navy revolvers."

Reporter—"Do you send ammunition South also?" Mr. Johnston—"Yes; and it's very evident they mean business, for they generally order cartridges for the muskets. I recently received an offer for 15,000 rounds of cartridges."

Mr. Johnston stated that occasionally he received orders for a better class of arms than the common muskets. As, for instance, he recently filled an order for seventy-five breech-loading rifles.

It occurred to the reporter that perhaps the authorities might interfere with the traffic, and as much was intimated to Mr. Johnston. To this he answered that there was no martial law in force, and he didn't see how the authorities were to interfere. The guns were his, and he thought he had a perfect right to sell them. He had sold, in all, from 800 to 1000 muskets, and he expected to sell all he had on hand. He now has orders for several hundred guns, and additional orders are coming in.—*Pittsburg Telegraph.*

Echoes of Democracy.

Compromise measures appear to have made but little headway in the country. The conservative element of the Democracy developed in this city under the restraining influence of federal intervention, does not meet the approval of the masses. The conference committees which came out of the insurgent ranks after their subjugation upon the half-a-loaf gain theory, are evidently restricted in their labors and influence to the city and parish of Orleans. In the country they are unheeded. The Quinquevir is also most active in making little gains and concessions here. Of the compromise the *Caucasian*, of Rapides parish, says:

We give the official report of the result of the conference, from which it will be seen that for and in consideration of the guarantee on the part of the committee representing our side, that no further violence or intimidation would be used, the Radicals give us two members of the returning board and two on the advisory board.

We do not mean by this that we are in favor of either violence or intimidation, or we are violently opposed to either, but we think that the guarantee given was an admission that that had been our policy in the past and was in contemplation by us for the future, neither of which conclusions is correct. More than this, the committee have given a pledge which they can not keep if it should ever be necessary to rely upon it. They can no more control such uprisings as that in New Orleans than they can dictate to the whirlwind.

The Shreveport *Times*, since it has come to thoroughly understand the situation, and to know the compromise meant no lowering of the white man's flag, appears somewhat appeased. It says:

It seems that a very grave misapprehension exists in this community in regard to the compromise ratified by the State Central Committee of the white people of Louisiana. Many persons are of the opinion that the compromise ratified, is what is termed the Terrebonne compromise, by which it was proposed by parties in New Orleans, to throw overboard the straight-out white movement, and nominate tickets in all the parishes composed of negroes and white men. This is an error. No such compromise has been agreed upon; none such has even taken shape so that it could be acted upon, and we doubt if the proposition was ever seriously entertained by those in New Orleans who agitated it. It was most likely talked of by the Liberals for the purpose of influencing the Bourbon Democrats to accord the Liberals a fair representation in the parish and city conventions.

The little *Advocate* at Baton Rouge keeps up a continual fire of abuse and insane threats. In its issue of the tenth instant, it says:

We have now struck the key note for redemption, and let us not cease the glorious work until East Baton Rouge and the whole State has slipped from the grasp of thieving scoundrels, who are morally, intellectually and teetotally unfit to be our rulers. We hope the good work commenced by the White Leagues throughout this parish will be continued from this time on until there is not a single corrupt or ignorant scamp left in office. The Rads need not congratulate themselves upon the probability of the White League dissolving if they are defeated this year. Such will not be the case. Their work has just commenced, and defeat will only redouble their energies to overcome the Radical horde in the future. The White Leaguers are not "regular" politicians, to retreat when they are defeated. They are not that class of men. Should they be repulsed this time, they will be up and at the enemy with a redoubled vim and energy that will strike terror to the hearts of those who think they have an easy foe to overcome.

The "White League" is a fixture in the political history of this State, and many a carpet-bagger will wish he had never been born ere the Leaguers let them alone. The time has come when Louisianians have determined to get rid of the rule of this class of vampires. We hope there is nothing in this bit of information that will cause the rads to rub their hands with glee or to feel that they are bully boys with or without glass eyes. Such, they may rest assured, is the policy of "this people," and let them defeat the object if they can. Those negroes who work with us will find friends in us to aid and assist them, but those who work against us may go to those they act and vote with for help. The fiat has gone forth—they will have to shift for themselves. Our enemies can not have our aid and sympathy any longer.

The Shreveport *Comet* of the eighth instant, in an article headed "Stand to your Guns," is still sounding the clarion bugle. With the *Comet* the war has not ended. It says:

Now, when the men of Louisiana stand on the brink of battle, opposed to a legion of mercenaries, while the clarion voices of our trusted leaders are ringing along the ranks, when victory is within our grasp, these cowardly, traitorous wretches desert their banner and seek to betray the leaders who had trusted them.

What the effect of their cowardice and treason may be in New Orleans and the lower parishes, we know not; but in North Louisiana the effect will be to unite us more closely, and with resolve more earnest to fight and win the battle under the banner of the white man's party. If the few factious, disaffected schemers in New Orleans prefer rather to risk the loss of the State than a few pitiful city offices, let them go their way; ours is plainly marked out, and and there will be no swerving from it.

Caddo has leaders yet, as gallant and trusted, and she has sons as ready to do and dare who will follow them, even into the jaws of death if need be, and it is idle to talk to them of surrender or compromise.

Cases Before the Supreme Court.

A Washington dispatch of the eleventh says:

In addition to the so-called "Granger" cases, involving the constitutionality of the Wisconsin railroad law, and the Grant parish (Louisiana) case, which involves the constitutionality of the Ku-Klux law, there will come before the Supreme Court this term a case to be certified from the Supreme Court of the State of California, involving the constitutionality of a law of that State prohibiting the landing of Chinese women brought to the United States for immoral purposes. It will be remembered that Mr. Justice Field, recently holding Circuit Court in California, decided on a writ of habeas corpus that this law is in conflict with the fourteenth article of the amendments. All of the above cases will undoubtedly, in consideration of their great importance, be advanced on the docket.

Change of Tactics—Money Instead of Muskets.

A special dispatch from Washington to the St. Louis *Democrat* of the twelfth says:

The statement has heretofore been made that the Democrats in New Orleans have made attempts to buy up Governor Kellogg and thus secure control of the State. The *Chronicle* to-day has an editorial on the subject, based, as it alleges, upon positive information. In the course of the long article the following emphatic assertion is made: "Overtures have been made to him before and since the events of the fourteenth by the leaders of that movement, offering him a most tempting reward if he will betray his people into the hands of the Conservatives and yield up his patronage to their control. These offces have been repeatedly made verbally, and in at least one case in writing. Yet Governor Kellogg has stood firm and refused any concessions which involved the integrity of his party or the interests of his people.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Chattanooga Convention—Governor Parson's Address—Committees Appointed, and Other Business Transacted.

CHATTANOOGA, October 13.—On taking the chair, Mr. Parsons said that the causes which had brought them together were painful to the heart of every lover of his country, but were by no means new to the members of the convention. More than ten years, he said, had passed since the clash of arms had been heard; more than six years had passed since the States were reconstructed upon the principles of liberty to all. It had been reasonable to suppose that the tree of liberty then planted would flourish. The Republican party had planted and watered it, and had a right to suppose that it would become a beacon light to the world. But life, liberty and property have been in constant peril. Murders have been committed, and how few have been punished. If not for the authority of the United States perhaps this convention could not meet here in peace; perhaps the gallant Tennesseans who stood so firmly by the Union would have sustained us, but in many parts of the land we would not meet but for the protection of the general government.

He regretted this state of affairs, but it was entirely due to the Democratic party, or secession party rather, that such a lamentable state of affairs existed. When he referred to the Democracy he meant the secession Democracy, and not the old Union Democracy of the days of Jackson. These Democrats were brought up to believe, and believed honestly, that secession was right, and that it was to the interest of the cotton States to get away from the federal government; but having put their all at stake in 1860, and having lost, after four years' struggle, their minds were not prepared for anything more than that slavery must be abolished; but they still expected to make use of the colored population for their own ends, and in some way to control this labor. But when it became the settled policy of the United States to make the colored men citizens in reality, clothed with all the powers and right of citizens, they rebelled against it. Now, let us reverse the picture. Suppose Grant had surrendered to Lee, and that conventions had been called at the North to declare that slavery is forever established; that all bonds, State and federal, greenback obligations, etc., collected in the war against the South be void, that all Confederate bonds, pensions, etc., be forever held sacred and inviolate, how long do you think it would be before the people of the North became reconciled to such a state of things? Then you can see how the secession element look upon the present state of affairs. They are as much opposed to it as they ever were. They seek to overthrow the Republican party by showing that Republican reconstruction upon the basis of civil and political equality is an utter failure. This is the reason why murderers can not be punished.

We must address ourselves to the consideration of how this state of affairs can be changed. Until it is changed we can not hope for peace in the land. The government has said that reconstruction shall be sustained, and has had recent occasion to exercise its power in one of the Gulf States. Fortunate was it for the country that there was a man with the nerve to do his duty in the executive chair. Now, what shall be done? Every man here, it is presumed, desires to see State authorities preserved and used in protecting life, liberty and property. Such a state of things once existed, and why can not they again? Nothing prevents but a change of public opinion. There are only two ways of enforcing a law; one is by intelligent public opinion, and the other by military power. Why is it that men are unwilling to serve as grand jurors and witnesses are loth to testify? Why is it that petit jurors will not convict when grand juries have indicted? Because there is an underlying public sentiment that will not sustain the laws. In the speaker's own State every citizen took an oath not to interfere with the equal freedom before the law; yet how could they join in the perpetration of such outrages as are committed except for a public sentiment in opposition to law? Can not the people of the South be brought to see that it is vain to make war against this idea of civil and political equality? Can they not see that it is vain to war longer against the federal government? for I despair of State authority. If not, the power of the federal government must be invoked to give protection to life, liberty and home.

It will be one of the most soulemn duties of this convention to consider when and under what circumstances this invocation shall be made. We do not desire to see these fair States of ours turned over to military rule, unless there is no other alternative. The federal government has power to use the military as a posse to aid the civil laws, and when they are not sufficient Congress has power to make such laws as are necessary. This we should invoke until these terrible evils are eradicated. Then peace will smile and prosperity will return to us under the federal constitution.

A man can not be indicted except by a jury in the district where the crime is committed. Under this law the Ku-Klux, or as they are now called, the White Leaguers, can have grand and petit juries composed. Jurors should be compelled to declare under oath that they do not belong to this White League or Ku-Klux. Under the present law judges are not authorized to make such interrogations.

He could never understand how murder, arson and kindred crimes could be considered political; they are nothing but felonies. Where is the Southern chivalry shown in going in disguise in numbers to murder one man? That was not the chivalry the South displayed in the late war, nor in the Mexican war, nor in the war of 1812.

In conclusion he thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him and urged that in the solemn deliberations of the convention, which were to affect every home in the South, which would touch the homes of the North, and would go far to show to the eyes of the world whether we were capable of self-government or not, to act with a view to the vast responsibilities placed upon us. We were not called upon to pour our hearts' blood, like him who gathered the spears in his hand and said, "Make way for liberty," and die. But we are called upon to devote the best powers of our intellect to this great task.

At the conclusion of Governor Parsons' remarks, which were loudly applauded, the vice presidents came forward and took seats on the rostrum.

On motion of S. H. Speed, of Alabama, it was resolved that each State, when voting, be entitled to the same number of votes as in the federal college.

The rules of the House of Representa- were adopted.

A lively debate sprang up on a proposition to appoint a committee on address and resolutions, as to whether the committee should be composed of one or three from each State.

It was then resolved to appoint a committee of one from each State to prepare an address upon the condition of affairs in the Southern States.

Governor Brooks, of Arkansas, moved the appointment of one from each State delegation to gather and collate facts and statistics in regard to the condition of the Southern States.

General Davis, of Texas, thought this should be the province of the committee on address, and moved that General Brooks' motion be laid on the table and withdrew the motion to allow General Brooks to explain.

General Brooks said his only object was to divide the labor and facilitate the business of the convention. The committee on address would have enough to do to work up the facts furnished them. He wished also the committee to be made perpetual, and continue the collection of facts and statistics until the object was accomplished. Fresh facts would be constantly transpiring. He apprehended fearful facts, and they should be preserved and kept before the country.

Governor Brooks' motion was then adopted.

The president of the convention was added to the committee on address.

The roll of States was then called and the following committee was appointed:

Committee on resolutions—Alabama, J. H. Speed, Arthur Bingham, P. Haines; Arkansas, S. W. Dorsey, John Wheelock, L. G. Wheeler; Georgia, Westley Shropshire, Madison Davis, Benjamin F. Brimley; Louisiana, P. B. S. Pinchback, Judge Sloan, A. P. Field; Virginia, S. Wilson, J. A. Walker, L. M. Shoemaker; Texas, D. J. Baldwin, C. Hunt, Andrew Neill; Tennessee, E. Camp, W. S. Marshall, V. A. Gaskell; Florida, Robert Meacham, Dennis Egan, George E. Wentworth; Mississippi, John R. Lynch, O. T. West, E. B. Hatch.

Committee on Address—Alabama, C. B. Mayer; Arkansas, John McClure; Louisiana, J. R. West; Mississippi, C. J. Ireland; Virginia, L. M. Shoemaker; Texas, L. D. Evans; Georgia, William Markham; Florida, George E. Wentworth; Tennessee, Willard Abbott.

Committee on Facts and Statistics—Alabama, E. M. Keils; Arkansas, Edward Wheeler; Louisiana, H. C. Meyers; Mississippi, Dr. C. Cullem; Virginia, J. S. Wilson; Texas, George W. Harey; Georgia, E. C. Wade; Florida, Samuel B. Macklin; Tennessee, W. H. Stillwell.

The committee on resolutions was ordered to meet at the Read House at 6:30 P. M. The committee on facts and statistics and the committee on address were notified to meet at the Commercial Hotel at 6:30 P. M.

Mr. Hill, Secretary of State of