NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VIII—NO. 175. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2326.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
CORNER BARONNE AND PERDIDO STREETS.
J. KITTREDGE.....Lessee and Manager
Thursday Evening, October 29, 1874.
The popular burlesque of
THE BRIGANDS,
The WORRELS, the EYNES, CAHILL, and the entire strength of the great combination.
Friday October 30, 1874.
The event of the season. First of a series of select dramatic entertainments by the SHAKESPEARE CLUB, when will be presented Bulwer's play of
RICHELIEU.
With a strong and powerful cast.
SATURDAY NOON—Grand family reunion and BLACK EYED SUSAN MATINEE, with a pleasing olio entertainment arranged expressly for ladies and children.
SATURDAY NIGHT—THE BRIGANDS.
SUNDAY NIGHT—BLACK-EYED SUSAN, and a full and complete olio at both entertainments.
MONDAY—Entire change—New faces—New sets, etc. oc29

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SEVEN NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Commencing Monday, October 26, 1874.
THE LINGARDS,
With their
FAMOUS DRAMATIC COMBINATION,
Will present the following latest dramatic sensations of
PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK.
MONDAY—First time in New Orleans, LA TENTATION, or LED ASTRAY.
TUESDAY—First time in New Orleans, MONS. ALPHONSE and LINGARD'S SKETCHES.
WEDNESDAY—DAVID GARRICK and LINGARD'S SKETCHES.
THURSDAY—First time in New Orleans, LE SPHINX and LINGARD'S SKETCHES.
FRIDAY—Benefit of ALICE DUNNING, LED ASTRAY.
SATURDAY MATINEE—MONS. ALPHONSE and LINGARD'S SKETCHES.
SATURDAY NIGHT—First time in New Orleans, DIANE.
SUNDAY—THE NEW MAGDALEN and LINGARD'S SKETCHES.
Mr. Lingard will present an entirely new
SERIES OF SKETCHES.
Seats can now be secured for any of the Lingard entertainments.
Box office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. oc25

OPERA HOUSE.
Season of 1874-75.
From this date the Box Office will be open, daily, from 12 M. to 3 P. M.
Office at Ellis's music store, No. 151 Canal street. oc24 7t

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS
AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
GREAT JACKSON ROUTE
Trains depart and arrive as follows from Calliope street depot.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Express.....	7:00 A. M.	Express.....	9:00 P. M.
Mail.....	5:00 P. M.	Mail.....	8:00 A. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.
Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.
Tickets for sale and information given at No. 23 Camp street, corner of Common.
A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
ja12 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.
On and after May 27, trains will leave depot foot of Canal street, as follows:
Express and mail, daily..... 8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, Saturdays only 3:00 P. M.
Through night express, daily..... 4:00 P. M.
Arrive—
Coast accommodation, Mondays only. 9:50 A. M.
Express and mail, daily..... 2:00 P. M.
Through night express, daily..... 11:40 P. M.
This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.
Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.
E. P. SHUTE, General Passenger Agent.
S. H. SCRANTON, General Superintendent.
my19

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—SEVERAL TRACTS OF LAND IN the parish of Orleans, right bank, nine miles below the city of New Orleans, suitable for the cultivation of rice. Terms easy.
Apply to B. La Branche, Delacroix plantation, or to A. Rochereau & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street. oc28 4tp

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, can be procured at No. 229 St. Charles street. Terms—moderate. oc30

FURNISHED ROOMS.—WITH OR WITHout board, in a desirable location, convenient to two lines of cars. No. 35 Rampart street, between Common and Canal streets. oc22

FOR RENT—A HOUSE IN THE FIRST DISTRICT, containing six rooms in thorough repair large yard suitable for a garden; rent fifteen dollars per month to a good tenant.
For particulars inquire of
H. M. ROBINSON,
Real Estate Agent,
oc4 Commercial Place.

PERSONAL.

WHERE IS CARL KOBITZSCH, BORN at Mullerin, on the Rhine, Rhine-Prussia, Germany, aged twenty-three years, son of the late Alderman C. Kobitzsch. Last address was "James McCullen, Magnolia Mound Plantation, Baton Rouge, Louisiana."
Give notice to the New Orleans Republican. Important news from home. oc29 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. BONZANO,
CUSTOMHOUSE BROKER,
Office, No. 2 Clinton street,
Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.
Opposite the Customhouse, New Orleans.
oct5 1m

WEEMS, 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. se3 3m

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 the quality of its rice is unexcelled.
Milling Rates—No. 1 Clean, one cent per pound; No. 2 Clean, half cent per pound. Sacks furnished on orders to lock box 85 in 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 100 to 2000 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. ap19 1y

CAUTION.

CAUTION.....CAUTION.
My wife, Mary Luten, having absconded from her home, without any cause or provocation, this is to give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts that she may contract hereafter.
THEODORE PLASH,
oc30 2t St. Landry Parish.

GOV. KELLOGG'S LIFE AGAIN ATTEMPTED.

HE IS ASSAULTED AND SHOT AT

SEVERAL SHOTS FIRED, BUT NO BLOOD DRAWN.

Yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, while Governor Kellogg, accompanied by Judge Atocha, was driving leisurely up Canal street to his home, in a cab, the vehicle was hailed by Major E. A. Burke, at a point between Rampart and Basin streets. The carriage was stopped, and the Governor extended his hand in friendly greeting. Major Burke seized the proffered hand, stepped upon the side of the carriage, and attempted to pull the Governor from his seat, at the same time striking at the Governor. The driver immediately started the team, throwing Burke to the ground. As the carriage started Governor Kellogg drew his pistol and fired through the back of the carriage, the curtain being rolled up at the time. Burke drew his weapon and fired five shots at the retreating carriage, but fortunately none of them took effect. Quite a crowd gathered, and there was for a time considerable excitement in the neighborhood. Major Burke surrendered himself immediately to Detective Walsh and was taken to the central police station. Shortly after arriving there he was released on parole. In another column appears a letter from Governor Kellogg to Major Burke, the incisive points of which it is presumed were made a pretext by Major Burke for the commission of the assault.

Naturalization.

The *Bulletin* is giving itself unnecessary trouble about some prominent Republicans of foreign birth. As a matter of course, the opinion of Attorney General Field effects the status alike of Republicans and Democrats who have received their papers from the Second District Court, and no partisan consideration influenced the Attorney General in framing his opinion. As for some of the cases cited, however, the *Bulletin* is unfortunate. Take, for example, that of Mr. Sparicio, the popular and accomplished Republican candidate for Administrator of Waterworks and Public Buildings. Mr. Sparicio was naturalized by Judge Paul E. Theard, in the Fourth District Court, in 1858—a good many years, probably, before the *Bulletin's* paragraphist had reached the years of discretion.

Military Personal.

On Wednesday evening arrived in this city Brevet Brigadier General Philip R. De Trobriand, Colonel Thirteenth United States Infantry. General De Trobriand comes to join his regiment, now in this department, and by virtue of his rank will relieve Colonel De L. Floyd Jones from the direct command of the troops in and about the city of New Orleans. The General is a native of France, a thorough soldier and gentleman. He entered our service in August, 1861, as Colonel of the Fifty-fifth New York Volunteers. In December, 1862, he was transferred to the Thirty-eighth Regiment, of the same State, and in May, 1864, was made a Brigadier General of volunteers. His appointment of Colonel in the regular army is dated July 28, 1866.

The New Orleans Naturalization Cases.

A new pretext for disorder has been discovered in New Orleans. The revolutionists of that unfortunate city seem to have a faculty of mounting to more sublime heights of impudence and absurdity than any people on the continent. If any of their number are guilty of rioting, and it is proposed to try them therefor, the whole body are at once struck with amazement, and "denounce the proposed outrage to the civilized world." If they are accused of frauds upon the ballot box, and a court is organized to examine the alleged offenses, they stigmatize the proceeding as a base outrage on popular rights, and demand to know whether such wrongs shall be perpetrated with impunity! If an election is contested, and the courts of law decide against their candidates, they rebel and overturn the judiciary by force, and when compelled to desist from this rebellious proceeding they ask if freedom is indeed dead and the rights of man no more respected! Finally, as in the instance now under consideration, when it is discovered that beyond all doubt a blunder has been committed in the naturalization of aliens, and that they are in fact not naturalized at all, these malcontents publish an address and resolve—

"That we hold up to popular execration the individual authors of this foul conspiracy against a worthy class of our citizens."

Now the facts of the case are as follows: Four or five thousand aliens went through the process of naturalization before a district of New Orleans, said court having no powers save those which attach to courts of probate. The act of Congress of the fourteenth of April, 1802, provides that any court of record having a seal, a clerk, prothonotary, and common law jurisdiction may issue naturalization papers. The case having been laid before Attorney General Field, he gives the opinion that the district court aforesaid does not come within the meaning of that act. He is not responsible for the act of Congress of 1802, nor is he to blame for the limited jurisdiction of the courts of New Orleans, and yet the crazy Democracy of that city rush into a meeting and pass resolutions holding him up to "popular execration." If such a thing had occurred in the North it would not be the Attorney General who would be denounced for doing his simple duty, but the party managers who had been guilty of such an idiotic blunder. But in New Orleans they do these things differently, and the way in such cases is to overturn the courts, shoot the Attorney General, and erect more barricades.

We are not at all certain that such people are morally responsible for their acts; they seem to be totally incapable of distinguishing between duly conscientiously performed and elaborated well-laid schemes of rascality, but revolt as quickly against the one as the other. Let those disposed to blame Attorney General Field for giving this opinion and the registrars for questioning it ask themselves this question: Suppose it were discovered today that by a mistake in the law the colored people of Louisiana were disfranchised! Does anybody suppose that the ex-slaveholders of New Orleans would fail to take advantage? And how would it sound if the Republicans were to rush into mass meeting and denounce the Democrats of New Orleans for the blunder of Republican Congressmen or Republican legislators? This, however, is what the Democracy of Louisiana are now doing on a smaller scale and with even less reason. Their idea of the whole duty of an American citizen seems to be that he should go about laboring constantly to protect them in the inalienable right of beating the "nigger." We can say to them in all kindness, but very positively, that however it might have been in ante-bellum days, the average citizen is not now engaged in this business.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

THE BONNET CARRE LEVEE

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

GOVERNOR HAHN APPEALS TO THE LEVEE COMPANY TO REBUILD THE WORK.

PRESIDENT HENDERSON'S REPLY

The Limitations, Responsibilities and Embarrassments of the Levee Company.

Ex-Governor Hahn, of St. Charles, a few days since, addressed the following letter to the president of the Levee Company:

HAHNVILLE, October 21, 1874.

John Henderson, Esq., President Louisiana Levee Company.

MY DEAR SIR—Allow me to address you a few words in favor of an immediate rebuilding of the Bonnet Carre levee. No section of the State has suffered more severely from inundations than that part of the parish of St. Charles embraced within the ravages of the Bonnet Carre crevasse. Their proximity to New Orleans, and their well known character for having always done their utmost toward building their own levees, the terrible extent of their loss and suffering consequent on two great inundations within a few years, and the uncertainty and despair now pervading all classes of the people of that unfortunate section of my parish, should certainly entitle them to the most earnest solicitude and sympathy of the Levee Company. Many planters, from Bonnet Carre down to Kennerville, lost great portions of their crops and were compelled to abandon the cultivation of much land, as is well known to your vice president (Mr. Kenner), who has friends and relatives residing there, while not a few were reduced from great wealth to sheer poverty. The rich, as is natural in such cases, were not the only sufferers. The little homes of the poorer people were drifted away, and all their live stock and movable property were drowned and lost. The forced abandonment of many large plantations threw hundreds of colored people out of employment, and thus greatly reduced the wages of labor in the three parishes of St. John, St. Charles and Jefferson. The miserable system of "relief" planned and executed by the politicians and office holders of New Orleans yielded no relief to these people, whatever may have been its operations elsewhere. There is still much misery, still many unemployed colored people, and the planters will be unable to resume work or get aid from the city merchants unless some assurances are given that your company intend to rebuild the levee.

I am sorry to learn that the company does not feel the interest in this levee which its importance seems to demand, and that it intends to excuse its non-action by some technicality founded on a recommendation of certain engineers or commissioners; and I am sorry to learn that some engineers connected with levee matters are opposed to the rebuilding of this levee because they deem this a good point for an outlet of the water to the lakes. Geographically, there are other points along the river much better suited for the creation of outlets than this. But, if their views should be entertained and approved, justice and humanity demand that the water from the river to the lake should be controlled and restricted within suitable bounds by means of new levees.

I am aware of the financial difficulties the company labors under, and I can bear testimony to your own desire to aid your fellow-citizens. But in view of the foregoing facts, may I not be pardoned for asking you to reconsider any hasty decision that may have been made by your company on this subject, and for earnestly entreating you to strain some points, and make extra exertions for securing levee protection to the hundreds of my good neighbors and constituents on the left bank of the river, who are now undergoing such great mental anxiety and suffering much material loss? Your promise to rebuild the Bonnet Carre levee will revive their hopes and energies, restore their city credit, and give them renewed and valuable assistance. It will cause them at once to feel like new men, adding skill, labor, improvement, material wealth and cheerfulness to the State.

Yours, truly, etc.,
MICHAEL HAHN.

Yesterday the following reply was received. It will be read with interest by all interested in the subject, as setting forth the embarrassments under which the company labors, the restrictions upon its labors, and its responsibility to the public. The answer of President Henderson, in this case, applies to many other points upon which the company is severely criticised:

LOUISIANA LEVEE COMPANY,
No. 25 Carondelet street,
New Orleans, October 23, 1874.

Hon. Michael Hahn, St. Charles Parish, Louisiana:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the twenty-first instant has been received, and the subject matter to which you refer, viz: the rebuilding of the Bonnet Carre levee, has been the cause of much anxious thought on the part of the Levee Company. They are very well aware of the great importance of this levee, not only to the local interests of the planters to whom you refer, but also on account of the commercial interests of New Orleans as involved in the protection of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad from interruption by overflow.

In order, however, that I may convey to you a full understanding of this subject, it is necessary that I should make some explanation of the powers and duties of the Levee Company. This company has no authority to determine either the location or dimensions of levees, nor where they shall or shall not be built. These questions are all determined by the State Board of Levee Engineer Commissioners. This is not what you are pleased to term a technical objection on the part of the Levee Company; it is a positive restraint imposed by law on said company, and, if you will allow me to say so, for a wise purpose. If the Levee Company had the option and selection of the particular levees to be built, the governing motive with them might be to build those which are the easiest to be built, and to leave those, which from their location, through timbered or swampy lands, are more difficult and expensive, and consequently less profitable to the company or the contractor.

The Board of State Levee Commissioners, this year, at first ordered the rebuilding of nearly all the levees needed, amounting to nearly 2,000,000 cubic yards of earthwork, or twice the quantity that could be paid for under existing laws, limiting levee taxes to three mills. The Bonnet Carre levee, as well as Morganza, and other important works in upper Louisiana, were included in the first order, but, as you will see by the inclosed published correspondence, the Board of Levee Commissioners were compelled to reduce their first order and list, and in the revised list Bonnet Carre and Morganza were omitted. The question with said board was, shall the large breaks be closed and the numerous small ones be left open, or, shall the smaller ones be closed and the large be left open, for all could not be closed with the total quantity limited to 1,000,000 cubic yards.

The board, by law constituted the only authority, decided that to leave the smaller breaks in the levees open, and close the great ones, would cause the overflow of a greater quantity of cultivated land, and loss and damage to a greater number of persons than the opposite course. The justice of their decision can not be denied, notwithstanding that the Levee Company's representative voted no on this proposition. We are not aware, as you seem to believe, that any one of the Board of Commissioners favored the non-building of the Bonnet Carre levee, because of a desire to leave it open as an "outlet;" certainly our representative on said board did not. The whole board agreed in ordering it closed in their first list, and they claim that its omission in the revised list was a "compulsory" necessity.

In reply to your statement that you are "sorry to learn that the company does not feel the interest in this levee (the Bonnet Carre) which its importance seems to demand," etc., permit me to say that so anxious was the Levee Company to have this particular levee placed under contract, that before the first list of levees ordered had been completed by the Board of Commissioners, and in anticipation of its being ordered, the company published an advertisement calling for bids to build said levee. In response to this advertisement several bids were received. Among others, one from a very responsible party offering to do the work for cash. This party was informed that the current resources of the Levee Company did not allow them to make contracts payable cash in full, but that a contract would be made payable one-third cash, and two-thirds on time payments, even at a very material increase of price per cubic yard above the price asked in the original bid. This modification of the original bid would have been assented to, as the Levee Company was informed by the sub-contractors making the proposal, if any third party could be found to assist in carrying the paper of the Levee Company, either by advancing money on the notes, or by indorsing the notes to make the paper more current in the money market, and thus insure discounts at reasonable rates.

The party most interested in the building of this levee is the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad Company, and that corporation was applied to by the sub contractors to assist them in carrying the notes of the Levee Company and thus secure the immediate construction of this important work. Had said corporation consented to lend its credit, as proposed, the work would have been begun early in September last, and once actually begun it must necessarily have been left included in the commissioners' list, after the same was revised, even if a number of smaller levees had to be omitted in consequence. But the railroad company peremptorily refused to have anything to do with the matter—to grant any aid whatever.

The cost of the Bonnet Carre levee would be about $60,000, and the Levee Company determined to apply $20,000, or one-third of the cost, out of their cash receipts to the building of that levee, deeming that that was as much as their duty to other interests of the State would allow them to do, giving paper at six and twelve months for the other two-thirds, say $40,000. Had the railroad company consented to carry $25,000 of this paper, there is little doubt the contract would thus have been closed nearly two months ago, and the levee now would have been well advanced.

This statement is made, not for the purpose of making complaints, or of endeavoring to avoid any responsibility incidental to the duties of the Levee Company, but as an explanation of the reasons, and so that you may fully understand them, why the Bonnet Carre levee is not now included in the list of levees to be constructed this year.

JOHN HENDERSON, President.
M. A. TAGLETON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Appeal to the Governor and Auditor of the State of Louisiana.

ROCKS PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, PARISH OF CALDWELL, Columbia, October 20, 1874.

At a meeting of the Republican parish executive committee, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The crops of our parish having been blighted by flood and drought to such an extent, amounting almost to entire failure; and

Whereas, Our farmers and farming interests were already embarrassed from the effects of the disastrous results of the financial distress and derangement of last year; hence the people and taxpayers of this parish are utterly unable to pay the taxes now due, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Governor and Auditor of the State be informed of the crippled condition of our people, and of their inability to pay the taxes now due the State.

Resolved, That the Auditor of the State be requested to instruct the collector of taxes of Caldwell parish to suspend the enforcement of the collection of taxes in this parish indefinitely, until the material condition of the people is improved by the production of another crop.

Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the Governor of the State and Auditor of Public Accounts.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be forwarded to the Columbia *Herald*, Monroe *Intelligencer* and New Orleans REPUBLICAN for publication.

D. B. GORHAM,
President Parish Executive Committee.
J. W. MAYFIELD, Secretary pro tem.

The Opera.

Manager Canonge has his troops now in active rehearsal; the artistes have recovered from the fatigues of travel and are in excellent voice. On Thuesday evening next the season of 1874 and 1875 will be inaugurated by the production of Verdi's grand opera "Le Trouvere." The selection of this opera for the opening night is felicitous and shows the good judgment of M. Canonge.

This gem of Verdi's will introduce to us Signor Chelli, the *tenor fort*, M. Nerce, the baritone, and M. Greef, basse chantante. The ladies who are to be introduced for the first time to a New Orleans audience are Mme. Vexken, the falcon, and Mme. Teoni, the contralto. Seats may now be secured at No. 181 Canal street, at any time between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

A Kentucky Crime.

A special dispatch to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* from Shelbyville, Kentucky, October 26, says:

A body of masked villains are again at their hellish work in the eastern portion of this county. They were seen in Clay Village last Saturday night, at the breaking up of a protracted meeting there, but took their departure without doing any acts of violence further than halting various persons who were returning from church.

From the village they went to Thomas Ford's, a distance of about one mile and a half, where they whipped three negroes, and threatened Mr. Ford with similar treatment unless he should drive the negroes off and go to work himself.

From Ford's they went to the house of a negro by the name of Barringer, and called to him to come out of the house, and upon his refusal to do so, began to fire into the doors and windows with pistols and shotguns. A pistol ball struck Barringer's daughter, a girl of sixteen, who was sleeping on the floor, putting out her right eye, fracturing the scapula, burying itself deep in her right shoulder, it not indeed in her lung. Two of the murderous wretches then came into the cabin, cursed and abused Barringer, and got on their horses and rode off. This was about three in the morning. Barringer thinks there were only six or eight of them at his house, but the woman who keeps the toll-gate above Clay Village says she counted sixteen passing her house in the early part of the night.

Dr. Hickman, or Clay Village, and Dr. Widney, of this place, were called in to see the wounded girl, who is still living, but in a precarious condition.

We are sorry to say that, so far as we have been able to learn, nothing has been done to ferret out the perpetrators of this cruel and cowardly deed of blood.

Settling the Ballot Box Question.

In answer to the letter of Major E. A. Burke repudiating the arrangement for the division of the ballot boxes, Governor Kellogg addressed the following letter to him:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, October 29, 1874.

E. A. Burke, Esq., Chairman Committee on Registration, Democratic and Conservative Party:

SIR—Your letter of yesterday, in reply to mine of the same date, was received last night.

I desire to call your attention to your communication of October 25, in which, after referring to a conversation had the previous night at my house between Mr. Packard, you and myself, wherein the subject of having two ballot boxes was incidentally discussed, you indicate that you are willing to consent that the votes of all persons naturalized in the Second District Court be deposited in a separate ballot box. This was the first written communication that passed between us on this subject. I replied on the following day, putting the proposition in what I regarded as a more practicable form. You rejoined on the twenty-seventh of October, accepting the proposition, with a modification that instead of two boxes being used, one box, divided by a partition, should be substituted. I accepted the modification in my letter of the same date.

The question of challenging, which is now brought so prominently forward, is clearly not material, for in your letter of October 25 you assign as a ground for the proposition of having two boxes that "there is a difference of opinion as to the legal effect" of votes by persons naturalized in the Second District Court, and in assenting to a double ballot-box you yourself make a discrimination against them for the purpose, as you say, of "preserving the rights of all parties interested."

This is the whole story. Your communication last night, which is simply a labored effort to raise a false issue, in order to cover your retreat, was entirely unnecessary. You were anxious to have the proposition contained in your letter of the twenty-seventh accepted. I acceded to it, and you now, for some reason, recede from your position. All that need have been said under the circumstances was that you desired to be relieved of your agreement.

This question of the jurisdiction of the Second District Court did not originate with me. I had given the matter no special attention, and had no other thought but to avoid complications and difficulties—a disposition which has actuated me during the whole canvass. In view of all the facts and circumstances—taking into consideration that there is a great diversity of opinion among leading lawyers upon this question—that much ill feeling has been engendered, and the further fact that as the names of all persons naturalized in the Second District Court have been designated upon the poll lists, as was mutually agreed on, so that their identity can be easily established, and as I find it has been decided by the courts that in a contest for office no person can be exempt from testifying what candidates he voted for, I am of opinion that there is no necessity either for separate boxes, as agreed in your letter of October 25, or partitioned boxes, as proposed in your communication of October 27. I am in favor of allowing all the ballots to be cast in the same box, it being evident that with the precautions taken the only object had in view, namely, "the protecting the rights of all parties," can be as effectually attained in this way as by any other plan.

I regard as a more serious matter the number of fraudulent naturalization papers issued by the Second District Court, where, in a series of instances, naturalization papers have been issued upon the testimony of the selfsame two witnesses to persons of different nationalities residing in remote parts of the city. The attention attracted to this subject, and the precautions taken in consequence, will enable the authorities the more effectually to expose and prosecute the perpetrators of these frauds to the satisfaction, I am sure, of all good citizens.

I regret you did not more maturely consider this matter, as it would have saved you much perplexity, which, as a candidate laudably anxious to please all parties, this difficult question has naturally brought down upon you. Much in your letter of yesterday is uncalled for; but as the whole letter is evidently intended to regain some advantage you appear to have lost, I make due allowance for it, and for the embarrassment which the signing of so ill-tempered a letter must have caused to one whose instincts are, as some of his admirers believe, so essentially Republican that he finds great difficulty in restraining himself from wandering into the Republican party. I trust your latest position on the naturalization question will be satisfactory to your supporters, and induce them to forget the course you pursued toward General Beauregard and his friends in the election of 1872.

Very respectfully,
W. P. KELLOGG.

Personal Politics.

The onslaught of Major Burke upon Governor Kellogg, and his summary repulse by the executive, is duly chronicled in to-day's REPUBLICAN.

Major Burke, though daring and ambitious, lacks judgment. The political issues of the present can not be decided by the bludgeon or the revolver, and Major Burke and his adherents must learn that truth. Ballots are potent arguments in time of war, but when dove eyed peace broods o'er the land, each hostile shock recoils upon the party that administers it.

Major Burke is welcome to all the supposititious glory he may have temporarily gained by his attack, but he will eventually thank us for the counsel we give him "of peace and good will to all men."

Steamboat Combinations.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the twenty-seventh, says:

The New Orleans Steamboat Owners' Association have nearly completed their organization for the forthcoming season. The captains of eight steamers have signed a written agreement to load in turn, and send out a boat every Wednesday and Saturday. The eight steamers are the Cherokee, now loading; then comes the Charles Bodmann, Thomas Sherlock, Charles B. Church, Louisville, Nick Longworth, Exporter and Indiana, when the river rises. The captains of one or two other boats may sign the contract. Captain Stein, of the new Charles Morgan, is considering the matter, and Captain Miller may induce the owners of the Mary Houston to run her from Cincinnati instead of Louisville, in the line. The Robert Mitchell will also probably join the line; Captain George W. Neare has been appointed superintendent or general manager of the line. In case an outside boat puts up for New Orleans, at reduced rates, the association will send out one of their boats with the "outsider," taking freight at still lower rates, the balance of the boats in the line making up the deficit in the line boat's trip, if she loses money in running the "outsider" off the track. The captain of the boat leaving for New Orleans and Manager Neare are to regulate the rates of freight weekly, while the captains of all other boats in the line will keep off 'Change while the boat in turn is loading. The line will have only one agent, who will probably be selected at the next meeting, to be held on Wednesday. The agents have been solicited to send in bids for their season's services. The opinion prevails, however, that the successful agents will be Mr. Gus Mosset for the New Orleans boats, and Mr. Thomas S. Rowe for the Memphis packets. Captains Patterson of the Church, Kates of the Longworth, and Powers of the Louisville, were the committee on agents for the New Orleans line, and will report on the subject to-morrow. Captain Kates left for Louisville last night to consult the owners of the Mary Houston. Providing she plies from Louisville, and don't come to Cincinnati, an effort will be made to have her leave Louisville one day ahead of the packet in turn from Cincinnati.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

National Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—President Grant has proclaimed Thursday, November 26, for a day of thanksgiving and the laying aside of all political contentions and secular occupations to observe such day as a day of rest, thanksgiving and praise.

Died.

The wife of James G. Holland, of the Associated Press, died at six o'clock this evening.

William M. Rhinehart, the sculptor, died at Rome to-day.

Hon. Henry W. Hilliard to Boulds Baker.

The following letter, given to the press to-day, is significant and foreshadows the future course of the administration in reference to a change in those officials who are corrupt or incompetent. Especially is it significant when the interview alluded to has occurred and the entire change in Texas officials has been made:

WASHINGTON, October 20, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR—I hasten to reply to your note requesting me to give you my views of the questions involved in the plans of reconstruction for the Southern States. Your note reaches me on the eve of my departure for Georgia, and I only express in general terms views which I would most cheerfully undertake to state fully if I had leisure to do so.

Upon the great subject of reconstruction I have very decided opinions; opinions formed at the close of the war, and which have been strengthened by all the events that have occurred since that period. I have, as you state, for more than thirty years been intimately connected with the politics of that portion of the American Union. As you well know while I have steadily endeavored to protect the rights and advance the prosperity of the people of the Southern States, I have been devoted to the Union of the States. Never was that sentiment stronger within my breast than it is to day.

I believed when I saw the condition of the Southern States at the close of the war that a generous policy would speedily restore peace to the whole country. The hearts of the Southern people warmed by the noble and magnanimous words uttered by General Grant when General Lee surrendered his command, were ready to respond to a generous policy. We have all witnessed the deplorable scenes that have hindered the work of restoration.

It is not my purpose to review the past, but I wish to express in the strongest terms my full concurrence with the views expressed in your letter as to the policy that should guide the future course of the government. I believe, with you, that the reconstruction of the Southern States is a political proposition, the solution of which is within the sphere of wisdom and statesmanship, and that further harsh legislation is unnecessary and inimical to the peace of these States. Those words of yours are noble and true words. What a reproach will it be to our statesmanship if we can not find some mode of restoration for the people of a common country; for, after all, there is the strength of the government. It is never so strong as when its administration makes all the people feel that the government is their government, and the whole country is their country. The most powerful bond of union for these States is a national spirit, or, I might better say, an American spirit. Hostile legislation can never restore the loyalty of free States and high spirited people. There should be an attractive power in the government. In my judgment the triumph of no party can accomplish the great work of restoration.

It must be wrought out by the people themselves. A great government can not of course limit its aims to the narrow lines of party. It must embrace in the range of its measures the wide horizon of the country. Clearly the policy of the administration ought to be now to win the confidence of the people by turning out of office incompetent and unworthy men, and by filling their places with good and true men who will command respect. Such a course would draw to the support of the administration men who really love the country, men who wish to maintain the American Union. The dangerous men are the sectional men, no matter what section they may come from.

True statesmanship will aim to restore peace to the whole country, and to advance the prosperity of every section. Let there be no more harsh legislation; let the laws be firmly and fairly enforced; let unworthy men be expelled from office, and good men be put in their places, and you witness a revival of confidence in the government. The great glory of the statesmen, who upheld the government and crushed the army mustered against it, must be now illustrated in sustaining a system of legislation that will carry healing in its wings.

The men who represent the government in the Southern States are, in too many instances, not equal to the positions which they fill, nor can they command the respect of the people. As you well know, the people estimate the administration by these men, who are chosen to represent it. It was when the troops of King Charles were winning victories over the Parliament forces that Cromwell undertook to bring out against them a body of men who made some conscience of what they did—the Ironsides, a terror to the King's best troops—and swept them before them like chaff.

But I must end this hasty letter. I trust you will have a satisfactory interview with the President, and that the large and noble views which you have expressed to me will have a wide support in the country. Let there be complete restoration. I am very glad to have met you, and shall observe your course with friendly interest.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
HENRY W. HILLIARD.

To Colonel Boulds Baker, Washington City.

The New Marshal of Texas.

Judge Lemuel Dehaus succeeds Major Tom Ochiltree as marshal of the eastern district of Texas.

NEW YORK.

The Erie Statement.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Captain Tyler estimates the cost of a change of gauge at $5,000,000, improvement in gradients $2,000,000, iron bridges $1,000,000, new depots $7,000,000. The bulk of these sums, he thinks, might be expended in about three years, and he advises laying twenty thousand tons of steel rails.

A White League Programme.

A *Herald's* New Orleans special says: On Tuesday evening the Conservative leaders held a meeting and decided to commence criminal proceedings against Kellogg, Longstreet, Badger and all the Radical leaders, for murder. The charge will be conspiracy on the fourteenth of September against the lives of citizens while in the exercise of rights guaranteed under the constitution in removing and protecting arms.

The affidavits are being prepared to-day, and two United States commissioners agree to issue warrants. If Marshal Packard refuses to execute them the commissioners will direct General Emory to do so, and under the President's decision he must execute the order of the United States commissioners as represented in the persons of the commissioners. While affidavits will be filed, the warrants will not be issued before election, unless further arrests of whites are made. As the offense charged is murder, all who are arrested will have to lie in the parish jail.

Failed.

The failure of R. W. Burke's petroleum house is announced.

Episcopal Convention.

The Episcopal convention meets next in Boston. They are now holding secret session upon the confirmation of missionary bishops.

The following nomination was confirmed: Orrick as bishop for China, in abeyance.

The session will last till the middle of next week.

FOREIGN.

Cuban Finances.

NEW YORK, October 29.—A Havana letter says the home government deprecates the five per cent capital tax. The taxes on income and exports are to be increased.

Joined Carlos.

BAYONNE, October 29.—The French legitimist deputy, De Temple, has joined Don Carlos.

Von Arnim.

BERLIN, October 29.—Count Von Arnim is not permitted to leave Prussia.

Trial of Kullman.

Trial of Kullman, for the attempted assassination of Bismarck, to-day. He is calm, and admits the charges. Forty newspaper correspondents are present.

The Reichstag.

The session of the Reichstag was opened to-day by the Emperor William. In his speech from the throne he enumerates comprehensive measures to bring about a uniformity in judicial proceedings. The attainment of this end, he says, will confer on the fatherland a boon long enjoyed by other countries. Steps have also been taken to secure kindred uniformity of civil rights.

It is true that years will elapse before these reforms can be accomplished, but the Emperor rejoices to be able to-day to express a conviction that the hopes of the government and the country will be realized in a not too distant future. Legislation in regard to the military system of the empire will be completed by bills dealing with the landsturm, and apportionment of contributions among the various States for the maintenance of the army in time of peace. A general rise in prices renders sums of money heretofore granted insufficient to meet the expenses of the army and provide for the improved equipments demanded by the advance of military science. The budget of 1875 will show the necessary increase of contributions for this and other branches of administration.

Dead.

ROTTERDAM, October 29.—The old Catholic Bishop Heycamp is dead.

Military.

MADRID, October 29.—General Lasirna has returned to this city from the North for the purpose of tendering his resignation of the command of the Republican army operating against the Carlists. It is probable that General Verivnas will succeed him.

No important operation by the army of the North will be done yet for a month.

It now seems that Count Von Arnim was not directed to remain in Germany, as stated last night, but was merely required to guarantee that his absence should not cause delay in the subsequent proceedings in his case.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Indiana Town Burned Up.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., October 28, Midnight.—Greencastle, Indiana, is burning. The following dispatch was received here at 11:15 P. M.:

GREENCASTLE, October 28, 1874.

To the Chief of the Fire Department:

Our town is on fire. For God's sake send us engines, and as many as possible.

W. D. ALLEN, Mayor.

One fire engine has been promptly dispatched by the Vandalia railroad. The telegraph office has been abandoned. The fire is evidently working to the business part of the city. The wind is very high there.

Twenty-five or thirty buildings were burned at Greencastle, Indiana, last night. The fire extended over four squares on the east side of India street, destroying all the buildings, excepting the First National Bank. The loss is estimated at over $400,000, with but a small amount of insurance. It is supposed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Later.

The total loss by the Greencastle fire is $378,500; total insurance, $122,900. The following is a complete list: J. G. Longsdale, post-office, and Greencastle *Banner*, loss $7,000, insured for $1,500; Southard & Bowman, $18,000, fully insured; H. Sherfy, furniture dealer, $4000, fully insured; Stevenson & Dunington, hardware stock and building, $27,500, insured for $8000; Hugh Dunington, agricultural implements, $7000, no insurance; Bowens & Cooperly, furniture, $10,000, insurance $1500; C. W. Talbot, dry goods, $25,000, insurance, $15,000; John Burley, grocery, $4000,