NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

SINGLE COPIES: FIVE CENTS. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. TERMS: $12 PER ANNUM.

VOLUME VIII—NO. 208. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2359.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE

Thursday, December 10, 1874.
Matinee at 12 M.
RIGOLETTO.
Grand opera in four acts.
Thursday evening performance at 7 P. M.
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
Comic opera. de9 2t

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, December 7, 1874.
Entire change of bill, and last week of America's Grimaldi and King supreme of Pantomime Art, GEORGE L. FOY, introducing for the first time in New Orleans his fairy pantomime entitled HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD.
Monday, December 14—Double attraction. F. C. DE LEWIS' burlesque of HAMLET, with a large corps of specialty artists. de8

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Engagement of the queen of protean stars,
LITTLE NELL,
THE CALIFORNIA DIAMOND.
This Evening,
The new society protean play entitled
NO NAME.
Little Nell in four different characters.
New scenery and appointments, new songs, dances, banjo solos, etc.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Little Nell.
SATURDAY—Little Nell matinee, twelve o'clock.
Prices as usual de8

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Director.....JOHN E. OWENS
Business Manager.....THEODORE HAMILTON
BELLE LAMAR.....BOUCICAULT
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and Wednesday Matinee.
Boucicault's new Drama of
BELLE LAMAR.
AN EPISODE IN STONEWALL JACKSON'S PAS. SAGE OF THE SHENANDOAH.
The scene of the play occurs in the Valley of Virginia, during Stonewall Jackson's memorable campaign of 1862. de6 4t

GRAND OPENING BALL
AT
ST. PATRICK'S NEW HALL.
Grand Dress, Fancy Dress, Masquerade and Calico Ball,
To be given by the
ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS,
Saturday Evening, December 19, 1874,
AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
M. Pinnerty, W. J. Kelly, James Herron,
Dan Owens, A. O. Boyle, John Fitzpatrick.
Applications for invitations to be left at James Herron's, corner of Claiborne and Gravier streets; at Dan Owens', corner of Perdido and St. Charles streets; at P. Gannon's, corner of St. Louis and Villere streets; at Tom Gilmore's, corner of Mandeville and Victory streets, or H. M. O'Meallie's, corner of Magazine and Terpsichore streets.
Sealed proposals for sale of the bar, restaurant and hat room to be left with W. J. Kelly, corner of Common and Claiborne streets, and Dan Owens', corner of Perdido and St. Charles streets.
no22 1d

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—TO MERCHANTS, FACTORS, PLANTERS and the public generally.—The undersigned, having opened an office for the furnishing of good and reliable help (white and colored), are now prepared to furnish at short notice farm laborers, blacksmiths, gardeners, carpenters, engineers, etc., as well as trusty house servants for city or country. Our motto is, "Deal honestly and fairly by all." Merchants in Louisiana and the adjoining States can have their orders satisfactorily filled by addressing us. We feel confident that we will be able to please our patrons, and guarantee satisfaction.
N. B.—Families willing to work on shares for next season's crops now on hand.
JOHN A. DUBLE & CO.,
Labor Agents,
No. 173 Poydras street, New Orleans.
By permission we refer to John T. Moore & Co., No. 85 Peters street; T. B. & J. M. Allen, No. 192 Common street; Payne, Kennedy & Co., No. 61 Baronne street; Silas Weeks & Co., No. 48 Carondelet street. de9 1m

CITY DIRECTORY NOTICE.
SEND IN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS,
Also your subscription, if not given.
Parties who may have reason to suppose they have been missed by our canvassers for the 1875
CITY DIRECTORY
(this applies to late changes also), will be sure of insertion by sending same per postal card to our office. The DIRECTORY will be issued to subscribers
February 1,
and no sales will be made till subscribers have been supplied. L. SOARDS & CO.,
de6 6t Publishers, No. 5 Commercial place.

THE ATTENTION
OF THE
WHOLESALE LIQUOR AND GROCERY TRADE
is called to the fact that I will have constantly on hand for sale and in quantities to suit—
Neutral Spirits,
New York Gin,
New York Brandy.
And the following favorite brands of Whisky:
CHALMETTE,
PALO ALTO,
BUENA VISTA,
MARK TWAIN,
YOSEMITE VALLEY,
Together with all grades of
Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.
J. A. WALSH,
de6 3t Nos. 26, 28, 30 and 32 Notre Dame street.

J. F. DICK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
15.....Orleans Street.....15
no28 2w (Near Court Buildings).

H. BONZANO,
CUSTOMHOUSE BROKER,
Office, No. 2 Clinton street,
Between Customhouse and Bienville streets, opposite the Customhouse,
no19 1m NEW ORLEANS.

STEAMER ELECTRIC SPARK.
Owners of goods lost per steamer Electric Spark, from New York, in 1861, are hereby notified that unless their claims are filed ANEW WITHOUT DELAY, they will be barred. Claims recovered with dispatch by J. G. EUSTIS,
United States Commissioner,
no15 1m No. 35 Carondelet street.

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 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to.
mh16 1y

WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPITAL say from $15,000 to $20,000, to join in a business fully established and in running order. Said business pays a large profit. The party furnishing said amount will be required to take charge of the books and cash. Address postoffice box No. 2719 New Orleans, Louisiana, with full name.
de6 6t

WANTED.—A TENANT OR A COUPLE OF tenants for a neatly furnished front room, up stairs. Can be accommodated with board, with all the comforts of a home, in a private family. Terms very moderate. Situation convenient to cars. Apply at No. 318 Liberty street, near Clio.
de6 3t*

FOR RENT.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, can be procured at No. 330 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. oct3

The Returning Board.

This body resumed its work yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. On motion the reading of the minutes of the previous day was dispensed with, and the board proceeded to canvass the returns from the parish of Sabine.

The supervisor of registration for that parish accompanied the returns with the following note:

MANNY, La., November 4, 1874.

To the Board of Returning Officers:

GENTLEMEN—You will find the returns from Sabine parish inclosed. I would call your attention to the fact that no blank forms were furnished this office—neither for commissioners of election nor for making out the consolidated statement of votes. Besides, circular No. 6 reached this office only a few days before the election and only two of the commissioners ever saw a copy until the morning of election. For the above reasons we have not been able to do any better than we have.

Respectfully, G. MUNSON,
Supervisor of Registration, parish of Sabine.

As indicated by the supervisor's statement, there were many irregularities in the returns from Sabine; and it is furthermore shown by a protest filed against the compilement of these returns that violence was freely resorted to by the White Leaguers to intimidate and prevent voters from exercising their rights as sovereign freemen.

The result of the canvass of the returns from Sabine shows that Moncure, for State Treasurer, received 811 votes and Dubuclet 2; for Congress, Levy received 812 votes and Smith 2.

This certainly makes another fine showing for the White League mode of obtaining majorities. It furthermore shows as plain as a large nose on a small man's face that there must have been some unfair means used to have obtained the votes that were cast for Messrs. Dubuclet and Smith, the Republican candidates for State Treasurer and Congress, in a parish that is so thoroughly Democratic as Sabine under the White League influence. Under these circumstances it is rather remarkable that the able and usually alert counsel who represent the Democratic-Conservative interest before the board have not filed a protest, and request to have the two votes cast for Congressmen Smith and State Treasurer Dubuclet in Sabine parish transferred to Levy and Moncure. Sabine, in this matter, undoubtedly deserves to stand with the the parishes of Bienville, De Soto, etc., as one of the banner parishes of the Democracy.

It is possible, however, that the Returning Board may view this matter in a different light, and conclude to throw out the returns, on the ground that no fair election has been held in Sabine parish, and recommend that a new election be held.

After finishing the canvass of the returns from Sabine, the board took up the returns from St. Mary and canvassed them. A member of the board took occasion to remark, in a casual way, while the canvass was going on, that the returns showed a woful lack of competency on the part of returning officers. He said it was very evident that many of the irregularities that appear in returns are the result of the appointment of incompetent men as supervisors, commissioners and clerks of election.

Mr. Arroyo pointedly said to the board, in regard to the returns from St. Mary, that they were very loosely made. He was not disposed to object to the returns, but he thought that if the returns of parishes were to be vitiated on account of irregularities of this kind, St. Mary could not escape that fate.

The result of the canvass of the returns from St. Mary shows that Dubuclet received 2142 votes for State Treasurer, and Moncure 1050; Dubuclet's majority, 1092.

On motion the board took up the returns from the parish of St. Martin, for the purpose of canvassing them.

Colonel Lowell asked for the reading of the statement of the State supervisor regarding the returns from that parish.

It was read by the president of the board.

It represents that through the violence of the White League in that parish, and the consequent intimidation of voters, a free and fair election, such as the law contemplates, was not held there on the second of November last. The statement is a long one, and contains an array of facts that do not speak well for the cause of popular government. It is substantiated, under oath, by two of the commissioners of election and a number of citizens of the parish of St. Martin.

At the conclusion of the reading of this paper, Colonel Lowell said that in consideration of the fact that the third and twenty-sixth sections of the election law had been clearly and flagrantly violated at the election in St. Martin parish, he would ask that the returns from that parish be thrown out; and that the Governor be notified to order a new election.

President Wells ruled that it would not be proper to act upon Colonel Lowell's suggestion at this time; that it was the duty of the board to canvass the returns from St. Martin before the board and hold them, together with such other evidence as might come in its possession for the future consideration and decision of the board.

The returns from St. Martin were then canvassed, with the understanding that after the board had heard all that was to be said on both sides it would come to a conclusion as to what should be done in the case.

The board was about to canvass the returns from St. Tammany when, on motion, it adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Senator Fenton.

The Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, United States Senator from New York—the famous war Governor of the Empire State—arrived in the city Monday from a visit to Texas and the West. He leaves this morning for Mobile, will thence proceed to Atlanta, and then on to Washington, to take his seat in the Senate, which is now in session. A few of the distinguished stateman's friends and admirers called upon him yesterday at the St. Charles Hotel. During the day he called upon Governor Kellogg. We are informed that his visit to the South has no political significance whatever. It was made solely for the purposes of health and recreation.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on December 8, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 43°; at 2 P. M., 55°; at 6 P. M., 52°. Lowest point during the night of December 7, 41°.

Public School Examinations.

Public schools in the Fourth Municipal District made their annual examinations, meeting with even more than usual success. Teachers, scholars, parents and friends seemed to forget, for the time, all other subjects. Several schools closed the day by giving exhibitions, which gratified not only the pupils but their guardians.

MAGNOLIA—GIRLS.

This is one of the best of the eleven in the Fourth District, and has for years held that position. There are 369 children in regular attendance, and twenty-two of them expect to reach the High School without trouble, in a few days. No one will dispute the assertion that this school stands in the front rank as to merit in discipline, which fact is probably quite unknown to parents who should be deeply interested in such a matter, as their visits to the building are few and far between. However, last evening a goodly number of parents and relatives of the pupils attended to witness an exhibition, and were well pleased. The children acquitted themselves admirably in dialogues and recitations, and had we space we would detail the most prominent.

Teachers—Miss M. A. Wicks, principal; Miss H. Cenas, first assistant; Miss A. M. Hero, first assistant; Miss R. McEnery, second assistant; Miss R Howard, second assistant; Miss C. Beecher, third assistant; Miss M. Wessel, third assistant.

MAGNOLIA—BOYS.

Four hundred and seventeen as bright looking boys as can be found in any school here find every means to fit them for higher grades. Since the last examination the scholars have made good progress, so that to-day there are seventeen lads who intend to pass muster to enter the High School. As to regular attendance they rank well, and their discipline is excellent.

Teachers—Warren Easton, principal; Miss M. Finerty, Miss B. Cox, first assistants; Miss O. Woodworth, Miss M. E. Rees, second assistants; Miss Kate Lee, Miss M. Grice, Miss N. Lee, Miss E. Brooks, third assistants.

LAUREL—BOYS.

This is about the largest school in the District—460 scholars. The teachers state the attendance is as regular as can be expected and the discipline superior. The progress made in each book is apparent, and the result is that twelve boys will find desks in the High School. After the morning hours the children and teachers from the McDonogh, girls, and from the St. Mary, boys and girls, joined and presented a pretty exhibition. Several of the pieces were rendered with excellent taste and great fidelity. Parents, as a general thing, seldom visit this school, but yesterday there was not sufficient room to accommodate them all.

Teachers—Mr. M. M. Lowe, principal; Miss M. S. Criswell and Miss M. E. Tank, first assistants; Miss M. E. Purcell, Miss S. S. McEnery and Miss O. E. Westerfield, second assistants; Miss M. E. Lyons, Miss S. Kundert and Miss J. Williams, third assistants.

M'DONOGH AND ST. MARY.

These two schools, mentioned above, are thriving to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, but the reporter only saw them when they had joined the Laurel. The class for the High School is composed of twenty young ladies, who have applied themselves diligently during the past two or three years. The number in attendance is 500.

Teachers—Mrs. N. M. Taylor, principal; Miss E. L. Anvray, Miss A. E. Thompson, first assistants; Miss S. S. McEnery, Miss M. F. Rogers, Miss E. Wheaton, second assistants; Miss L. Whitaker, Miss M. C. Wharton, Miss M. Whiteside, Miss M. Blackadder, third assistants.

FULTON—BOYS AND GIRLS.

This school is located in an old farm house, at the corner of Fulton and Josephine streets, and although roomy is not calculated to make the children cheerful. The pupils number 286, and many of them would surprise old teachers at their accuracy in the several branches. Parents occasionally pay visits, and invariably assist the teachers in cases where scholars prove indifferent or refractory. In three of the rooms the classes excel in arithmetic.

Teachers—Miss E. C. Carpenter, principal; Mrs. J. R. Dicks, Miss H. L. Garrett, first assistants; Mrs. J. J. Ingraham, Miss L. E. Lambourne, second assistants; Miss. H. Schwartz, Miss H. Ward, third assistants.

KELLER—BOYS AND GIRLS.

Three hundred and ninety children are taught there with all the advantages that other public school scholars possess. Everything moves along systematically and satisfactorily. It is due to the teachers to say that they have exerted themselves to some purpose, and the principal will offer four of her first class for the High School.

Roll of honor for attendance and punctuality—Julia Naber, Albert Werlein, Eliza King, Caroline Kaiser, Peter Kelly, M. O'Mara, M. McGoey, Clara Smith, Emma McManus, Cecelia Peters, Clara Wallis, Rudolph Hansen, Emma Schub, C. Frank.

Teachers—Mrs. C. Reese, principal; Miss K. M. Cooney, Miss D. I. Pickens, first assistants; Miss A. L. Beecher, Miss S. Schriever, second assistants; Miss F. G. Forshey, Mrs. E. Vaughn, Miss H. O. White, Miss M. W. Crean, Miss A. Shields, third assistants.

DRYADES—BOYS AND GIRLS.

In this school are found 128 girls and 132 boys, all making fair progress, displaying a disposition to apply themselves with diligence. The attendance is regular, which is probably not due to vigilance on the part of parents, who are seldom seen near the building. As a general thing this school is in a good condition. The building is only passable for its present use, while most of the furniture might have been imported when De Soto was a boy.

Teachers—Miss M. C. Kilgrove, principal; Miss J. Kelty, first assistant; Miss E. R. Hunt, first assistant; Miss A. E. Kearney, second assistant; Miss A. Coudrain, second assistant; Miss E. Clapp, third assistant; Miss A. Ayer, third assistant.

ST. ANDREW—BOYS AND GIRLS.

This school is the last building at the swamp end of St. Andrew street, and has 363 pupils, all of whom are making severe efforts to obtain a good common school education, and the higher classes have met with abundant success. Parents attended yesterday in large numbers, and enjoyed the exercises.

Teachers—Miss E. Lobre, principal; Miss M. L. Boree, Miss L. Berbel, first assistants; Miss C. Roxborough, Mrs. J. Allen, second assistants; Miss J. Berbel, Miss McCloranem, Miss G. Johnson, third assistants.

LIVE OAK—GIRLS.

This is is one of the very best schools in the district, and has annually furnished bright scholars for the High School, and to day there are twenty candidates. The roll shows a regular attendance of 330. Building, furniture and surroundings are good. Strict attention is given to studies, and most of the classes will compare favorably with any others. After the morning exercises an exhibition was indulged in, which won hearty applause for the participants. The board of directors are justly proud of this school.

Teachers—Mrs. J. W. Egan, principal; Mrs. M. E. Taliaferro, first assistant; Miss S. M. Thompson, first assistant; Miss J. E. O'Brien, second assistant; Miss M. B. Campbell, second assistant; Miss M. Goodall, third assistant; Miss C. Hodges, third assistant; Miss E. Shaw, third assistant.

LIVE OAK—BOYS.

This may be termed a scattered school, as it is held in four different buildings at the corners of Ninth and Constance streets. Notwithstanding this fact, it ranks among the foremost in every other respect, never failing to send pupils to the High School, and there are at present fifteen candidates. Number of pupils, 398. The boys are bright and ambitious, and the teachers never tire in forwarding their charges. In the first assistant's room the following names belong to the roll of honor: George Deckbar, William Reader, Thomas Bain, William Hale, Edward Churchill, Theodore Schwazback, David Wiel, Frederick Schabel.

Teachers—J. R. Hutchison, principal; Miss M. R. Chevallie, Miss M. A. Tharp, first assistants; Miss M. G McComas, Mrs. J. M. Pearson, second assistants; Miss. M. J. Dowty, Miss M. W. Hodgkins, Miss Fannie DeLacy, third assistants.

TO-DAY

The examination will take place in the First District.

"Belle Lamar."

This new drama of the war, written by Dion Boucicault, was acted at the Varieties Theatre on Monday night for the first time in this city. It was given with the following cast of characters:

Philip Bligh.....	Officers of the United States Army. ...Mr. E. P. Thorne
Marston Pike.....	.....A. Sendelbeck
Girard.....	.....Colin Stuart
Geiz.....	.....J. L. Carhart
Stonewall Jackson	Confederate officers. ....Theo. Hamilton
Patrick Stuart....	..... Harry Colton
Claiborne Rhett...	.. J. Hunter Smith
Remmy Shea.....	.....J. J. Wallace
Pat Dwyer.....	.....E. B. Browne
Uncle Dan.....	.....E B Holmes
Belle Lamar.....	.....Miss Laura Don
Honor McQuade.....	.....Mrs. J. L. Carhart

The scene is laid in the Shenandoah valley, and the time is the spring of 1862. The opening scene discloses an Irish sentinel of the Union army, on the banks of the Blackadder. In it, and he sings an old country refrain, "Why Did I Leave the County Clare?" A Confederate picket sings in the distance, "My Maryland." The painting, the moonlight effects and the music make a fine opening for the piece. *Philip Bligh* is a naturally drawn character. He is of the regular army, and before the war had married a Southern lady. At the breaking out of the rebellion his wife deserts him, returns to her home, gets divorced and takes her maiden name. She is *Belle Lamar*, and first appears in the opening scene as a Confederate spy. She has infatuated *Marston Pike*, meets him according to signals, has promised to marry him, and learning of expected dispatches, gives information to Confederate officers and has them intercepted. *Bligh* arrives to command the post, and as an old friend relates to *Pike* the story of his domestic misfortunes, mentioning the name of the woman he had married. During this recital aids arrive and announce the capture of the dispatches, and finally report the arrest of the Confederates engaged, and with them a woman. *Pike* is made to write an order for courtmartial. The scene here is intensely dramatic; it is a husband dictating the death warrant of a lady to her lover, both unconscious of the identity of the offender, until she staggers in, with disheveled hair and torn dress, under guard, to confront them both. This is the climax of the first act, which is most artistic and strong.

Subsequent scenes show the husband's struggle between love and duty. He decides to go on with the trial, and the court refuses to render a verdict. *Bligh* gives the lady a pass through the lines, which she transfers to *Pike*, now a prisoner for treason, and remains, herself, to be accused of working upon her husband's feelings to save her lover's life. About here, the play, which promised so much, drops to exceeding tameness. The character of *Belle* is one thoroughly disagreeable, and gains no sympathy from an audience. Deserting one Union officer, for being such, and promising to marry another, as a reward for treason, loses her a place among noble women, and makes her of as little interest as the Belle Boyds and Pauline Cushmans who figured in the war. It is true, she declares, at the end of the play, she never loved other than *Bligh*, and her acts had been to test him; but the feeling is that the story is too transparent, and the play, without a good sentiment at its close, ends with the firing of guns.

The Confederate officers introduced in the piece are nearly for pictorial use. But few words are put in the mouth of *Jackson*, and they are temperate and characteristic of the man. He appears with a truce, and asks for a surrender to save life; he also returns the captured dispatches with the seals unbroken, to intercede for the prisoners. During this interview he drinks a glass of clear water with *Colonel Bligh*, and offers the sentiment, "A speedy end to this terrible war—and an ending with honor to both sides!" There is nothing in the piece to stir up sectional strife. If anything it leans to the Union side, giving the federal side more prominence in the action. The recalls of the past do not offend in the play; they come dreamlike, the imaginary with the real, and they again fade away, and we wonder if they have ever been. The play will not live long, after all have seen it once, for it takes no hold upon human hearts, and yet it can not be called a failure. The first act is immense; perhaps its great strength makes the others seem weak. The author has skillfully handled a difficult subject. The play is generously put upon the stage and well acted at the Varieties.

It is not those who are constantly crying "Lord, Lord," but those who "fill the measure of duty" in good works that are most acceptable to the Ruler of the Universe.

Death of Count Mejan.

"Count Eugene Mejan, French consul general for Cuba and Porto Rico, died suddenly at Havana on the twenty-third of November of apoplexy, to the great regret of his official associates and of many friends in private life." This brief announcement appears in the columns of the New York *Herald*, and recalls to mind the fact that in 1862 Count Mejan occupied the trying position of French consul in this city. His tilts with General Butler in that year are a matter of history, and not altogether creditable to the consul. Many French subjects here, while claiming to be neutral, armed themselves and were really giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The Count was implicated in transactions for supplying cloth for the Confederates, and large amounts of specie sequestered in the Bank of New Orleans, intended for Confederate aid, was found to have been deposited by him. It was also ascertained that sums of money had been paid to his clerk and to Mme. Mejan for services rendered. The case of the imprisonment of Charles Heidsieck, of the French house of champagne dealers, also occurred at that time, which involved the Count in matters of state, and finally worked his recall by the French government. It must also be said that to the Count's representations of these matters at Washington was attributed the removal of General Butler from command in this department, as the news of Banks' appointment to the command in November, 1862, was first made known to the French legation, and came to Butler through Confederate sources.

A Pure and Simple Democrat.

The Shreveport *Times* of the third instant contains an amusing card from a newly arrived foreigner to the effect that the writer had been accused of being a Radical, when the facts were that he was "pure and simple," very simple, and adopted the opinions and actions of white citizens as his own. The card is addressed "to the Democratic citizens of Bossier parish," is dated at Cedar Hill, and reads as follows:

In reference to a report which has gained a good deal of credit among my friends, to the effect that I am a member of that odious and infamous political party, called the Radical party, whatever may be the grounds for such a report, I am in as complete ignorance of them, as I am a foreigner and not long resident among you, I beg to say that I am a Democrat, pure and simple, and adopt the opinions and actions of the majority of the white citizens of this parish as my own, therefore, I give the report the most unqualified denial.

FRED. R MOUARTY ROBOTHAM.

The foreigner is certainly entitled to the sympathy of all carpet baggers in his efforts to become popular with adopted opinions and to keep such a name untarnished with Republican principles. He does not state how he voted, but simply begs to put himself on record as a Democrat of Bossier.

Taking Possession.

The Shreveport *Times*, a paper which had strong objections to the observance of the fourth of March as a holiday, because it was a New Orleans day, now wants another day, memorable for insurgency in New Orleans, made a holiday by act of a Legislature "when we shall have taken possession of the State government." Being in doubt whether or not the "we" is meant editorially in the *Times* office, the paragraph is given entire, as follows:

When we shall have taken possession of the State government we hope the very first act of the Legislature will be to make the fourteenth of September a holiday. We already have a surfeit of holidays in this State, but some of them could very properly be made to give place to the day above designated.

Will our contemporaries in New Orleans and throughout the State second us in this suggestion?

The Secretary's Report.

Through the courtesy of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, B. H. Bristow, we have received an advance copy of his annual report on the state of the finances for the year 1874, which report was submitted to Congress on the seventh instant It is an able paper, of some length, and conveys estimates of revenue and expenditure, and his plans for meeting the public liabilities.

Artistic Tendencies in Puritanism.

I looked upon the Montpensier collection, which is exhibited at the Athenæum under the auspices of the Art Museum, and was glad to be there, yet I must say in truth that the Murillo Madonna is so far the gem of the collection as to put the others out of remembrance and I recall now little more than her mild, celestial beauty as she queens it in one hall and looks into the other hall upon the stalwart form of her great rival, Martin Luther, the hero of Kaulbach's cartoon of the reformation and the modern ages that threaten to take her from the throne. But this Madonna has no fear in her look, and she seems sure that Luther will not break her spell or destroy her dynasty. Perhaps she is right and Mary is to have the best of it in the great fight now going on in Christendom. What woman wills God wills, the old proverb says, and perhaps Boston will arrange some sort of a compromise with this charming lady and discover some method of reconciliation between Protestantism and this element of Catholicism which may end in annexing the court of the Madonna to the faith and culture of the indomitable Puritan race. I looked into the fine new Shepard Church at Cambridge on Sunday for the first time, and found two ladies arranging flowers about the chancel, in that memorial of one of the sternest of the Puritan fathers, and upon my alluding to the very churchly look of their chancel, font, reading desk, pulpit and communion table, they said that it was good Congregationalism to follow their own convictions, and their people liked this way of doing things better than the old fashioned severity. There was, of course, nothing to be said against that view of the matter, yet the question can not but arise as to what will be the state of things which is sure to come from the alliance of the solid Puritan culture with the new blow of beautiful art. One of the ladies herself was a prophecy of the new time coming, for her delicate and graceful features would make her a welcome personage in a masterpiece of Millais or Holman Hunt, those pre Raphaelite leaders of the new days of art.—*Dr. Samuel Osgood, in New York Evening Post*

A French comic journal represents the wife of a candidate for election as deputy rising from the perusal of the morning newspapers to demand an immediate separation. "What! after a union of twenty years!" exclaims the husband. "Yes, to be sure. Since you have come forward, I find all the public journals agree in giving the worst possible accounts of your character and career."

Mrs. Caroline S. Brooks, the butter sculptor who produced the "Dreaming Iolanthe," has produced a fine high relief of "Little Nell."

Lieutenant DeRudio.

As loyal citizens, we feel it our duty to exonerate both civil and military officers from false charges of transcending their official positions. We invite the public attention to the statements made by Messrs. DeClouet and Delahoussaye before the investigating committee appointed to examine into the case of Lieutenant DeRudio. We publish them as official:

MR. ALEXANDER DECLOUET'S STATEMENT.

As stated in my letter of the fourth instant, the lieutenant pushed me down the steps and afterward pushed me with both hands, saying "God d—n you, go to camp." I then said, "Don't lay your hands on me, you have no authority over me." He then answered, "I'll show that I have," cursing all the time; he spoke part in French and part in English. A few minutes after this occurrence Captain Gageby came to me and in a very courteous manner said that he was sorry for what had happened, and that Lieutenant DeRudio had assured him that he only acted to prevent trouble between Mr. Delahoussaye and myself. I did not fall down. The lieutenant did not interfere with Mr. Delahoussaye at all, although the latter was present, I think, for the purpose of exulting over our arrest. I spoke first to Delahoussaye, while we both looked each other in the eye. "Well, what want you? Or what do you mean? or words to that effect, in French."

STATEMENT OF MR. O. DELAHOUSSAYE, SR.

On or about the third instant I was sitting on the stile leading to the camp of Captain Gageby's company. Lieutenant Cook, of the army, and my son, Edwin D., were with me. Mr. DeClouet, Sr., and his son, with V. A. Fournet, accompanied by United States Deputy Marshal Steele, approached us. I moved, to make room for the party, and noticed that Mr. DeClouet had his eyes fixed on me. I returned his look, and before passing me he halted, and said, "Well, what?" in French. I said, "What do you mean?" and fearing, from his manner, that he intended an assault on me, I put my hand in my pocket to seize my revolver. He said, "What are you looking at me for?" and I answered, "Because you are looking at me." Mr. DeClouet spoke first and insisted on passing that way, and halting in front of me, although Mr. Steele, the marshal, tried to take the party around the corner of the fence, so as to go through the gate, and not pass over the narrow stile. When Mr. DeClouet halted in front of me he had something in his hand (which afterward proved to be a spectacle case), and Lieutenant DeRudio, who was behind the party, seeing me put my hand in my pocket, rushed up between us, put his hand on Mr. DeClouet's shoulder, pushed him into the inclosure, and told him that he was a prisoner and must not fight, and told him to walk on. Mr. DeClouet said "insolent." Lieutenant Cook, thinking that Mr. DeClouet had a pistol or a knife in his hand, stepped forward to prevent trouble. Lieutenant DeRudio did not curse Mr. DeClouet or insult him in any way; if he had I must have heard him, as I was not over three yards from them at the time. Mr. DeClouet did not fall down, he was not pushed off his feet. He seemed very much excited.

I am satisfied that Lieutenant DeRudio acted to prevent trouble, as he knew that there was a bitter enmity between Mr. DeClouet and myself. I did not know, until Lieutenant DeRudio spoke, that DeClouet was a prisoner.

The biographical sketch of the life and character of Lieutenant DeRudio, as presented by the *Sentinel*, is a gross perversion of facts, well mixed up by the enemies of peace and concord, the so-called White League, and requires from us a very simple answer.

We well remember that unfortunate affair of the fourteenth of January, 1858, in which DeRudio and others were arrested for attempting to vindicate, not only their country from the treachery perpetrated by Napoleon III. in his expedition against the Roman republic in 1849, but to liberate France and Europe from a monster who seized the crown of Emperor of the French as it floated in the blood of 30,000 citizens of Paris, massacred by the orders of that imperial despot.

The accusation made by the *Sentinel* that this officer had betrayed and denounced his accomplices in order to secure his own safety is another of the well put together false misrepresentation of that scurrilous, unreliable, partisan, little and inconsistent sheet.

The facts in the case are these, and a reference to history will fully corroborate the truth of our statement. DeRudio was last arrested, last convicted, and we can not see how it is possible that he should have denounced his accomplices, when we can defy any individual, and even the Napoleonic press, to show us whether any one was arrested, besides the three who were arrested before him, after his sentence. We should be gratified if the *Sentinel* will furnish us with the name of any party supposed to be an accomplice of that famous conspiracy through the denunciation of DeRudio.

Joseph Mazzini, that noble patriot of Italy, one of the purest and greatest minds the world has ever produced, a splendid genius by whose sublime teachings our planet has been illuminated, and whom the mighty thinkers and writers of Europe delighted to honor, from the following letter seems to have entertained the greatest respect for and confidence in this man DeRudio:

LONDON, 1861.

I beg to recommend to all those American citizens who sympathize with me Carlo Rudio. Brave, active, resolute and bent on joining the defenders of the emancipation cause, he deserves to be helped.

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

DeRudio has in his possession several letters from distinguished Americans, including Horace Greeley, Dr. Bellows and others, as well as eminent statesmen of Europe, testifying to his worth, and beside, a memorial signed by over 100 of the prominent citizens of Kansas thanking this gallant officer for protecting them from the predatory attacks of the border Indians, while he was with the army in that section of the country.

To those who see in a different light the motive of those devoted patriots as we do, it is certain that whatever DeRudio may have done in Europe for the liberation of his country and in support of republican principles, we, as loyal citizens, and consequently grateful to those that fought bravely in defense of our institutions, can not but acknowledge, without prejudice to his public career in Europe, that his conduct and action in this country deserve the respect of every true and loyal citizen. We do not wonder at the sentiments of hatred expressed by the writer of the *Sentinel* against DeRudio. Of course, he attempted to overthrow that tyrant who had not only recognized the belligerency of the Southern Confederacy, but also attempted to unite England with him in a declaration of war against the United States and in favor of secession.

Though the character of DeRudio may be assailed, it is impervious to all the vindictive attacks of his trifling calumniators. His reputation, since his arrival on this continent, has been illustrated by heroic deeds in defense of liberty and in opposition to violence and oppression, and is so firmly established as to be invulnerable to the undignified assaults of the former slave owners of the parish of St. Martin. His honor has never been impeached, and we pronounce the miserable attempt to influence public opinion against this officer and tear the laurel from his brow as not only a decided failure, but a malicious and diabolical slander.—*Iberia Progress.*

Diplomatic Dialogue.

French Minister (in a high, sharp tone of voice)—Votre excellanzee! "Speaks him ze Francais?"

American Minister (using his hands as a speaking trumpet)—"Unn foo." "You speakee English?"

French Minister—"Ver small."

BY TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURG

THE WORK OF YESTERDAY

A FEW MORE MEN KILLED

GOV. AMES' STAFF OFFICERS ARRIVED

The Leaguers will Kill the Prisoners if the Troops Interfere.

Killed—One White Man and Fifty or Sixty Negroes.

THE COLFAX AFFAIR REPEATED

[Special to the New Orleans Republican.]

VICKSBURG, December 8, 11 P. M.

There has been no fighting around the city to-day. At Snyder's Bluff, on Yazoo river, it is reported that while burying Oliver Brown, the young man who was killed in the charge, at five o'clock this afternoon, the burying party was fired upon by a squad of negroes, wounding young Vaughan. The fire was returned by the escort, and three negroes were killed. Couriers were dispatched for reinforcements. Since dark reinforcements are arriving from Monroe, Delhi, and from Carroll parish.

A committee of whites met Adjutant General Packer and the Governor's aid-de-camp, Lee, and agreed if Crosby would resign and leave the county they would do no harm to the prisoners. Packer left for Jackson on a special train to intercept the government troops who are en route for Vicksburg. The whites declare they will hang Crosby and the other prisoners if the troops interfere. Crosby has been placed in jail for protection.

It is rumored that the negroes are assembling in Issaquena county and in Madison parish, Louisiana, but the rumor is not deemed reliable. The whites are tendered assistance from all available points if required, but it is not considered necessary by them. The negroes are generally passive east and south of town. Business is at a dead standstill. Fifty or sixty negroes were killed yesterday.

VICKSBURG.

Latest from the Battle-City—Crosby Resigns—Military Orders.

VICKSBURG, December 8—The excitement about the Courthouse was intense this morning, but the commanders of the various companies restored quiet, and the lives of Peter Crosby and the other prisoners are safe.

Lieutenant Colonel O. S. Lee, aid-de-camp, Adjutant General Packer and a committee of citizens met in the courtroom to day to decide what course to pursue.

In a private interview between Packer, Lee and Crosby, the latter expressed a desire to tender his resignation as sheriff. General Packer prepared the resignation, to take effect immediately, which he (Crosby) signed, and the same was witnessed by Lee and Packer, and is now in possession of the latter.

About fifty prisoners are now in jail. Scouts from the country report all quiet for miles around, and business is being gradually resumed.

Colonel John D. Beard, Colonel of the First Cavalry Regiment of Warren county State militia, issued the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS, COURTHOUSE,
Vicksburg, December 8, 1874.

General Order No. 1.]

All commanders of organized companies of Warren county militia will report at once for duty to Colonel William French, Fourth Regiment Warren county militia, who has been placed in command and whose orders will be obeyed.

By order: JOHN D. BEARD,
Colonel First Cavalry, Commanding.
JOHN D. TINNEY,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Upon receipt of the above order by Colonel French, he issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT,
Warren County Militia,
At the Courthouse, December 8, 1874.

Special Order No. 1.]

In accordance with general order No. 1, I assume command of the military forces in this county. Commanding officers of companies will report at once to these headquarters for orders.

WILLIAM FRENCH, Colonel.
W. A. FAIRCHILD, Adjutant.

CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Mr. Poland made a report regarding Arkansas affairs, which was ordered printed.

The bill reducing allowances to bank examiners passed.

The bill amending the national banking act in the matter of proceedings in liquidation was postponed until to-morrow.

A large number of bills was introduced and referred, and then the House went into committee on the general calendar, and took up the bill introduced at the last session by Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, providing for the issue of three-sixty-five bonds, convertible and reconvertible into currency. A long and important debate sprung up on this bill which was supported by Messrs. Kelly and Butler, of Massachusetts, and opposed by Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, and Dawes, of Massachusetts. Finally the bill went over without action. House adjourned.