

RALLY! RALLY!

A GRAND MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS
The Rights of Gamins Must be Preserved.

We, the small boys of Louisiana, standing in our strength and might at the corner of Bootshine alley; we, the people of Louisiana, representing the talent, the wealth, the industry, the energy, the sentiments of this great commonwealth; we, the people of Louisiana representing the people fully by being the chosen sons of some of the people; we, the people, representing the property holders by holding all we can get, we, the people, representing the taxpayers by paying such taxes as we must to prevent seizure by a Democratic sheriff; we, the people of Louisiana, representing the intelligence of this community because we have not been allowed to play hooky from the infamous public schools; we, the people of Louisiana, representing the native born citizens of this fair land, because our mothers happened to be located here when we first blessed the world with our presence; we, the people of Louisiana, in solemn convention assembled, learning with indignation and surprise that a body of armed men, styling themselves the Washington Artillery, and commanded by Colonel J. B. Walton, do intend to take forcible possession of Lafayette square this day, and that they have issued tickets admitting a favored few to that free common, to the exclusion of us, the free small boys of a free people, do issue this, our call for a grand blue mass meeting of indignation.

Let us assemble, at about this day, at Clay street, around the peanut strewn base of which hang so many glorious memories. Let us assemble in our might, in the strength of numbers, and speak to the usurpers of our rights and public squares in thunder tones that can not be mistaken. Let us teach the tyrants that we will not be driven from our playground without a murmur. We have been routed from church vestibules by irate deacons; we have been driven from public sidewalks beneath the broad canopy of heaven, and had our marbles taken from us by police minions; we have been chased from back yards by savage dogs, instigated to strip us of the last vestige of raiment by unfeeling aristocrats; but this last straw breaks our camel backs beyond human endurance.

Let us meet and with our might hurl back the tyrants who would ruthlessly invade the sacred soil with which we soil ourselves. Let us teach these intruders that though they may come with all the pomp of new store clothes, and with the force of bayonets, we will not tamely submit, without protest, to the indignity of seeing our most sacred rights trampled upon.

Liberty is at all times, to all small boys, a sacred and sweet thing. On this day, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, it is doubly dear to us. We all remember when the paid soldiers of Kentucky nobly took a position among the reserve forces of General Jackson, our own colored soldiers of our own colored soil placed themselves in the cotton breeches and crowded back the British invaders. Could we do less if we had a chance? Let us remember these things, and as many others as we can think of, and rally at the base of Franklin's pillar.

We can not forget that we are making history. The eyes of all nations are upon us. We are free born small boys, and we expect to hold office. England thinks because we did not make a row before breakfast, that we are satisfied with our condition. We are not and never shall be satisfied until we have our own way in all things. We will agree to no agreements, and we are ready to violate the terms of all compromises we ever have or ever shall enter into.

We shall speak to these bayonet tyrants to-day, and they will hear us and tremble. If we can not force our way into Lafayette square, we intend to majestically place ourselves on the iron posts of the outer walls, and with the eyes of all the world upon us, defiantly witness the drill. We are determined and we shall do it, as we have sworn to know no slumber until our rights are granted and our purpose accomplished. Rally! rally!

SLIM BOB, WINKING CALEB, CROSS-EYED BILL, BAREFOOT JAKE, KNUCKLEDOWN JOHNNY, PEANUT SAM, CANDY DAVE, And fifty other small boys, representing the people of Louisiana.

Amusements. A theatrical season in New Orleans is very short and uncertain. The weather is too warm until December, then come holidays, with private parties and home attractions enough to keep people from the theatres, and then comes a religious season, and warm weather again. This season there is less disposition than ever to seek amusement in the playhouse, and all theatres have done a comparatively poor business. Even so good an actor as Mr. Rowe is allowed to play to poor houses at the Varieties Theatre. The matinee, however, have been well attended, and "Little Emily" will draw a good house at the Varieties to-day. At the Academy of Music Yankee Locke will appear in his Australian play of "Trumps," and Zoe will be seen at the St. Charles Theatre in the spectacular play of the "Angel of Midnight."

THE STATE HOUSE.

Senate.

Immediately after the opening of the session, Mr. Chabourn made a motion declaring the office of Assistant Secretary vacant.

Mr. Blunt opposed it, and moved to table the proposition, and he carried his point.

Mr. Burch explained his reason for not voting to table the motion. He had examined the record and discovered that an error had been made in counting the votes.

Messrs. Breaux, Blunt and Greene explained their positions on the question.

Mr. Masciot called for an executive session.

On opening the doors, Mr. Robertson in the chair, Mr. Whitney gave notice that at a future day he would offer a bill to establish an insurance bureau.

Mr. Detelge gave notice that he would soon call up the assistant secretary subject.

At present Mr. Greene holds the position under the announcement made last Thursday.

Mr. Chabourn introduced a bill to repeal the homestead exemption law. The bill was read twice and goes over.

Mr. Whitney called up his resolution for the appointment of a shorthand reporter and an assistant.

Messrs. White and Eustis made some inquiries concerning the benefit of shorthand writers, and how much expense would attend such appointments.

Mr. Blackburn thought the expense would amount to about \$16 per day, and did not understand the necessity of shorthand writers for the Senate. Before Mr. Blackburn had completed his remarks, Mr. Whitney asked to withdraw his proposition, and the subject was dropped.

The Senate adjourned until next Monday noon.

House.

Under the present condition of affairs it was impossible to transact any business of importance yesterday, or to enter into any lengthy discussion on matters of public interest. A great portion of the time between 11 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., was taken up in the discussion of points of order.

These were not of a frivolous nature as may be judged from one ruling of Speaker Estillett.

On the offering of a certain bill the objection was made that no appropriation bill could be passed, and therefore no other bill could be introduced. Following the precedent of his ruling on Mr. Hahn's point of Tuesday relative to the giving notice of a bill, but somewhat enlarging it, Mr. Estillett ruled that all preliminary steps toward the passage of a bill might be taken by the House down to the third reading of it, despite the non-passage of an appropriation bill. But until that bill was passed the House could pass no bill under the constitutional provision, and consequently, for example, could take no action on a bill that might come from the Senate.

The attention of the House was called to the destitute condition of the insane Asylum at Jackson by a memorial, and an appropriation was solicited to relieve it of its financial embarrassments.

Mr. Kidd's resolution calling for an investigation of the census of 1875, compiled by the State registrar of voters was passed.

Several members availed themselves of the Speaker's ruling to present bills for the first reading, but besides the passage of a resolution favoring the Texas Pacific railroad, no other business was done, and the House adjourned to twelve o'clock Monday.

The Latest Outrage in West Feliciana.

Letters received in this city yesterday from St. Francisville confirm the account published yesterday morning of the latest outrage of the regulators in West Feliciana.

The store of William J. Krewes is situated about twelve miles from that town. It was robbed and burned Tuesday night by fifteen or twenty armed and masked regulators. Krewes was terribly beaten, and his children, all of tender age, were roughly handled. Mr. Krewes is a worthy German, who has been living in the parish about six years. He was engaged in farming and had just received, per contract, Hannerov, six able-bodied Germans to assist him in cultivating a few hundred acres of land he bought some years ago.

The perpetrators of this midnight arson and would be murderers are part of the lawless band from the east end of West Feliciana and Jackson, Louisiana, who for the last two months have burned, robbed and murdered innocent men without regard for the weak and helpless.

The feeling in that community is reported to be one of intense excitement, all condemning this outrage. Yet it is alleged that the parish lacks the means of extending protection to her humbled citizen.

A correspondent states that an effort is being made to raise by subscription, sufficient money to permit the six homeless Germans and their families to return to Germany. They will file a statement of their grievances with their consuls in New Orleans.

The Celebration.

The anniversary of the eighth of January will be celebrated this afternoon by Colonel Walton's battalion of the Washington Artillery, and Captain E. M. Montgomery's company, the Continental Guards, in a grand parade through the principal streets of the city, after which they will have a dress parade in Lafayette square. [The Third Infantry band has been secured by the Washington Artillery, and the Thirtieth Infantry band by the Continentals. Both organizations will follow the same line of march.

American Union Club.

At the annual meeting of this sterling and influential organization, the following officers were elected for the new year: Thomas S. Johnson, president; C. W. Lowell, vice president; T. W. Eaton, recording secretary; J. B. Cooper, financial secretary; D. J. M. A. Jewett, corresponding secretary; William Wright, treasurer; William Roy, marshal; L. J. Souer, assistant marshal.

Appointments.

Governor Kellogg has appointed H. O'Maher mayor of Donaldsonville, parish of Ascension, vice O. Torrio, deceased.

Henry S. Goldsmith has been appointed commissioner of deeds for Chicago, Cook county, Illinois.

Meeting of Teachers of the Public Schools.

On the thirtieth of December a meeting of the principals of the public schools was held at the Central High School building for the purpose of discussing questions of importance to the conduct of the schools, and after an interesting session it was agreed to call a meeting of all the teachers for a more complete deliberation of the same subjects. In response to the call of the division superintendent, all the teachers assembled yesterday at eleven o'clock in the assembly room of the Boys' High School.

The meeting was called to order by Superintendent Boothby. After the calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the superintendent addressed the meeting, thanking the members for their prompt attendance, counseling earnestness in the work, and a permanent organization, with the view of perpetuating the life of the association.

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(Special Correspondence of the Republican.) FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1876. To one who has been absent from Washington some three or four years, the improvements made in that time seem almost incredible. It is no longer a city of mud and magnificent distances. Well paved streets, neatly arranged parks and palatial residences greet you everywhere. The "District ring," about which so much has been said and written of late years, may have abused their trust, but that they have accomplished a vast deal of good is evident to the most casual observer.

Congress meets on Wednesday. Members are coming in slowly. The Republicans appear sullen and dejected, while the Democrats hint vaguely at reform, retrenchment and investigating committees. Altogether the session promises to be the most exciting of any held since the memorable days of 1860-61. As yet none of the Louisiana members have put in their appearance.

Senator Morton said to me this morning that the question of Governor Pinchback's admission or rejection would be definitely settled before the close of the present month. He seems determined to press it to an issue, and is confident of success. If all the Republicans are in their seats when the vote is taken Pinchback will be admitted.

You have heard of Stewart. He is the new postmaster of the House, and who, to use the language accredited him by the agent of the Associated Press, "bounced" the old employees of his department. Of the fourteen appointments within his gift, Stewart gave nine to men from his native land, Virginia, and seven of the nine to men from his native town—Alexandria. Of the remainder one was given to a gentleman from Connecticut. There is an old adage, frequently used in speaking of government employes, that "few die and none resign." There proved to be an exception to this rule, for in a few days the gentleman from the Nutmeg State tendered his resignation. Stewart rubbed his eyes in utter amazement. It seemed incredible that a man who had just stepped into a "soft" position should be willing to relinquish it in so short a time, and, when pressed for a reason, he gave it in rather an emphatic manner. "I am," he said, "a Democrat; I expect to die a Democrat; but I am also a Northern man, and in the general acceptance of the term, a Yankee, and may Satan take me for a fool, do it and an idiot if I can stay here and allow a set of rascals, who haven't a decent shirt to their backs, to denounce all Northern men. I can't resist it, for if I did I would have a knock down on my hands every hour in the day; so the best thing I can do is to go home, which I propose to do, and, as for you—well, you can all go to the devil!"

This is only an isolated case. The actions and language of some of the employes of the House just before the recess became so offensively conspicuous that the matter was brought up in a Democratic caucus by a Pennsylvania member, with the emphatic admission that if the Southern appointees continued to conduct themselves in such a reprehensible manner, their Northern brethren would not be responsible for the consequences.

Another individual, hailing from the Hoosier State, was appointed to a position under the Clerk of the House. When informed that he would be obliged to take the iron-clad oath, he exclaimed, rather dubiously: "I don't know about that. I published a paper in Indiana during the war, and my sympathies were with the South. But," he added reflectively, "I don't suppose it makes a d—d bit of difference; so spin your jenny, old fellow, and trot out your oath. I'll take it." And he did.

The bitter feeling manifested upon the announcement of the House committees is anything but allayed, and Kerr's action is still freely criticized. That he will fail as a Speaker, and Morrison fail as a leader, are predictions heard on every side. It seems to be forgotten that the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has not always been regarded as the leader of the House. When the Committee on Appropriations was formed, some fourteen years ago, and Thad Stevens appointed its chairman, the head of the Ways and Means Committee lost its prestige. No one disputed the "Old Comptroller's" claim to the leadership of the House. As it proved in Stevens's time, so it will prove during the coming session. In caucus and committee room Morrison may, to a great extent, shape the course of his party, but, on the floor of the House, the Democracy will look to Randall, Cox, Lamar, etc., for the assistance necessary to extricate them from the pitfalls into which the sharp tactics of Blaine, Garfield, and other Republicans will lead them.

Five out of six Democrats on the Ways and Means Committee, viz: Morrison, Wood, Hancock, Hill and Tucker, and one Republican, Burchard, are free traders, while four out of five Republicans, viz: Blaine, Garfield, Kelley, and Chapin, and one Democrat, Thomas, are protectionists. Nine of the committee are hard money men, and two, Hill and Kelley, are inflationists. Evidently Kerr intended the committee should be in favor of hard money and free trade.

I have the authority of a prominent member of the Cabinet (whose name figures conspicuously in connection with the presidency), for stating that the administration will not attempt to control, nor even take part in the election of delegates to the next national convention. "The President," he said, "has assured me that it was his earnest desire to have a Republican successor. There are now some ten or twelve gentlemen spoken of in connection with the presidency. Between all of these aspirants and the President there exist the most cordial relations. He believes that any one of them can be elected, and, therefore, does not deem it necessary to give his support to any particular one in order to insure the success of the party; so each candidate will be left to shift for himself."

This statement disposes of two things which have caused no little uneasiness in certain Republican circles. First, that the nominee of the convention, unless he should prove to be a personal friend of the President's, would not receive the active support of the administration; and, secondly, that the President would attempt to force his

own nomination for a third term. It looks as if the anti-third term journals had wasted a good deal of ammunition in shelling a woods that contained no enemy.

Since my arrival here I am convinced that when the national convention meets the fight for the presidential nomination will have narrowed down to Morton, Brewster and Blaine, with the chances largely in favor of Morton. The campaign in his interest will be opened by the Republican State convention that meets in Indianapolis February 22, who will formally present his name to the country as their choice for the presidency. He will go into the convention with the support of almost the entire West, and will poll a heavy vote from the South. That Brewster can not be nominated is conceded in the best informed circles. No man coming from south of Mason and Dixon's line will be put at the head of either ticket. The Democrats would make no such nomination from motives of policy; the Republicans because they have not forgotten Andrew Johnson. It is claimed by Morton's friends that when it becomes evident that Brewster can not be nominated, his entire strength will be given to Morton, thus securing his nomination. It will be a combination of the West and South against the East. Blaine will undoubtedly come in third in the race, but I do not believe that he stands in anybody's way.

No man in public life understands the Southern problem so thoroughly, and none could solve it so readily as the Senator from Indiana. To the White League Democracy of Louisiana and the shotgun advocates of Mississippi, his nomination would have a peculiar significance, and they would probably fight him as they would fight no other man. Among weak-kneed Republicans, who are always in favor of a "conservative" candidate, or, in other words, of running a man not for what he has but for what he has not done, his nomination would meet with disfavor. The elections of 1875 demonstrated that, with a bold, vigorous and aggressive campaign, the Republican candidate can be elected without the aid of a single Southern State. All that is necessary is to thoroughly unite our party elements. There is no man, General Grant excepted, around whom the blacks of the South would rally so readily, nor is there anyone who can carry the ex-soldier element of the North so solidly as Morton. Unquestionably he can carry every Northern State that can be carried by any other Republican; more than that, he can carry Indiana. That can be carried by no other Republican, and it is more than probable that the electoral votes of that State will decide the next contest.

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Governor Kellogg's Message.

The Associated Press dispatches this morning give an extensive resume, for it can hardly be called less, of Governor Kellogg's message to the Legislature. Evidently the paper is an exhaustive treatment of the financial situation, and is concerned in a high spirit of impartiality and patriotism. The message, which is a long one, is not the delusive pretensions of demagogues, cloaking wicked plans of personal profit or ambition under professions of philanthropy and benevolence, but a plain, unadorned, and, we think, a patriotic one, which we will well the first and only consideration of the government. Probably there is little left for Governor Kellogg to do but to take up the reins of his office, and to devote himself to his official trust. And if he needed any spur to this course he has an admirable example in Governor Chamberlain of South Carolina, a career-builder, and a Republican. No reduction in his salary, and no department estimates, for this bill, its amount being \$29,500,000.

The President of the Senate.

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made yesterday by Senator Johnson, has just been made public, and the conclusions have already been announced, the following extracts may be of general interest: The committee did not understand that they were called upon to report upon any question of propriety or expediency in proceeding to an election of President pro tem. for the Senate on the day named in the resolution, but inquire into the character and tenure of the office.

The language of the constitution designates the Speaker as an officer of the House and, as he is chosen by the House, he sustains the same relation to that body which the President pro tem. does to the Senate. The committee did not think it necessary to extend the argument to prove that the President pro tem. is an officer of the Senate. It appears that Mr. Jefferson's proposition that the office of president pro tem. of the Senate is determined at the meeting of the Senate after the adjournment of the Senate by usage of the Senate, but is overwhelmingly contradicted by it. The four instances referred to sustaining Mr. Jefferson's theory have been reversed by the unbroken usage of the Senate, and that body which the President pro tem. does to the Senate, assume the rule to be well established that a President pro tem. of the Senate chosen at the expiration of one session does not cease to be such with the beginning of the next, but continues until the Vice President appears and takes the chair, or until the President pro tem. shall himself resign to appear in the Senate and take the chair, and thus require another to be elected, or until the term of office as Senator of the President pro tem. shall have expired.

The committee are of the opinion that the death of the Vice President does not have the effect in any way to change the tenure of office of the President pro tem. It is the intent of the constitution that, upon the death of the Vice President, placed in the line of immediate succession to the performance of the duties of President, in case of the death, resignation, or inability of the President, and in the duties of the President pro tem. are in no wise changed. The President pro tem. and the other officers of the Senate are at all times under the control of the Senate, and may be changed at pleasure.

TEXAS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

GALVESTON, January 7.—At last night's session, at a late hour, the following nominations were made unanimous: For Governor, Richard Coke; for Lieutenant Governor, K. B. Hubbard; for President of the State, J. C. Hodges; for Secretary, Attorney General, H. H. Boone; State Treasurer, A. J. Dorr; Controller, Stephen H. Darden; Commissioner of the Land Office, J. G. Ford. The convention adjourned till 10 A. M. to-day.

The Convention assembled at 10 A. M. Governor Henderson nominated Dr. M. Roberts for Chief Justice. On motion of Mr. Bagley, he was nominated by acclamation. Chief Justice Roberts then addressed the Convention. John P. White, General M. D. Rator, C. M. Winder and R. O. Walker were nominated for appellate judges. For delegates State at large: W. S. Herndon, J. B. Sexton, W. M. Walton, George Clark, Governor Mason, B. G. Brewer, T. B. Wheeler and John S. Ford. The convention adjourned till 7 P. M.

The Kentucky Senatorship.

FRANKFORT, January 7.—In the State Legislature a hot fight is in progress for United States Senator. Senator Stephenson, the present incumbent, ex-Governor Leslie, Hon. J. B. Black, John S. Williams and Isaac Caldwell are all aspirants.

Mississippi Legislature.

MEMPHIS, January 7.—An Appeal's Jack-

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

A Relief Bill Rejected. WASHINGTON, January 7.—The Committee on Claims reported adversely on a bill for the relief of L. Madison Day, of New Orleans.

The Arkansas Memorial. The memorial of the Arkansas Legislature were presented, asking the refunding of the cotton tax and construction of additional levees