The Ouachita Telegraph.

VOLUME VIII. MONROE, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1873. NUMBER 35.

THE TELEGRAPH:

Published every Saturday.

AT MONROE, OUACHITA PARISH, LA.

G. W. McCRANIE,

Editor and Proprietor.

AGENTS:

Pettingill & Co.....New York.
Griffin & Hoffman.....Baltimore.
Thos. McIntyre.....New Orleans.
John Schardt.....Traveling Agent.
All other agencies are hereby revoked.

ADVERTISING REGULATIONS.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in *advance*.

All advertisements sent to this office when not otherwise ordered, will be inserted "till forbid" and *charged accordingly*.

Editorial business notices will be made, free of charge, of all advertisements ordered in the paper; for other editorial notices a charge of 25 cents per line will be made.

An extra charge of 25 per cent will in future be made on all cuts above one inch in width, and upon all double-column advertisements a similar charge will be made.

TARIFF OF ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar and fifty cents per square (one inch in space or less), for the first, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion, for any time under one month. For longer periods as follows:

NUMBER SQ'RES.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	6 in.	12 in.
One	$3 75	$ 7	$ 8	$ 13	$ 20
Two	7 50	12	15	22	30
Three	11 00	17	20	30	40
Four	15 00	22	26	38	50
Five	18 00	26	30	43	60
Ten (½-col.)	30 00	45	55	75	100
Fifteen (¾-col.)	45 00	60	75	100	140
Twenty one (1 c.)	55 00	75	90	125	200

Cards of a *personal character*—when admissible—will be charged double our regular advertising rates.

Obituary and Marriage notices will be charged as advertisements.

Any person sending us five new cash subscribers, at the same post office, will be entitled to a copy of THE TELEGRAPH gratis, for one year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year,.....$4,00
One copy, six months,..... 2,00

ADVANCE RATES:

One copy, one year,.....3,00
One copy, six months,.....2,00

☞ The subscription price of the TELEGRAPH was reduced from five to *four* dollars, to all subscribers paying *in advance* have uniformly been allowed a discount of *one dollar*.

Subscribers delaying payment one month after it is due, are required to pay four dollars. There will be no deviation from this rule.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. G. Cobb,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, MONROE, LA.
Aug. 19, 1871. 6x4-tf

Robt. J. Caldwell,

LAWYER, MONROE, LA.
Jan. 25, 1873. 1y1f

A. L. Slack.

ATTORNEY AT LAW and Commissioner for Texas. Office Wood Street, Monroe, La. Prompt attention given to collections in North Louisiana. Aug. 26, 68.5:tf

L. N. Polk,

SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman. All orders left with Richardson & McEnery, Monroe, La., will meet with prompt attention. Terms, CASH.
May 11, 1872. 34-1y

T. P. RICHARDSON. T. W. MEAGHER.

Drs. Richardson & Meagher.

HAVING associated in the practice of medicine, offer their services in the different branches of their profession to the citizens of Monroe and surrounding country. Office, on Jackson Street, adjoining Methodist Church. Feb'y 8, 1873. tf

C. E. J. CALDERWOOD. DR. THOS. Y. ABY.

Drs. Calderwood & Aby.

MONROE, LA.

OFFICE in rear of Bernhardt's building, Second street, between DeSiard and the Railroad. Jan 5, 1872 d&w

R. WILLIS RICHARDSON. ROB'T RICHARDSON. JAS. D. M'ENERY.

Richardsons & McEnery,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., practice in all the Parishes of North Louisiana, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, the Federal Courts, and in the Land Office Department of the General Government.
June 22, 1872. 40-tf

T. H. MORRISON. W. W. FARMER.

Morrison & Farmer,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., will practice in the Courts of the Parishes of Ouachita, Morehouse, Richland, Franklin and Caldwell, in the Supreme Court, and in the United States Courts. Will also attend to all business intrusted to them in the State and Federal Land Offices. n11x3

Dr. Wm. Sandel

TENDERS his services as Physician and Surgeon, to the public. He can be found upon his plantation, four miles below Monroe.
March 11, 1873. 25-1y

JOHN M'ENERY. S. D. M'ENERY.

J. & S. D. McEnery,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Monroe, La., practice in the Parish and District Courts of Ouachita, Morehouse, Franklin, Richland, Caldwell and Catahoula Parishes, in the Supreme Court at Monroe, and United States Courts. Particular attention paid to business in the Land Office Department of the General Government. n17tf

Dentistry.

DR. S. L. BRACEY, Dentist, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Monroe and surrounding country. Having an experience of fourteen years in the practice, he feels confident of giving satisfaction in all branches of his profession. He is willing to warrant all work. Office near the Courthouse and next door south of the *Ouachita Telegraph* office on Grand street, Monroe, La. y7-mar16:1y

Frank Moore,

PARISH SURVEYOR for Ouachita, and General Land Agent for North Louisiana, will attend to any business in this or adjoining Parishes. Parties wishing to sell or purchase real estate in this section will find it to their interest to address him. He has for sale several fine bodies of land in Ouachita, Richland, Morehouse, Franklin and Caldwell Parishes. Persons wishing to sell will send numbers, description as to improvements, and terms. Having formed connections in both Washington and New Orleans, he is prepared to represent litigants in contested land cases, obtain patents, &c. Office rear room of Richardson & McEnery's Law Office. For particulars address him, care of Richardson & McEnery, Monroe, La.
August 6, 1870.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOMER MASONIC

FEMALE COLLEGE.

The exercises of this Institution began on the first Monday in September last.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each—first ending the last of January; the second the last of June.

FACULTY:

L. F. WILCOX, President, and Prof. of Latin, Mental and Moral Science.
Miss A. CALHOUN, Teacher in Mathematics.
Miss L. TAGGART, Assistant in Literary Department.
N. A. BARBE, Prof. of Music and French.
Miss M. M. WILCOX, Assistant in Music.

TERMS:

Pupils admitted at any time and charged until end of session. No deduction in tuition except for protracted sickness.

Tuition, English	$3, $4 and $5.00 per mo.	
Instrumental Music, with use of instrument	6.00	"
Extra lessons in Vocal Music	4.00	"
French	2.00	"
Drawing	2.50	"
Board, exclusive of washing, lights, and articles for toilet, if paid in advance, for each session	12.50	"
If not so paid	15.00	"
Incidental, per session	1.00	"

Prof. Wilcox has now entered upon the labors of the tenth year of his connection as President, with the Homer Masonic Female College. During that time the range of studies has been as extensive as any institution of the kind, and the mode of instruction has been to impart a thorough knowledge of those studies. The discipline in the College and Boarding Department has been firm, constant, but parental. The health of the pupils has been invariably good. In confirmation of the above, reference is confidently made to the patrons of the Institution and former pupils scattered throughout North Louisiana.

Additions are being made to the Boarding House, so that a large number of pupils can be accommodated in the family of the President.

We, the undersigned, having been acquainted with the workings of the Institution during the time it has been under the management of Prof. Wilcox, very cordially recommend it to our friends as a suitable place to send their daughters.

F. A. JONES, W. M.,
A. WARD, S. W.,
JOHN S. YOUNG, J. W.,
and Judge Parish Court,
J. R. RAMSEY, Sec'y,
R. T. VAUGHN, Treas.,
Rev. J. T. DAVIDSON.
Trustees.

Feb'y 3, 1872. 20:1y

OUACHITA FEMALE ACADEMY,

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

For Young Ladies,

MONROE, LA.

The session of 1872-'73 will commence on Monday, the 2d day of September.

Mrs. T. W. BENTON, Principal, and Instructress of the Primary Department.

THOS. O. BENTON, Esq., Instructor of the Academic Department.

———, Instructress of French, and assistant in the English branches.

Mrs. L. W. WEDDELL, Instructress of Music.

Miss M. S. PHIPPEN, Instructress in Drawing, Painting in water colors or oil, embroidery and fancy needle work.

TERMS (PAYABLE MONTHLY):

Primary Classes	$3.00 per mo.	
Middle "	4.00	"
Academic "	5.00	"
French "	3.00	"
Music (with use of instrument)	6.00	"
Board, including washing, lights, &c	20.00	"
Drawing, Painting, &c., at teachers' charges.		

Aug. 26, 1872. 36tf

HOMER COLLEGE.

This College, now in its twelfth scholastic year, is in session from the first Tuesday in September to Commencement Day, Wednesday after third Sunday in June. The corps of instruction is full; the course of study ample; the library and apparatus adequate; the endowment in hopeful progress; locality eminently healthful, and community intelligent and refined.

Tuition, $4.00 and $5.00 per month, in advance, for the term. Board, from $12.50 to $15.00 per month. Contingent, $1.50.

For further particulars, address Rev. J. E. Conn, President H. C.

W. F. MORELAND,
mar16:26tf Pres't Board of Trustees.

MONROE SALOONS.

NEW SALOON!

FINE LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

Shell Oysters and Lager Beer!

The undersigned has opened a Saloon in the Bernhardt Building, which he has supplied with new Bar fixtures, the choicest brands of Liquors, and fine Cigars. He has two Billiard tables, and during the Oyster season can supply fresh Oysters on the shell. Lager Beer from the best Western breweries kept at this Saloon. Prompt attention and good order will be observed.

THOS. DUNN.
Monroe, November 30, 1872.—1:tf-1y

M'KINNA'S SALOON,

DESIARD STREET,

(Opposite Endom's Livery Stable

MONROE, LA.,

Is kept well supplied with the best wines and liquors and favorite brands of cigars. Polite attention and good order guaranteed.
April 15, 1871. n30-8m

MONROE ADVERTISEMENTS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

SUCH AS

Potatoes, Peas, Eggs, Chickens, Butter, Beeswax, Hides, Tallow, &c., bought and sold by the undersigned, on Grand street, near Male Academy. An assortment of **Family Groceries** kept constantly on hand. ☞ Particular attention paid to supplying families in town with Produce from the country. Orders solicited.

TOM RACINE, Grand Street,
Feb'y 15, 1873.—1y Monroe, La.

FASHIONABLE SHAVING SALOON,

G. JONSON, Proprietor.

Located on DeSiard street, opposite St. John, in the centre of the business portion of Monroe. Shop recently renovated and well furnished. Polite attention and skillful work guaranteed. Respectable and orderly customers cordially welcomed. Terms Cash. Monroe, March 1, 1873. tf

JUST RECEIVED—

100 Barrels of Cape Lime;
50 Barrels of K. D. Meal;
3000 Pounds of Bacon;
30 Barrels of Pork;
48:tf J. G. SANDERS.

FROM St. MARTINSVILLE.

NEW IBERIA, May 10, 2 P. M.—I telegraphed you yesterday the mysterious disappearance of Col. DeBlanc's force, and last night I started on a scout to find them. I am just in from a twelve hours' ride.

After having been in the saddle all night, about 5 o'clock this morning I reached a plantation house about seven miles from St. Martinsville, on the outskirts of a prairie, where I found one of Col. DeBlanc's men. The owner of the house volunteered the information that Col. DeBlanc, with twelve men, were about three miles away, and agreed to pilot us there.

Col. DeBlanc's man, who, by the way, is one of his officers here, put in and forbade the move, saying that Col. De Blanc did not wish his whereabouts known. He stated that DeBlanc had transmitted a communication to United States Deputy Marshal DeKlyne on the day before yesterday.

On receipt of reinforcements DeBlanc sent his old force home, and yesterday he disbanded the rest—dividing them into three divisions, and sending them in three different directions, as if making a military movement. This step was no doubt taken on the information of the movement of the United States troops to Brashear, and their probable departure for the scene of action—Col. DeBlanc not wishing to get his men into trouble.

One thing is certain, the war in St. Martinsville is at an end.

After leaving the plantation house, I pushed on to St. Martinsville, and found the police very curious and somewhat anxious concerning the movements of Col. DeBlanc's force, of whose whereabouts they were in entire ignorance.

While I was in town the 1st Louisiana Cavalry came in and were received with cheers.

The police are all anxious to get home. The trial of Mayor Duchamps came on while I was in town, and was progressing when I left. The affidavit against him reads as follows:

Personally came and appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Alcide Veazie, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: Eugene A. Duchamps, Jr., did on Saturday, the 2d of May, 1873, and at various times before and since, incite and assist various persons of this parish to resist and rebel against the lawful authority of this parish and State, by enlisting in an unlawful cause, by advising the the said persons to arm themselves to fight against the militia of this State, and also the lawful officers of this parish; which said instructions and assistance thus given by the said Eugene A. Duchamps, Jr., has caused a portion of the citizens of this parish to engage in an unlawful cause and armed resistance against the legally constituted authorities of this parish; therefore, deponent charges the said Eugene A. Duchamps, Jr., with treason against the State, etc. ALCIDE VEAZIE.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this the 7th day of May, 1873.

THEOGENE CASTILLE,
Parish Judge.

The Sheriff refused to allow me to see him. Most of the male inhabitants had returned to town, and business for the greater part had been resumed, so far as opening the stores went; but the men were standing gloomily around, watching the doings of the M. P.'s.

Badger was very wary touching his future movements, but some of the men boasted that they were going on a scout for Col. DeBlanc's forces.

The 200 United States troops passed this place on the Steamer Iberia at 11 o'clock to-day. The notorious United States Deputy Marshal DeKlyne was board. They will no doubt reach St. Martinsville to-night.

NEW IBERIA, May 11.—A lieutenant and ten United States soldiers, accompanied by Mr. DeKlyne, United States Marshal, left St. Martinsville to-day, at 12 o'clock, to meet Col. DeBlanc and friends at Gen. DeClouet's residence. Col. De Blanc will surrenedr to the United States troops. He positively refuses to have anything to do with the Kellogg army invasion.

The great storm of excitement has passed over, and the terror created among the people, quieted by the arrival of the United States troops.

Kellogg's new way of governing Louisiana is on the decline in Attakapas.

NEW IBERIA, LA., May 13.—Mike Cooney's squad of mounted Metropolitans arrived here at noon by land from St. Martansville, to await the boat. Most all of them were drunk and yelling like Indians on the march through town. Kellogg's transport, the Ozark, arrived at five P. M. with Badger's force, and took on some cavalry and a piece of artillery, and proceeded to Brashear, en route to New Orleans. A squad of fifty got off at Terrebonne to install the Kellogg officers at Thibodeaux. Two companies of United States troops, with Col. Smith, left on the Minnie Avery for Bashear, where thay have engaged transportation for New Orleans, and will probably arrived here to-morrow evening.

Two companies of United States troops remain at St. Martinsville, ten men and one officer of whom, are at the service of the United States Marshal.

Col. DeBlanc and several of his friends surrendered, and are now on parole until Friday, when they will leave for New Orleans.

The names of the eleven persons for whom the Marshal has warrants have not been ascertained.

Quiet now reigns at St. Martansville, Col. DeBlanc having accomplished his aim by showing the world the inability of Kellogg to sustain his power without the aid of the United States troops.

THE WILL OF NAPOLEON.

LONDON, April 19.—The following is the true will of the late Emperor Napoleon, under which letters of administration are now applied for. The estate is sworn to be under one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling, and this sum is subject to claims which will reduce it one-half:

"This is my will. I commend my son and my wife to the high authorities of the State, to the people, and to the army. The Empress Eugenie possesses all the qualities requisite for capably conducting the regency, and my son displays a disposition and judgment which will make him worthy of his high destinies. Let him never forget the motto of the head of our family: 'Everything for the French people.' Let him fix on his mind the writings of the prisoner of St. Helena. Let him study the Emperor's deeds and correspondence. And finally, let him remember, when circumstances permit, that the cause of the people is the cause of France. Power is a heavy burden, because one can not always do all the good one could wish, and because contemporaries seldom render justice, so that in order to fulfill one's mission one must have faith in and conscientiously appreciate his duty. It is necessary to consider that from heaven above, those whom you have loved regard and protect you. It is the soul of my illustrious uncle that has always inspired and sustained me. The like will apply to my son, for he will always be worthy of his name. I leave to the empress all my private property. I wish that, at the majority of my son, she shall live at the Elysee and Bainitz. I trust that my memory will be dear to her, and that after my death she will forget whatever unhappiness I may have caused her. With regard to my son, let him keep as a talisman the seal I wear attached to my watch, and which comes from my mother. Let him carefully preserve everything that came to me from the Emperor, my uncle; and let him be convinced that my heart and my soul remain with him; I make no mention of my faithful servants. I am convinced that the Empress and my son will never abandon them. I shall die in the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion, which my son will always honor by his piety. Done and signed with my hand at the palace of the Tuileeries the 24th of April, 1865.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

A Washington telegram of the 12th states:

It is not the President's intention to take any determined action until a requisition is made by Kellogg, and it is hoped he will make the demand without further delay. As soon as the requisition is made the President will issue a proclamation couched in the most positive language, admonishing the people of Louisiana to preserve the peace, deposing McEnery's government, and proclaiming Kellogg as the lawful Governor, and announcing the intention of the Executive to sustain Kellogg with the whole military force of the country if necessary. This proclamation is to be accompanied with an order to send all the available troops, to report to Gen. Emory at New Orleans.

The proclamation will be in such language that it will be susceptible of no doubtful meaning, and will convey as words can, the determination of the President, as above set forth.

The action proposed, it is said, meets the hearty approval of Attorney General Williams.

THE MODOCS.

NEW YORK, May 13. A special from Lava Beds says that Capt. Hasbrouck's scouting party was attacked by the Modocs. The surprise was complete. Four soldiers and one Warm Spring Indian were killed, and six soldiers and one Warm Spring Indian wounded. Capt. Hasbrouck rallied the men and charged, when the Modocs scattered through the woods. Several volleys were fired among them, but it is not known whether any of the Modocs were hurt. The troops captured twenty-five horses. Capt. Jack wore Canby's uniform. Thirty-three Modocs were engaged. When the last courier left the troops were between the Indians and their lava strongholds. Capt. Hasbrouck thinks the Indians are nearly out of ammunition.

The Rev. Mr. Ancient, the hero of the Atlantic disaster, has accepted the call to an assistant curatorship in Halifax, and now only awaits the appointment of his successor at Torrence Bay.

Gen. Frank Gardner, who was the Confederate commander at Port Hudson at the time of its surrender to Gen. Banks, died in Vermilionville on Wednesday of last week.

A STRANGE AND IMPRESSIVE INCIDENT.

Warning of a Minister of the Gospel.

On Tuesday, while the police reinforcement were mustering at the First District precinct and "Governor" Kellogg was in attendance to witness their preparations and fire their hearts for the fray, a tall, well dressed, clerical looking personage presented himself at the door of the station, which was guarded by two Metropolitans with muskets. The gentleman inquired of the sentinels if he could see Governor Kellogg. They crossed their muskets and told him "No; he could not enter." He persistsd in his demand, declaring that he had important business with the Governor and must see him. A corporal approached him and asked him his name.

"I am James S. White, a minister of the gospel, and a citizen of Attakapas. I live with Mr. J. B. Pearce who is intimately acquainted with Kr. Kellogg."

"What do you want with the Governor?"

"I want to warn him to cease from making war on our people, and to impress him with a proper sense of his duty to protect the lives and homes of my countrymen from the horrors of a war of invasion."

"Guess the Governor don't care to see and hear you," was the remark of one of the Metropolitans.

"Only let me be face to face with him, and I may rescue him from a terrible peril which hangs over him."

The guard manifesting no very great respect for the reverend gentleman, a crowd having assembled in the meanwhile around the door, Mr. White proceeded in an earnest and emphatic manner to say:

"Tell Mr. Kellogg, then, that I am a grandson of a man who was once among the most honored in the land, that he was a distinguished member in that august body, of which he (K.) was a very humble member, the Senate of the United States. His name was Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.

"I am prompted to warn Mr. Kellogg, by a sad and terrible experience of war. I lived in Nashville with my farther and mother during the civil war. Returning to my home after an absence in the country, when the Federal troops occupied that town, I found it the scene of one of the most infamous of all the deeds of blood and vandalism in that unhappy contest. My venerable father and mother had been murdered by the soldiers, and our once happy home desolated and abandoned. Shocked and infuriated by the horrid spectacle, I rushed madly into the Confederate lines, enlisted and fought through the war, and participated in its many revangeful and cruel scenes; and now, as a contrite and sincere Christian, I feel the great enormity and sinfulness of all such conflicts.

"I deemed it my duty to come here and admonish Mr. Kellogg of the grave responsibilities assumed by him in inaugurating a strife of arms among brethren who should live together in peace and amity.

"If you will not let me see him, deliver these my words to him, and say they are from James S. White of St. Mary."

The solemn tone, fearless and dignified bearing of the reverend gentleman, produced a deep impression upon all his auditors. A will known citizen, who had overheard him, then stepped up, and offering his arm, the two walked down St. Charles street.

DETAILS OF THE LATE MASSACRE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—The following letter received at the Interior Department to-day gives new and interesting particulars of the late Modoc massacre:

HEADQ'R'S CAMP SOUTH SIDE)
Tule Lake, Cal., Apl 16, 1873.)

Hon. C. Delano, Sec'y of the Interior:

Sir—Since our arrival at the lava bed the Commission, together with General Canby, had laboured hopefully and had apparently gained several points over the Indians, looking to a peaceful solution of this question. Until Friday morning, the 11th instant, we had thwarted all their schemes of treachery through the fidelity of our interpreter, Mrs. Riddle, a Modoc woman. On the morning terms were agreed upon for a meeting satisfactory to Dr. Thomas and General Canby, though not to Mr. Dyar nor myself or the Modoc woman, General Canby remarking that they dare not molest us, because his forces commanded the situation, and Dr. Thomas said where God called him he would go, trusting to his care. The meeting was held at the time and place agreed upon, Canby, Meacham, Thomas and Dyar, and eight armed, instead of six unarmed Indians, as was agreed upon. The talk" was short, the Modoc chiefs both saying that unless the soldiers were withdrawn from the country no further talk would be had. Up to that point the Commissioners reaffirmed that the soldiers would never be withdrawn until the difficulty was settled, and still extending the offer of amnesty, a suitable and satisfactory home, and ample provision for their welfare in the future. The reply from both chiefs was, "Take away your soldiers and we will talk about it."

General Canby assured the Indians that he was here for the protection of both parties and to see that the Commission faithfully fulfilled their promises. About this time two armed Indians suddenly appeared from the brush in our rear. An explanation was asked, and Captain Jack replied by snapping a pistol at General Canby, saying in Indian, "All ready;" after which General Canby was dispatched by Captain Jack with a pistol and knife, and Dr. Thomas by a pistol shot in the breast and gunshot in the head by Boston Charley. Meacham and Dyar attempted to escape toward the camp, the former followed by Schonchin John, and the latter by Black Jim and Hooker Jim. Schonchin fired six shots at Meacham—hitting him four times and leaving him for dead. Schonchin attempting to scalp him was deterred by a Modoc woman. Dyar escaped unhurt although fired at three times by Black Jim, who was only three feet away, and by Hooker Jim, by whom he was pursued. After running about two hundred yards he turned upon his pursuer with a small pocket Derringer, when the Indian turned and ran back, thus letting Dyar get away.

Mr. Dyar will be obliged to leave in a day or two on account of official duties but while here the remainder of the Commission will consult with General Gillem should any active measures be necessary on our part. We believe that complete subjugation by the military is the only method by which to deal with these Indians.

Very respectfully yours,
A. B. MEACHAM,
Ch'm'n Modoc Peace Commission.

THE SHOOTING AT KELLOGG.

The attempt of some unknown person to shoot the usurping Governor of the State, whilst engaged in business connected with the forwarding of troops and carrying on war against the people was an event which might have been apprehended in the present state of popular excitement. In all ages and among all people, such modes of seeking relief from oppression, wrong and insult have been employed and applauded. Kellogg is justly regarded as the incarnation of the most burning insult and grevious wrong ever perpetrated upon a free people. He has usurped the government of a State in the most fraudulent and audacious manner. To sustain that government he has organized a standing army of mercenaries, and given them arms of the most distructive character, to shoot down the people who refuse to pay the illegal taxation he has exacted, and to recognize the appointees—men of the most corrupt and abandoned character—whom he seeks to force into the offices already filled by the duly elected of the people. He has stolen from the city of New Orleans, the police, constituted and paid to protect the lives and property of our citizens, and sent them as an invading army into a remote country parish to murder and lay waste the country, leaving our city to the pillage and violence of a mob. He has made public and exulting display personally, and through his organs and emissaries, of his determination and his power to fasten the chains upon our people, and subjugate them to his will and pleasure, to hold them bound hand and foot until he can fleece them of their last cent. He has organized and set on foot, and proposes to enforce, with cannon and bayonet, a system of wholesale confiscator and plunder of this community, in order to fill his own coffers and those of his ring of gamblers, jobbers carpetbaggers. All this and much more he has done and is continuing to do. Such deeds of a proclaimed and armed usurper—one so declared by the highest political authority in the United States—may well provoke to violence the passions of men and drive the rash and excitable to even the extreme of that quick penalty which in all ages has been the doom of the lawless usurper and sanguinary invader and enemy of the people.

We *deprecate and deplore all forms of assassination. We deeply regret that even so bad and guilty a man as Kellogg should be exposed to such an ignominious fate. We should prefer to see him live that he may make atonement to this people for the wrongs and insults he has put on them. We should lament that the responsibility for his riddance by violent means should be added to the other calamities of our people. Far better for himself and for our State, for his own party and for the nation, for humanity, peace and order, that he should relieve them of his presence, and seek in the shade of his Illinois farm that safety, contentment, and we trust, that sincere and honest penitence for his sins against republican liberty which he can never hope to enjoy whilst environed by the hate, the increasing enmity of the people whom he seeks to enslave, and whom he has so grievously wronged, defrauded and oppressed.—Daily N. O. Herald.*

The combination of a safe lock in one of the Champaign (Ill.) banks was forgotten, and an expert was brought from Cincinnati to open the safe, and he was twelve hours in accomplishing the job.

"I'm so thirsty," said a boy at work in a corn field. "Well, work away," said his industrious father; "you know the prophet says, 'Hoe every one that thirsteth.'"

John R. Thompson, formerly editor of the Richmond Southern Literary Messenger and one of the most gifted poets of the South, died a few days ago.