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WHITE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

- For State Treasurer: JOHN C. MONCURE, Of Caddo. For Congress—4th District: WILLIAM M. LEVY, Of Natchitoches. For Senator: J. B. ELAM, Of DeSoto. For District Judge: Wm. H. JACK, Of Natchitoches. For District Attorney: M. J. CUNNINGHAM, Of Natchitoches.

The notice of the visits of the Registrar as published in this paper, is official and correct.

Foreign persons will have their naturalization attended to by calling upon Col. D. Pierson, free of charge.

The steamer Bertha Brunner, makes two trips to Alexandria, weekly.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, than which no better institution for the instruction of our young ladies exists in the State.

We congratulate our sister parish of Rapides, upon the selection of her ticket for parochial offices. None better could be made, and their action will be a "shining light" for our guidance.

Our town is dull beyond comprehension, not even a fight indulged in to break the monotony of the times, we can readily account for that on the ground of no money, no whiskey on credit, and a good temperance society.

After this lapse of time, during which we have not had the great American prerogative of "being governed," we find, and speak by the card, that we get along much better without officers than with them, and we cheerfully recommend a trial of the non rule to our sister parishes.

John Orsborn the "statue" judge of the 9th Judicial District, struts his time about in New Orleans we understand, to the good of all decent people in Rapides parish.

Let us have Peace.

The howl of the paid hirelings, the shrieks of the papal press of Louisiana, is truly alarming to those of sensitive nerves, and well calculated to make strangers imagine that some awful and untold evil was about to befall the Republican negroes in this section of country.

North Louisiana is the receptacle of the choice language of these whilom bohemiens, and if any thing is to be proven by words, we must be a sorry set of cut-throats indeed.

In all this storm of abuse, of villification, we are unmoved, for we possess the conscience of innocence. It is the same old story, the out-crop of this long fed and bitter hatred of the blue-nosed Yankee, to the more warm-blooded southern citizen.

As long as we remain like the abject slave, supinely quiet, and allow the thieving hordes who emigrate under cover of the guns of the federal armies to our midst, to plunder and rob us at will; "all is quiet in the South," and "reconstruction" goes on well.

Let us then have a fair understanding with our Yankee brethren. It is far better not only for ourselves, but for coming generations, that an end should be put to this "half and half" liberty, doled out to us by the stinging hand of a cowardly set of despot fanatics.

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shall never be said that they met a tame and abject people in their march of subjugation. Rather a thousand times, Sampson like, we go down amid the thunders of the falling ruins of the temple of American liberty.

A day of solemn retribution will visit the once proud American Republic. The prediction will be fulfilled. The spirit of the Indian they will say:

Think that has wasted earth and dared despise. Alike the wrath and mercy of the skies— Thy pomp is in the grave; thy glory laid Low in the pit thy "battel" has made.

New Orleans Democracy.

From a private letter published in the Shreveport Times of the 12th, we make extracts which we publish elsewhere, and in connection we must say that we are not at all surprised.

Here is one of their "Benedict Arnold" acts, in violating an express understanding had with her sister parishes in solemn Convention.

We reject this circular as not emanating from a body called in the spirit of the understanding had with "The People" at Baton Rouge, and we give it only that sanction we would any truthful document emanating from private individuals.

New Orleans, not as a people, but its Democratic emolument seekers are, in a measure, responsible for this Kellogg fraud, for we contend that the compromise made between that functionary and its Wilts city government (which in itself is a shame and a disgrace, and should that be the quality of Democratic government intended for the whole State, we would be only swapping the "Devil for the Witel" in the exchange of Radicalism.)

The ban, the damning curse of all movements of patriotic intent, are these howling demagogues who imagine that they must be rulers whether the people will or no. For ourselves we will have no more of them, and unless the citizens of New Orleans desire not the condemnation of every true and honest Louisianian, let her show herself in unalloyed patriotism—throw off these festering political bummers, and nominate men of the people, and from the people, and one thing of advice to "our Committee"—no more addresses to the people with the treacherous caption of "Democratic Conservative."

We are in receipt of a letter from our worthy friend G. C. Hamilton, the popular Clerk of Sinnott's Line of steamers, in which we are informed that Capt Sinnott will spare no expense in affording facilities to our shippers.

A bad habit to get into—A coat that is not paid for.

For the People, not for Individuals.

We call upon the Parish Convention which meets in this city upon Monday next, 21st, to fulfil that mission in the manner prescribed by the whole people, and in full spirit and accord with the intents and meaning of the white people's platform, which is delegated to them by their respective constituencies.

Let the representatives of the people in Convention assembled, keep in view this main object of the work, to select men as candidates for the suffrage of the white people, of known honesty, integrity and capacity; men whose standing and popularity is unquestionable, and whose names will carry the respect and confidence of all classes.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 4, 1874. T. S. Edgerton, Sheriff parish Red River, La.: I received your letter this morning: have seen the Governor and United States Marshal; as soon as some overt act has been committed, a United States Marshal can be sent up there, and he will doubtless take United States troops with him.

So the "Natchitoches matters" are not yet settled, although the Governor (?) told our Committee quite a different story. Well, let the Marshal come on with troops to install Myers, Boulte, Bossier and such like and Mr (?) Twitchell and friends will have the "Natchitoches matter" settled to their hearts content.

If this gang in New Orleans and among us, imagine for an instant that they will be allowed to rule in this parish again, they are most woefully mistaken, rather would we suffer our heads cut off than such should be the case. When those men take seats here as rulers, troops must surround them for all time to come, and their authority will not extend a foot beyond the point of a federal bayonet.

Let our Parish Convention keep in view the fact, that this is a movement in the interest of the people, not of individuals, we have not time, nor is our country in a condition to reward friends. Nominate the strongest and best men in the parish for office, and you will command the support of your friends, and impart consternation to your enemies.

Refreshing rains during the week. Crop estimated not over one half. Yield of corn short. Cotton is beginning to come in slowly. Prices fully up to the quotations are offered.

To Our Fellow-Citizens of Ward 12.

A feeling has sprung up among you which we are sorry to say will endanger our success in the coming election. A feeling so totally at variance with your conduct, with your expressed determination since the 13th June last, that we feel, it to be our duty to warn you of the serious consequence of following the lead of this inclination.

It was the declared intention, and the incipency of the movement against corrupt and incompetent officials that the movement should be one of the people, for the people, all personal individual and political preferences should be laid aside.

This should be immediately checked, and to that end your earnest and immediate attention is required that the whole phase of the People's Movement should not be changed from its high, noble and patriotic interests, to that of a miserable political scramble for official honors.

It is our wish, and yours so expressed, that none should be elected to office but men of honesty, integrity and capacity, and to gain that end we earnestly intreat you to vote for no man as a delegate to the Parish Convention, who is pledged to any man or set of men, or who has individual preferences detrimental to the public good.

Seizure of Arms.

KELLOGG CONFISCATES PRIVATE PROPERTY—AN OUTRAGE ON OUR PEOPLE.

Between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Special officer Pecora, accompanied by Ruiz, arrested at the corner of Camp and Canal streets, a furniture wagon, said to be loaded with guns.

The wagon and all parties then repaired to the Central Police Station, where the guns were delivered to property clerk Furnace.

Later in the day Constables Ryan and Hurley called upon Furnace with the following writ of sequestration:

State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of Orleans.

To Constable of First Justice of Peace for the Parish of Orleans, Greeting: Whereas, Armand Guyot hath this day declared on oath, before this court, that A. S. Badger and A. Pecora have in their possession, and which they illegally retain at Davidson Court, in this city, twenty-four muskets with bayonets, known as Prussian muskets, and one thousand cartridges, containing a charge of powder and a conical leaden ball, all the property of said defendant, of the value of (\$92) ninety-two dollars, affiant avers anticible demand and refusal to deliver; that he has good cause to fear that the property will be removed or concealed by the defendants during the pendency of this suit. You are therefore commanded to sequester said property as above described, and to take the same into your possession until further order of the court.

Witness: W. T. HOUSTON, First Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans. New Orleans, September 8, 1874. W. T. HOUSTON, First Justice of the Peace.

Well, what then. Will nothing induce the people of New Orleans to act in the manner becoming freemen. You have at your doors the cause of all the effect, felt throughout the entire State. When our claims became unbearable, we threw them off, but nothing, no circumstance, seems adequate to arouse the people of the city to something like a definite action. This seizure of arms is denounced by the New Orleans press as "an outrage upon the people." We do not consider the seizure as such but, in the submission is the disgrace. If such a high handed measure had been even attempted in any of the North Louisiana parishes, they would have acted warmly and immediately, and that without an appeal to the sympathy of any one. Let New Orleans go to work as she should, and help is abundant. Stop the eternal greed for office manifested too plainly by her partizans, enter fully in the spirit of the "White Man's movement," and her cry for sympathy to us, will meet with something like response. To much want for pap and not enough desire for powder, seems to be the chief ailment. Cast it off.

War Commenced on the Kellogg Usurpation.

KELLOGG'S FORCES DEFEATED.

Gen. Badger Seriously Wounded.

Lieutenant Governor Penn's Address to the People of Louisiana, &c.

New Orleans, Sept 14, 1874.

Great excitement in consequence of an attempt of the police to seize the arms of the White League. A meeting of the citizens on Canal street have just appointed a committee to wait on Kellogg and demand his immediate resignation. Will telegraph again as soon as the committee reports.

LATER. Report of the Committee.

The committee appointed to wait on Kellogg have just reported. They say he could not be found, but they were met by Judge Dibble, who said he was instructed to say that, while Kellogg was always ready to receive a deputation of peaceable citizens, he could not receive this committee for the reason that it was well known that armed bodies of men were assembling all over the city under the White League organization, and that he regarded these men as only their auxiliaries, and hence declined to meet them.

Commencement of Hostilities.

New Orleans, Sept. 14.—After the committee reported the people were told to go home get their arms and commence war on the Kellogg Government. About 3:30 o'clock the fighting commenced on the levee at the head of Canal street between the forces commanded respectively by Badger and Fred Ogden. The police were completely routed, twelve killed and three pieces of artillery and two caissons captured, there were about four of our people killed—Fred Ogden's horse was killed under him. Badger is mortally wounded. The police have been driven back at all points, and are now in the Custom house, State house and Jackson square armory. Our troops are lying on their arms. The United States troops, about 200, have arrived but take no part. They say they came to protect the United States property.

Kellogg's Immediate Abdication Demanded.

New Orleans, Sept. 14.—In response to a call for a mass meeting on Canal street this morning, to protest against the seizure of private fire-arms of citizens, men began to assemble about 10 o'clock, and by 11 o'clock, the broad sidewalks of the great thoroughfare were filled for several squares. Many stores are closed and there seems to be a very general suspension of business. At this hour, 12 m., addresses are being delivered from the base of the Clay statue. No disturbance of any kind has occurred. Two companies of United States troops arrived this morning, and Marshal Packard reports a regiment en route from Holly Springs, Mississippi, for this city.

The meeting adopted resolutions requesting the immediate abdication of Gov. Kellogg, and the committee, consisting of R. H. Marr, chairman, Jules Quyes, Samuel C. Chopan, Samuel Bell and J. M. Seixas, were appointed to wait upon the Governor, and the meeting is awaiting the report of the committee.

Kellogg's Reply to the Committee.

New Orleans, Sept. 14.—The committee of five appointed by the Canal street mass meeting called at the executive office about noon. The Governor not being present, Brigadier General Dibble, of the Governor's staff, received the delegation. Mr. Marr, as spokesman, said they had called as a committee to interview the Governor. Gen. Dibble said he would convey the fact to the Governor. After a brief absence he returned and made a reply, which, at the request of Mr. Marr was reduced to writing as follows:

Gen. Dibble—I have communicated with the Governor, and he directs me to say to you that he must decline to receive any communication from a committee appointed by the mass meeting assembled on Canal street; he does so, I am instructed to say, because he has definite and accurate information that there are now assembled several large bodies of armed men in different parts of the city who are met, at the call which convened the mass meeting which you represent. He regards this as a menace and he will receive no communication under such circumstances. He further directs me to say that should the people assemble peacefully without menace he would deem it one of his highest duties to receive any petition addressed to the government. I have received an answered you, gentlemen, as a member of his staff.

(Signed) HENRY C. DIBBLE, Brigadier and Judge Advocate General of the State military.

To which Mr. Marr formally replied as follows:

I repeat that there are no armed rioters; there are no armed men on Canal street, so far as we know; we came on a mission of peace, and we believe that if the Governor had acceded to the proposition we brought to-day which was to abdicate it would have pacified the people of Louisiana, and might or would have prevented violence or bloodshed. So far as we are concerned, we are prepared to pledge him no violence in person or property and we feel in a position, on the contrary, to assure him that there should be perfect immunity to both. The substance of the foregoing reply was subsequently, by Mr. Marr's request, reduced to writing, by the