

THE RECONSTRUCTION DITTO.

The surrender of the forces under the command of Gen. Johnson to Gen. Sherman was the actual termination of the war.

The return of so many armed men to their homes, the converting the iron of war into the iron of husbandry, had a charming influence.

The results of the elections in all the Southern States were adverse to the Republican party.

As the people did not elect them to fill any public positions, they commenced the outrage business.

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The excitement throughout the country which followed this armed intervention is too well known.

The people East, North and West could not be designated as rebels, or characterized as "banditti," and armed intervention in all these States were not used to keep in power the Republican party.

The impudence and effrontery of his assertions, that a coup d'etat was contemplated by the people, almost passes belief.

THE FLAG

Go! tear your hateful ensign down, It mocks, it hates the Right;

'Tis not the flag of Washington, The banner Key hath sung;

'Tis not the flag whose tattered folds O'er Calumet's ramparts hung.

'Tis not the flag of conquering hosts That waved o'er conquered graves

'Tis not the flag our fathers loved; Not nor the stripes of old

'Tis not the flag that erstwhile draped Our altars, and the walls—

Go! tear it down, 'tis Tyrant's flag, Its folds are stained and wet

Yes, tear it down, and lay its folds Forever 'neath the sod,

Let this be done, and we will raise Our standard where it hung;

No North, no South, no East, no West, One fate, one flag for all,

Mr. Editor—Will you be kind enough to give me the modern definitions of the words "honorable" and "nice"?

Last week one of our leading men of the day, in course of conversation, blamed me for my "unpleasant" remark.

I could not credit such a "high flight of romance" even from a soldier, and so expressed myself.

Did the honorable Gen. De Trobriand show his loudly defended honor in marching into the State House, and illegally and unjustly during to place his "soldier's hand" on the sacred persons of our legally elected representatives, then occupying their just earned seats?

I was once quite a pet with the officers of the old army, and remember with pride men who wore their straps as proud emblems of devotion to justice, and their love of their country.

I do not wish to be severe upon all who wear the buttons, for I once felt a pride in the esprit de corps of the army, and now feel sad in looking on the two pictures of "now" and "honor," too, for no daughter of Louisiana can forget the downfall of some of our own chieftains whose star of glory has set in the gloom of a nation's scars.

Kellogg is said to have received a blow yesterday so keenly cruel, so overwhelming and crushing that even we hesitate to mention it, but we must; a sense of public duty compels us.

THE ALEXANDRIA NEGROES.

They Hold a Mass Meeting and Condemn the Action of the Returning Board.

What Will They Do in This City?

Last evening the colored Conservative voters of Alexandria, La., met in the Town Hall of that city in mass.

The call last evening was to express their condemnation of the recent acts of the Returning Board.

Now that the colored people of that section of the State have made their voices heard in thunder tones, why cannot the colored Democratic voters of New Orleans follow suit?

They are now fully convinced on which side it is best to lead.

Let the colored people in New Orleans consider the action of the Returning Board, together with the infamous telegrams of Sheridan, are subjects of a serious nature, and not only involve the interests of the white population, but also their own.

Already news has reached us in Claiborne their brothers propose to add their voice to the general outcry against tyranny and oppression.

Our reporter visited the State House after sundown yesterday, when the lads were supposed to be in.

Inquiring for Gov. Hahn, he was referred from pillar to post, until weary of such nonsense he accosted "Miss Mary Burns," who sent him up to Antoine's room, on the top floor.

Hahn was out, so he had to go elsewhere for what he sought.

To give the public an idea of what conceivable carnion the rump is would only need Lillenthal to photograph the scene.

All the way up on the fourth floor, with a cot and a bucket, they have just about such accommodation as is furnished in the Parish Prison to common criminals, and to this reporter's best belief, except a few trusty ones, the rest of the lot are under strict dress—kept under lock and key lest they might stray off or be stolen.

We congratulate Mr. Kellogg on the success he has had in securing his valuable. It is more than people can do, now that he has all the police off their beats.

If it takes all the metropolitan police to keep the Legislators in the State House, we will call for a new election and send burglars to the State House instead of getting them into the Penitentiary, only to be pardoned out by Billy Pitt.

KELOGG'S BIRD CAGE.

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ESPRIT DE CORPS.

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ALABAMA'S SYMPATHY.

The following dispatch was received by us last evening:

WETUMPKA, ALA., JAN. 9, 1875.

Editor New Orleans Bulletin:

The people of the Third Congressional District of this State deeply sympathize with your present position.

Call on us if you need help.

CITIZENS THIRD DISTRICT, ALABAMA.

A NEAT TRIBUTE.—The following letter will explain itself.

The newsway, in recognition of the appropriate and truly artistic labor of Mr. W. H. Williams, who graciously gave his poetic pen in their behalf, presented him with an elegantly bound set of Hoarath's works.

Mr. Williams, whose delicate fancy and cultured imagination wrought out our tasty "Carrier's Address," was fully deserving the compliment so neatly paid.

New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1875.

To the News Boys of New Orleans BULLETIN:

My Stranger Friends—I hardly know how to express my thanks for the appreciated and most agreeable surprise which, through the able editor of your "welcome BULLETIN," you afforded me, in the token I have received, inscribed with your compliments.

It is a compliment so far in excess of my deserts—as far in excess of the poor service it was my pleasure to render you, that I can only say, "I am poor in thanks—yes I thank you."

Your token shall ever remind me of the most agreeable episode which has yet encouraged my pen; and, coming from the source it does, greets me as more heartily, and with more genuine encouragement than it has yet been my fortune to welcome.

In conclusion, permit me to say that in the "pleasurable hardships" of your life, and in its "clouded joys," there is no more earnest sympathizer than your

Friend and Debtor,

W. H. WILLIAMS.

GENTLE FILL SHERRY.

PARODY ON GENTLE BIRKENA.

[Sung to same air.]

Gentle Fill Sherry, whither away, Let us be merry now that we may.

No, I have lingered too long on the road; Night is advancing, the brigand's abroad.

Gentle Fill Sherry, banish your care, All the banditti are up in the air.

But should you meet one up you are Fill, The sound of your voice is sufficient to kill.

When he remembers the Piegana you slayed, He will be frightened, for he's not afraid.

Gentle Fill Sherry, banish your care, 'Tis all with you everywhere.

Murder the people; answer no prayer, All the assassins are now in the air.

If you would find me, seek me on wings, 'Tis the Macaroni himself that sings.

Gentle Fill sherry, you have now fear, My little fellow tarry and bear.

PILLUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Julius Lee, music publisher, died to-day of apoplexy.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 9.—The Atlantic Cotton Mills, employing 1500 operatives, commence full work Monday.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The thermometer ranged from 18 to 25 degrees below zero, to-day.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

CANDEN, N. J., Jan. 9.—A. M. Wiegand, wife and child, while crossing the railroad track at Beverly, about 5 P. M., were struck by a train.

Wiegand's wife was a hewn man, and was otherwise injured.

Thus, with unparalleled impudence, says the Milwaukee Sentinel: "This is the age for rapturing accepted history."

W. H. says: "We have ascertained that all Potiphar's wife wanted with Joseph was a Southern advance, which she saw protruding from his coat-tail pocket."

"Lord, how this world is given to lying!"—[Falsity.] The Sentinel makes this statement in the face of repeated assurances from Miss Anthony and other honorable parties who were thoroughly familiar with all the details of the Potiphar-Joseph scandal at the time, that it was not the Sentinel's Advance, but a copy of the Courier-Journal. Besides, just at that time Joe wore a hewn duster, and therefore had no coat-tail pockets! This thing of rapturing accepted history has got to be stopped.—Courier-Journal.

The "big jump," a novel beverage, at the Victory, 157 Common Street.

The serious illness of Jefferson Davis is denied by the Memphis Avalanche. He is as well as ever.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Star classifies all State news under the head of "Spirits Turpentine," and says: "The persimmon crop this year has been exceedingly fine, and the 'tar-heels' are happy."

One of the rules of a new club in London, composed of members of both sexes, requires that candidates for admission must receive the unanimous vote of eighteen jurors, one adverse vote being sufficient to reject.

A Chicago couple, after living in matrimonial harmony for thirty-two years, were divorced. After a two months' trial they decided that single blessedness was a myth, and were recently married again.

King Kalakaua, for the first time in his life, has been privileged to explore the mysteries of a pot of baked beans, and being thus fairly induced into Boston society, will doubtless go home with a highly inflated idea of his importance.

There are about seventy thousand people in the upper peninsula of Michigan, and they employ their leisure time in discussing the expediency of organizing into a separate and independent State. Public opinion is tending in favor of this proposition.

In the whole country in 1873, notwithstanding the panic, there were built 3300 miles of railroad, while in 1874 but 1825 miles were constructed, the longest and most important being that of the Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, two hundred miles of which were completed during the year.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig says: A number of gentlemen of this city—ex-Confederate officers—are discussing the advisability of going to Egypt and entering the Khedive's army. It is understood that they will have prominent positions assigned them, if they decide to go.

Georgia is to have one of those fashionable incidents of railroad development—an investigation of the affairs of the company by the distrustful stockholders. A minority of the stockholders of the Central Railroad, which has long been regarded as an exceptionally well managed corporation, held a meeting in Savannah recently, and had a committee appointed to examine into the condition of the company. The failure to declare the usual dividend appears to have given rise to the suspicion that the road is not properly managed.

The Washington Star says: The Supreme Court of Virginia has recently decided that the jurisdiction of that State, West Virginia are jointly and separately bound for the debt of the old State of Virginia. The present State has only claimed that West Virginia was liable for one-third of the debt, and that State has repudiated that claim on the ground principally that the money was expended for the benefit of East Virginia. Under this decision the question arises as to how a Virginia State creditor can recover out of the jurisdiction of that State. This, of course, carries the whole matter to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the constitutionality of the act of separation of the two States will be involved.

The Pacific Mills in Lawrence, Mass., seem to be well guarded against the spread of fire. The rooms are nearly all provided with sprinklers, which, at a moment's notice can be made to deluge the floors and machinery with water. Similar sprinklers are now being put up on the principal stairways of the mill. Within the mills and the buildings are 58 hand pumps and 5 steam pumps, and 16 fire extinguishers, 2087 fire pails, always filled with water, 116 large water casks and 5912 feet of hose. The overseers and other employees form a fire department, drilled in the special duties which they are to perform in the event of fire, and the corporation owns three hose carriages and one hook and ladder truck.

The negro woman examined before the Investigating Committee, says Gov. Ames and Sheriff Crosby were mentioned in the churches on the Sunday preceding the attack on this city. We have not the shadow of a doubt in our mind about Ames being responsible for the whole trouble. Crosby would not have gone to that length unless backed by Ames, and the attack was immediately after Crosby went to Jackson to see Ames. Instead of telling Crosby to come back to Vicksburg and make a good bond, Ames doubtless told him to come back and reinstate himself by a posse of negroes, or resign. This was the greatest power he could use on the bondless sheriff, for any Sheriff officer in the South does not care any more for the whole trouble. Crosby by this means the small man at Jackson, dressed in a little brief authority, brought on the trouble of the 7th.—Vicksburg, 7th inst.

The Prostration of Republican Government in Louisiana.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 5th inst.]

There was witnessed in the Louisiana State House yesterday a spectacle which is the first of its kind in this country, and which should cause every true American to blush with shame and indignation.

A body of Federal troops entered a legislative hall, took the Speaker from his chair, and forced a number of protesting members from their seats and marched them out with a soldier on each side, prepared to drag them along if they resisted. We congratulate the citizens of Louisiana and the people of the country that this extraordinary and most revolting scene did not proceed to violence and bloodshed.

Forcible resistance would have been justifiable in this case, if it were justifiable in any case—for a greater outrage on every principle of free government was never perpetrated—were it not for the fact that the people of Louisiana have a surer resource for the redress of their grievances in the sense of justice of the whole country and in the public resentment which will be kindled to the highest pitch by these atrocities and unexampled proceedings.

Every maxim of free government was violated and trodden under foot by the Federal interference yesterday with the organization of a State Legislature. Our Declaration of Independence denounced the King of England for making the military superior to the civil authority, and for dissolving representative houses for opposing his invasions on the rights of the people.

President Grant has done these very things by the use he made of the Federal army in New Orleans yesterday. Of course the responsibility must rest on Gen. Grant, for without his orders none of his military subordinates would have dared to interfere with the organization of a State Legislature.

It cannot be pleaded that this was done to preserve the peace, for the citizens of New Orleans were never more quiet and orderly than at the time this great outrage on free institutions was perpetrated. It is a principle which pervades our system of government that every legislative body is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members and of their rights to seats—a principle so sacred that courts of justice never interfere with it or call it in question. But we are suddenly brought to such a pass that Federal troops undertake to decide who are entitled to seats in a State Legislature and to eject members by force. The outrage is not extenuated by saying that the Federal troops acted in obedience to Governor Kellogg, as was pretended, while these shameful scenes were enacting.

No Governor of any State has the least shadow of right to interfere with the organization of the Legislature. Every State Constitution, like the Federal Constitution, explicitly makes each legislative house the free, sole and unlimited judge of the right of its members to sit as its members. Kellogg has no more right to decide that certain persons are not entitled to seats in the Louisiana Legislature and to put them out than the President has to pursue a similar course respecting members of Congress. Kellogg is guilty of a new usurpation when he assumes to make such a decision, and President Grant acts in the arbitrary and insolent spirit of Caesarism in encouraging such interference on the part of Kellogg and supporting him in it by the rude hand of military violence.

His rights are held so sacred in all free governments as those of their Legislatures. All free constitutions protect them from every kind of Executive interference. Their members are privileged from arrest; they can not be called in question in any other place for words spoken in debate; they can be expelled only by a two-thirds vote of the house to which they belong, and the ultimate decision on their right to seats is vested exclusively in that house and can not be reviewed or reversed by any outside officer or body. All these constitutional principles, which have always been deemed essential to free government, were trampled under foot yesterday by Federal soldiers in obedience to the orders of President Grant.

His only right to interfere in the domestic affairs of a State is for the purpose of suppressing violence. There was no violent resistance yesterday, either to State authority or Federal authority, nor any immediate danger of any. The President has no more right to unseat members of the Louisiana Legislature than he has to unseat members of the New York Legislature. The act of Congress which confers all the authority he possesses to employ Federal troops in a State empowers him to use them only in case of "an insurrection in a State against the government thereof."

The peaceable organization of the Louisiana Legislature was not an insurrection, and justified no such high-handed proceedings as those which took place yesterday. The President's authority is limited in every case to the mere suppression of violence and preservation of order, and no stretch of the statute can make it extend to the organization of a Legislature and judging of the election and qualifications of its members. What Gen. Grant has caused to be done in New Orleans will prove a lasting and irreparable stain to him and the Republican party, unless Congress shall promptly repair this monstrous injustice which was perpetrated under the eyes of one of its own committees.

Near to Colombo, in India, a snake, seeing a parrot in a cage, had made its way to a place where it could make an attack upon the parrot. A child observing this, and not knowing the danger, grasped the snake by the tail, while the snake and the parrot attacked each other. Just then an elder sister, observing the little one in danger, stretched the child away, and in so doing pulled the snake out of the cage. At this moment a dog came up and among them all they dispatched the snake. The dog, the snake and the parrot all died from the effects of the encounter, but neither of the girls received any injury.

PORT. —Lord Lytton (Owen Meredith), who is in the British diplomatic service in Portugal, writes to a London periodical: "All port wine hitherto exported for the English market is largely mixed with brandy, and is composed as much of elder-berries as of grapes. The way in which what in England is called port wine has hitherto been manufactured for the London market is this: The Pais de Ventesir abounds in elder trees; in the berries of these trees are dried in the sun in kilns. The wine is then thrown on them, and the berries are trodden (as previously the grapes) till it is thoroughly saturated with the coloring matter of the berries. Brandy is then added in the proportion from three to sixteen gallons to every pipe of one hundred and fifteen gallons. This is the composition of all the port wine hitherto drunk in England. No pure wine, no wine specially adulterated for the English taste, was allowed by the Government committee of tasters to pass the bar of Douro before the year 1855."

Hon. W. W. Phelps, Republican, one of the Congressional Committee at New Orleans, has authorized the New York Tribune reporter to telegraph his views. He does not hesitate to declare that the interference of the United States troops with the organization of the House was illegal, and asserts that the White League is simply "a body of men of character and property," and it intends to set only as a superior police in the interests of law and order.—Mobile Register.