IMMORTALITY.

BEATTIE.

Shall I be left forgotten in the dust,
When Fate, relenting, lets the flowers revive?
Shall nature's voice, to man alone unjust,
Bid him, though doomed to perish, hope to live?

Is it for this fair Virtue oft must strive
With disappointment, penury and pain?
No! Heaven's immortal Spring shall yet arrive,
And man's majestic beauty bloom again,
Bright through the eternal year of Love's triumphant reign.

PATIENCE.

[New York Graphic.]

Thy pure toughts aid thee, friend of mine
To cleave unto thy loneliness!
Lose not the greater for the less,
The promise for the empty sign!

Be true to love! Doth it delay?
Still let thy soul be calm and strong;
Who wrongeth love her soul doth wrong—
Have patience! it is on its way!

O friend, what if the years be flown—
Eternity is love's estate!
The loving heart hath time to wait,
And love will yet reward its own.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Women are eligible to any school office in Iowa.

"I consider Mrs. Tilton," says Dr. Mary Walker, "a disgracé to my sex."

Ellen T. Miller, of Philadelphia, has left by her will $13,500 to several Presbyterian societies.

Grace Greenwood writes that she has lamed her wrist while chopping wood on her Colorado estate.

Mary Jane Hallowell owns the best baby in Connecticut, according to the verdict of the Baby Show Committee.

Efforts are still being made to elect Miss Elizabeth A. Peabody and Miss Abbie W. May members of the school board of Boston.

The Illustrated London News announces a donation out of the royal county funds of £200 to the widow of the late Mr. Howard Staunton, the eminent chess player and Shaksperean scholar.

Bulwer, in one of his early novels, writing of love, says: "Perhaps it would be better if we could get rid of it altogether. Life would go on smoother and happier without it. Friendship is the wine of existence, but love is the dram-drinking."

The newest thing in fans is of ostrich feathers so arranged as to form a square. In the center is a small mirror, surrounded by imitation pearls. The feathers are of every color, but the entirely black fans appear to be the most fashionable.

Mme. Bazaine is superstitious, like all Mexican women, and has given a necklace o amber beads, which she wore at the time o the "evasion" of her husband, to her little daughter. She is sure that, under the circumstances, it will bring the child good luck.

At the dress reform convention, at Painesville, Mrs. Vibbert came to the front and said that she stood there a radical for dress and a sinner before God, "for, five years ago, I gave up my short dress to keep peace with my friends, and from that day I have not dared to pray."

The experiment of admitting women to the franchise, and even to the exercise of still more important political functions, is about to be tried in the canton of Schwyz, one of the smallest and also one of the most Ultramontane division of the Swiss confederation.

Mrs. Lindsay, a benevolent Christian lady, has collected money and books for the Jewish school at Tangiers. She has seen the sad situation of the Jewish children in that African city, pitied them, and concluded to assist them. Her efforts have been crowned with good success.

A committee of the city council of Chicago has tendered Gen. Shaler, former president of the New York City fire department, the office of chief of the Chicago fire department. It is stated on good authority that Shaler has accepted, and is to assume the office on the 1st of January next.

Monsieur Bilboquet ("peintre academicien")—"I tell you, sare, zat ze secret of all true art is lost, and zat painting is a zing of ze past. Zere are not more zan zree men living who are worzy of ze name of painter!" His patron and admirer—"Yes, yes. And who are the three men, Monsier Bilboquet?" Monsier Bilboquet—"Vell, I am one of zem! I have forgotten ze names of ze two ozers!"—Punch.

There recently died in Belgium a lady of fortune, named Madame Monseur, who had a singular mania for the hoarding of articles of dress. After her death an examination of her effects revealed an unusual state of things. There were mountains of dress goods uncut, and bearing the tradesman's price labels, besides hundreds of bonnets, dresses made up, cloaks, shawls, and various specimens of the modiste's art. It is believed that the sale of this accumulation of goods will realize something like $20,000.

I called at Magruder's the other morning on my way down town, and as I know them well, I entered the side door without knocking. I was shocked to find Mr. Magruder prostrate on the floor, while Mrs. Magruder sat on his chest, and rumbled among his hair as she bumped his head on the boards, and scolded him vigorously. They rose when I came in, and Magruder, as he wiped the blood from his nose, tried to pretend it was only a joke. But Mrs. Magruder interrupted him: "Joke? Joke? I should think not! I was giving him a dressing down. He wanted to have family prayers before breakfast, and I was determined to have them afterward, and as he threw the Bible at me, and hit Mary Jane with the hymn book, I soused down on him. If I can't rule this house, I'll know why. Pick up them scriptures and have prayers! You hear me, Magruder? It's more trouble regulatin' the piety of this family than runnin' a saw mill. Mary Jane, give your pa that hymn-book." I left before the exercises began.

A stranger, about as broad through the shoulders as a table, says the Detroit Free Press, was eating a free lunch in a Randolph street saloon yesterday, when three roughs came in. They seemed to take an antipathy to the stranger at first sight, and it wasn't long before one of them said he could lick any man that ever wore red hair. The stranger glanced over that way, but said nothing. "And I can whip any man with a wart on his nose," said the second. The stranger chewed away at his crackers as if he didn't hear, and the third man said: "I'm just aching to knock the head off of some country galoot." Even that didn't move the stranger, and finally one of the trio walked over to his table, and looked at him in contempt, and deliberately spat on the stranger's boot. He waited to drink the last of his beer, and then got up, gave himself a shake, and he knocked the roughs down one after the other, striking with both fists and striking awful blows. He waited for them to get up, and as they dropped into chairs to analyze their feelings he quietly remarked: "How do you like it as far as you've gone?" They hadn't a word to say and he walked out.

THE LOUISIANA WAR.

NEW ORLEANS' BARRICADES.

THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE—FIGHTS IN THE STREETS OF NEW ORLEANS—MEETINGS AND PROTESTS OF THE CITIZENS—THE OPPOSITION PARTIES—BARRICADES AND BLOODSHED.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Times of yesterday gives a graphic and quite full account of the opening scenes and incidents in the bloody affray which culminated in that city on Monday. The report says: The long-apprehended conflict between the white people and the Kellogg State administration came to issue to-day, and up to 5 P.M. had resulted in the deaths of 25 men and the wounding of many others. On Saturday morning there appeared placarded on the streets, and printed in the newspapers, an appeal to the people, calling upon them to assemble in mass meeting on Monday at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of giving earnest expression to the popular protest against the recent outrages by the Kellogg government, involved in the late gun seizures. These gun seizures began on Tuesday last, when Kellogg's policemen seized at a Canal street store, several cases of guns, on the pretext that they were stored there for account of a political organization, and were intended to further riotous purposes. On Thursday and Friday, other similar gun seizures were made, and in each case from the stores of private individuals. It is generally understood that the direct purpose of this call was to put forth an effort looking to an armed uprising of the people, a forcible deposition of Kellogg and the balance of the de facto State officials, and the installation of McEnery, the fusion candidate for governor in 1872, and the residue of the State officials claimed by the fusionists to have been elected in the campaign of that year. On Sunday this idea was patent throughout the community, and it was not only a general sentiment, but it was a topic that was boldly discussed on every street and by every man. On Sunday night, members of the numerous

WHITE-LEAGUE CLUBS,

who, for three months, have been organizing and constantly drilling, began to put in an appearance on the streets, in squads of twos and threes, bearing guns and hurrying to their different rendezvous at their club-rooms. The night police force of the city has not been doing any service in the streets since the first gun seizure on Tuesday, inasmuch as it was strongly intimated that the white leaguers would attempt a rescue of the seized guns, which were stored at the police headquarters; and at this place the police were all massed to repel the apprehended invasion. There the police remained throughout each night, until this morning; and it will, therefore, be understood that the armed men hurrying to and fro on Sunday night met with no hindrance. Kellogg, Packard, and the henchmen of the State administration were, of course, on the qui vive on Saturday, for they knew full well what was meant by the appeal to the people, and they began at once to prepare for the emergency. Those preparations involved the transmission of urgent telegraphic messages to Washington reciting to Attorney-General Williams that an armed conflict was impending, and calling upon him to order United States troops to New Orleans forthwith. They involved, also, the massing, on Monday morning, at an early hour, of the Metropolitan police brigade, about 800 strong, and within a week past recruited from 400 to that number, a police station in the lower portion of the city, where they were fully armed with Winchester rifles, and had also at command a field battery of eight guns. At the station house, Kellogg had brought to the rescue about five hundred men—custom house employes, government clerks and others—and these, armed with rifles, he stationed in all the rooms looking upon the streets, with instruction to fire upon any force seeking to capture the capitol. Kellogg spent Sunday night with United States Marshal Packard, in

THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

and thence they sent their messages to Washington. At 11 o'clock Sunday night, Packard received a dispatch from Holly Springs, Miss., the headquarters of the department of the Gulf, that the third regiment United States infantry had left there at 9 o'clock P. M., and would be due in New Orleans at 12 o'clock on Monday. At an early hour on Monday, the very air was rife with rumors concerning the great meeting to be held at 11 o'clock. The rumors were varying, and their substance as opposed to each other as is possible for statements to be. The situation at 11 o'clock in the vicinity of and on Canal street denoted peace and quiet. There was a large number of people on the streets, and it had the appearance of the morning of some great holiday. None of the stores, however, were closed at that hour, and there was quite a number of ladies abroad, apparently for the purpose of shopping. The police station, at 10 A. M., presented a formidable appearance. Every part of the building, above and below, glistened with the bayonets and guns of the Metropolitans there, and the artillery were inside in their armory, uniformed and ready to dash out into the streets. At 9 o'clock members of the various leagues and other political organizations were on the move. Small detachments or squads were in various parts of the city, and appeared to be going to their respective places of rendezvous. At an early hour two companies of troops of the 16th infantry reached the city from Hazelhurst, Miss., under the command of Capt. H. A. Theaker, and at once proceeded to the custom-house, where they took up their quarters. The Canal street meeting opened at 1 o'clock, in the presence of an excited throng of 10,000 people. Resolutions were adopted, one of which contained a provision demanding the immediate abdication of Kellogg. A committee of five, unarmed and unattended, were appointed to call upon Kellogg with this message from the meeting. At 11:50 the committee appointed at the meeting proceeded to the state house to

DEMAND KELLOGG'S ABDICATION.

They were met by H. C. Dibble, who received their report and conveyed it to the governor, who replied that he must decline to receive any communication from the mass meeting on Canal street. The committee returned to the Canal street meeting, and, making a report to the multitude, Mr. Marr, chairman of the committee, remarked that it remained for the meeting to take such measures as they might think proper to sustain their rights. Dr. C. A. Beard then addressed the people. He exhorted them to go home and get their arms, their blankets, their cartouches, and their provisions, and assemble on Canal street. Then he would give them further instructions. Here he was interrupted by loud shouts of "Now! now's the time! Strike while the iron's hot! Give us a leader!"

Dr. Beard then told them to get their arms and assemble, and so battle for their rights, and to fight to the death. Mr. Smith followed with the closing remarks: He considered this the crisis of Louisiana. They must be either free or slaves. He urged them to act calmly, prudently, without violence, but with determination; to go home and arm themselves, and return and report to the proper leaders. Loud shouts of approval hailed this speech, after which the meeting adjourned. The assemblage gradually dispersed; but suddenly, as if by magic, there appeared on the principal streets, marching bodies of armed citizens, embracing in the ranks men prominent in mercantile, professional and banking circles, and men, too, who, up to this time, have taken no active part in the recent political demonstration, but whose earnestness of purpose now indicates that the period of determined action had arrived. No armed men had appeared at the mass-meeting. These, then, who came to the surface soon thereafter had been lying perdu,

AWAITING THE CRY TO ARMS;

and when it was sounded they sprang forth in hundreds and thousands. It was now 12:30 o'clock, and all places of business in the city were closed. The armed citizens, in companies of about 100 each, apparently well disciplined and drilled, and under command of a leader, marched to the appointed rendezvous in various portions of the city, on the streets running from the river across the town. By 2 o'clock at these places there were assembled more than 2,000 citizens, armed with Winchester rifles, shot guns and revolvers, under the general command of Frederick N. Ogden, and thoroughly organized and well disciplined. At the places thus chosen, they began at once to throw up barricades of lumber, dry goods boxes, etc., removing even street cars from the tracks and using them in the barricades. One detatchment on Poydras street, numbering 400 in the city's center, and five pieces of brass cannon, which were cast during the past fortnight at the city foundry. It was understood at 12 o'clock that the third infantry would be due at New Orleans at 4 o'clock. A consultation between Gen. Ogden and his staff resulted in a determination to rest their troops on their arms until that hour; and that meanwhile pickets would be thrown out to guard the tributary avenues against a sudden move by the police. At 3:30, the Metropolitans, to the number of 500, left the downtown station, under command of Gen. Longstreet, and with their battery, dashed up Chartres street to Canal, driving in the White League pickets, and sending forth the note of general alarm. At a quarter to 4 o'clock, the police, under command of Gen. Badger and James Longstreet and staff, arrived at the head of Canal street, where, without delay, they were placed in

LINE OF BATTLE.

The force had been augmented by the addition of 200 Metropolitans, picked up en route at a station, and when the line of battle was formed it was understood that the fighting would begin by an aggressive movement on the part of the police. This proved to be the truth. A detachment of police, sixty strong, with a field piece, was sent forward to drive out the Poydras street detachment of the White Leaguers, located four squares away; and upon this mission they departed. Before they had gone the length of a square, the Poydras street leaguers, 300 strong, went forth to meet them, and at once starting on the double quick, rushed upon the police, yelling like madmen. The police opened fire with their field-piece, but the leaguers, nothing daunted, held on their way, and charged upon the police, who, affrighted by the onslaught, at once

THREW DOWN THEIR ARMS AND FLED,

leaving their gun upon the field. The leaguers, capturing the trophy, continued their march to the levee, where they were met by the main body of the Metropolitans, who opened fire with their Winchester rifles, which was instantaneously responded to by the white leaguers. The deadly mitralleuse of the police was then brought to bear, and one round was fired, echoed by the twelve pounders belching forth their missiles of destruction. The white leaguers maintained a steady fire, telling with fearful effect in the Metropolitan ranks. After the first few seconds the police cast discipline to the winds, and some fled with fear, though others stood their ground. The order to charge the battery, was then given to the white leaguers, and with a victorious shout, they advanced upon the foe, who turned and fled, pursued by their adversaries, who ever and anon would deliver a ball with telling effect at the retreating foe. In the charge, Gen. F. N. Ogden's horse was shot and instantly killed; but, nowise deterred by this accident, the general led on his men on foot. The guns were then taken possession of, and in a short time the battlefield was deserted, and all engaged in following the defeated Metropolitans. The police sought refuge in the custom-house, which was opened on their approach, where they assumed positions in the topmost portion, and continued their fire at the white leaguers, who returned ball for ball.

ON THE BATTLE GROUND

lay about ten policemen, some dead and others dying, killed and wounded at the first fire, and only one White Leaguer, who was evidently killed in the charge. In and around the station were four more dead Metropolitans, while on the front streets six more had yielded up their lives. The poor peelers were sadly demoralized. It appears that only about 50 Metropolitans succeeded in getting in the custom-house, while the balance ran to the third precinct station, where they remained. After the fight, as about fifty of them were hurrying to the station, they were met by a squad of White Leaguers. Immediately upon seeing them, the Metropolitans at once said they wanted to go home, and surrendered their guns and pistols, some of them even taking off their coats to conciliate their captors. After the battle, the authentic list of killed embraced 23 Metropolitans and seven White Leaguers, beside a number of each side badly wounded. Among the mortally wounded, to-day, was Gen. Badger, commanding the Metropolitan brigade. The battle over, and the routed Metropolitans safely hidden from pursuit, Gen. Ogden at once ordered all the principal thoroughfares picketed, and then withdrew his troops to the Poydras camp, where they made preparations to pass the night. During the afternoon five companies of United States infantry reached the city and took up quarters in the custom house, but in no wise sought to interfere with the course of events. At the height of the riot, Marshal Packard called upon the commanding officer to lead his troops out to put down the insurgents, but the officer refused the request, with the statement that the troops were there only to protect government property.

KELLOGG DEPOSED.

THE SECOND DAY'S EVENTS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN LOUISIANA—THE SUCCESS OF THE POPULAR MOVEMENT—THE ARMED CITIZENS THEN DISPERSE—THE M'ENERY LEGISLATURE IS CALLED BY ACTING GOVERNOR PENN.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from New Orleans on the 15th inst. gives a vivid narration of the present State of affairs in that city. It continues the history of the previous day by saying: The White League army, which was yesterday evening formally recognized as the State militia by Lieut.-Gov. Penn, acting governor in the absence of McEnery, made no demonstrations during the night, but guarded the barricades with extreme vigilance, making it quite a difficult and hazardous matter for people having business about town to get around without the countersign. The forces were in excellent spirits over their afternoon's victory in the Canal street battle, and anticipated more warm work to-day. At 8 o'clock this morning a company under command of Captain McGlain marched down to the St. Louis Hotel, used as the State house, and found it in the possession of about a dozen white Metropolitans, who exposed a white flag, and who surrendered without fighting. Capt. McGlain's company then went to the Jackson Square Station, last place occupied by the Kellogg forces. Previous to this, Sergt. Newman, of Capt. McGlain's company, had been to the station for the purpose of finding on what terms the Metropolitans would surrender. He found Lieut. Lawler in command, severely wounded and almost in a stupor from some narcotic, but he refused to surrender, although many of his men were dispirited and desired to make terms. On the arrival of McGlain's company, however, the command capitulated, and the captain took possession of the men, guns, cannon and colors. This finished the war, for there was no one now to fight, all the State offices being now in the hands of the McEnery officials, during the morning the colored superintendent of education, Brown's, office having been occupied, and Mr. Lusher taking possession. This forenoon Acting Gov. Penn issued half a dozen proclamations, one directing the legally elected or appointed State, parochial, and municipal officers of the State to take immediate possession of their offices, another directing the Metropolitans to return to their homes, and appealing to citizens to treat all lately arrayed against them with forbearance and kindness; another convening

AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

on Monday, the 21st inst., and others congratulating the citizens, soldiery, etc. Mayor Wiltz, who was yesterday waited on with a demand for his resignation, also issued a proclamation congratulating the people on the restoration of the duly-elected and rightful State authorities. At 2 o'clock the new militia assembled at the residence of Acting Governor Penn to escort him to the State house. They numbered probably 5,000 or 6,000, well armed with all manner of weapons—Winchester, Henry, and Belgian rifles, Enfield and Springfield muskets, double and single barreled shotguns, with three or four iron guns of their own, and one Gatling and two Napoleon guns, and the colors captured from the Metropolitans. Besides those in ranks, there were probably as many more on the sidewalks. The march from the governor's residence to the State house, about a mile, was accomplished amid great enthusiasm. Many of the escort bore trophies on their bayonets, in the shape of Metropolitan caps, belts and batons, which elicited loud shouts of mirth and approval by the people along the streets. Arriving at the State house, the McEnery State officers, who were in the city, took possession, and great crowds surged through the building, taking a look at things generally. At 3 o'clock the crowd was enjoying themselves by throwing the letters and documents in the late governor's (Kellogg's) office over the gallery to the people on the street below, who were receiving them with shouts and tearing them up, and trampling on them. Some of the more curious were picking up papers and documents, and reading them or carrying them off in their pockets. A little later than that the crowd was requested to leave the building to the new owners, and they went down stairs very good naturedly. On

A VISIT TO THE CUSTOM HOUSE

I found many leading republicans and what is left of the Metropolitan police, Gov. Kellogg is stowed away in the building, and I saw Gen. Longstreet, Col. Fairfax, and many others of prominence moving about very uneasily in their circumscribed limits. They will probably remain there for some time. At present they would probably be killed if they appeared on the street. Every effort was made to kill Longstreet in the fight yesterday, but, as he was in command of the reserve, and was in the rear, he was pretty well out of the way. Col. J. W. Fairfax, Longstreet's aid-de-camp, acted very gallantly in the fight, carrying orders back and forth, where the firing was extremely brisk, but very fortunately without being hit. The following extract from the Evening Bulletin will give a good idea of what is thought of Longstreet:

Longstreet, the once beloved and honored chieftain, whose fame was almost co-equal with that of the immortal Lee, but who has prostituted himself to be the commander of the Hessians who maintained the most galling usurpation ever erected over a free people; Longstreet, the renegade, who ordered his policemen to fire upon our citizens yesterday, and who is largely responsible for the precious blood which was shed, is to-day, like his master, Kellogg, hiding from the popalace.

BATTLE INCIDENTS.

Many incidents are related of the battle yesterday. It is said that Gen. Badger, on going into the engagement, seeing one of his sergeants start to run, shot him dead. J. M. West, one of the citizens killed, was a reporter who was standing at a corner, notebook in hand, taking observations of the fight for a Northern paper. Some say the shot which struck him was fired by the Leaguers, and others that it was fired from the custom house windows by the Metropolitans. Many death-notices published in the papers commence: "Killed in our struggle to redeem the State," or "in defense of the people's rights." I was in error yesterday in stating that the first shot was from the Leaguers. The firing was opened by the Metropolitans, by command of Badger. The proclamation of President Grant was published in the evening papers, but did not seem to attract much attention. People do not seem to think it of much importance. The following editorial extract from the Picayune is a very fair expression of opinion on it:

Our telegraphic columns contain a dispatch setting forth the president's proclamation in the Louisiana case. We have no hesitation in saying that as this proclamation is based on the most glaring and outrageous misinformation, our people should take no further notice of it than to see that the proper representations are made immediately to the president. This is no lawless mob, no rabble. It is the uprising of the whole people, the commercia busines and professional elements as well as the laboring and industrial. The Kellogg government is without even the shadow of power or authority, and we would be base and pusillanimous to confess its existence for one instant. Let our people maintain their present attitude, and if our strength and dignity do not secure respect and recognition, let the rule over us be military, pure and simple. Let us disperse at no dictum. It would be wrong, and foolish, and cowardly to do so. We believe that when President Grant knows the truth he will approve of what we have done.

SUMMING IT ALL UP,

this has been a remarkable uprising. It has been conducted with great discretion, the leaders having kept their forces well under control. No property rights have been violated that were not regarded strictly necessary. Not a colored man has been killed to my knowledge, who was not in the ranks of the Metropolitans. No one has been lynched. Sergt. Vankirk, of the police, who was once captured and released on parole, but returned to the Metropolitan ranks, was again captured this morning, and about 2,000 men brought him up St. Charles street with the idea of hanging him to a tree in Lafayette Square, in front of Gen. Ogden's headquarters. The general came out and made a speech, advising that no acts of violence be committed, and that the men disperse to their homes. They accordingly released the sergeant, whose face was pale as a ghost. The street cars placed across the streets have been put back on the lines, the pavements mostly relaid, and the city again assumes a peaceful aspect. A new police force is being organized.

THE NEW REGIME.

THE PEACEFUL POSSESSION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT—UNITED STATES TROOPS ORDERED TO THE CITY—THE WHITE LEAGUERS RESOLVED ON FORCIBLE RESISTANCE—APPEAL OF THE BUSINESS MEN OF THE CITY.

The Chicago Times of the 17th inst. has a special dispatch from New Orleans, recounting the doings of the day previous in that city: This morning, when the conference between himself and Gov. Penn was renewed, Kellogg declared that he had changed his mind about wanting to abdicate and leave the State; that he had decided to remain and take the chances of being rest ored to the executive chair. The conference was therefore brought to a speedy close. I called on Kellogg to learn the cause of the sudden and astonishing change in his views, and, as I expected, it proved that he had received intelligence from Washington; but what it was I could not learn. That it was deemed encouraging to his cause he admitted. I found him in the United States marshal's office, with the remains of a breakfast strewn around, and he himself looking more lively than could be possibly expected under the circumstances. In reply to the question as to whether he had intended to resign gracefully, as the rumor had stated, the ex-governor uttered one of his own sardonic laughs, and most unqualifiedly disclaimed any such intention on his part. "You see," he said, "that if I resigned myself, Antoine would be supported by the general government. Should he decline, Lowell would be the next man, and in the event of Lowell declining, in all probability the secretary of state would be put forward and maintained by the president. But I don't mean to give any of them a chance. I will be governor myself, and all these things will blow over in a few days."

Correspondent—Don't you think there is more probability of a military government here, than of your being maintained?

Kellogg—Well, mine would be virtually a military government. I must be put in by the United States troops, and maintained by them. The State is in rebellion, and the statutes of the United States government are involved in the issue. The federal government supported me in my administration, and, should it decline now, it would be an evidence of weakness.

Correspondent—Then you are quite certain the federal government will support you?

Kellogg—Undoubtedly. They must, and the first steps must be taken at least on the expiration of the five days mentioned in the president's proclamation.

AT THE STATE HOUSE,

this morning, matters were progressing briskly but quietly toward a complete organization of the new government, and the transaction of the multifarious details of business incidental to the hour. The thorough system which now prevails in every department, and the energy with which labors are being prosecuted, give ample assurance that the wheels of government will very soon be running on smoothly. It is understood that the city will be illuminated to-morrow night, in honor of the people's victory, although no definite public announcement has been issued. Congratulations were received here to-day from Baton Rauge, Memphis, Mobile and St. Louis, tendering hearty and rejoicing sympathies for the redemption of Louisiana.

The following is the text of telegrams transmitted to the president:

A petition has been forwarded you to-day by express, signed by 500 of the leading business men of this city, as follows: "We, the undersigned merchants, representing the commercial interest of New Orleans, and deeply interested in the welfare and prosperity of the State, gladly embrace the recent change of government, and guarantee impartial rights to all. We respectfully ask the sympathy and support of the executive,

(Signed), "E. B. WHEELOCK,
"Chairman of Committe."

The executive committee of the merchants' exchange to-day telegraphed to the board of trade of Chicago, and the merchants' exchanges of St. Souis and Cincinnati, as follows:

"The new government is composed of the legitimate and duly elected State officers, and is in full and peaceable possession, and means peace, law and order, and honest government. All is quiet; business entirely resumed; perfect order maintained, and public confidence restored."

At 11 o'clock this morning, in obedience to Gov. Penn's proclamation, the city churches were opened and the people gathered to worship in thanksgiving and praise for the blessings of victory to the people's government. The chamber of commerce has called a meeting for to-morrow, for the purpose of appointing a committee to proceed at once to Washington with a petition to the president, setting forth that the present State administration has the whole confidence of the people; that quiet and order prevails everywhere; and requesting that he will not interfere in the present order of things, but will permit the people of the State to control their affairs in the manner indicated by the popular voice. I learn from a reliable source that a large number of repectable colored men, most of them property-holders and identified with Louisiana by birth or long residence, have agreed to call a meeting of all the men of their race who understand that their interests are identified with the whole people, in order to express their views on the present situation.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

is still the prevailing topic. Some of the more prominent politicians, of the ultra school of anti-radicalism, declare their perfect indifference as to what course the president might take. Others mention that the document had been issued before the president had been fully informed of the facts, and that it was most probably based on the very erroneous idea that the action on Monday had been only the result of a few determined men, instead of the deliberate action of representative men, acting calmly and judiciously, to effect the redress of a great wrong. When Gen. Grant receives full information of the proceedings which resulted in Mr. Kellogg and his official followers absenting themselves from the places they had occupied, this class of gentlemen, with whom the writer conversed, were very positive that no further steps would be taken at Washington to give Kellogg the benefit of the least suspicion that his actions had the indorsement of the national government. Then, again, stress was laid upon the fact that the question of the State government of Louisiana was still an open one, for the reason that Congress had never really passed upon it. The House of Repres entatives had virtually done so in accordance of a congressional seat to Geo. L. Smith, upon a certificate signed by W. P. Kellogg as governor; but no such action had ever been taken by the State; and attention was drawn to the fact that one of the reasons given, in the caucus of the radical senators, for refusing a senatorial seat to Pinchback, was that apart from that person's rather unsavory antecedents, his admission would virtually place Kellogg's regime on the record as having been recognized by both houses. This action it was proposed to postpone, for the reason that, as many of their number did not place any reliance on Kellogg, it would be best to hold something as a rod over him to keep him straight.

A second dispatch says: Rumors are current concerning apprehended movements by Longstreet. Tuey are of the wildest nature, and accredit him with an intention to come to the front to-night, at the head of 1,500 negroes, for a grand attack on the State house; while other reports increase the mythical numbers of his force even to as high as 6,000. These rumors are, of course, of no weight to the intelligent few; but it is a fact that extraordinary precautions are observed by the de facto government, just as if an armed attack might be expected at any time. Gen. Emery reached the city to-night from Holly Springs, with six companies of troops of the 3d infantry. There are now at hand in the city eleven companies, comprising about nine hundred United States troops.

THE WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

The reception to-night of the Washington dispatch, giving the result of the cabinet meeting to-day, ordering Gen. Emery to not recognize the de facto government under any circumstances, has created a wide spread sensation. It has caused very great rejoicing in the Kellogg crowd at the custom house, and they look forward more hopefully than ever to their restoration. The arrival to-night of Gen. Emery, with the troops, gives color to the general supposition that he is in possession of secret orders to take immediate action at the end of the five days' probation, provided the McEnery government then continues in power. A mass meeting is now in progress at the exposition hall, where McEnery, Penn and others are addressing the people. The outlook all around may be considered as far, very far, from lovely. There are troubles ahead, and plenty of them. As unpleasant as may be the contemplation of the possibility, I believe that much more blood will be shed before permanent peace shall be restored. Rumors concerning the apprehended troubles have become intensified, and the entire force of the White Leaguers has been called out. There are now at the station house 1,000 armed men, and it is reported that there are 3,000 more stationed in various portions of the city, ready to move at a moment's notice. The belief that Longstreet does contemplate a movement, backed by a large body of armed negroes, has gained a good deal of ground within the last hour. Maj. W. C. Robins and John Gravel, citizens wounded in the fight on Monday, have since died.

At 11:45 o'clock an armed body of negroes in the Seventh Ward made a violent demonstration toward a party of White Leaguers, and intelligence is at hand that a riot is in progress. Of its extent and result I am not yet advised; but it is clear to me, as it appears to many, that this event, taken in connection with the riot last night, sustains the heretofore advanced theory that Longstreet's purpose is to distract the attention of the Leaguers by the creation of negro riots, and thento execute his threats on the State house and elsewhere.

UNITARIAN NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

DISCUSSIONS—TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION CHURCH GOVERNMENT—SYMPATHY WITH CONGREGATIONALISTS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Unitarian conference met to-day at 9 o'clock for devotional exercises, at which remarks were offered by the Rev. Messrs. Lincoln, Stacy and Murray, and Mrs. Coleman and Miss Graw. The conference proper re-assembled at 10 o'clock, the Hon. E. R. Hoar presiding. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Fally, of Brooklyn. The first paper presented for discussion was by the Rev. J. H. Heywood, of Louisville, Ky., subject, "The causes and cure of intemperance." After reviewing the evils arising from intemperance, he proceeded to urge as a radical cure the building up of a sound character. He thought, however, that there was no universal panacea for the evil, that the cure must be gradual and educational, making the mind master of the physical power, in other words, teaching self control. He favored temperance societies and urged the withholding of the social glass of wine or punch. The use of wine and malt liquors was also condemned as having a tendency to create an appetite for ardent alcoholic liquors. Though stimulants may be required by the aged or infirm, they were detrimental to the young and the vigorous. The auxilliary influence of prohibitory laws and of woman's influence were touched upon. Wm. B. Weeden, of Providence, R. I., spoke in opposition to prohibitory laws and the theory of total abstinence, and offered a resolution that prohibition laws are doing more evil than good. The discussion of the question was joined in by the Rev. W. S. Heywood, of Hudson, Mass., A. R. Kennedy, of Toronto, the Rev. J. B. Green, of Chelsea, and Miss Grier, of Germantown, Pa. A resolution was reported and adopted to labor for temperance. The resolution was supported by the Rev. S. B. Buck, of Boston, the Rev. W. O. White, of Keene, N. H., the Rev. J. J. Lincoln, of Wilton, N. H., the Rev. W. H. Baldwin, of Boston and the Rev. J. W. Morrison, of Milton, Mass. The business committee to whom was referred Mr. Weeden's resolution reported adversely, Mr. Babcock making a minority report. After considerable debate the resolution was laid on the table. A paper entitled "some results of the voluntary system of organization of congregations was received by the Rev. C. S. Ames, of Germantown, Pa. A resolution of sympathy with the congregational convention which is to meet in New Haven in October was offered by the Rev. J. F. Clark and adopted after considerable discussion.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

A STATUE OF GEN. THOMAS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 17.—At a meeting of the society of the Army of the Cumberland, this morning, Gen. Craft, from the committee on the Thomas monument, reported that a commission had been given to J. Q. A. Ward for a statue of Gen. Thomas. The statue is to be completed in three years and to cost $35,000, exclusive of the pedestal. The war department has donated 88 bronze cannon, which will be sold and the proceeds used for this purpose. This will leave about $12,000 to be collected by subscription. The meeting to-day adopted a resolution for renewed efforts in raising the sum. Gen. George J. Watterman, of Chicago, was chosen orator of the next meeting, with Gen. Charles Grosvenor, of Athens, as alternate. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year President, P. H. Sheridan; vice presidents from various States, in which the Cumberland army is represented; recording secretary, George W. Steele, of Elyria, O.; corresponding secretary, Henry M. Cist, of Cincinnati. At the earnest request of Col. W. C. Squire, the next meeting of the society will be held in Utica, N. Y., September 16 and 19, 1875. The members of the society are now being shown the places of interest about the city.

The bloomer costume was originated by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, the editor of a temperance paper published at Senaca Falls, N. Y., under the title of Lily. This dress was brought into public notice at a ball in Lowell, Mass., on the 23d of July, 1851. Mrs. Bloomer made no suggestions regarding the fashion of the corsage, leaving the upper portion of the dress to be arranged according to the individual taste of the wearer, but laid down rules for the wearing of the skirt and trousers; the first, made with very little fullness, came down below the knee, while the full trousers, over which it was worn, in fair weather fastened about the ankles and fell over the boot, giving to the foot an unusually small and trim appearance; in stormy weather, however, the trousers were allowed to come only half way between the knee and the ankle, to insure their being protected from the rain or snow in walking.

Miss Annie W. Guilford, an American singer, is now studying with Mad. Nilsson's old master, Wartel, preparatory to her appearance at the Italian opera in Paris. She made a successful debut at Leghorn last year. Wartel writes to her old teacher in Boston: "Her musical organization is really extraordinary. Her voice is beautiful, and I now assert, without fear of making a mistake, that in her I possess a second Nilsson."