The Somerset Herald.

WEDNESDAY. . . . September 23, 1874

Republican State Ticket.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
EDWARD M. PAXSON,
of Philadelphia.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,
of Potter County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.
HARRISON ALLEN,
of Warren county.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
ROBERT B. BEATH,
of Schuylkill County.

Republican County Ticket.

CONGRESS.
Subject to decision of District Conference.
W. H. KOONTZ.

STATE SENATE.
Subject to decision of District Conference.
E. D. YUTZY.

ASSEMBLY.
WM. ENDSLEY.
JOSEPH D. MILLER.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JAMES L. PUGH.

COMMISSIONER.
OLIVER W. BOYER.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR.
SAMUEL TRENT.

AUDITOR.
DANIEL S. MILLER.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.
JONATHAN H. FRITZ.

To the Farmers.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage of last year, we again offer our services as

BUTTER
Commission Merchants
TO THE
Dairymen of the Glades.

We have a very large and increasing

BUTTER TRADE,

and having every facility for selling BUTTER to advantage, we can pledge ourselves to give

Satisfaction to our Shippers

by selling at high prices; and will always send

Sales and Check

as soon as the BUTTER is sold. Hoping to receive large shipments from all sections of the Glades, we remain

Respectfully, &c.,

Kennard & Oudesluys,
Butter Commission Merchants,
83 EXCHANGE PLACE,
BALTIMORE, MD.

sep9

A NEW rebellion was commenced in Louisiana last week. Some very foolish Democratic politicians, instigated by the old virus of treason and determined to control the State, despite its Republican majority, took up arms against the State and Municipal authorities. The progress and results of this revolution will be found in our news columns, and herewith is a clear and condensed statement of its inception, professed cause, and objects as set forth by the Baltimore *American*. Says that journal:

For the second time since the formation of the Federal Union our Government is compelled to deal with a revolution. During the last five months active preparations have been going on in Louisiana for the deposing of the Kellogg administration by force. The movement was aimed not only at the State officials, but was intended to include all the county and municipal officers who adhered to the Kellogg faction. A military organization was formed under the name of the "White League," ostensibly for the purpose of conducting a political campaign, but only those who were willfully blind were deceived by this pretence. Some four weeks ago the revolution was inaugurated in the northwestern section of the State. The colored people are largely in the majority in the parishes bordering on the Red River, and the local officers were Republicans. Armed bands of the "White Leaguers" suddenly appeared in the parish towns, and demanded the resignation of all the officers, threatening death in case of refusal. In this way eight or ten parishes were captured. No doubt many persons were murdered while these violent proceedings were in progress, but the revolutionists having entire control of the agencies by which news is transmitted to the North reported their victories as bloodless. Red River Parish was the last one attacked, because a large majority of the people are Republicans, and it was supposed that some of the parish officers were resolute men. A force of four or five hundred men was raised in the neighboring parishes, and the town of Coushatta was surrounded. The officers made a feeble attempt at resistance and then surrendered.—They promised to leave the State if their lives were spared. While being taken to Shreveport they were murdered. One account says that the horrible massacre was perpetrated by a band of Texans, while the most probable story is that a body of horsemen, who rode out from Shreveport on the day before the murder and returned on the following day, are responsible for the bloody deed. This ended the revolution in northern Louisiana.

The Leagues in New Orleans were anxious to begin the war two weeks ago, but the leaders were not ready. McEnery was timid and hesitating. The New Orleans *Bulletin* published several flaming editorials urging immediate action, and intimating that the Leaguers of the city were not so courageous as their country brethren. In the meantime the Leagues kept on recruiting, arming and drilling, and if the contest had not been precipitated by an incident which was trivial in itself, probably nothing would have been done until McEnery's return from his stuping tour in the upper parishes. Three or four boxes were landed on the wharf from one of the New York steamers, which were marked "Ladies and Misses' shoes." A detective who happened to be about the wharf thought the boxes rather heavy to contain nothing but shoes, and ordered them to be taken to police headquarters. Two citizens appeared and claimed the boxes, but inasmuch as they were filled with muskets the police authorities refused to give them up. Then began a litigation which ended in sending one of Kellogg's judges and two policemen to jail for contempt. Kellogg pardoned them, and the arms were not given up. The *Bulletin* again sounded the war note, and a call was issued for the mass meeting, at which the demand was made for Kellogg's abdication. It was given out that the meeting was to vindicate the right of citizens of the United States to bear arms. Ten thousand Leaguers enrolled in companies and regiments, as militia, held themselves in readiness for the signal to march. A man named Penn, who claimed to have been elected Lieutenant Governor on the McEnery ticket in 1873, took direction of the movement. Speeches were made at the mass meeting denouncing Kellogg as a tyrant and usurper, and resolutions were passed demanding his immediate resignation. A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and apprise him of the action of the meeting. Through a member of his staff he gave a peremptory refusal. The ten thousand Leaguers immediately marched into Canal street, where they encountered a body of the Metropolitan police. A fight ensued, in which about thirty persons (mostly policemen) were killed, and one hundred wounded. The Metropolitans fled in confusion, and the Leaguers took possession of all the station houses. Finding resistance useless, the whole police force surrendered, and were paroled. This ended Monday's work. On Tuesday morning Governor Kellogg, apprehending violence, fled from the hotel temporarily occupied by the Executive Departments, and took refuge in the Custom House. The Leaguers took possession of the deserted building, and Penn proclaimed himself Acting Governor. No sooner had this been done than the League authorities at Shreveport telegraphed that the officers voted for on the McEnery ticket in '73 would be inaugurated in all the northern parishes immediately. This appears to be the whole story of the revolution as far as it has been reported by telegraph.

When these things became known in Washington, President Grant, after due consultation with such of his Cabinet officers as were within reach, issued a proclamation warning the armed organizations that had deposed Kellogg to desist from their unlawful proceedings, and to disperse within five days. From the tenor of this proclamation, it seems to apply to Penn and all others who have violently forced themselves into office. A direct issue has been made between the insurgents and the United States Government, and unless everything is restored to the old *status* within five days there will certainly be trouble. The gushing despatches sent to the President by the new officials, assuring him of the completeness of the revolution, the patriotic designs of those who participated, and their heroic purpose to protect the colored people, will hardly save them from "the wrath to come." The President is represented as being exceedingly indignant, and has freely expressed his determination to drive the usurpers from the offices into which they have forced themselves by violence.

WE understand that both conferences for the purpose of agreeing upon the Republican candidates for Congress and Senate in this district, will be held at Bedford on Tuesday next, the 29th inst.

"Oh, have you heard the news from Maine—
Maine,
Good news, and true."

At the State election in Maine last week, the Republicans swept everything before them, carrying the State by an increased majority, re-electing Gov. Dingley by over eleven thousand, electing every member of Congress, and securing an overwhelming majority in the Legislature.

AND now the Democracy of New York, following the lead of their brethren in other States, have pronounced squarely against the protection of our home industries, and the policy of Horace Greeley—commends the platform, and says the resolution against protection is only "a harmless bit of phrase-making."

POLITICAL virtue ought always to be commended. The Democrats have nominated William H. Dimmick for President Judge of the Wayne and Pike district,—the very man who was compelled to resign his seat in the Legislature last winter because of his implication in the bank swindle. A beautiful President Judge he would make.

EVENTS in Louisiana trooped so fast upon the heels of each other that we cannot make room for them all in this issue. The rebellion is apparently overthrown and peace restored, but as fear exists has compelled submission, it is hard to tell what a day may bring forth.

The firmness and prompt action of President Grant, has elicited general approbation, and the country is indebted to him for the preservation of peace, while his action has been so carefully guarded as to prevent the faintest semblance of setting up a military domination over the civil power. His sole object has been the restoration to power of Gov. Kellogg and all the expelled officials. It now remains to be seen whether the discomfited rebels will submit to the inevitable, or still further attempt to obtain control of the State.

LOUISIANA is as much of a Republican State as is Massachusetts, our party having in it a clear majority of over twenty thousand. It was for the purpose of terrorizing the Republicans and preventing them from registering and going to the polls at the coming elections that the "White Leagues" were organized and armed possession was taken of the State. A sample of what southern Democracy is—and what was intended for Louisiana may be gathered from the proceedings of the late Democratic Conventions in the neighboring State of Arkansas. The Democratic State ticket lately nominated there is headed by a member of the Arkansas Secession Convention, who was afterwards a rebel State Senator. The nominee for Chief Justice was Chief Justice under Confederate rule; of the candidates for Associate Justice one was a "neutral" and one was President of the Secession Convention; the nominee for Secretary of State was a rebel Colonel; for Treasurer, a rebel Major General; for Auditor, a rebel Colonel; for Attorney General, the same; for Chancellor, the same; for Chancery Clerk, a rebel Major, and for Commissioner of State Lands a rebel Captain. The one sole test established seems to have been whether a candidate had a favorable rebel army record. What does it mean? It can hardly mean protection to the Republicans of that State in the free enjoyment of life, liberty, property and political conviction.

NO SOONER was it known that the rebels had obtained possession of the government in Louisiana, than the old treasonable spirit began to crop out all over the south. Meetings were held sympathizing with the movement, congratulatory dispatches were forwarded, and the same old speeches heard in '61, about coercing a State, and resisting the passage of Federal troops through neighboring States, were made by Toombs and other blatant rebels.

It may not be pleasant reading to our Democratic brethren hereabouts, but it is true nevertheless, that their party in the south is still filled with and led by infernal scoundrels, who are rebels to the core, who do not hesitate to murder men on account of their color, and who, if they are ever permitted to obtain power, will overthrow and destroy all the practical results of the last war. This outbreak of the old rebel spirit proves conclusively that there is no assurance of permanent safety and peace for the country except through the continued control of the Republican party, and it startlingly brings home to every Republican voter the absolute necessity of success at the coming as well as at future elections.—With a Democratic Congress and a weak Executive, we are liable at any day to have the scenes of the late rebellion again re-enacted. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety as well as of liberty.

War in New Orleans.

WHITE LEAGUE IN ARMS ON THE STREETS.

FIGHT IN THE CITY.

Forty Killed and Many More Wounded.

Streets Barricaded with Horse Cars—City Hall Seized by the Mob—Telegraph Lines Cut.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—In response to a call for a mass meeting on Canal street this morning, to protest against the seizure of the arms of private citizens, men began to assemble about ten o'clock, and by eleven 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 twelve M., addresses are being delivered from the base of the Clay statue.

A 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 Governors staff, received the delegation. Mr. Marr, as spokesman, said they had called as a committee to interview the Governor. General Dibble said he would carry 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:

"General 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 furthermore directs me to say that should the people assemble peacably, without menace, he would deem it one of his highest duties to receive any communication from them or entertain any petition addressed to the Government. I have received and answered you gentlemen, as a member of his staff.

(Signed) "HENRY C. DIBBLE"
Brigadier and Judge Advocate General, Louisiana State Militia."

To which Mr. Marr orally replied as follows: "I repeat that there are no armed rioters—there are no armed men—on Canal street, as far as we know. We came on a mission of peace, and we believe had the Governor 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 to him no violence in person and 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 Governor's private secretary and handed to him to read at the mass meeting.

General Dibble, on the part of the Governor, replied: "I have to repeat what I said before, that while there may be no armed men on Canal street, there are armed bodies within a short distance, assembled on the same call as your mass meeting."

The committee then retired, and soon reported the result of their interview to the meeting. The people were then advised to go home, get their arms and ammunition and return to assist the White League, who were there under arms, to execute plans that would be arranged for them. The people then quietly dispersed.

An extra *Bulletin*, issued at four o'clock this afternoon, contains the following proclamation:

To the people of Louisiana:—For two years you have borne with patience and fortitude a great wrong. Through fraud and violence, the government of your choice has been overthrown and its power usurped. Protest after protest, and appeal after appeal, to the President of the United States and to Congress, have failed to give you the relief you had a right, under the Constitution to demand. The wrong has not been repaired. On the contrary, through the instrumentality of partizan judges, you are debarred from all legal remedy. Day by day taxation has been increasing, with costs and penalties amounting to the confiscation of your property; your substance squandered; your credit ruined; resulting in failure and bankruptcy. The right of sufferage is virtually taken from you by the enactment of skilfully devised registration and election laws. The judicial branch of your government has been stricken down by the conversion of the legal *posse comitatus* of the Sheriff to the use of the usurper, for the purpose of defeating the decrees of the courts; his defiance of law, leading him to use the very force for the arrest of the Sheriff, while engaged in the execution of the process of the court. To these may be added a corrupt and vicious Legislature, concocting laws in violation of the Constitution, for the purpose of guarding and perpetuating their usurped authority; with a police paid by the city, under the control of the usurper, quartered upon you to overawe and keep you in subjection. Every public right has been denied, and as if to goad you to desperation, private arms are seized and individuals arrested. To such extremities are you driven, that manhood revolts at further submission. Constrained from a sense of duty, as the legally elected Lieutenant Governor of the State, acting Governor in the absence of Governor McEnery, I do hereby issue this, my proclamation, calling upon the Militia of the State, embracing all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, without regard to color or previous condition, to arm and assemble, under their respective officers, for the purpose of driving the usurpers from power.

Given under my hand and seal, the 14th day of September, 1874.

D. B. PENN, Lieut. Gov.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, Sep. 14, 1874.

General order No. 1.—General Frederick N. Ogden is hereby appointed Provisional General of the Louisiana State Militia. He will at once assume command and organize into companies, regiments and battalions.

II. General Ogden will report the names of staff, regimental and company officers to this Department forthwith, to be commissioned.

By command of D. B. Penn, Lieutenant-Governor and Acting Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Louisiana State Militia.

The people seem to have responded with alacrity to the advice given them by Dr. Beard and others of the speakers at the Canal street meeting. By three P. M. armed men were stationed at the intersection of all the streets on the south side of Canal street, from the river to Claiborne street.

About four P. M. a body of Metropolitans, about five hundred, with cavalry and artillery, appeared at the head of Canal street and took position. General Longstreet commanding, accompanied by an orderly, then rode up and down Canal street, ordering the armed citizens to disperse.

Some firing soon after occurred along Canal street, and some few causalties are reported on both sides. The Metropolitans are reported to have broken at the first fire, the citizens capturing one piece of artillery.

The citizens are now building a barricade along Poydras street, having already captured the City Hall and taken possession of the fire alarm telegraph. The police telegraph lines are worked by a battery from City Hall, and have been detatched therefrom, rendering them useless.

There is one company of United States troops here, but they remain at the Custom House, spectators of the lively scene being enacted in front of them. The State authorities seem to have great confidence in their ability to deal with what they term an armed mob, and say that unless the people disperse there will be bloody work to-night.

Barricades are erected on all streets between Poydras and Canal, and the people's party hold all that portion of the city above Canal. The Metropolitans are massed in and around Jackson Square and the St. Louis Hotel.

There was quite a sharp fight at the river end of Canal street, about four o'clock. The number of killed is estimated by some as high as fifty, and many wounded. A number of Metropolitans are reported killed, and General Badger severely wounded. The colored men, of which the Metropolitan brigade was largely composed, broke and run upon the first fire, leaving their white comrads, a number of whom were killed and wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14, 8 P. M.—The streets above Canal street are well filled with armed citizens. The impression now prevails that no further attempt will be made by the Metropolitans to disperse their opponents, who handled them so roughly this evening. The city is remarkably quiet throughout, and no further conflict is apprehended before morning. Most of the barricades are made with street railroad cars. Six or eight citizens and twenty or thirty Metropolitans were killed in the fight this afternoon, and many wounded on both sides.

SHREVEPORT, LA., September 14—The action of the people of New Orleans has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people throughout North Louisiana. A meeting was held in this city, to-night, to take action upon the proclamation of Acting Governor Penn. Speeches were made by leading citizens of the parish, advising moderation and assuring the colored people that no violence was contemplated, and that their rights would be carefully respected. The undersigned were appointed a committee to telegraph to the agent of the Associated Press at New Orleans that, while the movement in North Louisiana is complete, it will be bloodless. The parish officials elected in 1872 will be installed at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The militia will be organized at twelve.

W. B. EAGAN,
J. C. MONOUKE,
A. H. LEONARD,
Committee.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Intelligence comes from New Orleans in such terms as justifies the assertion that Governor Kellogg has called upon the President for federal aid to support the State authorities in suppressing domestic violence, the Legislature not now being in session. Should the call reach the President to-morrow, it may become a matter for Cabinet consideration.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15, P. M. Considering the bloody scenes of yesterday the streets after midnight last night were remarkably quiet. With the exception of the Third Precinct Station the several station houses had all been captured by the White Leaguers. The barricade of the streets was very effectively managed in the vicinity of Canal street by throwing horse cars, barrels, boxes, iron covers of street crossings and other things across the way, and strong guards of the League were kept on duty. At an early hour this morning the League succeeded in capturing the third police station, wounding and making prisoner of Captain J. H. Lawler, who was left in command of the Metropolitan force. The scant State militia were overpowered, and General Longstreet, commanding, still remains lodged in the Custom House for protection, where the United States troops are quartered. Governor Kellogg and United States Marshal Packard are also there. The surrender of the Governor is demanded by the Leaguers, who have taken possion of the City Hall and State House.

Penn has issued a proclamation complimenting the skill and courage of the citizen soldiery of New Orleans in capturing the State armory. To-day a large quantity of arms were taken and distributed to citizens. The Leaguers are now in possession of all public places here excepting the Custom House and Mint, and claim to have fully 8,000 armed men under the command of General Ogden. Their arms include several pieces of artillery, which were paraded in the streets at the Penn demonstration. The force of the United States numbers less than three hundred men, being one company of the Sixteenth and four of the Third Infantry commanded by General John R. Brooke. More troops are expected.

THE PRESIDENTS PROCLAMATION.

The President has just issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, It has been satisfactorily represented to me that turbulent and disorderly persons have combined together with force and arms to overthrow the State Government of Louisiana, and to resist the law and constituted authorities of said State; and, whereas, it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in the Union on application of the Legislature, or the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and, whereas, it is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States on application of the Legislature of such State or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed; and, whereas, the Legislature of said State is not now in session and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State, under section 4, of article 4, of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has, therefore, made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and, whereas, it is required that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within five days from this date, and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and I invoke the aid and cooperation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the law and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of September in the year of our Lord 1874, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The result of the Cabinet meeting this afternoon was an agreement that the following despatch be sent immediately by the Adjutant General of the Army to General Emory, commanding the Federal forces in Louisiana:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept 16 '74.

Under no circumstances recognize the insurgent government of Louisiana. Within five days from the date of the proclamation the insurgents such action will be taken as the emergency may require.

By order of the President,
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—Additional evidences of the earnestness of the Government in dealing with the affairs in Louisiana are apparent to-day in the formal ordering of the Twenty-second Regiment to New Orleans. These troops are scattered in various places, including Detroit, Fort Porter and Fort Gratiot. Several days may elapse before they can be placed enroute for that city. Orders have also been issued for the troops at Fortress Monroe to hold themselves in readiness for a movement thither. General McDowell is now engaged in gathering up such forces as can be spared from his department for service in Louisiana should exigencies require.

It is supposed that about five thousand troops can be concentrated in Louisiana within a week or ten days, including those already there, or in the vicinity. This number is about one-third of the active force of the army, which nominally consists of 18,000 men, but allowances must be made for vacancies by casualties, expiration of enlistments and privates on detail duty. Recruiting, however, is in progress to keep the army up to the maximum.

The President to-day also ordered three vessels of war to be sent to New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—There are no movements this morning. General Brooke occupies the executive office. Major Wiltz had a consultation with him relative to re-establishing the municipal courts, and on other matters pertaining to the police department, preservation of order, &c. A meeting of the cabinet—instructions to General Emory—no Military Government.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—At 10 o'clock to-day the Cabinet met and were in consultation until after 12M. The course of General Emory was discussed during the session. Some of the members were of the opinion that this officer entirely exceeded his authority, and the express orders sent him under no circumstances to recognize the Penn government. It was held that the very fact of the acceptance of a surrender carried with it *prima facie* recognition of the insurgents as a government. Again, it was declared that no formal surrender on condition should have been tolerated, but that the proper course would have been on the part of the commanding General at New Orleans to have declined any overture short of a vacation without terms to the military. After over two hours' consultation the President directed the following despatch to be sent to General Emory at New Orleans:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON Sep. 18th, 1874.

I am directed by the President to say that your acts to this date, so far as they have been reported and received officially, are approved, except so far as they named Colonel Brooke to command the city of New Orleans. It would have been better to have named him as commander of the United States forces now in that city. The State Government now existing at the time of the beginning of the present insurrectionary movement must be recognized as the lawful government until some other government can be legally supplied. Upon the surrender of the insurgents, you will inform Governor Kellogg of the fact, and give him the necessary support to re-establish the authority of the State government. If at the end of five days, given in the proclamation of the 15th instant, there still exists any resistance to the authority of the State, you will summon a surrender of the insurgents. If the surrender is not quietly submitted to it must be enforced at all hazards. This being an insurrection against the State Government of Louisiana, to aid in suppression of which the United States Government has been called upon in the forms required by the Constitution and laws of Congress thereunder, it is not the province of the United States authorities to make terms with such parties engaged in insurrection.

E. D. TOWTSEND, Adjutant Gen.
Gen. W. H. Emory, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18—The following explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS September 18.

To Hon. Wm. P Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana:

SIR—In obedience to orders of the President I have the honor to inform you of the surrender of the insurgents lately in arms against the State Government, and to afford you the necessary military support to re-establish the State Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. EMORY,
Colonel and Brev. Maj. Gen. Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS September 18.

To Maj. Gen. W. H. Emory, United States Army, Commanding the Department of the Gulf:

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, informing me that you are prepared to afford the necessary military support to re-establish the State Government. I will promulgate an executive order in the official journal to-morrow, instructing all the officers of the State who have been prevented from performing their duties, to resume their functions at once. Owing to the disorganization of the police force in New Orleans, resulting from the recent conflict of arms, the Commandant of the Metropolitan Police will not be able to get his officers on their beats until to-morrow. Therefore, I must request you to assume the maintenance of the peace and order of the city during the coming night.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

The following order was subsequently sent to the official journal:

Executive order.

All the State officers who have been prevented during the recent troubles from performing their duties will immediately resume their official functions. The Board of Metropolitan Police will at once assemble and organize the police force of New Orleans, and assume the maintenance of peace and order of the city.

WM. P. KELLOGG, Governor.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, September 21, 1874.

A NEW FRAUD.

If the dishonest men would give to honest employment half the shrewdness they do to their swindling schemes, they would be the richest men in the world. For certainly the genius wasted in roguery, that always ends badly, could not but pay largely in any legitimate business. The last dodge in thievery has just been unearthed, and a most ingenious dodge it is. A scoundrel sailing under the alias of Walker, a few months ago, went to work and deliberately forged conveyances of real estate belonging to the estate of a man who has been dead five years. He made deeds from Isaac Young, the aforsaid deceased, to himself, of land worth $50,000, and went with them to the Register's office and had them recorded. Of course this was all regular, for the registry clerks have no means of knowing whether Isaac Young is a live or a dead man. The conveyances put upon record. Walker takes them and goes into the street to negotiate a loan upon them. He finds a man who has money to loan upon real estate. The Register's books are examined, the conveyances are all clear, the money is loaned. Walker disappears. Of course the fraud is discovered after the lapse of a week or two, and Walker is arrested and will go to Sing Sing. Now, it strikes me that a mind capable of conceiving and executing so magnificent a piece of villiany ought to know that legitimate business is its proper field. What combinations could not such a genius effect in dry goods!

If that man had to be a rogue, why did he not go to Wall, street, or get into politics in this city? These are safe fields for such geniuses, where there is ample scope for scoundrelism without risk. But they never do it. When Walker gets out of Sing Sing he will get into a similar transaction in a week, and go up again. Such men only keep out of prison a few weeks at a time. When in quod, they devise schemes that invariably take them back again. Speaking of

REAL ESTATE,

Some of it in New York has a value despite the terrible depression. Mr. R. A. Witthaus has sold in the Union Dime Savings Bank, for $275,000, the plot of land on the southerly side of Thirty-second street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue. The buildings are of little value, and formed no part of the value. The lots front on the triangular public place at the intersection of Broadway and Sixth avenue, 12 feet on Broadway, 40 feet on Sixth avenue, and about 100 feet on Thirty-second street. The price is at the rate of $175,000 for a lot of the usual size. Mr. Witthaus paid $15,000 for the property about twenty years ago. Isn't that rather a steep price of earth? At this rate, what is New York worth?

BEER.

The Germans are up in arms, and Wednesday last three thousand saloon keepers met in council, and resolved that the license laws must be repealed, and that the traffic in beer must be treated the same as any other business, and also that this question must go into politics, and be made an issue. The beer interest in New York is one that has positive power, and of course politicians will be found who will recognize it. The German element is immensely strong here, and on the question of free beer and the right to drink it sundays as well as other days it is almost an unit. They do not like to be driven out of the city for their Sunday recreations, and they will make a vigorous fight for what to them is a vital matter. This question is one of the disturbers that come up every little while to vex the souls of politicans. The American religious element is inflexibly opposed to the violation of the Sabbath, the German is as inflexibly determined to spend it as he pleases. Imagine the perplexity of the ambitions politician in whose district these elements are about even! Won't he have a splendid opportunity for dodging!

EXPENSIVE FUNERALS.

Under the present system, it costs from $50 to $150 to bury a corpse in the most modest way. The most exorbitant prices are charged for coffins and the accompaniments, all of which are paid without a question, for no man can ask prices over the dead body of one loved and lost. Then come carriages, price of lot, etc., all of which makes a sum that is oppressive to a poor man or one in even circumstances. The Germans have a society for doing away with this. They have taken up the idea of cremation, and propose to bring it into vogue. They are building a hall 60x40 feet, fitted with an alter at which religious ceremonies may be had. Back of this alter is to be a furnace capable of being heated to 1,000°, which melts soft plates in the metal coffin enclosing the remains, which heat will reduce the remains to ashes in an hour and a half. And all this can be done for $8, which is bringing burial expenses within reach of the poorest. The Germans will take this idea and act upon it, for this people have not the reverence for ancient forms that the Americans possess, and the form of disposing of remains is in entire consonance with their ideas of the fitness of things. And who knows but after it has become a common practice among the Germans it may be adopted by the rest of mankind!

BEECHER-TILTON.

Tilton's last statement, which appeared Friday has stirred up this mess once more. Public opinion in the city has once more veered to Tilton, and it will probably stay there till Beecher makes a statement, when it may shift to him. Tilton gives the world nothing new in the matter, but he explains the why of very much of it. For instance, in answer to the question why, after permitting his wife's infidelity to remain a secret win him four years, he gave it to the world, he says that had Elizabeth remained with him, and the church had let her alone he never should have divulged it. But she left him for the purpose of testifying against him, and in sheer self defence he was compelled to give the terrible truth to the world. Moulton's statement is a crusher, and has produced a profound impression. He fastens his former statement and makes his case very cleverly. Now what will Beecher do? Are we to have more statements? He has said that he will not open his mouth or put pen to paper on this subject again, but will trust to the courts to clear his skirts. Thank heaven, for no matter who is in fault the people are tired of the whole matter. Let us hope it will be settled one way or another, and that quickly.

Speaking of this affair, it is gratifying to notice the frankness and fairness with which the *Daily Graphic* has treated this matter. Without disguising its own conclusions, from the reports on both sides, presented in its column with an enterprise which made some of the slow-coach papers, in self-defense, profess old Queen Anne's horror of gossip, it has commented on the sad affair in a tone befitting gentlemen, an example which some of its unsuccessful contemporaries might have followed with much credit and more grace.

The way in which zealots on both sides have carried on the skirmish renders it a sure thing that nobody comes out of the scrimage with a clean coat. That the *Graphic* has shown more wit and less temper in its share of the sport may be charged to the fact that its editorial columns are in the hands of gentlemen, made such by virtue of breeding and sympathies, as well as position; who know how to hold liberal views and express them fully, while keeping them out of the mire. And I may say that it is the controlling force of this quiet gentlemanhood which makes the *Graphic* such a favorite family paper both in and out of the city. The rare ability of D. G. Croly, its managing editor, and the enterprise and tact of the Brothers Goodsell, have made the *Graphic* a great success.

BUSINESS

Does not pick up as I (and everybody else) hoped. The city is full of merchants; the hotels are not only crowded but over-crowded but they do not buy. The South is buying small stocks, very small, but the West, so far, is only sorting up. The merchants all say they intend to buy largely, but they are waiting to see what the condition of things is to be. In short, with wheat at the price it is, they are afraid to venture. Possibly they are right; but the importers and jobbers, who have stocks on hand, don't see it. And the summer has slipped away, we are fairly into the fall, and the goods are all in the "original packages." I am speaking now of the wholesale trade. The retail business in the city looks somewhat hopeful this month, and will keep its cheerful face, for the people have money, if the trade only have sense to adopt the rule of the leading house in America, namely, to do away with fancy prices for any class of goods, however new or fashionable, and bring the most tempting articles at once within the reach of ordinary buyers. The novel and nice importations of dress goods, camel hair cloths, quilted silks, and fancy fabrics of the latest Parisian fancy are accordingly put on the counters at prices which compare with those of the old-fashioned standards, merino and British cloths, in the eye of careful purchasers. This idea of selling stock but once, as merchants express it, will result in clean counters and equally clean balances next spring. Even India shawls are no exception to this rule, for the largest importers in this line have determined to put them on the same footing with other goods, and estimate their value according to their worth, without paying two or three hundred per cent tribute to fashionable caprice. One hears of such comfortable orders in the trade as $10,000 worth of American shawls for one customer, and $3,000 worth of prints sold at retail at one counter in a single day. Stewart's house sold off all its first stock of fall goods before the first of September, and were obliged to order a fresh by ocean telegraph to supply at that date.

Nevertheless, the city will see a great deal of distress this winter. There has been no building and labor of any kind this summer, that the working-men have not been able to keep anything ahead, and when the frost puts its embargo on out-door work there is going to be an amount of destitution and actual suffering that the city never saw before. Heaven help the poor this winter. And let me put in a warning here to young men—keep out of New York this fall and winter. There are thousands upon thousands of unemployed men in every possible department of labor. There are one hundred applicants for every vacancy. Except upon a sure thing stay where you are, if you can earn bread and clothes.

THE WEATHER

Is extremely hot and sultry, and in the poor quarters of the city there is suffering to a terrible degree. How they long for the cool breath of autumn.

PIETRO.

Bank Robbery.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Early this morning, at Wellsborough, Pa., five masked men effected an entrance into the residence of President Robinson, of the First National Bank, and bound and gagged the occupants, President Robinson, Cashier Robinson, Mrs. Robison and Mrs. Smith a daughter of Robison. They then compelled the Cashier to accompany them to the bank and open the vault, when they helped themselves to about $50,000 principally in currency. Returning with Mr. Robison to his home, they placed the members of the family facing each other told them to converse freely. They took from the finger of Mrs. Smith a ring valued at $800, kissed Mrs. Robison, who fainted, and then took their departure in two carriages, to which were attached gray horses. A reward of $5,000 is offered for their arrest or $1,000 for either of the gang. Citizens are very much excited, and it is impossible to obtain many important points. It is supposed the robbers have gone to Elmira. The bank has a large surplus, and is solvent.

AN OUTRAGE IN GEORGIA.

Negroes Whipped and Murdered.

AUGUSTA, September 17.—The recent Columbia county outrage is denounced by all good citizens. Two negro men, named West and Jim Lovelace, stole a bale of cotton from an old white man. The negroes were arrested, and voluntarily submitted to a whipping. Subsequently an armed party called at Lovelace's house, and not finding him proceeded to a house where an old negro man was stopping. They shot the latter, also a negro named Griffin in the hand, and killed Griffin's wife.

A Bank Robbed of $70,000.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.—A Wellsboro dispatch says that the bank there was robbed this morning by five men. The President of the bank and family were gagged. The robbers took from the safe, which the Cashier was compelled to open $50,000 mostly in currency. A reward of $5,000 has been offered for the arrest of the robbers.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Vendition Exponas*, and *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pa., and to me directed, I will expose to sale in public outcry at the Court House, in Somerset, on Friday, the 25th of September, 1874, at two o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, viz:

The 101-200 part of the following six tracts of land:

No. 1. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 400 acres, more or less, of which there are about 200 acres cleared and 6 acres in meadow, with a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Lewis Meminger, John Stein and others, known as the Peter P. H. Walker tract, with the appurtenances.

No. 2. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 452 acres, of which there are about 60 acres cleared and 12 acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and a 1½ story log dwelling house thereon erected, warranted in the name of Lewis Meminger, adjoining No. 1 and lands warranted in the names of John Stein and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 3. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 400 acres, of which there are about 60 acres cleared and 18 acres in meadow, with a two story log house and a 1½ story log dwelling house thereon erected, warranted in the name of Lewis Meminger, adjoining No. 1 and lands warranted in the names of John Stein and others, with the appurtenances.

No. 4. A tract of land situate in Milford township, Somerset Co., Pa., containing 417 acres, warranted in the name of Nathan Lullborough, adjoining lands of Samuel Weimer, Henry Baker and others, with the appurtenances.

Taken in execution as the property of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp at the suit of Wm. Earnest.

ALSO

All the right, title, interest and claim of Charles Earnest and Samuel D. Delp, of, in and to the following described real estate, viz:

The 34-50 part of the following six tracts of land:

A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 600½ acres, more or less, of which there are about 200 acres cleared and 8 acres in meadow, with a two story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands warranted in the names of Lewis Meminger, John Stein and others, known as the Peter P. H. Walker tract, with the appurtenances.

No. 2. A certain tract of land situate in Summit township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 452 acres, of which there are about 60 acres cleared and 12 acres in meadow, with a two story log dwelling house and a 1½ story log dwelling house th