THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

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A Side-Show.

The Faithful in Council.

THIRD DAY.

The members of the "Convention" were promptly on hand, yesterday morning, long before the call bell was sounded.

The scene of action had been changed and a number of gentlemen, totally unconscious of the fact, wandered in and around the Senate Chamber lost and confused, until notified by the obliging Sergeant-at-Arms that the rally was to take place in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and then there was a general move in that direction.

President Edward Williams was not on time, but the members were easy and unconcerned, placing, as they did, implicit faith on the old clock which has recorded twenty minutes of eleven ever since the adjournment of Kellogg's House.

At 12:30 President Edward Williams came forward smiling, and the members were duly apprised of his arrival by the sound of his mallet.

There was no chaplain on hand, and as none of the gentlemen of the Convention were given to that thing, there was no praying, as on the previous day, by way of introduction.

Mr. Collins called for the report of the Committee on Credentials, in a speech of fifteen minutes.

To oblige Mr. Collins, and because it was feared he was going to speak again, the report was read.

To oblige Mr. Green, and because it was feared he was going to make a speech, the minority report was also read.

The Convention was utterly deceived in Mr. Collins, for, notwithstanding the condescension of the Convention, he made a speech.

He spoke for half an hour, but his remarks can be summed up in a few words. He wanted "the whole hog or none" for the faction of the Fourth Ward headed by James Lewis, and he wanted the Convention to permit James Lewis to make a speech.

The gentlemen seemed to think that Collins's speech was sufficient for the present, but Pinchback expressed himself as being of the opinion that it was their duty to bear the infliction, and the gentlemen became resigned, and Lewis took the platform and spoke.

He laid before the Convention the fact that Pinchback's crowd had been very tricky and his very innocent. He was very eloquent on this subject. His crowd, in their implicit confidence in human nature, had not found out the vile deeds of the other crowd until it was too late to appeal to anybody or anything but the Convention.

He then made a personal explanation. The Department of Improvements had never been used for political purposes, never would be used, and he thanked God (very fervently and frequently) that even if there was any intention of using it, the Republican party was becoming greatly enlightened (a cause for gratitude certainly) and the party lash had no longer the potent power it had of yore. He made the candid admission that he had neglected his duty as an Administrator and a member of the Relief Committee, to attend to politics, but excused himself by asserting that it was for the good of the party.

There was a look of forgiveness all around. Of course the political welfare of our people was of much more interest than their bodily welfare, and if they suffered for that which would tend to the latter, it was considered all right if Jas. Lewis was attending to the former.

Mr. Pinchback took the floor. This was an infliction for which the Convention was prepared as a necessary consequence of the one preceding it, and the gentlemen took it as a matter of course.

Pinchback started out by telling what he originally intended to do in the way of a reply, but finally came to the conclusion he would not do. [The information was very edifying.] He was very humble in his expression of regrets for his part in the affair of the preceding day. He attributed the whole affair to the warmth of the climate and his own hastiness and impetuosity thereby occasioned. He asserted positively and offered to prove that the Department of Improvements had been used to carry out the views of certain men. He did not say that Col. Lewis had used his influence himself, but he had subordinates, and they, he knew, had threatened to call into requisition the official ax unless certain things were done. [He was not posted regarding the pay rolls.]

He spoke of Pinchback's charity to the poor as making him a favorite with them. So great had been his charity that he was himself in want.

He spoke as eloquently of the tricks of Jas. Lewis's crowd as Jas. Lewis had spoken of the tricks of his. He did not claim the same innocence on the part of his faction, though, and thought it rather a good thing that this was so.

Justice Evans made a long speech, and all he said was that he thought both delegations should be seated on no other grounds save on the precedent established in the case of his ward (the Third) on the previous day.

Both delegations, to save further speech-making, were seated.

Business went on very smoothly until the Fourteenth Ward was reached. Mr. Finnegan and Mr. Isaac Bush were the contestants. Bush wanted to make a speech—the Convention did not want him to do it. But Henry Clay, of the Third Ward, took the floor, and with the eloquence of his great namesake, urged that Mr. Bush be allowed to uncork himself. The Convention humored Mr. Clay, and made Mr. Bush happy by graciously allowing the latter gentleman to proceed.

Mr. Bush accordingly proceeded. He argued that he ought to have a seat on account of inherent right to it, from the fact that his ward had always elected him on previous occasions, and if it had not been a rainy night on which the election took place, so that nobody but "demagogues" could attend the meeting, his friends would have been on hand and he would have been declared the choice of the ward.

The Convention taking the circumstances into consideration, magnanimously agreed to allow Mr. Bush to have half a vote.

The report was then adopted down to the Seventeenth Ward. Harmony, without regard to right, was considered throughout. Pinchback, to further yet more the interests of harmony, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the report of the Committee, relative to the First Ward was adopted.

The Convention agreed to reconsider.

Pinchback, still in the interests of harmony, moved to seat the contestants of the ward, on half votes, with the delegation already seated.

Pinchback missed it bad. His motion created the greatest imaginable commotion, much to the satisfaction of Henry Clay, of the Third Ward, as it gave him an opportunity to say considerable, which nobody heard or cared to learn. He was, however, none the less happy because of this circumstance.

Pinchback, throughout the commotion, was serene and smiling.

There was considerable fillibustering and brisk skirmishing, which resulted in the report of the committee being adopted, and the contesting delegation was thereby excluded.

The committee on permanent organization reported.

In accordance with their report the election of officers was gone into.

A. J. Dumont was elected President, Chas. A. Baquie was elected Secretary, and in addition there were seven vice-presidents.

The permanent organization was completed by the election of Sergeant at-Arms.

Mr. Green entered the arena and opened a fight by introducing the following resolutions:

Resolv d, That the selection of delegates to the Parish Executive Committee should be made by the Republican voters of the Second Ward Central Clubs recognized by the State Central Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the election of delegates shall take place at the halls of the respective Ward Central Clubs, on Monday, May 11, and the delegates elected shall meet for organization on May 12, at the Mechanics' Institute, at 7 o'clock.

He spoke to it at some length.

Isaac Bush also spoke, and, when he concluded, left great doubts in the minds of his hearers as to whether he favored or opposed the resolution.

Dibble did not like the resolution, and introduced a substitute to the effect that a committee of five be appointed to recommend some plan for the election by the Convention of a parish executive committee.

Dibble spoke at length to his substitute. He talked harmony all the way through.

Wilson, of the Second Ward, had his own idea of the best mode of securing harmony, and moved an amendment to Dibble's substitute. Instead of a committee of five, he wanted a committee composed of a delegate from each ward to do the same thing that Dibble laid out for his proposed committee to do.

Wilson wanted to talk harmony also, but as Pinchback wanted to do the same, he magnanimously yielded.

Pinchback talked harmony, manhood and duty. He said further that "it would be better for the Republican party to fail struggling for truth and honesty [something new for the Republican party] than to set up another gang of thieves." [He wasn't talking of Kellogg and his crowd—oh, no!] He then went on to talk of the obedience of the State and municipal authorities, the mandates of ward politicians; and he expressed the hope that the Convention, before it adjourned, would pass a resolution that would put a stop to this business.

Isaac Bush made a speech and succeeded in making it understood that he favored Wilson's amendment.

Mr. Bechtel offered as an amendment to Wilson's amendment the proviso that nothing should be recommended by the committee that would take away from the people of the wards the right to vote for the delegates.

The proviso was adopted. [Pinchback's game was spoiled].

On motion a Committee on Resolutions was appointed.

The committee then adjourned until 12 M., Monday next.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE AT WORK.

DISTRIBUTION OF RATIONS.

The Purchasing and Shipping Department of the Relief Committee, under the charge of Messrs. John N. Payne, chairman, Samuel Jamison and D. Lanaux, are working with great zeal and efficiency in the distribution of rations to the sufferers by the overflow throughout the State.

They are occupying the spacious warehouse of Messrs. Deeves, Hubbs & Co., Tchoupitoulas street, gratuitously furnished by those public spirited young merchants. The character of the gentlemen comprising the committee affords a sure guarantee that the work will be fairly and squarely performed.

We paid a visit yesterday to the warehouse, and gathered from Capt. Payne the following statement of provisions already shipped to the overflowed districts:

Rations of Meal	266,175
" " Pork	123,755
" " Crackers	44,820
" " Flour	10,000
" " Beans	12,000
Total rations	456,750

The U. S. Government has furnished 500 bbls. of pork, 100,000 bbls. of hard tack and 25 bbls. of beans, which amounts will be duplicated every few days.

We take pleasure in making mention of the prompt and valuable assistance rendered to the committee by Messrs. Joy, Wagner, Sheen, Porteous and other boss draymen, many of whom have refused remuneration for their services.

We have not lost all patience yet about that hole on St. Charles Avenue, near Bordeaux. Administrator Lewis has been very busy attending the Convention, and possibly has not had time to think of the streets, but we suggest that it would not be amiss to bestow a little time and attention to such tremendous chasms as the one referred to.

BILLIARDS.—In the three-ball game last night, between Messrs. John Miller and Louis Abrams, the former won the game in the 67th inning by a score of 200 to 196.

The four-ball game, between Messrs. Quade and Coste, was won by a score of 300 to 170.

Gov. Wm. B. Washburne, the new Senator for Massachusetts, is not related to the celebrated Washburne family of which Gov. Israel Washburne, Gov. C. C. Washburne, and E. B. Washburne are members. The new Senator comes from the western part of Massachusetts, and is in no way connected with the others.

THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.—There is a demand for this sterling journal, but few can be found for sale. Will not some of our enterprising newsdealers procure a supply.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

Grand excursion to the Bonnet Carre crevasse on Wednesday, April 29th, at 2 P. M., by the steamer La Belle. A fine band of music on board and a ball given on the trip. Fare only one dollar.

Refreshments and lunch can be had on board at reasonable rates.

The Pilfering Pets Again.

On Monday morning, about half-past 11 o'clock, while the members of the family of Dr. Wilson, who resides at No. 18 Dauphine street, were absent, his house was entered by the front door by a thief, who after seeking in vain for something portable in the hall, walked back into the dining-room, and here hastily took a handsome silver coffee pot and waiter from the side board, and hiding it under his coat, escaped. So frequently are we called upon to chronicle the actions of these gubernatorial lambs that we feel nauseated.

If the police cannot put a stop to such a condition of things the people will have to take the guardianship of their property into their own hands. In connection with this subject, we learn that small house-dogs, to keep watch on the inside of the house, are exceedingly high, the price going up from the great demand.

An old English burglar stated that a terrier in the house was worth ten mastiffs on the outside in giving an alarm; and a navy revolver is said to be wonderfully efficacious after the alarm.

Investigation of the Claren Murder.

Yesterday morning George W. Garrison, the watchman who was employed on the schooner Lizzie at the time of the Claren murder, on the 4th of April, was brought up before Judge McArthur, of the First M. P. Court, on a charge of willful murder. The prisoner plead not guilty to the charge, and the testimony of several witnesses was then taken, the substance of which was merely circumstantial, but, owing to the peculiar circumstances connecting the accused with the murder, he was remanded to the Parish Prison, without the benefit of bail, to await his trial before the Superior Criminal Court.

Garrison is a man of about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 10¼ inches in height, with red moustache and goatee, and, from outward appearances, does not look like a man who could be guilty of perpetrating such a diabolical deed as the murder of a helpless old man, though the charge seems to excite him considerably, causing extreme restlessness on his part; for while in the dock he walked up and down at a quick pace, with his eyes upon the floor, like a man whose brain was filled with conflicting emotions, yet he denies most positively having had any connection with the murder whatsoever.

The Relief Committees.

Editors of the Bulletin:

I would suggest, as in the last degree very desirable, that the Relief Committees make known to the public the details of what they have done and are doing.

To what points they have sent relief, the nature of the relief sent; and, so fast as they obtain the information, the number of applicants and beneficiaries they have on hand at the different points to which they have been and are sending relief.

One thing should be carefully guarded against, and that is, that undeserving persons should obtain any of the relief now being sent. The best way to secure this end is to place the dispensing of the relief in the hands of parties who have no personal or political end to serve; and, therefore, presidents of police juries, parish officers and all such species should be very carefully and pertinaciously avoided.

Letters have already been received from overflowed districts, showing that parties who are not worthy have been made beneficiaries of relief which has been sent. In some cases relief has been given to persons who were not overflowed, and have quit work at their houses, where they were high and dry, to obtain the relief which is alone intended for those who are the victims of the flood. Private generosity is at work in this emergency. Information, therefore, as referred to above, becomes necessary to secure wise action. S.

THE COMMITTEE ON OUTSTANDING VOUCHERS.—It appears that T. T. Allain, member of Kellogg's Legislature, from West Baton Rouge, was not a member of the Committee on Outstanding Vouchers, and hence the remarks censuring that Committee in our issue of the 22d do not apply to that legislator. The following is a correct list of the Committee: H. Dumas, H. Mahoney, F. Marie, Wm. Kern and J. Barrow.

THANKS.—Messrs. Everett Lane & Co. have our thanks for late copies of the Boston *Post* and Toronto *Leader*.

We learn from the Mobile *Register* that "a very determined effort is going on in the Southeastern States to establish a line of steamships between Savannah and Liverpool, in connection with a river and rail line of transportation between St. Louis and Savannah. A meeting of railroad presidents, mayors of cities and presidents of boards of trade has been called at Atlanta for May 1, to push the enterprise forward."

A nice point in law was settled in New York lately before a referee, after three years trial. Plaintiff and defendant had established a business partnership, agreeing in writing to make up the capital only in cash. Defendant, however, contributed a note for $40,000, his partner agreeing verbally. The security proved worthless, but as it had been made in good faith the referee decided for the defendant, notwithstanding the plea of plaintiff's council that the provision in writing prevented the defendant from setting up verbal approval of his paying in the capital in credits.

Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, has sent a sum of money for the relief of the wounded in the Spanish civil war, and requested that it may be used indiscriminately for the sufferers, whether Carlist or Republican.

The regular summer excursion boat the La Belle, will make another excursion to the Bonnet Carre crevasse, on Wednesday, April 29th, at 2 P. M. Music and dancing for all.

Refreshments and lunch can be had on board a reasonable rates.

The Rivers.

At this point the river is about stationary, mark indicating 14 inches below high water mark of 1871.

Red River.

From the officers of the Selma we learn that upper Red River was falling when they left Shreveport, and that from that point down it was rising.

The Crevasses

are all in about the same condition as last reported.

Point Coupee.

The reports from this parish are truly heart rending. Almost every acre is under water, and distress, suffering and misery are met on every hand.

At Memphis,

on the 27th, the river was still rising and the weather indicated more rain.

At Vicksburg

the Father of Waters continues to rise at the rate of one inch in 24 hours.

The Ohio

at Pittsburg, on the 27th, was falling. At Cincinnati, the same date, it was rising slowly, and at Evansville had fallen 14 inches in 48 hours. At Louisville, the telegraph informs us that the weather was cloudy, with prospects of more rain and the river rising.

At Cairo

the rivers were stationary at last advices.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN LIE.

W. P. Kellogg sought to make capital out of the Shreveport epidemic by stealing a thousand dollars from the contingent fund and donating it to the Howard Association in his own name; and now, his organ, the New Orleans *Republican*, is seeking to make out of that same great calamity, capital for its negro pets. This is becoming offensive, and the public opinion of the State should frown down these hyenas and jackals. The *Republican* replying to the charge of the New Orleans BULLETIN that the negroes of Grant parish brought vengeance upon their heads by their own arrogance, says:

"There was last year a terrible epidemic at Shreveport. The white people were prostrated by sickness or paralyzed by fear. Who made the crops, watched the sick, and rendered all the menial service to this distressed community? It was the colored population. There was nothing of 'arrogance' then and there. It was 'give me to drink, Titimus.'"

There was scarcely a white man or white woman in any sphere of life but devoted his or her time day and night to the sick. The white people did the nursing; dressed and burried the dead; and, with the exception of professional nurses sent here from abroad, did so without compensation.

Our men and women, aye, half-grown boys and young girls, held themselves ever ready to obey any demand that might be made upon them, and worked without faltering, and without fear.

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The negroes never watched the sick, etc. There were probably not a dozen negroes in Shreveport that lifted a hand during the epidemic without being paid for it two or three times the amount they ever got before for twice the amount of labor.

Upon the other hand, very nearly the whole negro population of the city were fed from the supplies of the Howard Association. Indeed, we believe it is safe to say that fully two-thirds of the supplies of the association went to the negroes, whose sick did not number one-fourth those of the whites, and the deaths among whom were only, we believe, 140.

Now, in the name of decency, we request the New Orleans *Republican* to cease its disgraceful efforts to make false political capital out of our calamity. It may lie as much as it pleases about "the gentlemen of North Louisiana going gunning for negroes," but we demand that it shall let our dead rest.—*Shreveport Times.*

THE SOUTHERN INFERNO.

From the leading editorial in the New York *Herald* of the 21st, on "The Troubles in the South," we extract the following sensible and truthful observations:

It is easy to provoke chaos and call it reconstruction. This is what we have done in the South. Its condition to-day is far worse politically than Poland or Ireland. In Poland the military hand presses rudely upon the people, but they are not robbed. In Ireland aliens sit in authority, but they are gentlemen who do not show their dislike to home rule and repeal by robbing the exchequer. It has been reserved for the American Republic to unite Russian severity with a rapacity which belongs to no other nation and for which we have to find a parallel in the careers of Verres and Warren Hastings.

The blame for this rests largely upon the General Government, but not wholly. We do not excuse the leaders of the South for their apathy. Something more than silent, unprotesting acquiescence in the rule of adventurers and ignorant freedmen was required from the men who had been high in the councils of the Confederacy and who still possessed popular confidence. The Southern people have been abandoned and helpless. The men who should have guided them threw away responsibility. There is not a Southern State, excepting, perhaps, South Carolina, where, notwithstanding the suffrage to the negroes and disfranchisement, the old leaders of the South would not have succeeded in overturning the rule of the carpet-baggers, or at least frustrating their schemes until an awakened public spirit in the North came to their aid.

What will be the end? Some think that we shall have these periodical and constantly recurring outbreaks, these eruptions of the political volcano, until it burns out and becomes extinct. We are reminded that long after the Stuarts were driven from the throne of England, their followers were mutinous and defiant; that rebellion succeeded rebellion for more than a half century, until Jacobitism became a memory and was only preserved in ballads and romances. But England never oppressed the Jacobites, while Ireland, which she did oppress, remains as hostile to her rule as she was seven centuries ago. The condition of the Southern States is a scandal.

We can never feel that we have perfect peace until we have perfect reconstruction. Dante, in his immortal poem, speaks of visiting that hell where the surface of the black water was ever bubbling. It was because of the sighs of suffering souls imprisoned beneath the waters. We never see these bubblings and restless movements of Southern society without feeling that they represent the imprisoned souls beneath, and hoping that the time may come when they will be released from their thraldom and admitted to the responsibility of a generous and untrammeled citizenship.

SPIRITS FROM THE VASTY DEEP.

The recent excitement about what many regard as a genuine spirit stalking abroad at the Old Basin, has created considerable discussion. Many who have seen the shape are satisfied that it was merely a moving body of carburetted hydrogen rising from the slimy depths of the canal, and assuming a questionable shape "only through the active assistance of a vivid imagination."

Be that as it may, the accumulation of testimony going to show that there is a moving something on the waters of the canal is more than sufficient to answer those who doubt the whole affair. Robert Dale Owen, in his "Footprints on the Boundaries of Another World," speaks of numerous instances where like figures were seen; but scientists have failed to explain the matter, and we again have to fall back on our own ideas concerning the subject.

Generally such apparations are solved by a careful examination of objects in the back ground, and a scrutiny of whatever lights may throw their rays in the direction of the doubtful "something." Old cows have had a monopoly in the ghost business for years, and sheets on clothes lines have passed into tradition. A Gascon who was near the Basin last night laughed at the whole affair, and said that it was a cousin of his fishing in the middle of the canal.

If that be true, his cousin must bear a charmed life, for several well directed shots failed to cause the least movement on board the phamtom boat, and it was only on the completion of her walk that the goblin disappeared.

We, of course, dispute the theory that this shape belongs to anything supernatural, but we would like our scientific men to look into the matter.

Record of Crime—The Boy Murderer Loose Again.

BOSTON, April 23.—The body of Horace Mullen, aged 4½ years, was found yesterday in a marsh near Dorchester, horribly murdered. The head was nearly severed from the body, and there were beside about thirty stab wounds. The child is the son of poor parents. Edward Pomeroy, aged fifteen years, recently pardoned from the State Reform School, to which institution he was sentenced for cutting and mutilating young children, has been arrested, suspected of murdering the young child.

Jesse Pomeroy, the lad who murdered the child of John A. Mullen, a cabinet-maker living in Dorchester, Massachusetts, was today taken to the undertaker's and shown the body of his victim. When asked if he saw the boy before he said: "Yes, but I don't want to look at him any more." He trembled all over while in the room, and showed evidence of guilt. When asked how he got the blood off the knife he said he did it by thrusting it into the ground of the marsh. He said if he did the deed he was sorry for it, and hoped his mother would not know about it. After looking at the body Detective Woods asked him if he did that, referring to the cutting.

He replied, "Yes, I killed him." And on the way back from the undertaker's he said, in answer to questions, "I suppose I killed him." Detective Woods then asked him what he thought ought to be done with him, and he replied, "Put somewhere so I can't do such things." Pomeroy has been taken to Charles street jail. The child was cut in similar parts of the body as were the children whom he mutilated in Chelsea and South Boston. Pomeroy's mother is a dressmaker, living on Broadway, South Boston, and is a worthy and highly respected woman. The youth is undoubtedly insane.

K. of P.—Officers of the Supreme Lodge.

PITTSBURG, April 23.—In the continued session of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias to-day the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Supreme Chancellor, S. S. Davis, of New Hampshire; Supreme Vice Chancellor, B. D. Woodruff, of Georgia; Supreme Recording and Corresponding Scribe, J. Dowdall, of Ohio; Supreme Banker, J. B. Stumple, of Maryland; S. G. C., Hugh Latham, of Virginia; I. S. C., H. Hodgeson, of West Virginia; S. I. S., W. H. Mashew, of Tennessee. A grand banquet in honor of the officers of the Supreme Lodge was held to-night at the Central Hotel.

We were delighted, yesterday, by a visit from our old friend Capt. Jos. B. Baker, who, as the commander of the Cahawba and the Bienville, running between this port and New York, made such hosts of friends for himself. The captain looks as hale and cheery as though he had never known a moment's care or trouble. There was a smack of salt air and unmistakable suggestions of the ocean about the bronzed and hearty sailor that were positively refreshing, and we were pleased to learn that it is possible he may soon be commanding a steamer in his old trade again. May Neptune guard his vessel vigilantly, in whatever seas her swift keel may glide.

THE DUELLISTS AGAIN.—A gentlemen just from Mississippi reports that Gov. Ames has determined to convict, if possible, those connected with the Wood-Bachemin duel, lately fought at Toulme Station. The Governor will attend the trial next week in person, and use all his influence to insure a condemnation. We learn also that the sheriff and judge feel somewhat incensed at what appeared in the columns of the *Times* and *Picayune*, and are rather sore respecting the affair.

REWARD OF VIRTUE—The Shreveport *Times*, in quoting an article from this paper in relation to Kellogg's recent wholesale pardoning of criminals, relates the following:

When the negro Henderson, who perpetrated the outrage upon the young lady in Grant parish, was captured and about to be shot, he confessed his crime, and gave the names of a number of others who aided him. All but two of them were caught and summarily dealt with. What had become of the two was for some time unknown; but while the witnesses in the trial of the Grant parish prisoners were in New Orleans, one of them, a young gentleman of Grant, saw one of the scoundrels in the Customhouse, and on inquiry, learned that both of them were employed there, though at the time one of them, Charles Thomas, had the smallpox. The one the young man saw is named Valcour Johnson. Thomas, besides his situation in the Customhouse, was on the Metropolitan Police.

The Roux Inquest.

Further Testimony.

This inquest was continued yesterday at 12 M. in the office of Capt. McCann, of the Third Precinct Station.

Several parties were examined, and some further testimony was elicited, much of which served but to substantiate the statements already made by others previously examined.

However, the testimony of one Kate Engel, a beer jerker at Wenger's saloon, brings to light a few facts which may lead to the right trail, and which certainly go far to further implicate the cab driver Sam Stephens in the affair, and prove that he is more concerned in the matter than he is willing to admit, and knows more than he has thus far been induced to tell.

It would seem from the statement of Kate Engel that this Sam Stephens, at the time the shot which killed Mr. Roux was fired, was standing at the counter of Wenger's saloon drinking beer, and that he was one of the first, if not the first man, to run out upon the sidewalk when the alarm was given.

This is entirely contradictory to the assertions of the driver in question, who declares that at the time of the murder he was standing on Canal street leaning against the show windows of the Lopez confectionery. He still remains incarcerated at the Parish Prison, charged with being accessory after the fact.

The inquest will be carefully followed by us, and all further developments carefully noted.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27, 1874.

Wm. P. Kellogg, Usurping Governor of Louisiana:

Sir—Emboldened by past success, and stimulated by a pernicious example which is made possible by Federal bayonets, your understrappers have to-day proceeded against me from Hawkins's so-called court, under Lawyer Dibble's petition, by way of injunction to forbid and prevent my working at my business until I have handed over to your confederates certain shekels. called in your papers license and capital tax.

Of this money so extorted by threats, injunctions and seizures, and further on, as last year, arrest, fine and imprisonment, what proportion will ever reach the public treasury, is more than I can tell; but be again assured that no victory so obtained, nor any spoils thus secured, will be able to lift you into the esteem of your fellow-citizens, an esteem of which you have been so long deprived.

Your political and official course has been marked by a rare audacity of self-assertion, indifference to supporting facts and a profound contempt for public opinion. Being no Governor, you have swaggered across the stage in the official robes of Gov. McEnery, as if you could, by repeated approaches to the footlights, impose upon the spectators the idea that you were other than a detected *de facto*.

I cannot be surprised, therefore, that, armed with a little brief authority, pretended to be granted by a bayonet-guarded body pretending to be a Legislature, you signalize your continuance in power by a raid upon my means, of which, if there is but little left from your last year's foray, what there is has been honestly come by, and is the result of an industry which has not been turned in the direction of usurpation, corruption and violence.

The evidently fast terminating lease of power enjoyed by your petty faction, no doubt suggests to you the importance of making short work of those who would impede the manipulations by which are to be signalized the few remaining days during which Providence, for our sins, permits your authority to affict us, and my experience of last year admonishing me that it is in vain to expect any consideration at your hands or of those in league with you, I yield unwillingly to the forces at your present control, and hand over my purse to your emissaries as a waylaid traveler might to any other gentlemen of the road whose motto was like yours: "Stand and deliver."

With suitable respect, I remain yours,

EDWARD BOOTH.

What Shall be Done?

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

In answer to this query put by you in your paper of yesterday evening, commenting upon the doings of Kellogg's pets, I say let the citizens form a Vigilance Committee, and clear the city and State at once and forever of the thieves and rascals that have so long, with impunity, aye! with Executive favor, plied their villainous callings.

There is no relief at all in the law, as at present administered. The whole machinery of the law is tampered with, justice has flown, and her name become a by-word.

A few first-class hangings to waiting lamp posts of notorious rascals, and a general order for the whole fraternity to make themselves scarce within twenty-four hours, would relieve the community at once.

To expect any help at all from the self-styled Executive of the State, is about as reasonable as to expect an honest action from the devil. The remedy is with the people themselves. Will they apply it?

AN EX-VIGILANCE COMMITTEE MAN.

THE CROPS.—A very few words will suffice to give the condition of the planting interest in this and the neighboring parishes. It is as bad as it well could be. Many planters have no cotton up, and those who have find it impossible to work it, as teams bog up to the knees in most places in the fields. Hence the grass is making fearful inroads upon both cotton and corn. This is the condition of the hill planters. Those on the river would be in some better condition were it not for the high water. Even if there be no overflow, the crops will be greatly injured by siperage and the water standing in the furrows.

[Shreveport Times, 26th inst.

Nothing can convey a more impressive idea of the power of water as a general agent than the wonderful canons of Mexico, Texas and the Rocky Mountains, where the torrents may be seen rushing along through the incision it has cut for itself in the hard rock, at a depth of several thousand feet between perpendicular walls. The greatest of these canons, that of Colorado, is 298 miles in length, and its sides rise perpendicularly to a height of 5000 or 6000 feet.

Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of Anderson, the murderer of young Breckinridge at Lebanon. This is the highest sum that the Governor has authority to offer as a reward.

All of citizens and strangers who desire to visit the rush of waters through the Bonnet Carre crevasse, will obtain a chance on Wednesday, April 29th, at 2 P. M., on steamer La Belle. Music will enliven the trip; dancing at all times.

Refreshments and lunch can be had on board at reasonable rates.