

LOUISIANA.

The latest news from Louisiana will be found under the proper telegraphic heading this morning. It will be seen that Governor McRae and his friends have peacefully surrendered to the United States military authorities, and have advised all of their friends to do the same, which advice we are sure will be promptly followed.

THE LOUISIANA REVOLUTION.

The recent startling movement in Louisiana is assuming another and a very important phase. On Wednesday's dispatches stated that Grant was very angry at the presumption of the white people in New Orleans, assuming to exercise for themselves that which was wont to be called "the divine right of revolution," but late developments incline us to the opinion that he is more frightened than angry. It will be seen, by the dispatches published to-day, that the Administration is making preparations to come to Louisiana, and we are confident that those who have been so unfortunate as to incur the imperialist's displeasure, a large force is to be withdrawn from important posts in the West, where their services are needed, and to be sent to Louisiana, where all active concern in stating that perfect peace and quiet reign. It is said that five thousand troops (nearly all of whom are to be concentrated in New Orleans) and in addition to this three heavily armed war ships are to be sent to that point. And all of this, too, is in the face of the fact that the legal government of the State, now in possession of its own, has not only carefully avoided even the show of a conflict with the Federal forces stationed there, but have even been at particular pains to formally notify the Administration that Federal property in the limits of the State shall be held sacred from all acts of violence.

It is said that the Administration would affect to believe, for one moment, that the people of Louisiana contemplate the possibility of a conflict with the forces of the United States. If Grant is seriously determined that this revolution shall go backward, and to re-instate in power the usurper, then a corporal's guard would probably be as effective in carrying out the outrage as would a division of men, commanded by the respectable Grant in person.

We may confidently expect that the President of a party and not of a people, the man who, backed by a cabinet of political adventurers, has forever overriden all laws, human and divine, and at naught the Constitutional rights of peoples and States, will stretch his authority to the utmost in reinstating Kellogg. He has here before, in all of his official acts, shown his perfect ability with such cattle and he will hardly go back on them now. He has a little in common with the decent white people of Louisiana, or of any other Southern State, to appreciate the motives of those who desire honesty and probity and ability in the men who control the public affairs.

Science's Patents for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it cures the most obstinate cases of Consumption, Coughs and Colds, and restores the system to its normal condition.

Science's Sea-Weed Tonic for the Cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.

This medicine is a powerful tonic for the system, and is especially adapted for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.

Science's Mucilage Pills for the Cure of Liver Complaint, &c.

This medicine is a powerful tonic for the liver, and is especially adapted for the cure of Liver Complaint, &c.

Science's Kidney Pills for the Cure of Catarrh, &c.

This medicine is a powerful tonic for the kidneys, and is especially adapted for the cure of Catarrh, &c.

Science's Blood Purifier for the Cure of Skin Diseases, &c.

This medicine is a powerful tonic for the blood, and is especially adapted for the cure of Skin Diseases, &c.

Science's Lung Tonic for the Cure of Coughs, &c.

This medicine is a powerful tonic for the lungs, and is especially adapted for the cure of Coughs, &c.

Science's Stomach Tonic for the Cure of Indigestion, &c.

This medicine is a powerful tonic for the stomach, and is especially adapted for the cure of Indigestion, &c.

Science's Brain Tonic for the Cure of Headaches, &c.

This medicine is a powerful tonic for the brain, and is especially adapted for the cure of Headaches, &c.

Science's Nerve Tonic for the Cure of Nervousness, &c.

This medicine is a powerful tonic for the nerves, and is especially adapted for the cure of Nervousness, &c.

Science's Eye Tonic for the Cure of Eye Diseases, &c.

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Science's Ear Tonic for the Cure of Ear Diseases, &c.

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Science's Throat Tonic for the Cure of Throat Diseases, &c.

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Science's Chest Tonic for the Cure of Chest Diseases, &c.

This medicine is a powerful tonic for the chest, and is especially adapted for the cure of Chest Diseases, &c.

Science's Heart Tonic for the Cure of Heart Diseases, &c.

This medicine is a powerful tonic for the heart, and is especially adapted for the cure of Heart Diseases, &c.

Science's Blood Purifier for the Cure of Skin Diseases, &c.

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LOUISIANA EMBROIDERY.

The great question of the day is the result in Louisiana. It may be well to refresh the memory of our readers up to the history of this matter. The validity of the Louisiana election of 1872 was first tested in Congress at the meeting of the electoral vote for President in February, 1873, when, there being two returns, the vote of the State was thrown out. In the House (Dec. 16, 1872) Mr. Cox moved a resolution calling upon the President to state why he had interfered in the affairs of Louisiana, but his motion was negatived by 99 against 63 votes. In the Senate (Jan. 7, 1873) on motion of Senator Morton, the Committee on Privileges and Elections was directed to report on the validity of the "recent election of electors." A motion was made to refer the matter to a select committee, but the same time being, the House appointed another Committee to inquire into the "election for State officers and members of the Legislature." While these Committees were in Session a message was sent to Congress by President Grant, in which he stated that he had used the powers granted him by the Enforcement act in sustaining the Kellogg government, but that the same act had been used to "investigate" into said election had developed so many frauds and forgeries as to make it doubtful that "candidates received a majority of the votes actually cast." The President then urged Congress to deal with the matter as well as it could. The majority of the Senate Committee made (Feb. 29) an elaborate report, made to have been written by Senator Carpenter, in which the whole subject was discussed, and several hundred pages of evidence were given. The conclusion arrived at was that there were frauds on both sides, and that a new election ought to be held. The report established this important admission:

Your Committee are, therefore, led to the conclusion that, if the election had been held in Louisiana, it would have been a fair and honest election, and that the result would have been a majority for the Union. The report also stated that the Kellogg government was a "sham" and that the only way to restore order and peace to Louisiana was by a new election.

The bill for carrying out the new election recommended by the Committee was discussed (Feb. 27) and rejected by a vote of 29 against 18. Senators Conkling and Clayton voting with the majority. A motion was made (March 1) to reconsider this vote, but it was negatived by 29 against 18 votes. This practically ended the Louisiana case in Congress. The Democrats opposed the new election, both for the reason that it would be an unlawful interference with the rights of a sovereign State, and because the McRae Government had been fairly elected. The Republican Senators were satisfied with Kellogg in power, basing their vote on the fact that if it were to be carried out, it would be a violation of the Constitution.

We make the following extracts from our Northern colleagues, mostly Republicans, in order that our readers may see what the feeling is in regard to this matter:

From the New York Tribune: The President sat late at dinner on Monday night, and the next day was far advanced when "the situation of affairs in Louisiana" was the subject of his conversation. He said that at first he could hardly realize that the news was true, and when he did comprehend what it meant, he felt that he had done everything in his power to assist the South, and especially Louisiana, and that this was the migratory rat.

Gen. Grant has always resented a Southern aggression, and he has chosen to regard every complaint against his Southern favorites as a serious attack upon his own honor. He has no mercy for the South Carolina asked leave, respectfully, to lay their grievances before him. He has no mercy for the South, and he has no mercy for the South. He has no mercy for the South, and he has no mercy for the South.

Everything in his power to assist the South, especially in Louisiana. He has taken away from Louisiana the right of choosing its own officers, and sent his soldiers down there to put into power the persons whom he deems most fit to rule. He has sustained the Kellogg government, and he has sustained the Kellogg government. He has sustained the Kellogg government, and he has sustained the Kellogg government.

said Mr. Smeers, "that was bestowed upon that boy in his illness—very toast and warm he offered him every night and in moments of weakness wish that anything—a candle in his bedroom on the very night he died—the best dieting sent up for him to lay his head upon—I do not regret, though, it is a pleasant thing to reflect that one did one's duty by him."

The Kellogg usurpation in Louisiana has produced its natural results in an appeal to arms on the part of citizens of New Orleans who have grown weary of the outrages perpetrated against them by the gang of rascals who have seized the government of the State, and who are bent upon perpetrating their power at all hazards. The Louisiana people have yielded to the orders of the President almost entirely to consideration as law-abiding citizens. We are not, however, to be deceived by the promises of the President, and we are not to be deceived by the promises of the President.

The responsibility for the present difficulty rests upon the Kellogg government, and it will be more correct to say, with his peculiarly ineptable Attorney-General. The President and Judge Williams are blameless in this regard. The Kellogg government is the cause of the present difficulty, and it is the Kellogg government that is responsible for the present difficulty.

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ings of the New York Herald as the echo of public opinion at the North. And it is not improbable that the Democrats everywhere wish that the journal would cease to destroy their cause by its advocacy. The incendiary speeches of Toombs are not worse than the articles of the Herald, which declared that the North had been guided in its treatment of the South by mere expediency and a desire for vengeance. The gang of rascals who have seized the government of the State, and who are bent upon perpetrating their power at all hazards. The Louisiana people have yielded to the orders of the President almost entirely to consideration as law-abiding citizens.

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by the people, and none of the proposed alterations went into effect. I have, however, deemed this review of the Kellogg usurpation, and a glance, by the changes made in our organic law, by men to whom the interests of Louisiana were dear, from 1776 until 1868, including those proposed by the Convention of 1868. No man who has not studied this question, and who has not formed a correct opinion of the revolution in the Fundamental Law of the State made in 1868, or can fully realize the imperative necessity of something better than what we have at present, should attempt to fasten immovably upon us.

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almost glowing in her once honored halls. The State burdened with a heavy financial debt, and her resources apparently exhausted, her credit ruined, and her people burdened by oppressive taxation. About midnight of Wednesday, Messrs. J. D. McRae and Isaac Murrill, of Brunswick county, arrived in the city, carrying papers, and at the other end of which was David Martin, the murderer of little Willie Carter, severely bound. He was captured in the act of shooting a colored man by the name of William Young, who is employed on the plantation of Col. John McRae, in Brunswick county, about six miles from the city.

Messrs. McRae and Murrill having received information to the effect that Young was harboring Martin, went to that individual's house about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, for the purpose of capturing the fugitive. Young met them at the door and seemed to be one for whom purpose they came, as he immediately seized them, and they were taken to the jail. They were taken to the jail, and they were taken to the jail.

Martin was then bound, and his capture started with him for the city. Arriving at the city, they proceeded to the home of Sheriff Morris and obtained an order for his commitment, after which he was taken to the jail, where he was securely locked up in jail.

Yesterday Martin made several statements, all of them more or less contradictory. He stated that he had been in the company of Sheriff Morris, and that he had been in the company of Sheriff Morris, and that he had been in the company of Sheriff Morris.

But it is objected that by the call of a Convention, we will excite the passions of the people, and that the order nearly every prominent man in whom the people had confidence, was ineligible thereto. Many white men, who were prominent in the Convention of 1868, were ineligible thereto, and many white men, who were prominent in the Convention of 1868, were ineligible thereto.

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DAVID MARTIN. Received and Lodged in Jail—His Account of where he has been, and what he has been doing since his Escape.

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Skipper, colored, Fred Lewis, colored, and J. W. B. White, white, had been pardoned in response to a petition signed by Judge Russell and others. Of these prisoners, White and Lewis were convicted of assault with intent to kill and the others for larceny.

It is said that, although they were convicted of the crime, they were pardoned in response to a petition signed by Judge Russell and others. Of these prisoners, White and Lewis were convicted of assault with intent to kill and the others for larceny.

Friends of Temperance—District Meeting at Whiteville. A district meeting of the Friends of Temperance was held at Whiteville on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th insts., which was attended by delegates from New Hanover, Columbus, and Brunswick counties. Some 100 or 120 persons were present, and eight or ten counties were represented.

H. C. Moffit, Esq., of Whiteville, was chosen President, and in the absence of the President, Roy J. McMillan, of Robeson, acted as Secretary. The reports which were made to the meeting represented the temperance cause in a very flourishing condition in some sections in the Third Judicial District, especially in the counties of Robeson and Columbus. In the former alone there are twelve Conventions, and in the latter, the Greenville County Convention, under the banner council in the district, numbering upwards of two hundred members.

The temperance cause at Whiteville is in a most flourishing condition. Every young lady and nearly every young man in the county are members of the Council of the Friends of Temperance, and the result is that a more quiet town or a more refined community has been created in Whiteville. The delegates to the district meeting were greatly pleased with their members at Whiteville, and will long remember the success which attended their efforts in the families of that most hospitable place.

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