

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 21, 1873.

Governor Kellogg has appointed Owen McLeran surveyor of St. James parish.

Mr. Smith, of Camden, after winding his clock regularly every night for fifteen years, has just discovered that it is an eight day one.

Proposals are invited by the Chief Quartermaster for supplying the several posts in the Department of the Gulf with fuel, from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874.

We learn from the Philadelphia Press that Governor Kellogg has appointed Edward Pennington, of Philadelphia, to represent Louisiana in the Centennial Commission.

The usual Wednesday steamship of the Southern line can not sail next week for New York, as the Metropolis, bound for New Orleans, put into Norfolk, several days since, with a broken crank-pin.

Proposals are invited by the Chief Quartermaster for supplying the various posts in this military department with corn, oats, hay and straw, monthly, from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874.

The Madison Journal states that the river is about at a stand opposite Delta, and will probably be receding in a few days. All the rivers above, with the exception of the Arkansas, are falling.

A grand Sabbath school concert exhibition was given in St. James Chapel, African Methodist Episcopal Church, on Roman street last evening, for which complimentary tickets were received.

Senator Finckebach was to have left Washington ere this on his way homeward, but his legion of friends will learn with regret that the serious illness of his youngest child detains him yet at the capital.

Proposals are invited for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department in this city with stationery, in such quantities as may be required from time to time, between July 1, 1873, and June 30, 1874.

The Louisiana middle, says the Shreveport Louisiana, did not help us to any appropriations in Congress. Except a small dab to a lake or two above here, the State got nothing. Muddles don't pay.

Proposals are invited by the Chief Quartermaster for the transportation by wagon or dray of all public property which may be required to be hauled in this city and vicinity, from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874.

We received yesterday by mail from the city of Mexico El Siglo Diez Nueve of the sixth ultimo, and the Cosmopolitan of the twentieth. The latter journal is devoted to commercial, mining, railway and agricultural interests and news.

The Baton Rouge Gazette Council asks what the people are to do when Governor Kellogg has issued a proclamation warning them against resisting the payment of taxes. That communitum is easily answered. All the people have to do is to pay their taxes.

It is suggested that it is advisable for teachers in the public schools to place their certificates for 1872-3 in the hands of the auditor at the office of the Administrator of Public Accounts at the City Hall, for funding at the rate of ninety cents on the dollar.

Will the Times lay aside its prejudice against "Metropolitan Police" long enough to read and inwardly digest its St. Louis dispatch of last evening. And what is recorded in favor of the Metropolitan police of that city is but a trifle in comparison with the saving in life and property of our local force.

We learn from a New York special that fifty-five mortgages against the property of W. M. Tweed, since conveyed by him to R. M. Tweed, on Broadway, amounting to \$250,000, are now in course of foreclosure by Crom on his own account, or on account of the Crom estate.

The ship North Star, which arrived at Liverpool on the twenty-seventh ultimo, from New Orleans, brought the crew of the Swedish bark Rosalie, Wingen, from Baltimore for Londonderry (grain), which vessel was abandoned on the fifth ultimo with six feet of water in her hold.

General Jeff Thompson, State engineer, and Professor Forshey were in Delta last Sunday morning, inspecting the Delta levee. They left in the afternoon, on the Frank Pargoud, for some point in Carroll parish. So we learn from the Madison Journal.

The Baton Rouge Gazette Council states that on Saturday last Mr. Henry Schorten called at the mayor's office and demanded of Hon. James E. Elam the possession of the office. Upon the refusal of Mayor Elam to comply with the request, Mr. Schorten retired.

Governor Kellogg has appointed and commissioned Mr. Oscar L. Van Creden, civil engineer and architect, of Shreveport, as surveyor for Cadeo parish. The friends of Mr. Van Creden think a better selection could not have been made. He will start to-morrow for Alexandria, Rapides parish, where he has some levee business.

Among the articles which have lain in warehouse for more than three years, and which, being still unclaimed, are advertised for sale by the collector on April 10, appears one case containing a marble statue of Benjamin Franklin. Is there any connection between this work of art and the little mound in the centre of Lafayette square?

Among the last acts passed by the Forty-second Congress was one authorizing the erection in Washington of an equestrian statue to the memory of Major General George H. Thomas. The act appropriates eighty-eight thousand dollars for the statue, which is to be erected under the direction of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

Ship Gettysburg, Walker, from New Orleans for Havre, before reported as having the twenty-fifth ultimo, near Dry Tank lightship, was towed off by steamer A. Whinnans and into Key West, March 19, after being lighted of about five hundred bales of cotton, as before stated. The vessel was not injured. The case had not been brought before the court up to the eighth.

THE UNITED STATES AS A LIBERATOR

The influence of the United States in relieving other people from political and personal bondage may be well traced in some important facts of our national history. It will afford encouragement to the enslaved Cuban, white and black, it will show how the atmosphere of freedom, which in England made the slave instantly free, is even more expansive in America, and tends to liberate even those oppressed in other countries. The first signal instance of American influence in overthrowing the institution of foreign bondage was in Algiers. For many centuries the Governors of the Barbary States had sent out privateers to prey upon the commerce of other nations, and to capture all on board such vessels as came into their hands. At a later date almost all nations who used the seas paid a sort of annual tribute to these Barbary powers, conditioned for the liberation of such subjects as might be captured.

This mode of enslaving educated and intelligent Europeans was much more productive of misery than the purchase of African savages, most of which was the enslaving of barbarism to civilization. These Africans were only transferred from one slavery to another, and may not, therefore, be supposed to have suffered the sentimental and moral agony with civilized people suddenly torn from all that was dear to them. The founder of English civilization in America was taken prisoner and enslaved by the Algerine pirates, and so with many other European. We will give an example of this slave trade in the fifteenth century. There was an order called the Fathers of the Redemption, or the Order of Mexico, which had one or more monasteries in Spain. One of its objects was to station missionaries in the Barbary States, whose duty it was to procure the ransom of all captives. The friends of the enslaved gave money to the Fathers of the Redemption to be employed for the ransom of poor subjects of Spain captives in Algiers. Here is a narrative of one result of this noble mission.

Three hundred slaves, all subjects of the King of Spain, had just arrived. They returned from Algiers where the Fathers of the Redemption had repurchased them. All the streets through which they are to pass are filled with spectators. The loud shouts of the populace were heard at the sight of the captives, who advanced in the following order: They marched on foot, two by two, in their habit as slaves, each having his chain on his shoulder. Quite a number of the religious of the Order of Mercy, who had formerly undergone the same captivity, preceded them, mounted on mules caparisoned with velvet cloth, as also by a long gray beard, which gave him a venerable aspect, and one might read in the countenance of the King of Spain, the reproachable for which he felt at bringing back so many Christians into their own country. Here was the bondage of Christianity to Paganism, of civilization to barbarism.—L'Espe.

The United States found itself in the same condition with other nations and paid, for some of its earlier years, the same degrading tribute. One of its first displays of independence consisted in refusing to pay this tribute in sending successive naval expeditions against the Barbary States under Pasha, Decatur and Eaton, in bombarding their cities, pursuing their privateers and compelling a treaty by which the Barbary powers forever abandoned their nefarious custom of enslaving American citizens.

Another stand taken by the United States was against the British doctrine "once a subject, always a subject." Under this principle more than eight thousand men who had elected to renounce their allegiance to other governments and become citizens of the United States had been impressed by English officers from on board American vessels, thus affirming also a paramount authority upon the high seas to search vessels under any flag. The war of 1812 grew out of these pretensions. It is true the treaty of peace made no mention of these real causes of war, but the claims were never after asserted, and the rights of an American citizen, a native subject of another government, have been asserted in the Martin Kozka and other cases. The right of search can not, under international law, be exercised except by convention, as in the case of the slave trade. The United States herself positively recognized this obligation by releasing the prisoners captured from the Trent under the British flag.

Two great principles affirmed by the United States in the war of 1812 have been thus interpolated in the law of nations. The material aid and moral influence of the United States in establishing a system of republics on this continent is historical. With the expulsion of despotism came the necessity for its continued exclusion. This has been effected by the Monroe doctrine, which declares the disapproval of the United States towards any attempt to extend the power or possessions of any European or other monarchy upon the continent of America. In two signal instances has this doctrine been enforced. During our civil war Maximilian was declared Emperor of Mexico and maintained to power by the military power and pecuniary aid of France. The influence of the United States and of its citizens, many of which had come from this port in terminating this usurpation has been formally acknowledged by President Pierce. There was a smaller and less known specimen of despotic cunning and republican devotion. When our civil conflict was most doubtful, Spain announced that the war for the independence of the American colonies had not closed, but had been suspended for some forty years. She proposed to set up a claim for some thirteenth and fourteenth centuries ago, and to send a minister, Kalmann, to the American minister, Kalmann, to present to the government of the United States, and the controversy was adjusted. The United States would not have been a hand in it.

Here we see a series of events, beginning in breaking the fetters that bound our fathers

to the British throne, then in securing the freedom of our citizens in foreign lands, then in repealing the institution of African slavery in the Union at a cost of blood, treasure and sectional alienation, which would have destroyed most other governments, and then in maintaining a protectorate of republican freedom throughout this continent. The influence of American example reacting upon the religious freedom of Europe is evident in the republican experiments of France and Spain, as in a general amelioration of the social rights of the people. The prohibition of monarchical expansion on the continent has been made manifest, and the impossibility that Spain can continue the despotism over mind and body in Cuba will follow as surely as the dawn follows the darkness.

COMING HOME TO THEM.

Here's a coil! The irrepressible Roundabout has been in mischief again. This is the case. A short time ago the politicians of the Fusion persuasion made a desperate assault on the public offices of the State. They were beaten by the Republican voters, and straightway it was resolved, and published in the *Pineapple* and *Times*, that "this people" wouldn't stand it; but as no attention was paid to the blistering threat, a riot was carefully nursed to a head, in which the aggressors were slightly punished and fearfully scared. The little sermidge was magnified by those who begot it, into a terrible case of tyrannical oppression, and some little commotion ensued. The sensational reports naturally created some alarm in the country, for it was known that a few weak houses and one badly managed bank succumbed to the financial gale set in motion by the political agitators. It was natural that creditors should distrust merchants who shut their stores to attend at the bidding of political usurpers; of merchants who subscribed large sums and incurred heavy responsibility to bolster up a secured usurper who were seeking to subvert a State government. The rumors of these doings were spread abroad, accompanied, of course, with exaggerated reports of failures. These naturally brought back such inquiries as this:

March 20, 1873 (from Mississippi). Are you all right financially?

Now as soon as the contents of this dispatch became noised abroad on the street, there was a tremendous hubbub kicked up. Those merchants who had appointed themselves on the Committee of Two Hundred; those bankers and insurance officers who had promised to subscribe money to defeat the State government and install McEmery; the *Pineapple* that called out the rioters, and frantically exclaimed that the time had come to "strike," all agreed in laying the whole blame on poor Roundabout, whose sole alleged offense consisted in reporting a failure or two more than necessary. As there actually were failures, and very serious ones, and as they were mainly caused by the agitation growing out of the recent office seekers' rebellion, it was proper that they should be reported. And no special harm was done in getting the number a trifle too high. It is the duty of the press to warn the public against rotten concerns that call themselves "mercantile houses."

The public have a right to know who is trustworthy and who is not, and a good horse is never injured by inquiries. As it happens, M sets. . . . all right financially. Now as soon as the contents of this dispatch became noised abroad on the street, there was a tremendous hubbub kicked up. Those merchants who had appointed themselves on the Committee of Two Hundred; those bankers and insurance officers who had promised to subscribe money to defeat the State government and install McEmery; the *Pineapple* that called out the rioters, and frantically exclaimed that the time had come to "strike," all agreed in laying the whole blame on poor Roundabout, whose sole alleged offense consisted in reporting a failure or two more than necessary. As there actually were failures, and very serious ones, and as they were mainly caused by the agitation growing out of the recent office seekers' rebellion, it was proper that they should be reported. And no special harm was done in getting the number a trifle too high. It is the duty of the press to warn the public against rotten concerns that call themselves "mercantile houses."

THE HERALD AS A HUMBUG.

The New York Herald, with that audacious enterprise which has inspired its whole history, is treating with the colonial government of Cuba upon the recognition of belligerency. It also sends a commissioner to President Grant to know what he is going to do about it, and it is not very improbable that unless very early satisfaction shall be accorded to these demands, the Herald will reinforce the Irish gentleman who represents it and intervene in Cuban affairs by way of advertisement. Thus far Commissioner O'Kelly seems to have failed, owing to the illness of his horse, in reaching the Cuban camp. His honor and even his personal safety are somewhat implicated in the charge by the Spanish authorities that he was "hiding" when in truth he was merely deriding his sick horse. "Hiding" would be the last disgrace to a Hidalgo or a Hibernian. Juggling, moreover, something contraband, it might have colored the charge that the commissioner was "a spy." So he fell back upon his diet, and had "an enthusiastic reception" on board the United States ship Wyoming. It is claimed that the vessels of war would have bombarded Havana in the event the Spanish general had executed O'Kelly as per threat, published in the Herald. With such honors what gallant Hibernian would not have died content? The garrote would have had no torture that an ordinary paragraph would not soothe, and the soul would have laid lightly over a form lionized with such a salute.

SPAIN AS A REPUBLIC.

Self-government is the regeneration of the people. It is a simple contract among individuals equal in every political attribute, that they will confer certain powers and designate persons to execute these powers. This contract is embodied in a constitution which every individual is in solemn honor bound to abide by. Bound to abide by whatever its laws may enact, its executive order, or its tribunals adjudge. Not under the base penalties which a despot may impose, or the absurd promise which a superstitious man prescribes, but under the far higher sanction of personal honor. If the conditions of the compact be violated, the sentence of the law must be enforced with inexorable vigor, supported by the concentrated strength of the whole-body politic. With this theory of contract, made so plain by the republican trainers, it would seem difficult for an intelligent mind to misunderstand its obligations. Yet we have seen, even in our own land, the right of the individual asserted to set his own judgment above that of the courts, which as a citizen had agreed to abide by, and to disregard the law. It is scarcely necessary to remark that in restoring this personal right to reverse the decisions of an organized tribunal, the whole contract of representative government is violated. It is not violated by other parties to the compact, would have been made plain by the compact of a people among themselves, it is the highest and most honorable duty of every citizen to abide by the compact in all its terms. Whether the contract is violated, or how by the intervention of the law, is a question which

he is entrusted with or is excluded from office—is true honor. It is the voluntary vow made by the chivalrous soldier, which no power but his own sense of duty could compel him to perform. It was Regulus, the republican, returning from Rome to suffer torture and death at Carthage because he had promised to return. There is a notable difference between the obligations of a subject and of a citizen. The one is under duress to a rule to which he is not a party. The men of Hungary, or Poland, or Ireland, may claim that their rights have been usurped by the government not of their choice, and not founded upon "the consent of the governed." We can not construe the ethics of their position. We have defined our own. With the want of unity in construing the powers of the government and the duty of the citizen, even in this country, we can not conceive the success of a people who have never had other than a personal and hereditary ruler, in adopting the principles of self-government. Spain may, it is true, elect a President and a Congress. She may levy armies in the name of the republic, and enforce the laws by physical force; but this is scarcely self-government. It is a self-inflicted penance. The republican citizen should know that when he adopts a constitution, it becomes his duty to abide by, and not evade, the contract. He should perform his duty under the law, and then the force of the government would be as to such citizens unnecessary. The singular tendency of men to violate their pledges to themselves is felt by some who have thus contracted to renounce some cherished indulgence. It may be so with those who imprudently engage to become republican citizens. For this responsibility we should deem the Spanish people at this moment not well fitted. It is the sincere prayer of every republican that the principles which have raised us to national greatness may become universal. Still, *Non estis otiosi Civitatis*; nor is every one fitted to become a republican. While the success of the Spanish experiment will rebound incidentally to our renown, its failure would bring reproach, and, let us add, regret to every American republican. In the dissemination of religious doctrine it is better to teach the neophyte the awful solemnity of his engagements than to regard them lightly. In expressing the sense of individual responsibility which rests upon every Republican, it is our object to secure to Spain the blessings of success, and avert the miseries of failure. Spain enters upon a prolonged and bloody pathway. Her immediate attainment of political and religious freedom is improbable, yet we expect her to persevere, for the highest reward of human virtue is the successful exercise of the right of self-government.

At, as the young men who desired to follow the Saviour was told: "Go, sell that thou hast and give to the poor." Spain may be required to give the just and highest evidence that she appreciates this estimable blessing. Let her raise her colonial subjects to the dignity of freemen, and abolish all legal and political distinctions among them, without regard to race, class, color or previous condition. Will she do this? or will she, like the amateur Christian, decline, and depart sorrowful, "for he was exceeding rich."

CANTON MATTINGS.

We have just received a full and complete assortment of CANTON MATTING, which we are offering at REDUCED RATES in quantities to suit purchasers.

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873, AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS.

A GRAND LOTTERY.

THE FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

- Capital Prize \$5000 in Gold.
Announcing \$27, 25.
1st prize, one thousand dollars bond each.
2nd prize, one hundred dollars bond each.
3rd prize, one hundred dollars bond each.
4th prize, one hundred dollars bond each.
5th prize, one hundred dollars bond each.
6th prize, one hundred dollars bond each.
7th prize, one hundred dollars bond each.
8th prize, one hundred dollars bond each.
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46th prize, one hundred dollars bond each.
47th prize, one hundred dollars bond each.
48th prize, one hundred dollars bond each.
49th prize, one hundred dollars bond each.
50th prize, one hundred dollars bond each.

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATONER.

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURE.

M. SCUDLER.

WATCHEES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY.

STATUETTES, MUSIC BOXES.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Order. New Orleans, March 17, 1873. It having come to my knowledge that assessments for taxes have heretofore been unequally made, and that marked favoritism has been shown to individuals to the detriment of the general welfare and the interests of the State, and being desirous that each citizen shall bear his proportion of the burden of supporting the State government, and no more:

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Order. New Orleans, March 17, 1873. Whereas, Reliable information has reached me that certain evil disposed or misguided persons propose to combine, or have combined, into associations for the purpose of resisting the payment of taxes due the State, with the avowed object of bringing the State government into disrepute, and with the further avowed purpose of overthrowing the said State government, by preventing it from receiving, through the collection of taxes, the means for its support, and

CANTON MATTINGS.

We have just received a full and complete assortment of CANTON MATTING, which we are offering at REDUCED RATES in quantities to suit purchasers.

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