

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1875.

William Allen says he is about tired of rising up.

It was all up with Aladdin's foes when he got his lamp.

The widow of Admiral Farragut resides in California.

Detroit was not greatly inflated over the greenback meeting.

The great society barracks of Saratoga will soon be deserted.

Smith & Brown stopped payment, and were called a pair of suspenders.

American peaches are now sent to Europe on ice. The enterprise is a big thing.

An Iowa boy has developed a taste for castor oil, and drinks it whenever he can get it.

A band of sable minstrels, called the "King Laugh Makers," has been amusing the people of Natchez.

The turfmen of Saratoga are to erect a monument over the grave of the late "Doc" Underwood, pool player.

Baby farming, such as is carried on by Rochester people, is not recognized as legitimate business by the Grangers.

Master Landon P. Jewett, United States navy, has been ordered to duty on the ironclad Canonicus, now at this station.

Mr. Moody, the preacher, has notified the Dime Novel Company of Hartford, that the publication of his life would not be agreeable.

The Queen informs Colonel Valentine Baker, officially, that she has no occasion for his services; and that is exactly what Miss Dickinson told him.

A Mississippi paper says: "Captain H. D. Money is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the third district." This settles the money question by indorsing hard or hard money cautiously.

The impatient boy-men seen at balls, big enough to dance, but too young to marry, find no encouragement at watering places, and by the business mammas are called "trundle bed trash."

When a Nathan murderer now approaches a California sheriff and confesses, the sheriff just kills the man and makes no sort of bother about it. He says this furnishing transportation to New York is played out.

The office of public executioner of Barcelona having become vacant, over 500 persons applied for the place. A man is wanted capable of doing head work, and of course he must possess superior intelligence.

With compliments of William Rogers, supervising inspector of the tenth district, we have received the published proceedings of the twenty-third annual meeting of the board of supervising inspectors of steam vessels, held at Washington in January last.

General John B. Gordon will speak at a barbecue to-day at Oxford, Mississippi, in the interest of Colonel Lamar, who desires to go to Congress. With advantages of music, meat, and half railroad fare, a large crowd is expected. Senator Gordon will be able to tell the people something of the insurrection of colored men in Georgia.

With all of Governor Tilden's wealth and popularity he is not able to sit at the head of a home table, with a happy, smiling family about him. This is not because of his bolts, but for the reason that he is a miserable bachelor, who had rather go through a canal raft than enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

Oliver Doud Byron is disturbing the peace at the Adelphi Theatre in Chicago. If he only would go "Across the Continent" and stay there until E. T. Stetson really hangs himself in "Neck and Neck," the stage would be better for it. The wet-eyed dramas of Taylour are more endurable than the soul-harrowing machine worked by Byron and Stetson.

Frederickson & Harte, of No. 139 Canal street, call attention to their stock of drugs, chemicals, medicines, cod liver oil, surgical instruments, etc., which is probably the most extensive and complete assortment of the kind in the South. The gentlemen composing this firm are practical druggists and chemists of long experience, reliable, and know the wants of the trade.

Mr. Avery, publisher of the Sea Coast Republican, Bay St. Louis, who has been claimed by the Democracy as one of its own, stated in the Republican State Convention at Jackson, Mississippi, that he proposed to stand by the banner as faithfully as any, and would be found doing battle for Republicans on the coast and among the pine hills of the South. It is well.

According to a London dispatch, while New Orleans is relieving France, our arch-bishop is abroad seeking aid for New Orleans. The dispatch is as follows: "The Times" Paris letter (by private wire) says an address was delivered by the arch-bishop of New Orleans to the Catholic Congress at Fontaine, detailing the progress of Catholicism in his diocese, and imperatively prevailing in consequence of the late civil war. A collection was made in response to this appeal."

"In time of peace prepare for war," is a motto for national economy. Sullivan & Baizer, No. 115 Poydras street, are agents for the Bestow cooking range, and are dealers in gas fixtures and plumbing materials. Before the madame comes back from the lake shore, everything about the house should be put in order, and our neighbors round the corner are able to do anything in the gas-fitting and plumbing line at short notice and for reasonable pay.

Tilden, the New York reform Governor, has undertaken to reform the police, and if he keeps on pardoning convicts, the prospect is that not a bad man will be left in confinement. Within two weeks he will hold courts of justice over some by setting at liberty men who had been sentenced to imprisonment for burglary, robbery, embezzlement, arson, and other misdemeanors calculated to deprive Democratic voters of liberty when brought to trial.

OUR ANNUAL STATEMENT.

We present to our readers this morning the customary review of the course of the New Orleans market for the past twelve months. A noticeable feature of it is that it shows a general decrease in the value of receipts of the products supplied by the surrounding States. There has been a material falling off in the great staple, in fact, the whole decrease of the total crop has fallen upon New Orleans. The other receiving ports have held their own pretty nearly. There has been a slight increase in sugar and rice, articles which are chiefly raised in our own State.

We have pointed out from time to time the many adverse influences which have been brought to bear to divert trade and commerce from this port. We are early in want of receiving lines of transportation. Nine-tenths of the produce of the United States has been carried eastward over lines of railroad lateral to the meridians. The frequent and immense cargoes of Western produce which formerly arrived in steamboats from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and other points have almost disappeared from our levee, and in their place we have the gleanings of the cotton fields lying out of reach of the all-absorbing railroad interests. The St. Lawrence river and Erie canal divide with the New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio railroads the carrying trade of all that part of the country lying north of the Ohio river. Everything is hurried off to the Atlantic coast for consumption and export to Europe, while the Gulf ports have been comparatively neglected. It is upon these, and not Liverpool, London, Bremen, Havre, etc., that New Orleans will have to rely in the future. The European trade is well attended to, perhaps overdone, while Cuba, Mexico and the other Gulf and Caribbean ports are very much neglected.

There are many things which should be done right away to establish trade with the tropical ports. First and foremost, a market for our products ought to be established by means of reciprocity treaties with the various local governments which sway the destinies of the Gulf States and provinces. The tariff on most of the articles of produce which we could export every year as surplus is unreasonably high. In many cases, as, for instance, flour, lard, corn, etc., to Havana the rate is equivalent to prohibition. In Cuba and some Mexican cities thousands of people never see white bread, simply because they can not raise money enough to pay the customs dues. Were they placed at a nominal rate, and comparative free trade allowed, an immense business would be done in exchanging the products of the United States for coffee, sugar, logwood, fruits, bullion, cochineal and the endless list of tropical articles.

Money and enterprise are powerless to accomplish any permanent results until the political restrictions are removed, and commerce is freed from the fatal bonds that fetter it. Eight dollars in gold on every barrel of flour, three cents a pound on lard, and forty or fifty per cent ad valorem on corn, operate as a fearful percentage against the importation of these articles.

All these restrictions could be easily removed by a treaty, if such were insisted upon at Washington, with anything like persistence and a consistency of purpose. If the Western and Southern members of Congress, from Florida to Minnesota, were to unite in one determined effort to this end, success would be assured. Such a market and demand for the products of the Mississippi valley would be created as would result in compelling the Illinois Central, and the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago railroad companies to lay down double tracks, and quadruple their freight cars.

Europe now takes quite as much of our products as can be disposed of except at a great reduction in price. In return we receive manufactured articles and luxuries, many of which we do not need and would be better off without. Besides, in that direction, we come in contact with opposition from the great grain growing region of Northern Europe, from the Baltic to the Caspian Sea, and the great valley of the Danube, and Southern Europe.

Until something of the kind above hinted at is done, the annual reviews of the New Orleans market will continue to show decrease in the volume of business passing through here for the sea. There is no subject here for the people of equal importance to this. The currency question, the disputes between the various theological denominations, and even the work of establishing honest home rule on a Democratic basis, as understood by our office seeking Last Ditchers, yield in magnitude to the great business of exchanging our surplus for the valuable products of the tropical countries. The statesman, be he President, Senator, or Secretary of State, who will unlock the Gulf ports to American commerce, will deserve everything at the hands of a grateful Southern and Western people, and at the same time greatly strengthen his own chances for political favor.

OUR POPULATION. The St. Louis Republican, which is nothing unless ornamental, settles with a few strokes of the pen the political and industrial future of Louisiana. It says: "But if the black race shall maintain the present superior rate of increase for five years longer, the census of 1890 will demonstrate their possession of the States clearly that the whites themselves will be forced to concede it."

For some inexplicable purpose the Republican insists that there is a state of war between the races in Louisiana, and adds: "In that event the whites will probably succumb in New Orleans and elsewhere to hold that city, at least, against the opposing force. And in this they may succeed."

The Democracy seems to have impressed upon public opinion abroad the idea that these colored immigrants do not come to Louisiana because of its attraction, but as reinforcements in a war, and to besiege the city of New Orleans.

The Chicago papers, like those of New York and other cities, are very much given to the habit of publishing the most enormous and flagrant falsehoods one day and contradicting them the next. This they call enterprise. When they confine themselves to politicians, gamblers, race horses and other objects incapable of sensibility, they do no great harm to anybody or thing, except their own reputation.

The Chicago Times not long ago devoted a page to a report of a supposititious fire of extraordinary dimensions, in which about one hundred and fifty of the leading citizens of Chicago were remorselessly sacrificed. The next day it playfully confessed it was a joke, and rather congratulated itself upon its superior mendacity.

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Among other brilliant pranks it soon after published the public debt of this State at some sixty-five or seventy millions, but confessed as soon as the REPUBLICAN exposed the falsehood. As it must do something ridiculous, it next doubled the debt of Chicago, and rated the assessed value of real estate fit considerably less than half what it really is.

The Tribune administered a prompt chastigation, when it dropped the subject and began new inventions.

The Journal, however, with much less feeling, and entirely without wit, published a sensational report that Mrs. Lincoln is not at all insane, but is kept in restraint at Batavia for no sufficient reason. One of the reporters pretended that Dr. Patterson had signed a certificate that she would be able to visit Springfield without danger of harm, but that it had been withheld from her.

Upon the appearance of this scandalous sensation, a number of reporters rushed out to Batavia, and found that there was no truth in the Journal's story. Dr. Patterson had observed that under certain circumstances the patient might possibly be permitted to visit a relative, though no formal request for a certificate had been made.

Yet the flaming and exciting announcement was published that the lady was entirely sane, and subjected to the most tyrannical and cruel treatment. All the Chicago world believed the wicked fabrication for twelve hours, and the paper is supposed to have met with a large sale.

The other papers, having no motive to propagate this particular falsehood, promptly took steps to contradict it, and for once made as much money by being virtuous and truthful as the rival sheet had in being vicious and mendacious.

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JOHN W. NORRIS, Importer of WINES, BRANDIES AND LIQUORS, No. 155 Common street, New Orleans.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 29, 1875.

WHEREAS, an act of the Legislature, approved March 16, 1875, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has officially requested that proclamation of quarantine be made against the ports of Havana and Vera Cruz, to take effect on and after the tenth of June, 1875;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue the following proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places; and

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