

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 16, 1874.

A picnic barge is being built at Saratoga.

A hobby is the cheapest thing a man can ride.

Bristol Station—in the Treasury Department.

The people of Florida are eating ripe peaches.

"Orthello," in Hebrew, has been published in Vienna.

The Bulletin announces a concert by the Southern Dramatic Club.

Genuine English black garnet goods, just opened at Zimmermann's, No. 129 Canal street.

Silver watches, warranted good time keepers, from \$12 up, at Zimmermann's, No. 129 Canal street.

Harper's Magazine for July will contain a paper from James Parton, on "Falsehoods of the daily press."

One reason that the world is not reformed is because everybody would have the other make a beginning, and thinks not of himself.

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On the next page is an advertisement of a gift concert.

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FREE CUBA AND RECIPROCAL TRADE.

In the letters of the State Department of England, under the government of the republic, it is alleged that Spain always had an interest at the court of the Sinaris, which being paid with Spanish gold, effectively defeated all reclamations of English subjects for Spanish spoliation, and allowed Spain to pursue her own vindictive, rapacious and sanguinary policy toward foreign powers. We have no idea that Spain at this day has effected any such lodgment in the councils of our government, but we fear when our indifference to the colonial oppression of Spain is compared with the alacrity with which Monroe and Madison came to the rescue of the American continent from the encroachments of the Spanish despotism, we shall be considered the degenerate successors of those vigilant men. The century of American liberty approaches, and it would be well if we could present to civilization and humanity the great gift of a continent wholly redeemed from the stain of political and social bondage. And in that crown and carcanet of freedom what jewel could shine so resplendent as the gem of the Antilles, Free Cuba.

But nations are governed in their foreign policy not by sentiment but interest. We, therefore, appeal to the soldier grangers of the West who have just made their march to the sea by way of the Fort St. Philip canal. Why do you allow a Spanish despotism to tax all flour and corn, and hog products and live stock imported into Cuba at an average rate of eighty per cent? Do you not know that your products are thereby either kept out of Cuban consumption or that the revenues from this taxation really maintains slavery and slaughters the friends of civil and religious freedom and of emancipation? Do you not see that Spain sends your wheat ground into Spanish flour to supply the food demand in Cuba, and that you are compelled to pay your part of seventy million dollars gold annually, for sugar, cigars and molasses by exporting your products to Europe and importing specie to pay for Cuban products?

The Northwestern and Eastern States are now perfecting a reciprocal treaty with Canada. By this you will receive an outlet by the St. Lawrence, but as part of the consideration your lakes are thrown open to competing British shipping, and the home market, which you enjoy at the East, is given also to the Canadians. Have you no statesmen among you? None, perhaps, who are in position to represent your diplomatic interests. But is there no one to ask in your behalf why reciprocal trade with Canada is proper, while duties exclusive of American products from Cuba are not entitled to diplomatic attention?

The session of Congress approaches its close. While we can not expect American statesmen to make fools of themselves by avowing a deep and sincere sympathy for the cause of self-government, nor struggling in the paroxysms of conflict against the worst despotism in the world, we demand, in the name of the West and its Mississippi way to market, that Western and Southern Senators shall bring up in executive session the commercial relations between Spain and the United States, and shall demand such a modification of the tariff between these countries as that Spanish duties on provisions and live stock shall not exceed the rate imposed by the United States on sugar products, which average about sixteen per cent ad valorem. This will leave inundated Louisiana her present protection of two to three cents on sugar and sugar products, while it will give to Illinois and Indiana a large reduction on flour and hog products. Discarding all sympathy for republican institutions, let us have some intelligent appreciation of republican interests. What say Senators Morton, Carpenter and Oglesby? The soldier grangers want to hear from them.

RATIONS FOR 1875.

In a few months the generous contributions of distant sympathy will have been exhausted. Its continuance will be spasmodic and precarious. Meanwhile, other claims upon this commiseration of Congress and the people may intervene, and there may yet be intense suffering in Louisiana before the losses sustained by inundation can be replaced. The colored population must participate principally in this anxiety. Unless the levees be restored, there must be an immense extent of arable lands for which the proprietors will hesitate to employ labor. We may, then, apprehend starvation or migration, either of our serious evils. Just at this crisis of our laborers, comes a bill passed by the House of Representatives appropriating all of eight million dollars to the construction of a ship canal, entirely within the jurisdiction of Louisiana. How would this large sum be expended? In provisions, materials, implements and animals, but chiefly on labor! It is well to consider, then, that the colored laborers of Louisiana, who may be discharged, or badly fed and paid, in 1875, upon our improved plantations, will find a fund incidentally provided for them, from which they may draw a respectable subsistence and satisfactory wages. In this point of view we can not withhold our surprise if any representatives from the sugar or cotton lands subject to inundation, and interested in opening a deep water outlet, shall offer any impediment to the immediate construction of the canal. The objection that there has been inadequate survey would come with a bad grace from any one who had proposed to intrust the outlet improvement to a single contractor who had made no survey at all. But these surveys have been fully and completely made. There can be no impediment which a friend of Louisiana should suggest. The reports of the engineer commission and of Major Howell have convinced distant Representatives that the work is practicable and should be constructed at once. But if more undoubted evidence is desired, and members will not discredit the additional studies of Montague, who was not subject to the disadvantages of being a federal engineer, we have to cite a conclusive document, never, to our observation, quoted fully by any advocate

in either house. We refer to the report of Captain W. H. Chase, United States Engineers. It may be found as document 173, House of Representatives, Twenty-fourth Congress, second session. This engineer was well known as one of the most exact and competent officers on this coast. His report is most elaborate. It embraces every fact in connection with the cubic excavation, the character, cost and amount of material entering into the construction of the trunk canal, the guard locks, the artificial works in the harbor, with the completion of a gulf channel to thirty feet water. These computations have never been controverted. They are so minute as to include every cost of machinery and other expenditures. His estimate, based on the cost of material, labor and the more primitive machinery for excavation, was as follows:

Guard locks..... \$300,000
Trunk canal..... 2,500,000
Breakwaters..... 2,500,000
Canal, Gulf..... 2,500,000
Total..... \$7,500,000

This experienced engineer affirmed the entire practicability of the canal. He says it depends solely upon the capacity of the ground to bear the guard locks upon the banks of the river. He expresses the unqualified opinion that the mud of the Mississippi may be excavated to almost any depth, and cites the excavation for the foundation of Fort Jackson which "came frequently under his observation," and he added, "I am left in no doubt as to the perfect practicability of excavating to the depth of thirty feet, and also of establishing a solid foundation by piling, for the support of the walls of masonry necessary for the construction of a lock." This, in our opinion, is a decisive authority. It is sufficient to justify Congress to enact a bill for immediate construction, with a proviso, if demanded, that the Secretary of War may be authorized to forbid or arrest the work should such incapacity of foundation be presented by the survey of location. Any way, the representatives of the people have generously bestowed this work and expenditure upon Louisiana. It is not usual "to look a gift horse in the mouth," still less to send him ungraciously back into the stable. The amount of wages and provisions to be distributed among our unfortunate laborers is of great consequence to them. We may conscientiously commence the canal without further delay, and in behalf of our commerce and industry we ask that it be done without further delay.

IS THIS "A COLONY OF FRENCH?"

The polygonal *Pic* has on one of its numerous faces an article commenting on the situation in France. Instead of honestly acknowledging, as we do, that the science of French government is Chaldean, and not to be comprehended by plain, untutored republicans, the *Pic* goes into a history of the recent scenes in and around the Chamber of Deputies. In the course of this narrative, some expressions are employed which seem to share the especial estimation in which the French political character is held by average Americans. The row is said to have originated in "personal affairs and challenges, duels and other peculiar French frivolities." The Imperialists challenge a party by the name of Gambetta.

When he arrives, each of a band of some dozen of these high spirited young knights of imperial chivalry handed his card to the astonished ex-member of the Public Deputies, accompanied by some of those very expressive terms of insult and anger, which every Parisian so well understands how to use with emphasis. After this the young chevaliers hurrying off to the nearest restaurant and cool their valor with absinthe, awaiting the response from the republican to the delivery of his card and compliments to M. Gambetta with a blow across the face with a cane. Count St. Croix is the name of the hero of this exploit.

ALL FOR WANT OF A LITTLE INFORMATION.

The members of the late levee convention took upon themselves a great deal of needless trouble to find out one or two important facts about the Levee Company. It was at first assumed by the people in the country that this company is a great monopoly, with no other duty imposed upon it than to make an estimate of the amount of money required by it for each coming year, and then drawing the same from the treasury. This version of the case has appeared in the country papers so often of late, and has even been copied into the city journals that many very well meaning persons actually believed the absurd statements. So, in accordance with the Louisiana fashion of doing things, a convention was raised, the members elected and sent all the way to New Orleans to express a sort of concentrated indignation on the subject. The delegates were not at all prepared for the truth, and when Mr. Kenner dashed it on them the other day it acted like a cold shower bath. Had these worthy gentlemen known before they left home that the provision made by the State for building and keeping in repair the levees is inadequate for the purpose, they might have been prepared to recommend a supplemental plan to complete the work. Had they been aware that the much abused Levee Company has already expended several hundred thousand dollars more than they have received from the treasury they would perhaps have come here prepared to blame some other parties. But as all these things had been carefully excluded from the country papers and others upon which our rural population generally relies for information, they came down from the country with little vials of wrath filled with a specific phrase which DeToqueville employs to explain the causes of this Gallic conflict for office. This M. Gambetta had, it seems, said that while he had responded to the demands of a committee of inquiry, he would not pay the same respect to the questions of *des mesallies*—as we believe it is pronounced. What is the peculiar outrage of this word we can not comprehend. It must be something horrible, for DeToqueville says:

This word of M. Gambetta has awakened revolutionary passions, and if the chamber had the sessions in Paris instead of at New Orleans, it would have been necessary to employ cannon to protect it against a new invasion.

TOURISTS' COSTUMES.

We beg leave to call the attention of the

LADIES

TO OUR ASSORTMENT OF

TRAVELING COSTUMES.

Which is now most complete.

D. H. HOLMES,

No. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.

June 12, 1874.

"mesallies," M. Gambetta was mistaken, across the face with a cane, and Monsieur, the fighting editor of a republican paper, immediately began to enter on his duel book the names of those imperialists whom he designed to kill, just as an American girl would inscribe her engagements at a cotillion party. Now, the American race is not so sensitive as the French, otherwise we should have a row when the Governor is called a usurper, the New Orleans Republican the organ of usurpation. But the genuine Gallic is obvious in the comments on the Colfax verdict. This is, in the opinion of DeToqueville, "absurd and untenable." It makes this the basis of opposition, not to the federal government, which passed the Ku-Klux law, or to the federal courts which enforce it, but to the colored race in Louisiana. It says there is not a white man in Louisiana who is conscious of the rights of his race, who does not feel that he is threatened by this verdict "in his interests, in his existence, in that of his wife, of his mother, his daughter or his sister" (mother-in-law omitted).

Now, DeToqueville comes in with its inspired knowledge of the American constitution:

1. The federal executive has created and sustains the State usurpation.
 2. The federal Legislature shelters itself behind a shameful neutrality, and so permits this usurpation.
 3. The federal judiciary has served as the instrument of usurpation, since it allows such verdicts as that complained of.
- And the remedy for this oppression, it is as Gallic as the logic with which it is thus introduced: A degrading submission which can only suit sons and vassals, or a "White League" which shall prepare by all the means yet open the overthrow of the usurpation and the end of the black domination.

Pretty good for "the French colony in Louisiana." Resistance to the federal laws or nullification of the negro, as recommended by the *Pic* many months ago. The federal government, of course, standing idle and seeing a massacre of the popular majority for the crime of having obeyed its laws. This invocation to the spirit of French violence is read by but few, but it may bring into trouble those who go gunning for office, with a charge to shoot down the negro majority at the parish polls. But it will not affect American whites. These, whether they call themselves Democrats, Fusionists, Republicans or Conservatives, respect the laws, and value the labor and industry of the country too much to take Parisian advice or follow Parisian example. These Americans, white and colored, have come here to govern this State, and they can not follow foreign counsel. Should civil strife again arise these Americans must stay in their own country for good or evil. The French colony in Louisiana will form a "garde Francaise" composed of foreign residents, who will render great service to the public in re-establishing order and preventing pillage," besides accepting the position of the conquerors of the city.

New Orleans is not a French colony. It does not take its orders or policy from strangers who set in their own country such an example of lawless violence. New Orleans is controlled by Americans, Germans and others who have taken the oath of allegiance to the Union and intend to obey its laws. Let some philanthropist translate this epistle to the Cadians. It may explain to them that Louisiana is no longer governed from Versailles, and it may tend to keep some of them out of the trouble which results from opposing the laws of the Union.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

(STATE OF LOUISIANA.)

Executive Department.

New Orleans, June 13, 1874.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1873, entitled "An act to establish a quarantine for the State of Louisiana," 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 a place of quarantine, and that all persons, vessels, passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places, and

Whereas, The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has this day officially informed me that the following named ports are infected places, viz: All ports in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica, and the port of Demerara, in South America, and has recommended that all vessels leaving any of said ports on and after June 15, 1874, shall be detained at quarantine station not less than ten days.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, declaring the aforesaid ports infected places, and requiring that all persons, vessels, passengers, officers, crews, passengers and cargoes leaving such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1874, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM WEEKS,

Assistant Secretary of State.

June 15, 1874.

COTTON EXCHANGE CONVENTION.

The entire proceedings of the Cotton Convention, during nearly two columns of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, were published without abridgement, in the MORNING NEWS (Wednesday) NEW ORLEANS, PRICE, CURRENT, together with the weekly Liverpool cotton circular of Messrs. W. C. Watts & Co., with all the tables. Orders for extra copies sent to the publishers, the office, Nos. 122 and 124 Gravier street, to-day.

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

(STATE OF LOUISIANA.)

Executive Department.

New Orleans, May 13, 1874.

Whereas, Information has reached me that on the night of Saturday, the second of May, 1874, DAVID BARLAND, a merchant of Ascension parish, was assassinated in the store of Mr. John Burnside at that parish, and whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said David Barland as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:

P. G. DESLOMOND,

Secretary of State.

May 29, 1874.

CONSOLATION FOR HOT WEATHER.

SIX CHAMPION SHIRTS FOR \$9.

Same cut and make as those which have taken the

First Premium all over the world.

Six all Linen CHAMPION SHIRTS for \$10.

Seasonable DRAWERS for 75 cents.

Seasonable GLOVES for 25 cents.

Summer CRAVATS and TIES for 25 cents.

EXCELLENT ENGLISH HALF HOSE for 25 cents.

Excellent English HALF HOSE for 25 cents.

Five Linen Shirt BOSOMS for 25 cents.

The finest display of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

in the Southern country, at equally astonishing low prices.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER IN THREE DAYS.

Remember at

S. N. MOODY'S.

Champion Shirt Emporium, Corner Canal and

Royal streets.

astonishment. It was as official as the phrase "put up or shut up," so often used to silence braggarts on the race track.

The resources of this State are inadequate to the stupendous task of maintaining the levees of the Mississippi river. This is admitted by the managers of the Levee Company. The errors in the system lie in the fact that no more than the nominal sum of three-quarters of a million a year has been applied to forward a work that will require close on to two millions to do for a number of years at first. And of the whole levy, insufficient as it is, a very large amount remains uncollected, and nearly all of it was held back so long that large sums were paid for interest. If the State were prepared with ready funds to pay the Levee Company for the work which it has honestly done it would not experience any great difficulty in obtaining an annulment of the contract, since experience has demonstrated there is no money in it to the contractors. The representatives of the people, who came here to censure, found very soon after arriving that their own constituents are as much to blame as anybody because no more work has been done on the levees, and having no instructions to censure those who sent them concluded it was time to return quietly home.

DIED.

JACKSON—Mrs. ELIZABETH JACKSON, widow of the late Captain William L. Jackson. The funeral will take place from her late residence, corner of South and Chestnut streets, Sixth District, at 10 o'clock, this afternoon. The friends of the family of Jackson, Rosser and Governor are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

A CARD.