

The Gulf Chronicle.

J. M. SWEENEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday, November 18, 1876.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF ORLEANS PARISH.

The Situation.

We received by yesterday's mail New Orleans papers up to the 14th instant, but they throw very little more light on the situation of affairs than was contained in papers of previous dates.

In this issue we give the very latest and most authentic returns which have reached us.

LOUISIANA.

The State Vote.

From the N. O. Democrat, 11th.]

Table with columns: Name, Nick, Pack, and counts for various parishes like Assumption, Avoyelles, Baton Rouge, etc.

Table with columns: Ward, and counts for Orleans wards from First to Seventeenth.

Total 57902 40677. Majority for Nicholls 8316. Tilden's majority 773.

All these returns are the official figures, except in Cameron, Calumet, Jefferson, Iberville, Madison, Plaquemines, Pointe Coupee, St. James and St. Landry.

A boy in a Connecticut Sunday school who was asked who made the beautiful hills about there, remarked that he did not know, as his parents only moved into town the day before.

The House.

According to the returns so far received we make the following estimate of the political complexion of the next House of Representatives:

Table with columns: State, Dem. Rep., and counts for various states like Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, etc.

The States not included in the above are Colorado, California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Nevada and New Hampshire, all of which except New Hampshire have no held elections.

Feinstein, West—J. B. McGhee, R. H. Ryland. Franklin—L. H. Bowden. Grant—Col. E. G. Randolph. Jefferson—P. J. Kennedy (Ind.). Jackson—E. E. Kedd. Lincoln—G. L. Gaskins. Morehouse—W. M. Washburne, Dr. J. D. Hammond. Ocala—D. A. Breard, J. G. Taylor. Richmond—P. H. Toler. St. Tammany—L. Spiller. Union—E. T. Sellers, O. B. Steele. Webster—W. H. Carliss. Wins—J. A. Kelly. Total 51.

The parishes not yet heard from elect 36 members of the Legislature. These parishes elected, in 1874, 22 Democrats and 14 Radicals. If the vote in these parishes is the same this year, the Lower House will stand 73 Democrats, 47 Radicals—a Democratic majority of 26.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Florida.

New York, Nov. 12.—The following additional dispatch has been received at Democratic headquarters in this city:

Tallahassee, Nov. 11.—Thirty-three counties, just heard from, give a Democratic majority of 308. There are six counties to be heard from, which gave a Democratic majority in 1874 of 120.

The counties to be heard from, which are all Democratic, will increase their majorities of 1874 by 25 per cent. The Republican organ here concedes this per cent. increase. This will give our ticket a clear majority of 1,200. Serious frauds are apprehended as to returns. Legislature Democratic.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia, Nov. 12.—The Board of State Canvassers meet tomorrow to count the vote. Senator Gordon arrived to-day on a special train, and will be present during the session of the Board of Canvassers.

The latest corrected returns gives the Democrats the State ticket by 1389 majority.

The Arctic Expedition.

London, Oct. 30.—A narrative of the Arctic expedition is published. It relates that after encountering ice the expedition was detained several days in Port Payer. It started thence on Aug. 8, but before reaching the shore of Grant Land the vessels were caught in an ice pack.

The floating masses of thick polar ice had, in meeting, pressed up the masses of intermediate ice into blocks, frequently a mile in diameter, and varying in height from ten to fifty feet.

The following Democratic Senators are known to be elected: F. C. Zacharie, R. A. Duross, L. G. Perkins, T. E. Meredith, G. H. Ellis, H. C. Mitchell, L. J. Texada, C. J. Boutner, Hardy Richardson—9.

This would give 18 Democratic Senators to 18 Radicals. The following Democratic Senators are also very probably elected: H. L. Garland, J. W. Sandford, — Waties—3.

If these are elected the Senate will stand, Democrats 21, Radicals 15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following are the Democratic members of the Legislature known to be elected:

Orleans—S. H. Buck, C. J. Leed, J. Davidson, J. M. Lawrence, W. A. Peralta, Jules Aldich, Albert Voorhies, James Kelly, Louis Leonhardt, A. Delavigne, Louis Bush, C. J. Berry, B. F. Jones, J. C. B. H. E. B. Briggs, J. T. Aycock, Joseph A. Shakespeare, R. H. Wilde, E. W. Huntington. Bienville—W. H. Cockerham. Calcasieu—Geo. Richardson. Claiborne—Geo. Young, T. J. Duke. Caldwell—R. D. Bridger. East Baton Rouge—Dr. J. W. Dupre, Dr. J. W. Williams, H. C. Young. Feliciana, East—T. B. Lyons. W. H. Porter.

following inscription was fixed on the grave of Capt. Hall:

Sacred to the memory of Capt. Hall of the Poitiers, who sacrificed his life in the advancement of science, this tablet is erected by the British Polar Expedition, who, following his footsteps, have profited by his experience.

Two sailors of the Greenland sledge party were buried near Capt. Hall's grave. The sufferings of the sledge parties from scurvy were frightful. The expedition under Merckham and Parr, which endeavored to reach the Pole, consisted of seventeen persons. Nine became utterly helpless, and had to be carried on sledges. Three could barely walk, and were unable to pull.

Sitting-Bull Defeated.

St. Paul, Nov. 5.—A dispatch to the Pioneer Press, dated Camp in Field, on the Yellowstone, Oct. 27, via Bismarck, D. T., Nov. 4, says: "The General commanding the troops on the Yellowstone, after fighting, defeating and pursuing Sitting-Bull and the confederate tribes under him, this day accepted the surrender of four hundred lodges of Indians belonging at Cheyenne agency, these tribes surrendering five of their principal chiefs as hostages and as a guarantee of their faithful compliance with the terms of surrender. These bands are to go at once to the agency, where upon their arrival they will submit to the requirement of the Government. The Indians held as hostages left this evening for St. Paul, under charge of strong guards."

Bound South.

The N. O. Democrat says that "Telegrams received on Thursday evening convey the information that Abraham S. Hewitt, Esq., Chairman of the National Democratic Executive Committee, Henry Watterson, Esq., of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and Representative Beck, of Kentucky, had all started for New Orleans. The coming of these prominent men is due to the fact that fraud on the part of the Radical party in this State is apprehended by the Democrats of the North."

"Apropos of this fact, there is another equally significant: Senator West set out for Washington last evening. Is it necessary to explain the meaning of this move, or the object of this secret embassy?"

"Does West ever go to Washington for good? Dispatches were exchanged last night by Kellogg and Chamberlain, also by Kellogg and Senator Conover, (Rad.) of Florida."

"The Chamberlain correspondence amount to this: 'I will carry South Carolina for Hayes if you carry Louisiana.' The Governors of Louisiana and of South Carolina, when it was thought the election of Tilden depended on the votes of these States, entered into a mutual agreement to return these States for Hayes by any means, knowing full well, all the time, that in each State Tilden had a large majority. There is a Board of State Canvassers in South Carolina whose functions are similar to those of the Returning Board of Louisiana."

"The Radical leaders in this city were rather jubilant yesterday afternoon, but looked very solemn before midnight, when it became evident that Hayes was defeated."

The Returning Board.

We hope it will not be, we believe it will not be so, but there is a bare possibility at least that upon the decision of an infamous partisan committee, called by legal courtesy a Returning Board, a desperate effort will be made to make the result of the election for President dependent. Twice has this cunningly contrived Radical device robbed the people of Louisiana of the fruits of victory; twice have our people borne the flagrant outrage upon their rights, because to have attempted to claim what the ballots entitled them to, would have been termed, by the people of the North, rebellion.

Our protests were unheeded; our complaints fell upon ears that would not hear; the Federal Administration upheld the thieves who stole the liberties of our State

and we were forced to submit while burning under a sense of almost intolerable wrong.

Once more an election has occurred, and this time it so happens that the fate of the nation may hang upon the vote of Louisiana. There is no doubt about the result of the election; we have already sufficient returns to demonstrate the election of the Democratic candidates beyond a peradventure, but after the votes are deposited and counted, unfortunately the returns must be subjected to the ledgerman of the Returning Board. What that means, we of Louisiana know to our cost, and the people of the whole country may soon be called upon to witness the workings of this iniquitous thing, whose province it has been, in the past, to set aside the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box and to wrest, by ingenious and rascally devices, victory from defeat.

When the fate of our State only was involved the country at large was able to bear it with apparent equanimity, they advised quiet acquiescence and a resort to legal remedies, we shall see how they regard the workings of this cabal of demagogues should they attempt by their jugglery to defraud the country.

The only hope of the Radicals now is in this board, they see they are defeated, they dare not add by a far count of the ballots cast, they feel power and spirit slipping away and they cling with the courage of despair to their only hope, the Returning Board.

There all their hopes are anchored, and if this last engine of radicalism fail them they are then politically lost indeed.

It is the settled purpose of our people to claim and to achieve the legitimate results of the election just held. They have struggled manfully and patiently against tremendous odds and in the face of enormous frauds, and they will not be cheated this time. They have tested the virtue of patience, and they know the value of a vigorous assertion of their rights. Let no man, or set of men, dare hope to defraud us now. We have borne much in the past, but even a camel may be overburdened. WE STAND FOR JUSTICE AND OUR RIGHTS, AS WE WILL HAVE THEM.

Eads's Jetties.

The report of Captain J. B. Eads, chief engineer of the Mississippi jetty works, contains an account of their condition up to the eighteenth August. The maps which accompany it show also the state of the bar when the work was begun, the present depth of the channel, and other matters of interest, including a copy of the grant of the United States to Mr. Eads. The bar at the mouth of the pass, through which Mr. Eads is required to make a thirly-foot channel, is formed entirely in the sea beyond the termination of the banks of the pass, and is two and one-fourth miles in length. The jetties are built in two parallel lines about one thousand feet across the bar, into the deep water of the gulf, throughout this whole distance. The scouring caused by the jetties, which was manifested at their upper ends, has made steady progress downward to the sea since October, but so recently as last January only seven and a half feet in depth could be found at high tide on the crest of the bar which is about two miles distant from the east bank of the pass. The success of these works, in view of the facts, seems marvelous, and apparently contradicted every objection that was urged against their trial. A channel, clear through from the deep water of the pass to the deep water of the sea, twenty-one feet deep, had been excavated by the power of the current up to the eighteenth of August, and the improvement in depth and width of the channel has gone on steadily since that date, the survey on the 11th of September showing a channel over twenty-one feet deep, with a least width one hundred and eighty-five feet, in which a vessel drawing twenty feet could float without touching bottom. Unfortunately these splendid results are not yet available to commerce, on account of a shoal existing in the Mississippi river, twelve or thir-

teen miles above the jetties, which was there when they were commenced. From this shoal the depth of water in the pass is over thirty feet. Mr. Eads says in the report:

Believing that the public interest was concentrated wholly upon the question of our ability to succeed successfully the bar in the sea, we worked for this purpose with great vigor, while the required for the reduction of the shoal existing thirteen miles above in the Mississippi river, and constructing the entrance into the pass, were not begun so soon as constructed with such rapidity.

The same principle which has proved so successful at the jetties, namely, the concentration of the flowing water, forms the basis of the plan for the reduction of this shoal, and the completion of the work designed cannot be to be equally successful.

The Mississippi rises and falls independently of the tides about three feet at the head of the pass. The water now is extremely low and consequently there is a depth upon the shoal than there was last June and July, a fact which the enemies of Mr. Eads are using to create the impression that the jetties are a failure. We sell of sixteen feet draft can pass over the shoal even at the present low stage of the water. During June and July we sell of seventeen and one-half feet draft passed without difficulty. Extensive work has been constructed there to concentrate the flow of water on the shoal, and although not yet completed, they have already produced favorable results. To hasten their operation, contracts have been made with experienced persons to dredge a twenty-two foot channel through this shoal, a dredge-boat being a ready at hand, and two others on their way to spot. The report contains a comparative statement from Hon. C. P. Patterson, superintendent of the United States coast survey, accompanied with charts from his office, from which it appears that between the dates of surveys made in May, 1875, and May, 1876, there have been excavated out of a spot seven hundred yards square, immediately in front of the jetties, sixty eight thousand four hundred cubic yards of earth, in excess of all deposits made upon it. This seems clearly to show that the fears of a reformation of the bar within a brief period of years, so without adequate foundation, are the own citizens, who experienced the gratification in which has followed the successful removal of a serious obstruction at one of the entrances to our harbor, will comprehend the interest with which the people of the Mississippi valley watch the progress of works intended to open the only natural outlet to that immense region containing about twenty million inhabitants.

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October 21, 76