New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 13, 1873.

Mr. S. H. Scranton, superintendent of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas railroad, has returned from his trip to New York.

The St. James *Sentinel* says there is a better prospect at this time in St. James for a good crop this year than for several years previous.

Fast teams were out in great numbers yesterday, wending their way to and from the Fair Grounds, where the Louisiana Jockey Club races took place.

Paymaster John R. Carmody (of the United States Navy) and lady have arrived in this city, and are stopping at the City Hotel.

"Still Waters Run Deep" will constitute the entertainment at the Varieties Theatre to-morrow night, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. John W. Norton.

During General Sherman's tour in Europe, he saw some British battle flags, on which were inscribed "Lexington" and "Breed's Hill." They were relics of the war of 1776.

The Terrebonne *Banner* says that a rattle snake forty-four feet long, and containing sixteen rattles, was killed on Little Caillou on Thursday last. We had no idea that Terrebonne whisky was so bad.

At a discussion upon the most profitable disposition of straw, by an English farmers' club, recently, the preponderance of opinion was in favor of treading down into manure by sheep fed on clover and turnips.

To prevent the teeth from decaying, brush them with lime water. Even if they are far gone, it will cause them to decay with little or no pain. Saturate the brush well, and use with tooth powder.

The Donaldsonville *Chief* says: Mr. J. C. W. Richardson, who has been for some time teaching a school in the parish of Ascension, by the will of the late Horace Greeley has been left the neat little sum of three thousand dollars.

A convalescent small-pox patient in England has been sentenced to £20 fine or a month's imprisonment for escaping from the hospital and making a circuit of the taprooms of the town in an eight hour "bender."

A small-pox patient got into jail at Jackson, Tennessee, the other day, and the jailer "lit out" so quickly that he forgot to lock up his bastile. When he came back the small-pox man was gone. So were the prisoners.

The police jury of Jefferson parish (right bank) have organized and selected the following officers: Riviere Gardere, president; L. A. Harang, secretary; W. J. McCune, treasurer; E. St. M. LeBreton, pasish attorney.

By cablegram to Messrs. A. K. Miller & Co., agents for the State line of steamships, we learn that the steamship Alabama sailed from Cardiff for this port on the fifth instant, and the steamship Louisiana from Liverpool on the eleventh instant.

Levi Darrall, late parish tax collector, has been appointed deputy collector of customs for the Teche district, and will be located at Brashear, in the office of Collector Mullen. He brings to the position an experience which will make him a valuable assistant and efficient officer.

As a sample of the present high prices of old English typography, it may be noted that a copy of John Gower's "Confessio Amantis," printed by Caxton in 1493, was recently sold to a London dealer at £730, and resold to an American collector at about $4000.

Thirty-seven thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars in prizes will be distributed by the Louisiana State Fair Lottery Association, April 30 next. A limited number of tickets issued. Call at the central office, No. 107 Canal street, Grover & Baker salesrooms, for your tickets.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, has laid down a rule especially aimed at trades unions, that no Roman Catholic can unite with any association requiring an oath as a condition of membership; and that the sacrament of communion is refused throughout his diocese to Crispins and all such.

Dr. Charles Putnam, of Boston, discourages the popular delusion that the children of the poor are the hardiest and most likely to attain to maturity. He says: "Twenty-eight per cent of the children born in Boston die during their first year, and among the poorer classes the percentis over fifty."

Grant and Colfax were discussed throughout the nation in 1868, when both were elected by the people to the highest offices within their gift. The parish of Grant and the town of Colfax have furnished the great topic of conversation during the last week, but in both quiet now reigns and law is supreme.

That nervous youth in Louisville who by mistake slipped a nickel five cent piece into the parson's hand instead of a five dollar gold piece which he had ready in another pocket, after three weeks of wedded bliss, thinks he paid pretty dear for his fun after all, and regrets that the nickel was not a suspender button.

Miss Leo Hudson will go hence to St. Louis to organize a company for an amusement campaign in Texas. This talented lady and her pet horse, Black Boss, created quite a sensation during their stay here and it was admitted that they were the life and soul of the dramatic company at the St. Charles Theatre. Miss Hudson has some idea of organizing a circus and menagerie, as she already has, in addition to her famous horse, a favorite white mouse, and a pretty little dog that is both a curiosity and a watchful guardian of her slumbers.

Dr. Newman, who succeeds the late Dr. Satchell as pastor of the church corner Common and Claiborne streets, is a young man, a Virginian, who went three years to the Wayland Seminary of Washington, District of Columbia, and four years to the Madison University of Hamilton, New York, where he concluded his ministerial studies. The said church may well be proud of its new pastor. This church has a splendid choir, under the leadership of Professor A. P. Williams, who presides at the organ. Seats are free to all.

HOLIER THAN THOU.

Our affectionate neighbor of the *Times* has indulged in some rather prudish sneers at our advocacy of public virtue. It was pleased to offer also some critical observations upon our modest compensation, or little *peculium* for services rendered the public. As this reproach of virtue was possibly thrown out by some new hand shipped since the disaster of our consort, we propose to make a small reminder of the cautious navigation necessary for craft cruising in these political waters. They may serve as "sailing directions."

The REPUBLICAN is ridiculed for having shown the injury arising to a party from the indiscriminate defense of every thief who robs in the name of a political party. This argument was offered with no hypocritical assumption of superior virtue. It was proposed as a canon of party discipline, to be interpolated upon the code of all parties. It was avowedly based on the injurious examples of such men as Tweed and Oakes Ames, each of whom had imposed upon the party to which they respectively belonged an injurious amount of responsibility. A responsibility in which neither the influence nor services of these men give their party associates any equivalent.

In regard to the compensation granted the REPUBLICAN by law, we have no other observation to make than that the sums received, are in the opinion of the Legislature of the State sufficient to justify the appropriation. There is no party living or dead that has not resorted to the same service for the maintenance of its doctrines. The late Democratic party regarded the press patronage as one of the first spoils that enured to the victors. History tells that since the administration of General Jackson, at which date the late Democratic party was born, Blair, Kendall, Rives and Wendell were all enriched as party favorites from this prolific fund. It may be even read that Mr. Richie, the zealous defender of the spoils gang of that day, took the public printing as the lowest bidder, and at the end of his contract asked for a personal indemnity of fifty thousand dollars, which was voted him by a Democratic Congress. We do not know that such precedents were quoted by those Republican journals which have received patronage at the hands of our Legislature. They, however, exist, and are some points of a party administration presented for example and support.

Our neighbor may not be responsible under this category. It claimed to be an independent journal, which may be truly translated a neutral, ready to take cargo from all belligerents. It is thus that it has caught the favoring breeze from any quarter, from the days of Butler to the present. It has thus received public printing whenever it was consistent with its relations to either the State or city government. During the last campaign, under its role of independent, it became one medium by which the Liberal section of the Republican party obtained access to the public mind. In that capacity it received no mean slice of that, which in a party sense, was our legitimate patronage. Its much discounted warrants were sought by the warrant-resisters, and claims for some one hundred and forty thousand dollars did not, we believe, by any means, realize their face value. What with the incumbent weight of incongruous party conglomerations, and the inconvertibility of the securities obtained, the *Times*, figuratively speaking, made no more by its coup than Messrs. Bidwell, McDonald and Noyes seem to have done in a late and distantly related enterprise of a similar nature. The REPUBLICAN has had no more proper opportunity than the present to "heap coals of fire upon the head" of its contemporary. It is censured for its alleged hypocrisy in recommending public virtue while it receives public patronage. It returns its thanks to the *Times* for having accepted last year the public printing to which the REPUBLICAN was entitled. It took off our hands at the same time the responsibility of defending a very obnoxious interest and also a political defeat that has involved every Republican in fusion with the defeated in inevitable destruction. This astute strategy of the independent journal instead of placing it at the head of a triumphant revolution, brings it in with the herd of the paroled and pardoned. The REPUBLICAN is thankful for its intervention. Without this independent greed for warrants, the REPUBLICAN might, as Napoleon—we acknowledge but one Napoleon—said of Russia, been "dragged along by a fatality which it could not have resisted." So, in high good humor and Christian forgiveness, we congratulate our neighbor that it has dragged through the slough of pecuniary and editorial trouble. It has furled its Fusion flag, taken down the names of its former navigators, and is now an unarmed neutral, up for Cowes and a market. Changing the figure, it now stands forth a model and a miracle of unmerited redemption. It teaches virtue after a not altogether unexceptionable life, and counsels abstinence after an unlucky attempt to secure a feast of very fat things. It reproaches those to whose superior morality Providence has been more indulgent. Let not the *Times* reproach us or repine. The receipt of public patronage is legitimate as American politics are at present constituted. But the pursuit of patronage must be conducted with consistent principles; it is due to those who have borne all the perils of a party, from the crack of the first gun to the salvo that celebrates the final victory. Where an independent command comes in at a late day and makes a circumbendibus to scoop up the leaders and spoils of either combatant it is apt to fail, and may be captured. We accept in good part the rebuke of our neighbor for our assumption of a virtuous purpose. We shall endeavor to profit by its pious example. We will show that while disappointed piracy may occasionally make a sincere convert, the honest acquisitions of legitimate enterprise may be dedicated to the good uses of teaching and practicing political virtue.

EASTER SUNDAY.

This is the most joyful, most glorious festival in the Christian calendar; the one without which there would have been no other, for upon faith in the event which this day celebrates, Christianity was established. That Jesus Christ was the Messiah and that he rose from the dead, formed the simple creed on profession of which, Peter, upon the day of Pentecost, admitted to the rite of baptism three thousand souls. Those were the days of miracles. Signs and wonders were of ordinary occurrence, and were demanded of every man who professed to speak in the name of God. Jesus Christ had prophesied his resurrection from the dead, and although in the state of depression into which his disciples were thrown at the time of his death, they at first remembered not his words but sorrowed as those having no hope left; yet no sooner did Mary Magdalen inform them of what she had seen and heard in the garden where his tomb was, than they were filled with the belief in his resurrection and the expectation of seeing him again. They did see him, and upon that fact they built up His Church. Had it not been so, tradition might have handed down his name as that of a great prophet, more remarkable than any that had appeared before or since, but that would have been all. His few followers would have soon been merged into the rest of their nation, and the name "Nazarene" would never have been changed to that of Christian.

There are three views taken of Christ's resurrection by the various Christian writers who have treated of it. The first is that which prevailed among the early Christians—namely, that it was an actual restoration to life; that the spirit had truly left the body, and, after remaining absent from it a certain period of time, had returned to it, so that the very same flesh and blood which had died upon the cross afterward appeared to the disciples on several occasions, and ultimately ascended up among the clouds to heaven. This was what the apostles undoubtedly believed, and believed it so firmly that they persuaded others to believe it by thousands and thousands, until the whole world (as one may say) came to accept it as a fact. Another view—that of Renan—is that it was all a delusion, originating somewhat as follows: Mary Magdalen who was of an enthusiastic nature, going to the sepulchre very early in the morning, at that dim hour when the imagination is most excitable, and finding the stone rolled from the mouth of the tomb and the body gone, hastened with this news to Peter and John, and returning with them to the garden remained alone after their departure, and imagined that she saw the Lord and that he called her by name; that her enthusiasm inflamed the rest of His followers, so that immediately they saw and heard various prodigies confirmative of her report. Angels were seen by the other women, who told them that Christ was risen, and they should see him again. Two of the disciples met Him on the highway. Finally the delusion spread so that all of them were raised to a frame of mind so exalted as to partake of it and imagine that they actually saw Jesus and heard Him speak.

The accounts of these wonders (so Renan explains the story) grew in the repetition until finally they assumed the form in which they appear in the Acts. The third theory, the Swedenborgian, is that the Apostles actually saw the body of Jesus; but that it was his spiritual body, released by death from his natural body to which it corresponded in form; and that they were enabled to see it by the opening of their spiritual eyes. This theory, otherwise very plausible, leaves the disappearance of his natural body still a mystery. The explanation given by the Jewish authorities that the disciples had stolen the body and fabricated the whole story of the resurrection is not worthy of consideration; for if ever men were heartily in earnest and impressed with the truth of what they told, these men unquestionably were.

Accordingly, from the very first days of the Christian Church, the disciples used to celebrate the resurrection of the Lord: meeting for this purpose on the first day of the week, from which custom originated the Christian Sabbath. The yearly festival of Easter, in honor of the same event, was instituted in the earliest ages of the church; the proper time of holding it having been one among the vexed questions which disturbed its harmony during the first century, and continuing until it was settled among other vexed questions by the celebrated Council of Nice.

In Catholic countries, and among Catholics everywhere, this festival is one of unusual exhilaration, coming as it does, immediately after the penitential season of Lent. The churches are elaborately decorated; the music is exultingly joyful; the worshipers are clad in the gayest holiday costumes. The Episcopalian and Lutheran churches also keep the day as a high festival, and of late a disposition is shown on the part of some of the other sects toward a healthful reaction in this respect.

THE ONLY JOURNAL.

The REPUBLICAN is the only journal which can possibly bring before the administration and majority of Congress the wants of New Orleans and Louisiana. The other journals printed in English are filled with daily denunciations of even our form of government, and some of them contain laudations of foreign institutions as far superior. In the estimation of the writers, to our own. The President is stigmatized as a tyrant, voluptuous in wines, horses, dogs and cigars, and greedy in accumulating gifts upon all pretenses. The immediate family of the President are not allowed that immunity from disparaging personal allusions which the laws of an honorable political warfare guarantee. We allude especially to the references to Miss and Mrs. Grant as not in good taste and certainly not calculated to attract Republican perusal than were the savage attacks upon Mr. Jefferson by the Federalists to have won the affections of the Republicans of that day. Put together this concentrated assault upon the members of the Republican party, and we ask whether it is reasonable to expect that these men will read the journals which systematically defame them? It is, therefore, the REPUBLICAN, as the only New Orleans paper read by the Republican members of the government, has an access to the power of relief, which no other journal can have. It is, therefore, doing more good in its exposition of these measures of usefulness than any and all others of the class described can do. Does the reader think the assertion that the Fusion press has no influence in Congress unfounded? Reflect, the REPUBLICAN is edited with propriety. It inculcates no immoral tendencies in social, political or religious affairs. Yet how few of its political opponents will take or even read it! In like manner, when the Fusion press goes abroad, it may expect a similar intolerance. The same repugnance to read or believe a political opponent which may restrict our circulation or influence here, excludes the Fusion journals from perusal elsewhere. To us it is comparatively unimportant. To the city of New Orleans, which needs so much justice at the hands of Congress, this published intolerance is of infinite injury. The intolerant abuse of Republican principles while very popular here might become a source of bitterness and vengeance in Congress and the whole country, were they not restrained by a sense of justice superior to sectional and party prejudices. The influence of the REPUBLICAN abroad will still be exerted to secure an impartial bestowal of federal justice upon the wasted interests of our State and city. We shall "set down naught in malice," but persevere until we shall have convinced all business interests of our sincere interest and undoubted influence in obtaining for every measure of importance to Louisiana an unprejudiced access to the ear and action of the Republican Congress. This can be done by no other journal in the city as at present conducted.

RESPONSIBLE IN DAMAGES.

It is no doubt gratifying to those who love strife to see the effect of their violent language, and so our Fusion organ may rejoice to see citizens arming themselves to shoot down or drive off laborers from their lands. For what cause is this unnatural war of capital against labor? Because some dozen small offices in one parish are not filled by the men they would prefer. In another parish a newspaper advocates doctrines not acceptable to a part of the people, and they cast the types into the street. One of the sufferers in the Grant disturbance reports to his advisers here that he has been "suddenly deprived of all his earthly possessions," and "his life providentially preserved, as it were." What do our readers suppose was the response to this appeal? He is told that "it behooves a generous public to come to his relief." Why, when this man has, with all others, been urged to maintain the McEnery appointments and oppose even to blood those of Kellogg, is he to be told to hand around his hat for public and indiscriminate charity? Where is the Committee of Two Hundred and their bottomless treasury? We should suppose the excellent chairman, Adams, would at once provide for the wants of the unfortunate gentleman. But no. The organ which publishes the bulletins and exhortations to civil strife has in the same issue not one editorial word for the civil war or its consequences. It coolly turns over the unfortunate fugitive to the benefit of a hat lottery, and plunges into a dissertation upon the river canal! Now, under the doctrine of consequential damages, it would seem the authorities of Franklin parish, when compelled to make indemnity for the destruction, the *Attakapas Register* should have their remedy over against those whose instructions resulted in the act of violence. In like manner the gentleman whose "earthly possessions" have been destroyed by following bad counsel should not be content with the provision made for his indemnity. He should not be content with being coolly remitted to the hat, while his adviser dedicates his columns to the cause of internal improvement. This affected inattention reminds us that John Phœnix asked a person in front of him at the theatre to push another with his cane; the party pushed sought an explanation, which the man of the cane was unable to give, otherwise than by referring to John Phœnix, who was by that time as deeply absorbed with the play as our neighbor with the Mississippi outlet. There was a violent altercation between the men of the cane, but when the innocent victim of the hoax demanded angrily of John Phœnix what he meant by inciting him into trouble, he replied with great composure, "I only wished to see if you were fool enough to do it." The Grant sufferers may not be willing to put up with this indifference, nor will "a young, rising and prominent man" be satisfied with the complimentary presentation of a hat and a badge with instructions to stand at the corners and solicit the alms of compassionate passengers. These sufferers may possibly take legal advice as to the liability of those counselors who at a safe distance recommend violence. We apprehend the authors of the recent pronunciamento of "Down with Kellogg and the taxes!" are in some danger; and the implacable Senator Booth, being a man of substances, may be stuck all over with writs, like a dead wall with play bills. Professionally, we should sympathize with the *Picayune*, if in addition to actions now pending for libelous words, uttered and spoken of and concerning the plaintiffs, it should have to respond in damages for loss and interruption of labor, asportation of furniture, saddle-bags and shotguns, abandoned in retreat, destruction of type, and consequent suspension of valuable Republican instruction, and lastly, for the losses incurred by the "leader" of the Liberal party in Grant parish, who has been suddenly deprived of his earthly possessions, and who "has a large and devoted family almost in tears at his recent misfortunes." We are very sorry for this gentleman and his family, but while we respectfully decline the presented hat, consider that we have bestowed upon him a far more valuable donation in pointing out the parties truly responsible for his misfortunes.

DIED.

DARLING—In the city of Carrollton, Louisiana, at 11 P. M., on the eleventh instant, GEORGE FELTON, eldest son of Sarah Felton and George S. Darling, aged eleven years and four months.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, on Carrollton avenue, between Levee and St. Charles streets, This Evening, the thirteenth instant, at four o'clock, after which the remains will be sent to Boston, Massachusetts, for interment.

Boston, New York, Chicago and California papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The members of the Louisiana Jockey Club are notified that on race days, until after the races are over, the gates connecting the club grounds and Fair Grounds will be closed, and no one permitted to pass through on to the Fair Grounds during that time.

Members and ladies accompanying them, and invited guests (non-residents with badges), only admitted at the members' gate on Gentilly road.

All other vehicles will enter at the public gate on Gentilly road.

G. A. BREAUX,
President.

apt2 5t 2p

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS, No. 39 Burgundy street, April 12, 1873.

Teachers of the public schools will be paid the remaining one-sixth of their salary for the month of January, 1873, on MONDAY, April 14, at the office of the Administrator of Finance, after three o'clock.

J. G. BADENHAUSEN,
Secretary of Board of School Directors.

ap13 1t2p

CHOICEST GUNPOWDER TEA

$1 40 per Pound.

Choicest Imperial Tea	$1 25 @ $
Choicest Young Hyson Tea	1 25 @ $
Choicest Japan Tea	1 20 @ 1
Choicest English Breakfast Tea	1 25 @ 1
Choicest Mixed Tea (Green and Black)	1 00 @ 1
Choicest Oolong Tea	1 00 @ 1

All of the above grades of Teas are guaranteed to be of the very best quality, and unsurpassed in the market.

Mocha, Java, Laguayra, Cordova, Manila and Rio COFFEE, all of the best quality, and offered at less than usual prices.

FLOUR—Plant's Extra, Smith's Ten Strike, Bone Star, Davis & Emmon's Best, Crown, O'Fallon, and other brands of the choicest Family Flour.

New Sugar-Cured HAMS and Breakfast BACON.

SUGARS, SYRUPS, BUCKWHEAT, in boxes and bags.

PICKLES, PRESERVES, JELLIES, SAUCES—complete assortment.

Antonini's Italian Salad OIL—the finest Imported.

FRUIT IN CANS—Peaches, Pears, Whortleberries, Quinces, Cherries, Raspberries, Pine Apples, Strawberries and Gooseberries.

VEGETABLES IN CANS—Tomatoes, Green Peas, Green Corn, Mushrooms and Asparagus.

FISH IN CANS—Lobsters, Salmon, Oysters and Green Turtle.

Extra Fine Goshen BUTTER—in firkins and five and ten pound cans.

Fulton Market BEEF in half and quarter barrels.

Superior Cognac BRANDIES.

Sherry, Port and Madeira WINES.

Superior Bourbon and Rye WHISKIES.

I have every article required for the table by housekeepers, and in quality of goods and prices I promise to invariably give satisfaction.

All purchases delivered at your dwellings free of charge.

J. W. PLATT,
Grocer and Tea Dealer,
No. 86 Camp street, corner Poydras.

ap6 3t 2p

EASTER WEEK!

AT

S. N. MOODY'S,

Corner of Canal and Royal Streets.

S. N. MOODY greets his many friends and customers on his return from the North, in time for the Easter Holidays, with a

SPLENDID NEW STOCK

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Imported and purchased since the Southern buyers returned home, and consequently embracing all the LATEST STYLES JUST OUT.

During the past week Novelties have been arriving almost daily, and Monday and Tuesday the balance of the magnificent display will arrive by steamers, embracing—

THE RENOWNED CHAMPION SHIRTS,
From $1a for $9 up to any price.
SEASONABLE UNDER GARMENTS,
From 50 cents up.
SEASONABLE HOSIERY, $2 per Dozen up.

Superb and Recherche Novelties in
NECK DRESSINGS, from 25 cents up.
SHIRT COLLARS, Ten for 25 cents up.
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, from 25 cents up.

And every requisite for

GENTLEMEN'S TOILET

AT EQUALLY WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES.

REMEMBER, AT

S. N. MOODY'S,
Corner Canal and Royal streets.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER IN THREE DAYS.

ap13 1t 2p

HILLMAN & MANARD.

THE FRUIT GROWERS AGENTS,

Are also sole Southern agents for

RUES GARDEN CULTIVATOR,

The most complete implement for garden culture ever offered to the public.

And sole agents for Louisiana and Texas for the Cobden Branch of the

ALDEN FRUIT PRESERVING COMPANY.

The fruits put up by this company are most delicious, and need only to be tried to be appreciated.

A full stock of GROCERIES always on hand at the old stand, No. 137 Poydras street.

Call and see them. ap13 1t2p

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

THE BEST (F. & H.) BRAND.

Now well known as the most palatable and efficacious preparation.

The ingredients used are the freshest NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL, and the chemically pure PHOSPHATE OF LIME, always on hand at the Laboratory, 120 Camp street, Touro buildings.

FREDERICKSON & HARTE.

"CARONDELET SPA,"

Corner Carondelet and Common streets.

This establishment having been christened under this name on an "Annunciation Day" (see the Times, April 9), we retain it henceforth.

The features of the place are never-failing local:

SPRINGS OF MINERAL WATER.

And, also, American and European MINERAL WATERS, in bottles and demijohns.

FREDERICKSON & HARTE.

ap1 1t 2p

BEST MIXED TEA,

GREEN AND BLACK,

ONLY $1 PER POUND.

None better in the market at any price.

J. W. PLATT,
Grocer and Tea Dealer,
No. 86 Camp street, corner Poydras.

ap6 3t 2p

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

96 .... Canal Street, ... 96

SHOPPING

Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States.

Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insures a great saving to customers.

CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

ap2 1y3p

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1873.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

Second Day—Tuesday, April 15.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race; two miles, over eight hurdles; Club Purse, $600; first horse $450, second horse $100, third horse $50.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a quarter, for all ages; Club Purse, $500; first horse $350, second horse $100, third horse $50.

THIRD RACE.—The Louisiana Stake, for colts and fillies, four years old; $50 entrance, p. p. with $1500 added; second horse to receive $300, third horse $200; two mile heats; closed with nine nominations.

Third Day—Wednesday, April 16.

FIRST RACE.—One mile, with one hundred pounds each; three-year olds to carry their proper weights; three pounds allowed to mares and geldings; Club Purse, $500; first horse $350; second horse $100, third horse $50.

SECOND RACE.—Mile heats, for all ages; Club Purse, $700; first horse $500; second horse $150, third horse $50.

THIRD RACE.—Three miles, for all ages; Club Purse, $900; first horse $600, second horse $150, third horse $60.

Fourth Day—Thursday, April 17.

FIRST RACE.—Two miles, for all ages; Club Purse $800; first horse $450, second horse $100, third horse $50.

SECOND RACE.—Selling race; one mile and a half; horses entered to be sold for $1500, to carry their appropriate weights; for $1000 allowed seven pounds, for $750 ten pounds, for $500 fifteen pounds, for $300 twenty pounds; the winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over the amount entered to be sold for will go to the club. Club Purse $500; first horse $350 second horse $100, third horse $50.

THIRD RACE.—Mile heats, best three in five, for all ages; Club Purse $1200; first horse $900, second horse $200, third horse $100.

Fifth Day—Friday, April 18.

FIRST RACE—Handicap Hurdle Race; two miles; weights to appear the day before the race; Club Purse $500; first horse $350, second horse $100, third horse $50.

SECOND RACE—One mile, for three-year olds; winner of the Pickwick Stake, seven pounds extra; Club Purse, $500; first horse $350, second horse $100, third horse $50.

THIRD RACE—Two-mile heats, for all ages; Club Purse, $1000; first horse $700, second horse $200 third horse $100.

Sixth Day—Saturday, April 19.

FIRST RACE—The Fortuna Stake, for fillies three years old; $50 entrance, p. p., with $1000 added; second to receive $200, third $100, closed with five nominations.

SECOND RACE—Consolation Purse, for horses that have run and not won during the meeting; horses beaten once, allowed seven pounds; twice, ten pounds; three times or more, fifteen pounds; one mile; Club Purse, $500; first horse $350, second horse $100, third horse $50.

THIRD RACE—Four mile heats, for all ages; Club Purse, $2000; first horse $1500, second horse $300; third horse $200; winner of Congress Stake at Mobile, Alabama, five pounds extra.

In all Club Purses, entrance free; a walk-over entitles a horse to first money only. A horse distancing the field in Club Purses entitled to first money only.

Members are notified to call for their badges at the office, No. 27 Carondelet street.

The Races will commence at 3 P. M.

In case of postponement on account of the weather, a pennant will be displayed from the office of the Club, No. 27 Carondelet street.

Quarter-stretch badges, for meeting	$12 00
Day badges	3 00
Admission to club stand	2 00
Admission to public stand	1 00
Field	50

RULES OF ADMISSION.

No ladies admitted to stand unaccompanied by gentlemen.

Quarter-stretch badges will admit to all parts of the stand and grounds.

Tickets of admission to the stand do not admit the holder to the quarter-stretch.

Members are entitled to free admission for ladies accompanying them.

Ladies accompanied by members are invited to visit the Club House.

Smoking positively prohibited on the members' stand.

Members are notified to enter all strangers' names on the visiting club book.

All vehicles must enter by Gentilly road gate, except members. Members of the club and ladies accompanying them only admitted at the members' gate.

Quarter-stretch badges can be obtained at the office, No. 27 Carondelet street, and at the track.

The cars of the City Railroad, Bayou Bridge Branch, and Orleans Railroad, will leave Clay statue, Canal street, every five minutes during the races.

GUS. A. BREAUX, President.
JOSEPH P. HORNOR, Secretary. ap6 6t2p

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, March 15, 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 evil purpose of overthrowing the said State government, by preventing it from receiving, through the collection of taxes, the means for its support; and

Whereas, It is of the first importance to restore the credit of the State and city, now impaired by the revolutionary conduct of certain pretenders to official station in this State, by the defalcations and derelictions of duty of tax collectors under the late State administration, by the acts of the Tax Resisting Association of New Orleans (an organization which has been in existence for more than eighteen months past), and by other causes; and

Whereas, Experience shows that tax resisting associations result in the wealthier classes escaping payment of their taxes, while poorer men are not only compelled to pay their taxes, but additional penalties and costs, and in addition thereto a much heavier rate of taxation than would be requisite if those better able to pay promptly met their just obligations to the State; and

Whereas, The delinquent tax lists of the State, as shown by the Auditor's books, amount to the enormous sum of $2,331,321 60—the proportion of the city of New Orleans alone being $1,432,225 95—said taxes having accrued and fallen due under the late administration, and the greater portion of them being due from those best able to pay; and

Whereas, It is but just and right that the burden of supporting the State government should fall as equitably as possible, under the law, upon all classes of the population, and that no one class should be allowed to evade the payment of taxes, either by combinations and associations under the guise of passive resistance, or by any other illegal means or pretenses; and

Whereas, It is made my imperative duty to see that the taxes are duly and promptly collected, and that all persons who conspire in any way to injure the State credit, whether by passive or active resistance, shall be prevented from such unlawful acts;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, being desirous of avoiding, if possible, the prosecution of any citizen, and being anxious to restore the public credit, and to inaugurate an administration of retrenchment and reform in the financial affairs of the State and city, and being determined, as far as is in my power, to suppress all unlawful combinations, associations and conspiracies for the illegal purposes hereinbefore mentioned, do hereby direct the tax collectors in every part of the State to proceed forthwith with the collection of the taxes due the State, and to use all legal measures to insure obedience to this order, and to the end that the credit of the State may be restored, the much needed internal improvements be prosecuted, and the burden of supporting the government be more equitably distributed than heretofore, and the present heavy taxation be reduced, I do hereby warn all citizens to desist from taking part in any combination, association or conspiracy having for its object the resistance, passive or otherwise, of the collection of the taxes due the State, and request them to comply with the law and with their duty, by the prompt payment of their taxes, and I do hereby direct the Attorney General and the district and parish attorneys throughout the State to prosecute without delay, civilly and criminally, and to the fullest extent of the law, all delinquent tax collectors who are reported as such, after the publication of this proclamation.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
C. C. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. mh16 2p

BARGAINS.

CLOSING OUT.

I am about retiring from the CLOTHING TRADE, and will offer the entire stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Saratoga Trunks, Men's Sole Leather Canvas-covered Trunks, Leather Satchels, Umbrellas, etc., at cost, wholesale or retail, for cash, commencing on Monday.

N. C. FOLGER,
No. 71 Camp street.

mh16 1m

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

WILL COMMENCE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873,

AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS.

A GRAND LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION,

AUTHORIZED BY

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY,

will be drawn in the arena, in front of the grand stand, on the last day of the fair, New Orleans.

DISTRIBUTION OF 803 PRIZES,

Capital Prize $5000 in Gold,

Amounting to $37,485,

all take place under the following scheme:

1 prize of five thousand dollars in gold	$5 000
10 prizes, one thousand dollars bond each, secured by first mortgage on improved property of the fair grounds, bearing eight per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the bank of America	10 000
14 prizes, five hundred dollars bond each, same as above	7 000
25 prizes, of ten shares each of the capital stock of the Fair Grounds Association par value $25 each	6 250
30 prizes, of four shares each, of the capital stock of the Fair Grounds Association, same as above	3 000
1 prize, Dunham's upright Piano	650
1 prize, Chickering's square Piano	500
1 prize, Westermayer upright Piano	350
1 prize, Steck's upright Piano	300
1 prize, double-barreled Shot Gun, latest improved rebounding lock, undercurrent sever, double grip with leather case complete, E. M. Reily & Co., Birmingham	250
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	200
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	140
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	125
1 prize, ladies' gold enameled Watch	115
1 prize, ladies' gold Watch	105
1 prize, ladies' gold Watch	100
1 prize, ladies' gold Watch	75
1 prize, Grover & Baker's mahogany cabinet Sewing Machine	125
1 prize, Singer's half case rosewood Sewing Machine	125
1 prize, Wheeler & Wilson's silver plated half case Sewing Machine	100
1 prize, Howe's extra pearled and silver plated Sewing Machine	75
1 prize, Wilcox & Gibbs' half case mahogany Sewing Machine	65
1 prize, Florence Sewing Machine	50
1 prize, new American Stove, extra	75
1 prize, Stewart's plain top Stove	75
1 prize, Buck's Brilliant Stove, improved	65
1 prize, Charter Oak Stove, extra	65
1 prize, American Stove, extra	65
100 prizes, ten dollars in gold	1 000
100 prizes, five dollars in gold	500
500 prizes, one dollar in gold	500
803 prizes	$37,485

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS,

entitling the holder to one admission to the Fair, and a chance in the Grand Lottery.

Any person holding a numbered coupon has the same chance of winning a prize in the lottery as those who use their tickets for admission to the Fair.

The directors of the Association having through a series of years resorted to every means in their power to keep alive and foster this Association, so identified with the progress and development of the resources of our State, and finding themselves at present involved in a crisis of that endangers its very existence, have adopted the following plan, which to them seems the only practical and certain way of raising funds necessary to perpetuate this institution and place it upon a basis that will enable it to continue its course of usefulness. The object of the Association is to create a renewed interest among all classes of our citizens in our coming Fair, and at the same time by offering large inducements, stimulate the sale of its tickets to an extent that will enable it to realize an amount adequate to its pressing wants.

The plan adopted by the Association is to issue 200,000 tickets, at fifty cents a ticket, the same price as is usual for admission to the Fair, with a coupon attached bearing a number; the said ticket entitling the holder to one admission to our Fair, the coupon to be retained by himself.

On the last day of the Fair numbers corresponding with the number of tickets issued will be placed in a wheel, and all of the prizes in another, when the grand drawing will take place under the supervision of the following well known gentlemen:

I. N. Marks, Esq., President of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association:

SIR—We, the undersigned, have received your communication asking our aid in superintending the drawing of the Grand Lottery on the Fair Grounds at your next Fair, and fully recognizing the importance of the enterprise which your Association has labored so earnestly to establish, and believing the plan you have adopted to be thoroughly practical and well worthy the confidence and support of the public, cheerfully comply with your request.

Hoping your Association may find in this plan the relief so earnestly sought for, we remain, with much respect, very truly yours,

GENERAL G. T. BEAUREGARD,
HON. L. A. WILTZ,
Mayor of the city of New Orleans.

Charles Cavarec, Esq.	Patrick Irwin, Esq.
James I. Day, Esq.	C. A. Whitney, Esq.
A. H. Gardner, Esq.	S. H. Briggs, Esq.
W. S. Pike, Esq.	J. H. Oglesby, Esq.
S. H. Kennedy, Esq.	Charles Pothoff, Esq.
F. F. Flanders, Esq.	Albert Baldwin, Esq.
	Louis S. Metcalfe, Esq.

Tickets for sale at the Central Office or Lottery Bazar of the Association, No. 107 Canal street, corner of Exchange alley, and at the jewelry, music, clothing, book and liquor stores, lottery vendors, hotels, and depots for the sale of sewing machines.

For further particulars concerning the Fair and Lottery, address

LUTHER HOMES,
Secretary and Treasurer,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

de22 tp

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PR