New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 12, 1873.

Katie—Benefit—Academy.

Solid pudding is better than empty praise.

Benefit—Academy—Katie to-night.

Hard pressed for money—Cheese and tobacco.

Katie Putnam as Fanchon to-night. Academy to-night.

"The shades of evening" are the colors for party wear.

The Maypole dance at the Academy to-night.

The population of Denver has doubled since the last census.

Fanchon, the merriest cricket of them all, at the Academy to-night.

Labor reform is needed less than the reform of those who do not labor.

When a man does not pay for his lodgings he is supposed to sleep on tick.

The national debt of Italy has reached the respectable amount of $807,472,920.

Fanchon for one night only, at Academy. Putnam's benefit.

The lecture business is generally conducted on the "cash on delivery" principle.

Never quarrel with Spiritualists. They will be very apt to turn the tables on you.

An English jury fined a barber $1 for using a red-hot curling iron on a lady's coiffure.

The Duke of Buffalo is in charge of affairs for the Mystic Krewe of Comus in Houston, Texas.

Katie Putnam sings the beautiful ballad, "Good Night, God Bless You," at her benefit to-night.

Chicago has entered into the hog quarrel, and claims that it will pack this year as many hogs as St. Louis and Cincinnati combined.

A sugar house boiler at the Orphans' Home, in the parish of St. Mary, exploded recently, killing one person and seriously injuring several others.

The Lorillards will put no more money in packages of tobacco. They have wisely concluded that the same amount expended in judicious advertising will yield them larger business profits.

A Chicago lawyer told a jury that he seemed to see a band of white robed angels hovering about the head of his client, who was up for horse-stealing. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

The unfortunate oyster is always getting into a stew. Now a German philosopher has traced the cause of the alarming increase of emotional insanity to the unusually large consumption of oysters.

The *State Journal*, published at Austin, Texas, urges the speedy construction of the frontier postal telegraph contemplated, and says it would do more to end the Indian troubles than any other measure that could be proposed.

Multiply the principal in dollars by the number of days and divide by seventy-three, the result is the interest at five per cent in cents. For six per cent add one-fifth; seven per cent add two-fifths; for eight per cent add three-fifths; for ten per cent double.

To play chess well, according to Don Pietro Carrera, one must avoid eating superfluous food. "Those persons," he says, "are praiseworthy who, previous to playing, clear their heads by medicines, which have the virtue of rendering the spirits pure and subtle."

An English railway company derives a handsome income from the forgetfulness of its passengers. At a recent sale of unclaimed property which had accumulated during the past year, there were sold 11,035 umbrellas, 1156 sunshades, and 312 walking sticks, not to mention various articles of clothing.

The number of ships belonging to the British navy actually at sea is about 200. These are divided into eleven squadrons, independently of vessels placed on special service. The number of ships laid up in the dock yards and reserves of England at the present time, besides the above, is given at between 500 and 600.

In connection with the Paray-Monial pilgrimage of the "Sacred Heart," an English religious paper is reminded of the Mahomedan legend, that the Angel Gabriel had been sent with a pair of golden pincers to extract the heart of Mahomet, burn out its original sin, and restore it to the prophet's bosom, pure and sinless.

The grand sacred concert for the purpose of raising funds for the new altar just erected in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Baronne street, will be given at that church this evening. Mme. H. Comes, of the choir, and Mlle. Denain and M. Gueymard, of the opera, and other prominent artists will assist, under the direction of Professor G. Collignon.

Captain Francis Moore, Ninth United States Cavalry, arrived in this city yesterday, en route to join his regiment in Texas, and returning from a long leave of absence, during which he was allowed to go abroad, and tread again the heaths of his native Scotland. Captain Moore was appointed to the army from this State, and his record in the service has always been a good one.

Mr. Bagehot, the eminent writer on financial topics, holds the theory that commercial panics are largely mental phenomena, and that they can be allayed by remedies addressed to the imagination; that is to say, by a plentiful supply of money to frightened people by the banks at the first outbreak. It is a curious fact that panics occur in London every ten years with almost perfect regularity.

A screw adapted to fastening locks has been invented. It has a right hand wooden thread at the head end, and a smaller left hand iron thread on the other end, or vice versa, the latter being supplied with a nut. An effort to remove it from one side by unscrewing at the head only tightens the nut, while an attempt to drive out the screw on the other side, after taking off the nut, is re- [illegible]

ATONEMENT FOR THE PAST AND GUARANTEE FOR THE FUTURE.

With that freedom of counsel which is inspired by our devotion to republican principles we do not hesitate to say that the published adjustment of the Virginius difficulty will not be satisfactory to the American people. That the United States does not wish a wanton war with Spain has been proved by our whole history. We respected her rights upon this continent, even when she endeavored to entice Kentucky into secession from the Union; when she repealed the right of Western deposit at New Orleans; when she allowed her territory at Pensacola to be an asylum for the savages who ravaged our frontiers. Throughout the long war waged for independence by the American colonies of Spain our government was neutral, and during the revolutionary disturbances in Cuba we have sold vessels and munitions of war to Spain and denied all aid to the patriots proclaiming moral and physical freedom. In this atrocious massacre of men claiming American citizenship the State Department has labored to save Spain any unnecessary humiliation and to appease the national indignation of the American people by the most equivocal concessions which could satisfy both nations.

We fear that while our Minister of State may have won the admiration of European diplomats by his skill in avoiding a positive issue, the concession of the right to invade the floating territory of the United States, and carry thence to captivity and death American citizens, may unsettle the doctrine which the United States has published in the resolutions of the Senate and interpolated upon the unwritten law of nations. Madison claimed that a neutral flag protected the vessel from truck to keel, and the naval war of 1812-14 assured the freedom of an American ship from any right of search by a foreign power. We record again our objection to arbitration by foreign powers of any question affecting American rights upon this continent or elsewhere.

There are two points now involved for consideration by our government:

1. Reparation and indemnity for the acts complained of.

The agreement to restore the Virginius and the surviving prisoners is an apparent expression of regret for the outrage of her capture, and yet it is only to restore the coffin of the gallant dead. It is to cast back the casket when the jewels have been abstracted. It seems to be accompanied by no disavowal of the act of the subordinate officers who committed it. There are many cases in history in which a power compelled to do justice has so executed the specific stipulations of a treaty as to practically defeat their effect. Borgia, compelled by a French army at the gates of Rome, to surrender a Mohammedan prince, complied with the engagement, but the unhappy prince died within a few hours of his delivery, from poison administered by the perfidous power, which thus annulled the very act it had agreed to perform. To consume the bodies with quicklime and send home an empty sarcophagus, gives no assurance of even contrition for the crime.

The salute to the American flag may mean much or little, as Spain may interpret it. It may mean an acknowledgment that the honor of our flag has been violated by the specific act complained of. It may be set down to the respect which Spain entertains and habitually exercises toward a sister republic and an ardent ally. It may be even construed as a display of magnanimity that Spain has not permitted those feelings to be interrupted by even an act of alleged injustice on the part of her old friend and ally. We should like to have it known what acknowledgment is intended by the salute.

2. Some guarantee that these outrages can and will be prevented by Spain.

If Spain shall acknowledge that the capture of the Virginius and the murder of her citizens was not done by her order, and could not be arrested by her command, then an inference results that an act of similar enormity may be repeated. Indeed, the cost of the transaction thus far is not very serious in comparison with its military effect. An expedition for the military aid of the insurgents has been destroyed; many lives of enemies to Spanish rule have been taken. It has cost but the powder of the massacre and of the salute, with the delivery of a ship which could in no sense and before no tribunal out of Cuba be adjudged a lawful prize. There is every motive and entire impunity for repeating the deed.

There should then be some guarantee demanded by the United States, lest from the inability or tacit sanction of Spain these outrages shall be repeated. This is the real gravamen of a treaty. Neither empty ships nor empty concessions will afford any bond of protection to any one who may lose a ship or a friend in future. The great duty of our government is to put the repetition of this outrage beyond doubt. There are two modes by which it may be effected.

1. To recognize the belligerency of the parties to the Cuban war. This subrogates each to the benefit of lawful war. If an American citizen be put to death contrary to these rights, it will be cause of war at once.

2. The military occupation of Cuba until, such time as Spain can demonstrate her ability to govern her own citizens or subjects as it may turn out. We have given examples of the right to execute the law of nations for a power which can not itself enforce these laws over its own dependencies. It was signally executed by the United States in the case of the Turkish government and her Bombay prisoners. Not having the text of the proposed convention with Spain, we cannot, of course, say what are the conditions of atonement offered us. But, passing over the mode of atonement for the past, it is plain the United States is entitled to some adequate guarantee for the future, and that can be effected in either of the modes stated.

An Arkansas editor says he is out of meat and money and out at the elbows, and in- didn't attend to your [illegible] said his wife.

A DISPUTED CLAIM.

The *Picayune* having seated Sheridan in the House, without so much as asking leave of that body, and credited him with a speech which he never delivered, has turned its attention to the genial task of instructing Governor Kellogg in the history of Louisiana politics. The subject of the lecture is the *quid pro quo* promised Governor Warmoth for his able and energetic support of the Fusion ticket in the election of 1872. Our contemporary is about as far out of line in one case as the other.

We are not prepared to say that the understanding that Governor Warmoth was to have the Senatorship was made known to either the *Picayune* or to Mr. Ogden; perhaps it was not deemed important that they should be consulted. But Messrs. McEnery, Penn, and the chairmen of the several committees that formed the high contracting parties when the vestments of poor Louisiana were being parceled out, were made aware of the fact that the candidates on the Fusion ticket for the General Assembly were generally pledged to support Governor Warmoth for the office in question. It is likely that those gentlemen who were not expected to have a vote on the subject were not consulted. But special attention was given to securing a proper Legislature for the purpose. The supervisors of registration were charged with this business, and written pledges to carry out the contract were frequently given. Of course, the *Picayune* and its little handful of reformers and tax resisters—last ditchers—were not informed of these proceedings, as they were resorted to as a means of flanking such as might be disposed to bolt the track when the crisis came. The first Fusion returning board was friendly to Governor Warmoth. Under their auspices the tabulated returns were prepared and published in the *Times*. Then followed the proclamation for an extra session. In the meantime other parties and other agencies were at work. The suit that was instituted in the Circuit Court overthrew the whole programme, and Warmoth was defeated, not by the Democracy, not by the refusal of members who had been elected for that very purpose, to vote for him, but by the success of the rightful Legislature, chosen by the people. Hence all the indignation. A committee of two hundred was formed to set things to rights; collect money, go to Washington, and the like. The *Times*, that expected to come in for something handsome, raved itself into bankrupcy; while the *Picayune*, not being in the secret, reserved its most stalwart blows and poured out its bitterest indignation upon those who had contributed to the defeat of Beauregard for a small city office.

The Legislature that was expected to elect Governor Warmoth to the Senate never met. He counted among his friends all the Senators who held over as well as those returned by the Hatch-Wharton board. While he remained Governor he held the keys of the situation, and hence expected to finish up the whole business at the extra session. Judge Durell's prompt and most proper action defeated the almost achieved object. The legal House of Representatives impeached the Governor, and he was forced from his vantage ground. When he became weakened the little Democratic politicians began to proclaim that they were not parties to any arrangement with their great champion. They had promised him nothing and would not consent that he should receive anything. But, unfortunately for their prospects of doing anything at all, they could not muster enough Senators to make a quorum. The two leading men in that body were Warmoth's warm personal and political friends. But there were not enough of them. So a draft was made on the legal Senate for six more friends of the Governor, which, with seating men here and there who had never heard they were candidates even, brought together the magical quorum. But it was too late. The thing had gone too far. After taking an infinite number of ballotings, the mask was finally thrown off and another man received the empty compliment that the Governor had so gallantly struggled for.

In the face of all these transactions, the *Picayune* now declares:

It is known that Governor Warmoth never did receive any promise of political or other advancement, either from the Democratic or Fusion parties, for any purpose whatever.

To whom, pray, is such an astounding negative so well known? No one pretends that the hosts of Fusiondom assembled in mass and authorized their presiding officer to enter into a notarial contract of any kind. The common herd had very little to say about it. But the more numerous element of Fusion sacrificed their candidate for Governor—Penn—who accepted the second place on the ticket, and at the same time insisted that their leader should become the chief of the new movement and receive the highest compliment in the gift of the Legislature. The other contracting parties accepted the programme without protest, and Governor Warmoth entered actively into the canvass. He piloted the Fusion orators all over the State, and he and Sheridan succeeded in making the campaign a very brilliant one by their masterly oratory.

Did our friends the Democrats expect the Governor to do all this merely to seat McEnery, a stranger to him, in the chair of State, or Ogden, a personal and political enemy, in the office of Attorney General, or make Lusher, a man who would hardly speak to him, State Superintendent of Education? After having held him up for four years to the scorn of their little world as the embodiment of all that is morally and politically bad, did they expect to find in him a meek and patient Moses who would lead the Democratic hosts out of the wilderness of impecuniosity into the land of fat offices, and ask no other reward than a quiet resting place on the very outer border of Canaan, in the valley of Beth-Peor? It ought to have been known that the Governor is not that kind of a man, and further, he is not much in the habit of concealing his [illegible] Financial affairs have so improved [illegible]

Ogden and the *Picayune* from the charge that they were privy to the secret transactions of that time. But we hold them bound by the pledges, either tacit or expressed, of their superiors in the ranks of Fusiondom. They ought to carry out in good faith all the arrangements which were deemed necessary by the wise men of their party to beat Grant and Kellogg and drive Northern Union men "back to their dens and sows."

A QUESTION OF LAW AND RIGHT.

The organ of repealed laws wishes to discuss "this question" upon its favorite ground:

Mr. Kellogg cannot escape scrutiny by thrusting an *ad hominem* argument under the nose of Senator Morton. The question is one of constitutional law and right and of justice, and not a personal one.

This accounts for the chagrin felt in low Fusion circles here—there are no "high Fusion circles" any more — because Messrs. Campbell and Hunt refuse to go to Washington. No doubt it will require all the legal lore of these distinguished gentlemen, added to the *Picayune's* well known ability to quote a law, repealed or otherwise, to sustain any case, to find authority to justify the frauds of the last election.

But we agree with the Governor, not with the organ of law, in this case. There is little or no question of law involved. The turning point is, whether there were frauds committed by those who manipulated the returns or not. If the tables which were prepared and presented as true returns of the election are false, then it becomes a question of fact, not of law. For there is no law now in force in this State (we are not familiar with the repealed acts) which authorizes fraud and rascality, or which permits a person or a party to profit by his own wrong doing. As no fraud can be practiced unless there is some one to perpetrate it, and as society deals with individuals, not with masses, we infer that there is a good deal of a personal nature mixed up in this Louisiana senatorship before Mr. Morton's committee. There is no dispute at all, either here or in Washington, about the constitutional or legal points involved. But there has been no submission of these one an agreed state of facts. The Democrats set up a claim on behalf of themselves and agents of a state of innocence, in comparison with which snow itself is murky, while the Republicans allege and prove acts against them which are incompatible with their self-assumed character. We charge that the Fusionists tried to obtain office and power by cheating, but have failed to succeed. Unless our agents in Washington can prove their charges, the committee ought to report against them. If they do sustain their allegations, then they show the pretended returns of the various Fusion returning boards are worth so much paper stock, and not a penny more.

A BAD PRECEDENT.

The *Picayune* is sometimes unfortunate in its precedents. Here is a case:

In 1868 the State of Louisiana, when Warmoth was Governor and friendly to the administration, cast her vote for Seymour.

In that year the city of New Orleans polled less than four hundred votes for Grant. Throughout the State the proportion was about the same. Cause—The Republicans cared more for their lives than for the privilege of casting a ballot for a candidate who, they felt assured, did not need nor demand the sacrifice. There is a tradition existing that this State sent on Democratic electors, but no record of them can be found in official annals at Washington. They were sent home as they came, and Louisiana did not vote for President at all. An honest Democrat ought to be ashamed to refer to the disgrace his party brought upon this State in 1868.

STATE TAXES.

An amicable understanding regarding the order for annual statements of State tax collectors, we learn, has been reached. Delinquent lists have been made out and recorded in the mortgage office as the law requires, but under the published instructions of the Auditor taxes will continue to be received by the collectors until the twentieth instant, without the twenty-five per cent penalty. The only addition to the tax bill, therefore, that has been thus far incurred is the one dollar fee to the recorder of mortgages. After the twentieth instant there will be no escape from the full penalties, which, should they be put in court, must in many cases—perhaps a majority—double the tax bill.

Whenever the Democracy get up a convention that turns out a fizzle—like the recent Grunewald Hall affair—they blame it on the weather, the "planting interests" or "our mercantile necessities." Governor Kellogg says to Senator Morton that McEnery's late attempt to convene "the people" was a ridiculous collapse," and the *Herald* retorts that it was a success, "considering the period" at which it was attempted to be held. Will "Old Prob." please take charge of the Fusion convention business hereafter?

NOTICE.

The Restaurant of the Louisiana Jockey Club is now open for the reception of its members and invited guests, non-residents, under the management of Mr. Paul Garras, of New York. Members are notified that the rules governing delinquent members, that is, those in arrears, will be strictly enforced.

JOSEPH P. HORNOR, Secretary.

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PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, December 11, 1873.

Whereas it is often charged that persons connected with the police department of the government are guilty of complicity with street gamblers and those who practice the so-called "bunko game" and other swindling games, whereby strangers and other unsuspecting parties are cheated and robbed, I hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any evidence that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons connected with the police department guilty of complicity as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the seal of State attached, this eleventh day of December, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

By the Governor:

J. W. PLATT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND TEAS,

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CORDIALS,

AND

FAMILY GROCERIES,

102.....Camp Street.....102

(Corner of Poydras),

NEW ORLEANS,

Has constantly on hand a complete stock of goods in his line to which he respectfully invites the attention of housekeepers, planters and buyers generally.

FLOUR—Plant's Extra, O'Fallon, Ten Strike, Davis & Emmons' Best, Lone Star, Fleur du Cap, Cape City, and other brands of the choicest Family Flour received in this market; also Superfine, Double Extra and Treble Extra, suited to plantation use.

PEARL HOMINY AND GRITS—Cracked Wheat, Smith's Crushed White Wheat, Corn Meal, Genuine Scotch Oat Meal.

MESS AND RUMP PORK, BACON, CLEAR SIDES and Shoulders, Dry Salted Sides and Shoulders.

CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BREAKFAST Bacon

FULTON MARKET FAMILY BEEF and PIG PORK—In half and quarter barrels.

DRIED BEEF, SMOKED BEEF TONGUES, SPICED Beef.

PURE LEAF LARD—In tierces, kegs and buckets.

GOSHEN BUTTER—From the best dairies, in firkins, tubs and cans of five and ten pounds each.

WESTERN BUTTER—In firkins and tubs.

CHEESE—English Dairy, New York Cream, Western Factory, Pine Apple, Holland, Sap Sago and Gruyere.

SUGARS—Crushed, Cut Loaf, Granulated, Powdered, White and Yellow Clarified and Louisiana Brown of all grades.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—In barrels, half barrels and kegs of ten gallons each, fair, prime and choice.

FISH—Mackerel, Salmon, White Fish, Codfish, Tongues and Sounds, Dutch Herring.

CANDLES—Star, Sperm and Parrafine.

YEAST POWDERS, ETC.—So'e agent for J. Munroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder, "The Best," Preston & Merrill's, Dunham's, Horsford's Bread Preparation, Cream Tartar, Bi-Carb Soda.

SALT—Coarse and Fine, in sacks and pockets.

SOAP—Procter & Gamble's Olive, Lautz Brothers' Acme and Detersive; also a large assortment of Toilet Soaps.

VINEGAR—Pure Cider and French Wine.

STARCH—Western, Duryea's Satin Gloss and Blueing.

CRACKERS—Large assortment of English and American.

PICKLES, PRESERVES AND JELLIES—Imported and Domestic, in great variety.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—Lemon, Vanilla, Pineapple, Orange, Almond, Nectarine, Rose, Peach and Ginger.

SYRUPS—Lemon, Pineapple, Raspberry, Vanilla, Strawberry, Sarsaparilla and Ginger.

DRIED FRUITS—Prunes, Apples, Peaches, Figs Raisins, Citron, Currants and Cherries.

NUTS—Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, English Walnuts.

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER and CHOW-CHOW.

CANNED GOODS—A large assortment, comprising every variety of Fruit, Vegetables, Meats, Fish, Soups and Poultry.

DELICACIES—Bologna Sausage, French Patties, Mushrooms, Deviled Ham and Tongue, Shrimp and Anchovy Paste.

MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI—Italian and American.

SALAD OILS—The finest imported.

CONDENSED MILK—Borden's Eagle and Swiss.

SAUCES—Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire, Yorkshire Relish, Crosse & Blackwell's Walnut and Mushroom Catsup, Tomato Catsup, McIlhenny's Tobasco Pepper.

CHOCOLATE—Bakers' Plain, Single and Double Vanilla, Paris Exposition.

SPICES—Mustard, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Currie Powder.

COFFEE—Rio, Java, Mocha, Laguayra, Manila, Havana, Cordova. Our coffees are selected with great care, and purchasers can always rely on getting the best in market.

TEAS,

Received directly from the importers, and sold in any desired quantity with one profit only on cargo prices in New York, or from one-third to one-half less than the usual charge for similar goods.

Housekeepers who wish to reduce the cost of their household stores will please notice the following price list, which includes

The Finest Teas Imported:

Imperial (green), ℔ lb.....50c, 75c, $1; best $1 25
Young Hyson (green), ℔ lb.....best $1 25
Gunpowder (green), ℔ lb.....best $1 40
Oolong (black), ℔ lb.....50c, 75c, best $1 00
English Breakfast (green), ℔ lb 50c, 75c, $1; best $1 25
Japan (natural leaf), ℔ lb.....$1; best $1 25
Orange Pekoe (black), ℔ lb.....best $1 50
Mixed (green and black), ℔ lb..50c, 80c, best $1 00

SPECIAL PRICES

TO

WHOLESALE BUYERS IN TEAS.

WHISKIES—Various brands of Rye and Bourbon from two to ten years old; also, Scotch and Irish.

BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., James Hennessy & Co., Sazarac, of different vintages.

PURE HOLLAND GIN, JAMAICA AND ST. CROIX RUM.

WINES—Various brands of Claret and White Wines, Sherry, Madeira and Port; some especially recommended for very superior quality.

CHAMPAGNE—Krug & Co., L. Rhoderer, pints and quarts.

ALE AND PORTER—Bass', Allsop's and McEwan's Ale, Byass' London and Guinness' Dublin Porter, Bremen Lager Beer.

CORDIALS—The finest quality of imported.

BITTERS—Hostetter's, Newfoundland, Plantation, Angostura, Boker's, Vermouth.

ASSORTED CASES OF LIQUORS, of one dozen large bottles each, for family use, containing two bottles Bourbon Whisky, one bottle Rye Whisky, one bottle Irish Whisky, two bottles French Brandy, one bottle Holland Gin, two bottles Port Wine, two bottles Sherry Wine, one bottle Jamaica Rum. Price $15 per case for first quality, and $12 per case for second quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, from forty-five cents to $1 per pound.

All Goods Warranted as Represented,

Otherwise to be returned at our expense. Mistakes will sometimes occur, and when we are in error please report, and they will be corrected instantly.

Do not expect the best quality of goods at the lowest price.

Send us a list of the goods wanted, and we will give prices, which will convince you that the cost of your supplies can be greatly reduced.

Orders from parties not well known to us must be accompanied by satisfactory city references or draft to cover amount of bill.

Letters of inquiry promptly answered.

All purchases delivered free of drayage.

J. W. PLATT.

LABORING, HOMESTEAD AND CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

FOR THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Officers:

ARISTIDE GERARD.....President.
EMILE DEBUYS.....Vice President.
DUSUAU HALPHEN.....Secretary.
ULGER LAUVE.....Treasurer.

Board of Directors:

JULES TUYES, JEAN LANGLES.
ALPHONSE TERTROU, DANVILLE L. KERNION.
P. CYPRIEN RICARD, WILLIAM B. SCHMIDT.
CHARLES NATHAN, EMILE DEBUYS.
ARISTIDE GERARD.

Committees:

ORGANIZATION.
E. DeBuys, J. Tuyes, C. Nathan.
FINANCE.
A. Tertrou, J. Tuyes, D. L. Kernion.
LANDS AND FARMS.
A. Tertou, D. L. Kernion, P. C. Ricard.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES.
W. B. Schmidt, E. DeBuys, J. Langles.
BY-LAWS.
E. DeBuys, J. Tuyes, Charles Nathan.

History of Homestead and Co-Operative Societies.

As early as 1844 a society for improving the condition of the laboring classes was formed in London; but this movement first became manifest in the great exhibition of 1851, in London, where, under the auspices of the late Prince Albert, a model of a house suited to the wants of agricultural laborers was shown.

In Prussia, in 1848, an association was organized with the object of improving the houses of the working people. It was under the patronage of the King, and included Prince Albert and the Emperor of Russia among its members.

Louis Napoleon, in 1849, when president of the republic, erected a "cite ouvriere" (a sort of workingmen's dwellings) in the Rue Rochechouart, and his efforts in this direction were prominent at the Exposition in 1867.

In England ten building societies have achieved great results. The munificence of Mr. George Peabody, in this direction, is well known—the original gift of £150,000 has been increased to £350,000.

In 1852, by a special decree, a loan of 10,000,000 francs ($2,000,000) was effected by the French government for the improvement of working men's houses.

The object of this loan was not to construct buildings at the expense of the State, but to aid in the formation of societies by guaranteeing to them, by means of subsidies, one-third of the cost of the buildings erected by them.

In addition, also, to the subsidies furnished by the Minister of the Interior, the Emperor gave large sums from his civil list, for the purpose of aiding and assuring the success of these new enterprises.

In addition to these enterprises, subsidized by the government, a large number of others were undertaken by companies, or by the heads of manufacturing establishments, and, in some cases, by private individuals.

The fact is now evident that, by economy and saving, a workman can, in a few years, become the owner of the house in which he lives.

It is true that, up to this time, societies like those of Mulhouse (for instance) have been instituted and supported by wealthy capitalists; but there is no reason why workmen may not combine among themselves for obtaining the same result, and the success of co-operative societies generally, in England and other countries, would seem to indicate that the plan is neither chimerical nor impracticable.—(Extract from the Report of James H Bowen, United States Commissioner, Paris Exposition, 1867.

PROSPECTUS.

The situation which presents itself, and which has grown out of the events of the late war, has caused many projects to be started with a view to restore to the State its lost prosperity.

Not having any desire to enter into the examination of those projects, we will merely remark, en passant, that thus far no relief has been obtained from them, either because they were not sufficiently understood, or did not offer that guarantee of success so necessary to elicit encouragement.

We will, therefore, avoid all criticism and confine ourselves to the exposition of the reasons which have induced us to present, in our turn, to the public the plan of—

The Laboring, Homestead and Co-operative Association of Louisiana.

If we judge from general results, the present system of large plantations is a failure, and if some few exceptions seem to contradict us, they prove nothing in fact, for the situation is getting worse and worse every day.

In a subject of such grave importance as the one which now occupies our attention, we must look, above all, to the advancement of the general good, at the same time that we do all in our power to secure to the masses their welfare, and in this instance the masses are composed of the laboring classes. Whatever be their origin, they are entitled to our solicitude.

Before going any further, let us penetrate ourselves well with the fact that the present system of large plantations, not offering profitable employment to capital, the latter seeks elsewhere new and better fields. Whatever little or it is left behind resembles very much the rear guard of an army, whose duty is to pick up the straggling few.

Credit has vanished, or is made too dear, and without credit agricultural pursuits will inevitably suffer and decline. The difficulty of realizing, the delays in the payment of the interests, the uncertainty, in too many cases, of the reimbursement of the capital, and, above all, the numerous wrecks we see all around us, increasing in number every year, are the causes which frighten capital away from the undertakings of the large plantations.

The present system is, therefore, condemned, and it would be folly to retard the movement which is destined to save the State and ourselves, for we must not forget that our fate is indissolubly linked to that of the State, as are the passengers to that of the ship which is to bring them to their destination.

The last phase of public prosperity (it has been said before us) is to be found in the diffusion of education and property. The one being the natural consequence of the other we shall treat of the latter.

Let us be sincere. There is, in the laboring classes, an ardent and irresistible desire, and a just one at that, to a more equal division of property.

The fact threatens to engulf the right.

It is the better part of wisdom, prudence and justice to meet half way this natural and all-powerful desire, because the cultivator will not rest satisfied until he acquires some land, and the mechanic until he obtains a home. Both are deeply interested in turning to the best account whatsoever little they earn.

It is "the struggle for life" carried from the animal kingdom to the economical world.

To be a property owner is, in the minds of all, a condition inseparable from that of freemen. Nothing renders one more improvident than the precarious condition of a journeyman, and, on the other hand, nothing invites to greater prudence than the possession of a homestead.

That the journeyman may have the facility of becoming a proprietor is the object of

The Laboring, Homestead and Co-operative Association of Louisiana.

This association has for its mission to reconcile labor and capital.

We wish to see a population of small farmers, who, by labor and economy, will have acquired a modest homestead, and who, impressed with the grave responsibility of their new condition, will make good citizens and contribute to the rapid advancement of the best interests of the State.

We wish that he who waters the soil with the sweat of his brow can hope to become, one day, its owner, and we are convinced that the small property owner has a great influence even over those who do not possess. There is emulation, desire to acquire, possibility of acquiring. All is there!

We wish the soil of Louisiana to produce to its utmost capacity, and we believe that the small farm system is the best to attain that end.

We wish the ownership of property to be the natural reward of labor and economy.

It is the object of this association to facilitate the means of attaining it.

Considerably impressed with the force of the reasons given above, we have started this movement, which is the first step, we believe, of the last progress to be expected in future by similar institutions, and we rest safely assured that it will add greatly to the welfare and prosperity of the country, and, as a natural consequence, to the advantage and benefit of

The Laboring, Homestead and Co-operative Association of Louisiana.

Being created for the benefit of the laboring classes, this association will enable every one of its stockholders to participate in the profits and advantages of its operations.

Those operations are of two sorts:

1. The creating of farms and dwellings to be sold at auction or otherwise.

2. The establishing of stores where the stockholder will procure for himself and family the necessary supplies.

FARMS

Will embrace a tract of land of from under ten acres to fifty and upward, with such buildings, animals, tools and implements as may be determined by the board of directors.

The association may make the advance of provisions necessary to carry on the farming for the ensuing year, so as to assist the purchaser to meet his liabilities to the association, provided he be a stockholder, those advances to be secured by special contract.

To the stockholders the sales at auction or otherwise will be on long and easy terms; to outsiders the terms will be one-third cash, the balance on one and two years' credit.

The offers for sale at public auction will be advertised in one or more newspapers, with the exact description of the property and all appurtenances thereon and thereunto belonging, and conditions of sale.

Co-operative Stores.

The business of the stores will be managed for cash only, and the profits deriving therefrom will be added to the other operations of the association, in the manner provided by the charter. A tariff, published by the association, will be posted in a conspicuous part of the stores, for the information of the purchasers.

In conclusion, we call attention to the fact that the principle upon which is based our organization implicitly affords mutual protection to the stockholders of the association for their respective rights and interests, and we confidently expect that the cordial support of all will be given to the LABORING, HOMESTEAD AND CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA.

A. GERARD, Founder.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

POSTPONEMENT.

FALL MEETING, 1873.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13.

First Day.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles; Club purse $500; first horse $350; second horse $100; third $50.

SECOND RACE.—The Slocomb stake, for two-year olds; $25 entrance, p. p., with $700 added; second horse to receive $200 and the third $100; one mile; to carry three-year old weights; closed with twenty-six nominations.

THIRD RACE.—Mile heats, for all ages; Club purse $500; first horse to receive $400 and the second $100.

Second Day—Tuesday, December 16.

FIRST RACE.—The Orleans stake, for three year olds; $25 entrance, p. p., with $700 added; second horse to receive $200 and the third $100; two miles; closed with twenty nominations.

SECOND RACE.—Two mile heats, for all ages; Club purse $800; first horse to receive $650, and the second $150.

THIRD RACE.—One mile, with 100 pounds on each; three year olds to carry ninety pounds; no allowance for mares or geldings; Club purse $400; first horse $300, second $75, third $25.

Third Day—Thursday, December 18.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap hurdle, two miles, over eight hurdles; weights to appear the day before the race; Club purse $500; first horse $350, second $100, third $50.

SECOND RACE.—Three miles, for all ages; Club purse $800; first horse $600, second horse $150, and third $50.

THIRD RACE.—Selling race, for all ages; mile heats; horses entered to be sold for $1000, to carry their proper weight; for $750 allowed seven pounds; for $500 allowed fourteen pounds; for $300 allowed twenty pounds; Club purse $500; first horse $350, and the second $150.

Fourth Day—Saturday, December 20.

FIRST RACE.—Consolation purse, one mile, for horses that have run and not won at the meeting up to close of entries; horses beaten once allowed seven pounds, twice ten pounds, three times or more fifteen pounds. Club purse $400; first horse $300, second $75, and third $25.

SECOND RACE.—The Howard Stake, for two year olds; $25 entrance, p. p., with $700 added; the second horse to receive $200 and the third $100; winner of Slocomb Stake to carry seven pounds extra; one mile; to carry three year old weights. Closed, with twenty-seven nominations.

THIRD RACE.—Four-mile heats, for all ages; Club purse $1200; first horse $950, and the second $250.

In all club purses entrance free, and in such purses a walk-over entitles a horse to first money only, and a horse distancing the field 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 2 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	$10 00
Day badges	3 00
Admission to Club Stand	2 00
Admission to Public Stand and Field	1 00

Rules of Admission.

No ladies permitted to the stand unaccompanied by gentlemen.

Invitation badges, for non-residents only, can be had at the office, No. 27 Carondelet street.

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.

STEWARDS.

G. A. Breaux, A. P. Mason,
J. K. Glenny, C. H. Mehle,
F. O. Minor, R. W. Simmons,
C. T. Howard, A. M. Bickham.

TIMERS.

C. H. Chase, J. A. Morris.

DISTANCE JUDGES.

L. E. Lemairie, E. A. Burke.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

E. A. Yorke, Chairman;

W. A. Bell, W. P. Harper,
C. Cavaroc, Jr., J. M. McCandlish,
F. W. Baker, E. E. O'Brien,
Joseph Hernandez, Atwood Violet,
James Kock, Hy. Denegre.

G. A. BREAUX, President.

JOSEPH P. HORNOR, Secretary.

Box No. 369 Postoffice. de4 td 2p

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

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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.

sp2 1y2p

GREAT JACKSON FREIGHT ROUTE

Notice to Consignees and Cotton Presses.

OFFICE FREIGHT AGENT, New Orleans, December 6, 1873.

Owing to the increased receipts of cotton at this station, and on account of limited yardage, all cottons not hauled from the depot within twelve working hours from the time the same is ready for delivery will be liable to be stored at the risk and expense of consignees.

E. A. BURKE, Freight Agent.

de6 10t 2p

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, December 2, 1873.

WHEREAS, Information has reached me, that on the fourteenth day of October, 1873, M