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JOURNAL OF THE 8TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
Official Journal of the Town of Thibodaux.

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NO. 37

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CANDIDATES... \$10 00

OFFICE:
Corner Market and Patriot Streets.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SELINEAU, MRS. E., Dry Goods, Fancy Articles, &c., corner Market and Louis streets.
UCOIN, P. A., Family and Plantation Groceries, Main street, between Jackson and St. Philip streets.
ZEMA, C., Coffee House Keeper, Main St., between Jackson and St. Philip streets.
LLAIN, L. S. & LEBLANC, E. E., Notaries public, Office Green Street.
LUM, S., Dry Goods and Groceries, corner Main and Jackson Streets.
ADEAUX, J., Family and Plantation Groceries, Main Street, corner Main Focus.
ADEAUX, THOMAS, Attorney at Law, corner Main and Focus Streets, up stairs.
MILLU, J. S., Attorney at Law, Office Corner St. Philip and Main Streets.
BLAKE, E. W., Attorney at Law, Office Green Street.
LANCHARD, J. E., Surgeon Dentist, Office, corner Green and St. Bridget Streets.
DODLEY, Wagons and Carriage Depot on Levee Street near the Thibodaux country. W. H. RAGAN, Agent.
BOURQUIN & BOIRON, Watchmaker and Gunsmith, Dealers in Jewelry, Fire-arms, &c., corner Market and St. Louis Streets.
DEAUX & LEGENDRE, Dry Goods and Groceries, corner Main and Green Streets.
ROSS W. W., Physician & Surgeon, Office - Jackson Street.
CELESTIN, JEAN, Baker, Main Street, corner Patriot.
DANSEREAU, P., Physician, corner Jackson and Short Streets.
DANSEREAU, H., Physician, corner St. Philip and St. Bridget Streets.
DELBERT, P. J., Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars, cor. Main and St. Philip streets.
DELBERT, P. J., Engineer, cor. Main and St. Philip streets.
EXCELSIOR-LODGE NO. 34, Regular meetings at the Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Market and Patriot, every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. Officers: Th. Thibodaux, N. G.; A. Azéma, N. G.; S. T. Gissanoor, Sec.; V. Sancen, Treasurer.
MORSE JAMES, Coffee House keeper, corner Green and Market Streets.
MIRIDENHALL, MRS. S., Family and Plantation Groceries Jackson Street.
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MEETWOOD, J. H., Drug Store Market Street, between St. Louis and Green Streets.
MEETWOOD, J. H., Physician, Office Market Street, between St. Louis and Green Streets.
FRANKLIN HOUSE-B. F. HOLDEN, Proprietor, corner St. Louis and Market Sts.
SANCAN, S. T., Agent North Ave. Life Insurance Co. Corner Market and St. Philip, streets.
GOODE, J. S., Attorney at Law, Office, over J. H. Fleetwood Market Street.
LEWIS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office, over J. H. Fleetwood Drug store, Market Street.
HENSE, MRS. S., Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods, Corner St. Louis and Main Streets.
HIGGINBOTHAM, M. T., Clerk of the Town Council, office, corner Jackson and Levee Streets.
HOLDEN, B. F., Stages, Thomas S. Holden conductor, in connection with M. L. & T. R. R. to Lafourche Crossing - Office, under Franklin House.
HOLDEN, B., Livery stable, corner St. Louis and Bridget.
HOFFMANN, F., Carriage Maker, Livery Stable, corner Jackson and St. Bridget Streets.
HIGGINBOTHAM, M. T., Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Cor. Market and Green Streets.
HOFFMANN, W., Dry Goods and Groceries, Main Street, between Focus and St. Philip Streets.
HOFFMAN'S STAGES, -Ernest Hoffmann Proprietor, L. Barbel, Conductor, in connection with Morgan's Louisiana, and Texas R. R. Lafourche Crossing.
HOGAN, P., Boiler Maker, corner Levee and Church Streets.
HOME HOOK AND LADDER CO., No. 1. Regular meetings on the first Monday of each month. Regular exercises on Sunday, preceding the first Monday of every month. Officers: R. R. McBride, President, E. Loiseau Vice President, C. Azema, Foreman, H. Frost, 1st Asst. Foreman, W. H. Ragan, 2nd Asst. Foreman, J. Omer Lauzy, Secretary, Henry Riviere, Asst. Secretary, E. Egan, Treasurer, Leo Aucoin, Warden, Megol Capello, Tyler.
KLING, DAVID, Dry Goods, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps &c., corner Main and Focus Streets.
KNOBLOCH, A. F., Parish Judge, Office at Court House.
KNOBLOCH, CLAY & ARTHUR, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, 30 up stairs Main St., between Jackson and St. Philip Streets.
ARKIN, J., Mechanical Engineer and manufacturer of sugar Apparatus, and machinery - Residence, Jackson Street.
ANKIN, MRS. J., Variety store, Stores Oils, Tin-ware, &c. - Jackson Street opposite St. Bridget St.
ANGMAN, LOUIS, Saddler, corner St. Philip and St. Bridget Streets.
RISABORE, Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Workings, corner Market and Philip Streets.
EGENDRE, JOS., Groceries, Wines and Liquors, corner Green and Main streets.
OISEAU, E., Tailor, Main Street, between Jackson and St. Philip Streets.
OPIO, P. E., Justice of the Peace, 2nd Ward & Mayor of the Town, Office corner Green and Levee Streets.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MEUNIER, A., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., main Street corner St. Philip.
MONT-CARMELE, CONVENT, Academy for the Young Ladies, under the Direction of Sister St. Bernard.
MICHELET, H. H., Parish Treasurer Office, Green Street, cor. Market Focus.
MOORE, I. D., Attorney at Law, Office up stairs Main St. corner Focus.
OSCHWALD, J. G., Shoemaker, Main Street between St. Louis and Green streets.
OSULLIVAN, E. A., Attorney at Law, Green Street, between Main and Thibodaux Streets.
PHILIPPEAU ALFRED, Baker, corner Levee and Marouge Streets.
PERRIN, A. J., Foreign and domestic Goods, Hats, shoes and groceries, corner Main and St. Philip streets.
PROTECTOR FIRE CO. NO. 2, Engine House, Jackson St. Regular parades on the third Sunday of each month, and regular meeting on the third Monday. Officers: - P. A. Ucoin, President; M. Cotteron, Vice-President; C. Sabourin, Secretary; F. J. Lagarde, Assistant Secretary; W. O. Ragan, Foreman; Ben. Malbour, Assistant Foreman; Frantz Zernot, Hose Director; John Hay, Assistant Hose Director; W. Brockhoff, Treasurer.
RIVIERE, L., Dry Goods, corner Main and St. Louis Streets.
SANCAN, V., Agent Sans Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Thibodaux La.
SANCAN, V. Local Agent and Collector Office Thibodaux Sentinel, Market St.
STRANGERS HOTEL - THOMAS ALBERTI, Proprietor, corner Thibodaux and Green Streets.
ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, -Rev. C. F. D. L'Yves principal Jackson Street near St. John's Church.
SABOURIN, C., Surgeon Dentist, Office: Jackson Street, between Thibodaux and St. Bridget sts.
SOCIETE DE BIENFAISANCE ET D'ASSISTANCE MUTUELLE de Thibodaux. Les membres réguliers de cette société ont lieu le premier jeudi de chaque mois à 7 heures du soir du 1er octobre au 1er avril, et à 8 heures du soir le 1er et le 15 octobre. Officiers: - H. Dansereau, Président; P. A. Ucoin, Vice-Président, F. Sancen, Secrétaire; H. H. Michélet, Assistant Secrétaire; E. Loiseau, Trésorier; Théophile Thibodaux, Collecteur; Alceste Bourgeois, Portier.
TERRAUX, H., Carriage Maker and Horse Shooing, corner Levee and Patriot Streets.
TABER H. W., Family and Plantation Groceries, Green Street, between Levee and Market Streets.
THIBODAUX, JOS. T., Pharmacist, Dealer in Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., corner of Main and St. Philip Streets.
THIBODAUX, JOS. T., Treasurer of the Town, corner Main and St. Philip Streets.
THIBODAUX FOUNDRY, Bolley & Keele, Proprietors, Levee and Jackson Streets.
THIBODAUX, THEOPHILE, Town Constable, Assessor, Collector and Wharfinger Office Green Street between Market and Levee.
YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, OF LAFOURCHE, Regular meeting on the first Wednesday of each month, at 7 o'clock, at the office of Judge Lario, Cor. Green and Levee. Officers: - H. N. Coulon, President, J. W. Knobloch, Vice President, M. T. Higginbotham, Secretary, C. Azéma, Treasurer, J. Hay, Censor.
THIBODAUX FIRE DEPARTMENT, Organized September 7th, 1874. Officers: - W. H. Ragan Chief Engineer, P. E. Lorio, 1st Assistant, A. B. Ragan, 2nd Assistant; Norbert Roth, Secretary & Treasurer; J. L. Aucoin, Delegate of the Thibodaux Fire Co. No. 1. J. Lagarde, and S. T. DeMénard Delegate of the Home Hook & Ladder Co. No. 1.
VERGES, J. M. & Co. Barber, Main Street, between St. Louis and Green street.
VERRIER, T., Gunsmith, Main St., between St. Louis and Green Streets.
WEBER L. A., Sheriff, Office at Court House.
WINDER, THOMAS, District Attorney, office, Market Street, between Marouge and Patriot Streets.
WEINSTEINER, ALOIS, Confectionery and Soda Water, Green Street between Market and Main Streets.
WASHINGTON HOTEL, Mrs. G. Gamard, Proprietor, Market St. between St. Philip and St. Louis Streets.
THIBODAUX SENTINEL, Job Office, corner Market and Patriot Streets.
THIBODAUX BENEVOLENT LODGE NO. 90, A. F. and A. M., Regular meetings on the second Saturday and the last Saturday of Every month, at 3 o'clock P. M., Green Street, between Levee and Market Streets.
THIBODAUX FIRE NO. 1, Engine Room at Town Hall, Levee St. Regular parades on second Sunday of each month. Regular meetings on Monday after the second Monday of every month. Officers: - S. T. Gissanoor, Pres. dect. E. E. LeBlanc, Vice-President, P. Trone, Secretary, H. W. Taber, Foreman, H. Champagne, Assistant Foreman, O. Knobloch, Hose Director, B. Contant Assistant Hose Dir. tor, P. A. DeMénard Engine Director, A. Weisenhauer, Assistant Engine Director, O. Malbour, Tyler, Jos. T. Thibodaux Treasurer.
THIBODAUX, P. A., Civil Engineer, Jackson Street, opposite St. Bridget Street.
TRONE, J. A., Books and Stationery depot Market Street, between St. Philip and St. Louis (opposite Washington Hotel). Photographic Gallery, up stairs.
ZERNOTT, FRANK, Watchmaker and Jeweler in the Jewelry &c., Main Street between St. Philip and Jackson Streets.
GAZZO DR. J. B. C., Physiologist and Acoucheur, Thibodaux P. O., Lafourche Parish, La.

YOUNG MEN'S DRAMATIC CLUB.

Regular meeting Second Thursday of each month. Officers: - Thomas A. Badaux, President; Emile Loiseau, Vice President; J. Omer Lauzy, Treasurer; Henry Riviere Secretary; F. Sancen, Stage Manager; J. A. Perrin, Assistant Stage Manager; John Hay, Property Man; T. Bergeron, Costumer; A. F. Knobloch, Prompter; J. L. Webe, Assistant, A. B. Ragan, Floor Manager; Thomas Holden, Door Keeper. Committee of Arrangements: A. B. Ragan, Chairman, J. N. Wright, L. Aucoin, M. T. Higginbotham.

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WHAT PAYS!
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THE WEEKLY SUN.

1876 NEW YORK. 187

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of President Grant to the United States. All of these events are sure to be of great interest and importance, especially the latter; and all of them and everything connected with them will be fully and freshly reported in THE SUN.

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of inquiry opened years ago by THE SUN, will sternly and diligently investigate the corruptions and misdeeds of Grant's administration, and will, it is to be hoped, lay the foundation for a new and better period in our national history. Of all this THE SUN will contain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the preparations for it, will be memorable as deciding upon Grant's aspirations for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and as electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects, those who read THE SUN will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

THE WEEKLY SUN, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already has its readers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers doubled. It will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the general news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make THE WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world, and we shall continue to give in its columns a large amount of miscellaneous reading, such as stories, tales, poems, scientific observations and agricultural information, for which we are not able to make room in our daily edition. The agricultural department especially is one of its prominent features. The fashions are also regularly reported in its columns; and so are the markets of every kind.

THE WEEKLY SUN, eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only \$1.20 a year, postage prepaid. As this price barely repays the cost of the paper, no discount can be made from this rate to clubs, agents, Postmasters, or anyone.

The DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty-eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. It will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the general news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

THE SUN, New York City

E. A. OSULLIVAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Green St., between Main & Thibodaux Sts. THIBODAUX, LA.

Will practice in the Parishes of Lafourche, Assumption, and Terrebonne. (33no-ly)

Official List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Thibodaux and unclaimed April 1st, 1876.

- Anderson W T, Lee John, Machado A J De, Mills Lucy, Moore Susan, Mellor Polly, Moore Jas, McClougher J, Meyers M Mrs, Morrison Edward, Mitchell Deyers, Mitchell Adelan, Mennet A, Martin Lewis, Marlet Jackers, Card Wm, Nelson Felix, Orillon Emely Miss, Parker Ellen, Part Elicene, Perault Theop, Pertuit Leopold, Pareu Mrs, Royal Georganna, Rayner Jas H, Revival Alexis, Evans Washington, Ray Lizzie, Rodrigue Antoine, Rodriguez Joe, Richard M, Richandias A S, Reese Liddy, Sumens E Miss, Spencer E J Miss, Spence Fred, St. Arville Jean, Smith Julia, Shekron Dora, Smith George, W. Bidwellson Bank, Turner Saml, Turner Saml, Thornhill E H, Tjido Lano, Thomas Celestien, Thibodaux Bank, Use Valerie, Willison M, Washington Jas, Wright E, Washington Jane, Washigton H, Williams Fred, Whitebrete D, White Jas (col.), W. Bidwellson Bank, Yates W. H. Dr.

G. BOUDRAEUX, Postmaster.

The Thibodaux Sentinel

Journal of the 8th Senatorial District.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE TOWN.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY

D. S. CAGE, Jr. Editor.

F. SANCAN, Prop'r & Business Manager

OFFICE - COR. MARKET AND PATRIOT ST

LIST OF COUNTERFEIT National Bank Notes

- Twoos. Boston, Mass. - Tremont National Bank, Kinderhook, N. Y. - National Bank of Kinderhook, N. Y. - National Union Bank, Kinderhook, N. Y. - First National Bank, Lyons Park, N. Y. - First National Bank, Newport, R. I. - Newport National Bank, Newport, R. I. - Nat'l Bank of Rhode Island, New York City - First National Bank, New York City - Ninth National Bank, New York City - Market National Bank, New York City - Union National Bank, New York City - St. Nicholas National Bank, New York City - Nat'l Shoe and Leather Bk, New York City - Merchants' National Bank, Peekskill, N. Y. - West Chester County National Bank, Philadelphia, Penn. - Sixth National Bank, Providence, Penn. - First National Bank, Chicago, Illinois - First National Bank, do do - Third National Bank, do do - Traders' National Bank, Jackson, Michigan - People's Nat'l Bank, Ann Arbor, Michigan - First National Bank, Canton, do - First National Bank, Paxton, do - First National Bank, "Glenada, do - First National Bank, Peru, do - First National Bank, Chicago, Ill. - Merchants' National Bank, New Bedford, Mass. - National Bank of New Bedford

TEAS.

- Albany, N. Y. - Albany City National Bank, Albany, Illinois - City National Bank, Cherry Valley, N. Y. - First National Bank, Chicago, Illinois - Merchants' National Bank, Lockport, N. Y. - First National Bank, Malone, do - Farmers' National Bank, Newburgh, do - Highland National Bank, New York City - First National Bank, do do - Marine National Bank, do do - Merchants' National Bank, do do - Market National Bank, do do - Merchants' National Bank, do do - Ninth National Bank, do do - Union National Bank, do do - Nat'l Bank of Commerce, do do - Nat BK of Commonwealth, do do - Nat BK of the State of N. Y., Philadelphia, Penn. - First National Bank, do do - Third National Bank, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. - First National Bank, do do - City National Bank, do do - Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Peekskill, N. Y. - West Chester Co Nat'l Bk, Peun Yan, do - First National Bank, Rome, do - Central National Bank, Rochester, do - First National Bank, do do - Flour City National Bank, Ryerhook, do - First National Bank, Syracuse, do - First National Bank, do do - Syracuse National Bank, Troy, do - Mutual National Bank, Whitehall, do - First National Bank, Waterford, do - Saratoga County Nat'l Bk, Richmond, Ind. - Richmond National Bank

Twenties.

- Boston, Mass. - First National Bank, Chicago, Illinois - First National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana - First National Bank, Lebanon, Penn. - Lebanon National Bank, New York City - Merchants' Nat'l Bank, do do - Trademans' Nat'l Bank, do do - Flour City National Bank, do do - National Bank of Commerce, do do - Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bk, do do - Market National Bank, do do - Mechanics' Nat'l Bank, New Albany, Ind. - First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J. - First National Bank, Portland, Maine - First National Bank, Portland, Conn. - First National Bank, Philadelphia, Penn. - Fourth National Bank, Utica, N. Y. - City National Bank, do do - Utica City National Bank, do do - Onondaga National Bank, do do - First National Bank

Fifties.

- New York City - Fourth National Bank, New Bedford, Mass. - Nat'l Bk of Commerce, Palmyra, N. Y. - First National Bank

One Hundreds.

- Boston, Mass. - First National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio - Ohio National Bank, Elmira, N. Y. - First National Bank, New York City - Central National Bank

Banks marked with a (*) do not exist, and the whole issue is fraudulent.

The Central Factory System.

The annual consumption of sugar in the United States is estimated at 7,000,000 tons. The State of Louisiana contributes to this in round numbers, 80,000 tons. There is therefore a home market for nearly nine times its present product. Before the war it made in one year over 200,000 tons, and it was estimated that its sugar lands then in cultivation had a capacity for yielding 250,000 tons. There can be little doubt however, that there are sugar lands enough in the State never yet cultivated which could double this amount, thus produce five sevenths of the quantity necessary to supply the entire consumption of the country. There is therefore an extensive home market to meet a home supply of at least nine times the present product, and having the lands, no more is required than the necessary capital and labor to make the required product. It is unnecessary to comment on the prospect this would impart to the State and the impulse it would give to the trade of New Orleans.

To accomplish these objects the Price Current has often advocated the establishment of Central Factories, which would take the cane from producers at a remunerative price, and by means of their improved machinery and power of capital, realize from it a larger manufactured product than is obtained from the present system. In furtherance of this policy we are now gratified to see that Mr. M. A. Montejo, an accomplished civil engineer, who has devoted special attention to sugar making has just published a pamphlet in which he cogently advocates the establishment of American Central Sugar Factories. We commend this timely brochure to the attention of capitalists and owners of sugar lands and copy from it the following extract:

It may be laid down as an axiom, that the industrial interest of a country reach their highest development and greatest producing power, by a division of labor.

Wheat, cotton, and iron, for instance, in their different transformations, afford a variety of objects for the application of human industry, which, however dissimilar, have a common point of contact, the relative values of the raw material and of the manufactured article; and these are regulated by the law of supply and demand.

In like manner, in all countries where forced labor has ceased to exist, and where the laboring classes evince a desire to improve their condition, the Sugar industry, far from attempting to produce its raw material, is content to buy it from the agriculturist, and to pay for it either in manufactured products, or otherwise, according to local conditions. By this means the production of the raw material is encouraged, because the manufacturer is enabled to exclusively attend to and perfect all matters pertaining to his line, and to devise means to extend his operations.

If, in Louisiana, the Sugar interest, under a system of forced labor, has been so prosperous in former times, if its crops were important enough to influence prices on all American market; if, with partial yields of three and four hogheads to the acre, it reached a production of 200,000 tons; if, in fine, money was made with Sugar of three to four cents a pound, how can it be doubted, that much greater results will be obtained when we shall have introduced a proper separation in the respective attributions of the planter and manufacturer? That the American market offers a great future for the consumption of Sugar is a matter of fact, as with a population tending to grow in a tenfold ratio, the actual average consumption is about 700,000 tons, which shows an increase of 23 per cent in the last decade, whilst its population has only increased 22.22.

The Louisiana planter may be said to have, as a general rule, a great deal of land, but to lack laborers; he has but little capital and still less credit to enable him to put this to good use. Besides, too many varieties of occupations claim his attention, and he has too many risks to bear. The consequence is, that the result of his efforts is unimportant, when not positively discouraging.

The islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, entirely ruined by

the abolition of slavery, have recovered their ancient prosperity during the last few years, by the establishment of vast central factories. That of Arboussier, in Gan deloupe, with a capacity of 100,000 tons of cane, having cost \$100,000, and those of Martinique, fifteen in number, representing a capital of \$1,300,000, with a productive capacity of 68,000 hogheads of sugar. Most of these factories belong to stock companies, and where managed with ability, have yielded dividends ranging from 27.33 to 43 per cent. The shares of one of these companies, named the "Francois," rose from a par value of \$100 to \$250.

These result will be better illustrated in the following comparative statement, taking as a standard an average hoghead of eleven hundred pounds.

Yield per 100 lbs of cane, to the Planter, 3 los Sugar and 2.40 Molasses. Amount of cane for 1100 lbs of Sugar, 16 1/3 tons, \$32. Cost of Manufacturing, \$35. Total, \$67. Gross proceeds 1100 lbs at 6c and 60 gallons at 50c., \$96, less \$67. Net, \$29.

Yield per 100 lbs of cane, to the Central Factory, 7 lbs of sugar and 2 lbs molasses. Amount of cane for 1100 lbs Sugar, 7 tons, at \$4, \$28. Cost of manufacturing \$15.40. Total, \$43.34. Gross proceeds 1100 lbs at 8c, and 123 gallons at 35, \$92.20, less \$43.34. Net, \$48.86.

In Louisiana, the growing of cane is essentially artificial; it is therefore extremely important, that the plant should be subject to special care, in order to hasten its growth to an early maturity, and for this, among many other reasons, should there be an absolute separation of the labor of producing the cane from that of manufacturing the sugar; the planters' task should be exclusively to increase and perfect his cultivation, in order to extract from his land all it can produce, and thus it will become possible to obtain thirty or forty tons of cane per acre, when now, only ten to twenty tons are the average results. In estimating the value of cane, it should be borne in mind that the cost of growing it is uniform, whilst that of manufacturing it into sugar varies according to the quantity and density of the juice it yields, which chiefly depends on an early and efficacious cultivation; thus, a gallon of juice weighing 7 deg Beaumé, should yield one pound of sugar crystallized, at 8 deg, it should yield 1.31 pounds; at 9 deg, 1.59 pounds; at 10 deg, 1.88 pounds; at 10 1/2 lbs of sugar. The value of cane, therefore, must be estimated according to its maturity and the density of its juice, for aqueous cane will evidently entail an additional expenditure of fuel.

That the cane in Louisiana is not, as a general thing, properly ground, is proved by the quantity of juice remaining in the bagasse, and like wild cane, is slow to reach a state of decomposition. Obviously this must be a source of loss in the yield, for 100 lbs of cane at 8 per cent, containing nearly 15 lbs of saccharine matter; at 50 per cent the yield of sugar would be equal to 8.15 pounds, and at 70 per cent, 8.96.

It is notorious that the number of abandoned sugar plantations is on the increase; as a consequence, the machinery of sugar houses and other appliances are going to ruin, ditches are filling up, and the fields are covered with dense masses of weeds. These plantations are, therefore, property of negative value in the hands of their owners; they cost heavy taxes yearly and yield nothing in return. Now, if these lands were divided into small farms of from one hundred to three or three or even six hundred acres, these could be rented out, and their cultivation into cane stimulated by the erection of Central Sugar Factories, with powerful and improved appliances, where the farmer could always find a purchaser for his product. These lands would then acquire value, and yield a revenue instead of being a burden. In cases where farmers should be come owners of their lands, they could be interested as co-partners in the factory, and this sort of co-operative association has already been tested in the Zollverein (Germany), where each shareholder of a factory is obliged to furnish a given proportion of beets yearly.

These abandoned lands, then, would be divided and rented, say for ten years, giving the tenant the privilege of becoming owner during that period, and the payment of the rent of the purchase price, could be made payable in

good, sound cane at a rate to be agreed upon, with the obligation upon the tenant of reserving for the factory the whole of his production of cane. Of course, it devolves upon the managers of the factory, to encourage the cultivation of these farms by all proper means, such as introducing improved means of transportations, as in the French West India lands, through the use of tugboats and the construction of tramways, by furnishing advances of fertilizers, by facilitating the means of draining and irrigating the lands, by furnishing agricultural implements, and even, when circumstances justify it, steam plows. The river and bayou lands, on account of their being almost level and of their shape in the area of cultivation, could have cheap and improved means of transportation built.

Some of the results of the erection of Central Factories would be to call out this dormant capital, to give value and life to unproductive property, to awaken a speculative spirit in business men and guide labor in the ways of intelligent economy. Introducing the Central Factory system would also result in a separation of the three branches of the sugar trade - the agricultural, the manufacturing, and purely commercial interests, and would certainly give rise to numerous mercantile transactions on short credit, and our banks and institutions of credit, whose vaults are now overflowing with funds, for which no advantageous employment can be found, would have a new line of safe and remunerative business, whilst they would strengthen labor, facilitate transactions and stimulate production, their legitimate objects. The administrators of the factories could invite small laboring capitalists to become tenants, owners of lands or even shareholders in the association, a practical mode of disposing of lands. Contracts would have to be entered into with neighboring planter for the purchase of cane, deliverable at various times, an important resource to cover whatever deficits might arise in the production of tenants.

We believe that the brightest hopes of the local sugar interest of the whole commercial community, as well as of the owners of the rural property, will be realized by the diversion of landed estates into farms, and by the erection of Central Factories, (either for the manufacture of sugar or any other product,) judiciously located and intelligently managed. When this takes place, there must be an incessant influx of useful, energetic immigrants in search of a comfortable livelihood, which their labor will be sure to earn for them here. And if the valuable products of the West, as well as of the South, are to find a natural outlet by the Mississippi River, as soon as a sufficient depth of water is obtained at its mouth; Louisiana must be able to pay for these products with those of her own soil, and as sugar is a constant and increasing demand, she could complete her inland commerce by a return freight, directing her efforts towards raising her production to a level with the national consumption. We claim that some of these efforts should result in the erection of "Central Sugar Factories," firmly convinced that they will insure success.

Mr. Montejo's pamphlet contains much more valuable and suggestive matter, to which the above may be regarded merely as introductory, and is well worthy the attention of all persons engaged in sugar trade, or interest in sugar lands. It can be had at Gresham's - price 50c.

John M. Francis, the travelling proprietor of the Troy Times, called recently on the Khedive of Egypt, and found him democratic in manner and talkative. He said that he was trying to advance his country in civilization, and had made some progress, but not enough to be satisfactory. The people have to be taught slowly. The Khedive wishes to hire a practical farmer and a good Egyptian from America to test Egypt soil, and to ascertain what crops will best grow in it; but he says: "I have found many people to give me advice and offering to instruct other in agriculture; but their advice and offer to instruct have been supplemented with some speculation or other, and it turned out that they wanted to sell us machines. Now, I want men who have no machines to sell, and who will serve us disinterestedly."