

AMUSEMENTS

MATEUR RACES. AT THE FAIR GROUNDS. On Tuesday, June 20, 1871.

FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERERS BY THE OVERFLOW.

The owners of fast horses, being desirous of assisting the sufferers from the high water, have agreed to the following races to take place over the Fair Grounds Course, on TUESDAY, June 20, 1871—good day and track. The proceeds of the track to be turned over to the Relief Committee.

FIRST RACE—Mile heats (trotting), best two in three, in harness, to rule with exception of weights.

SECOND RACE—Mile heats (trotting), best two in three, in harness, to rule with exception of weights.

THIRD RACE—Dash of two miles (trotting in harness), to rule with exception of weights.

FOURTH RACE—Facing dash of one mile in harness, to rule with exception of weights.

FIFTH RACE—Dash of two miles (trotting in harness), to rule with exception of weights.

Tickets, Fifty Cents. To be had at the office of the Bank of New Orleans, at the office of the Bank of America, at the office of Messrs. Slocum, Baldwin & Co., and also of the gentlemen engaged in the races.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS. AT THE MAGNOLIA GARDEN (Bayou Bridge). Every Wednesday and Sunday Afternoons.

THE BEST BRASS BAND IN AMERICA. Admission free. Refreshments of all kinds furnished at reasonable rates.

FOR RENT. FURNISHED HOUSE.—A FURNISHED house, with eight rooms, situated on St. Charles street, in the immediate vicinity of Lafayette square, will be rented on very low terms till the first of July.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—SPACIOUS, AIRY, comfortable and convenient, to rent at summer prices, at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of St. Louis street, on Lafayette square, and furnished with cool evening breezes. Apply at No. 114 St. Charles street.

ELEGANT ROOMS.—LIGHT, AIRY, pleasant and very comfortable, to rent at summer prices, at No. 212 Carondelet street, which has the advantage of a large yard, and situated on the corner of St. Charles street. Prices to suit the season. Apply at No. 212 Carondelet street.

ROOMS TO RENT.—OR TWO FINE, large, airy, comfortable furnished rooms can be had in a private family, with or without board, at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of St. Louis street, on Lafayette square, and furnished with cool evening breezes. Apply at No. 114 St. Charles street.

FOR SALE.—THREE HOUSES AND LOTS IN THE SOUTH END OF PETERSON AVENUE, between Green and St. George streets. Price, \$750 each, \$100 cash, balance payable monthly, at one, two and three years.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT COLORED MAN to act as porter in a responsible position. One coming well recommended, and one who can read and write, and who is a native of New Orleans. Apply immediately at No. 100 Canal street.

WANTED.—AN AID COOK, WASH AND IRONER for a family of five. A middle-aged colored woman preferred. Must have good references. Apply at No. 73 Chestnut street.

WANTED.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN of good standing and character, to act as solicitors of a life insurance company. Liberal commission offered to suitable persons. Address Lock Box 314.

PSYCHOMANCY.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEMAN can make \$1000 a month, secure their own happiness and prosper, by reading the Palmistry, Phrenology, or Clairvoyance, 400 pages. Full instructions to use this power over animals and plants, and to measure, and to read the handwriting, Divination, Spiritism, Alchemy, Philosophy, and Guide to Marriage, etc., 200 pages. Sent by mail in cloth for \$1.25, paper covers. Its author is Herbert Hamilton, B. A., the celebrated Psychological Lecturer. The publisher is Messrs. Evans, has spent \$50,000 in advertising and getting out this extraordinary book. Skepticism is invited. A full and complete sample copy is sent free. If you are desirous of general employment should send for the work, including a duplicate copy to T. W. Evans, 41 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

LOST.—A CERTIFIED ESTIMATE OF PROPERTY, and a list of names of persons and organizations, Louisiana dated May 31, 1866, containing names of all commanding and superintending enrolling officers, approved and signed by Governor J. Mansfield. In lieu of said estimate, notice is hereby given that application will be made to Governor Wells to sign a duplicate copy thereof.

FOUND.—CAME TO MY RESIDENCE DRIVING the overflow, a large spotted dog, which he will be happy to see them a benefactor. CHARLES BYRN, No. 18 Royal street.

BUSINESS CHANGES. THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of Bogel Brothers, Jefferson, Texas, was dissolved by limitation on the first of March, 1871.

THE BUSINESS OF LAWRENCE & HERBARD will be hereafter conducted by the firm of Lawrence, Herbar, and Herbar, at No. 42 Old Levee street.

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MISCELLANEOUS

JOHN GRAY. PROPRIETOR OF THE PHOENIX STABLES AND UNDERTAKER, Nos. 35 and 37 N. 17th Street, opposite Pontchartrain railroad, Tenth District, New Orleans.

NOTICE.—HAVING BECOME THE SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE PHOENIX STABLES (late Gray & Millspaugh), the undersigned respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed upon him, by a strict attention to business, and to obtain a share of public patronage.

EDWARD O'Rourke, and Blacksmith, Steam Boiler Manufacturer, and New Levee streets, between St. Joseph and Julia streets. Reside No. 300 Old Levee street.

TO BUTCHERS AND PLANTERS. A lot of fine English BERSHIRE HOGS. Also, a fine family CARRIAGE HORSE, for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 2 Carondelet street, up stairs.

NOTICE TO TOURISTS. Round trip tickets, good to return until the thirty-first of October, can be procured at the General Ticket Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, under the City Hotel, at the following low rates:

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LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

The Texas Pacific—The New York Directors Fighting Over the Gauge—The Three Feet Six Inch Gauge Recommended—Presidential Speculations—Greeley, Groesbeck, Hoffman and Summer—What Senators Say—General Logan Can't Think of a Candidate—The Thames Embankment in New York.

The fight over the Texas Pacific railroad did not terminate in the Senate and House, but it has been carried on between the directors and officers of the company in this city ever since the Senate adjourned in Washington.

Senator Kellogg first introduced the Texas Pacific bill specifying a five-foot gauge—that being the gauge of all Southern railroads. The committee to whom the bill was referred struck out the specified five feet, as put in by Senator Kellogg. The bill then went to the Senate, when the five feet clause was put in again, and the bill passed—yeas 40, nays 6.

When the bill got to the House the committee recommended that the House strike out again the five feet clause and insert four feet eight inches, that being the gauge of all Northern railroads (with the exception of the Erie, which is six feet).

It was argued in the House by Logan (then a member of Congress) that in case of a Mexican or Indian war a gauge four feet and eight inches on the Texas Pacific would enable Northern trains to run over the road. The House, however, passed the bill, with all gauge clauses stricken out. Thus the bill came from Washington to New York, with a sort of silent understanding that the directors would favor that gauge which should be most convenient.

It now turns out that about half of the directors are in favor of, not a five feet nor a four feet eight inch gauge, but a three feet and six-inch gauge. Their argument is based upon the fact that England is constructing such railroads in India at a comparatively small expense, that a three feet six-inch track can be laid for \$8000 per mile. So the three feet six-inch directors have been influencing editorials in the daily papers in favor of this gauge, and it looks now sure that they will carry their point.

The Russian and Prussian gauge is about the same as ours, and it is only England who has tried the narrow gauge. Senator Kellogg is still fighting for his original five feet clause.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS. The presidential discussion has commenced here in earnest. The Sun is running William S. Groesbeck—Johnson's old anti-impeacher—one day, and hosting Mr. Greeley as the farmers' candidate the next.

Greeley would go strong among the farmer element and among people throughout the country. He is honest, and your correspondent means to vote for him, even if he has heard him swear until a cloud of blue smoke wafted from his abominable, dirty sanctum in the Tribune office.

Sherman is out with a flat declaration. He "won't be a candidate, and won't serve if elected."

Hoffman is the pet candidate pushed forward by the young Democracy of New York. Tweed is his Warwick behind the throne.

Old Sam Tilden, who knocked Chase off the Democratic track in 1868, and boosted Seymour into Tammany Hall, is too old and dead to have much influence in the next convention. The boys will run the thing next time, and the atrocious American Club, made up of gamblers and rich ring and confidence men, will manipulate the nominations of the once great Democratic party.

When we get all through talking, Grant is the only real strong candidate upon whom the Republican party can or will unite. We don't like Grant personally, and we make this as a kind of *notus volens* admission, after thoroughly canvassing the political ground in New York. We have talked with Senator Nye, of Nevada, Conkling of New York, Spencer, of Alabama, and Morton and Chandler, of Michigan. Senator Sumner even shrugged his shoulders as if the thing was as good as done when we mentioned Grant's candidature. Greeley is a little down on the two term possibility of the constitution, but he will go with his party. My experience "down South," is that with all their "new departures," the Democracy which has many times betrayed the negro will not be trusted by him again. They will reason thus: "Maybe you are in favor of negro suffrage, and the fifteenth amendment; maybe you are, but we know the Republicans are." The Democrats of your State Legislature once surrendered to the negroes, but they were never accepted into absolute communion. Somehow or other, the negroes will remember that the Republican party, a good many years ago, did something which made them free, while another party were in favor of slavery.

They will stick to the Republican party like the man who lashed himself to the anchor in a storm. And they are right.

LOGAN TALKS. Among the young fellows ambitious of presidential honors is General Logan. We know he expects to run, for we met him a few days since at the Fifth Avenue, and when we asked him who was his candidate he couldn't think of anybody. He was in a complete quagmire.

"How about Grant, General?" we asked. "Well, Grant—why Grant has had one term in the White House, and I'm inclined to think as Mr. Greeley does."

"Wouldn't Sumner run well?" "No. Sumner is too old; besides Grant would kill him with anti-office influence."

"How about Chase?" "Oh! he died in '68. He's very dead."

"Conkling?" "He's too d-d peacecky; too many people hate him personally."

"Ain't Fenton a strong man?" "Well, yes; Fenton is strong and oily, too. He'd make a better Warwick than King. Then Conkling would run himself out of his patent leather shoes to kick him, even if it hurt his foot more than his colleague."

And so we went on through Colfax, Blaine, Butler, and down the gamut of the Senate and House, but Logan could not think of a man—no, not one—who would be able to lead us to victory in 1872.

OUR NEW DOCKS. General McClellan has been laying out a new system of docks around New York like the Thames embankment.

The frontage clear around the point of Manhattan Island is to be advanced 100 feet to the North and East rivers, and the bay at Castle Garden. Then the docks are to be made regular, and two railroad tracks are to run clear around the island. This one hundred feet, added to the seventy-five feet which we now have, will give a splendid esplanade on which to do business and stroll.

Then there will be regular projections instead of the haphazard projections built every conceivable shape and form. This to the new improvements going on in all our city parks, from Castle Garden, Bowling Green, Washington, Tompkins', Union and Madison squares clear to the park, with its hundred feet boulevards running into Westchester county, will make New York without a rival in the world.

PRESERVATION OF WOOD. The following is an extract from the report of Dr. Joseph Jones, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, New Orleans, on the process of Mr. N. H. Thomas for the preservation of wood from decay and the action of water and marine animals:

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BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

MINISTER WASHBURN COMING HOME

AN ALABAMIAN IN WASHINGTON

HIS TESTIMONY IS "PEACE"

CARRYING BONDS TO EUROPE

Proposed Impeachment of Napoleon

DISCHARGE OF COMMUNIST PRISONERS

PROBATION OF GERMAN PARLIAMENT

California Barley and Cotton Crop

NORTHERN BOUND TRAIN DITCHED

GALA DAY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Democratic Governor Inaugurated

WASHINGTON.

Governor Lindsay, of Alabama—His Repudiation of Laken's Ku-Klux Testimony—Alabama "Quiet and Peaceful"—Minister Washburn Has Left to Visit Home—Dismissing Agent of Post-office Department—Homeopathic Colored Medical Examiner—Colored Magistrate Shot.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Governor Lindsay, of Alabama, who is here under a summons from the Ku-Klux committee, utterly repudiates the testimony of the Rev. A. S. Laken, whom he characterizes as a sneak and a liar, and a stirrer up of strife. He has shown that it is not necessary to plunge into boiling rosin oil. The rosin oil permeates the pores of the wood, and not only prevents the introduction of moisture and oxygen, but it also, in virtue of its own indestructible and antiseptic properties (similar in most respects to those possessed by the material used by the Egyptians in embalming their dead bodies, and which serves the wood from decay and the destructive action of plants and animals.)

Wood thus prepared is increased in tenacity and specific gravity, and presents the appearance and properties of the fat light wood of the pitch pine, and will resist for great periods of time decomposition in moist earth and water, and experiments have shown that it will not be attacked by the marine animals, which are so destructive to shipping and pilings in salt water.

It is possible, by the process of Mr. Thomas, to convert any kind of porous wood and turn the most inferior qualities of sap wood into dense, indestructible wood, of equal, if not superior quality to the best pitch pine.

This process, applied to the wood used in pavements, houses, railroads, bridges, ships and wharves, will enhance the value of the materials at least threefold at a small additional cost.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D. Professor of Chemistry, Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, New Orleans, No. 456 St. Charles street.

Immigration from North Carolina. Two or three weeks ago some sixty-three colored men left Tarboro, North Carolina, for the Teche region in Louisiana, induced to do so by the expectation of higher wages. We learn from private correspondence that on the morning of the ninth instant over fifty more hands left the same point for the parish of St. Mary, in this State. The reason for this emigration from North Carolina and immigration into Louisiana is that wages in North Carolina are only from five to twelve dollars a month.

The Tarboro Southerner of the eighth instant says: There have been several squads or companies, not less than two or three hundred, of colored voters, during the past few months, carried from the farms contiguous to the town of Tarboro to Louisiana and other points South, by agents who offer large inducements to secure this immigration of Republicans.

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