

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1872.

Yesterday afternoon the river here was five feet eight inches below high water mark of 1871.

Old-fashioned weapons, once the property of buccaners, have been dug up at Abaco, in the Bahama Islands.

Three hundred millions represents the combined wealth of the Brewers' Association in this country.

Wooden funerals are, by a Philadelphia physician, asserted to be the only proper thing to use in drawing beer.

A gamester once made a frame house out of his winnings. He used to say it was all made out of deals.

Of what does a philosopher in threadbare garments remind one of? The poor-suit of knowledge.

A wolf went into a Duluth church the other Sunday, and was so much affected that before he got out he was converted—into a corpse.

The Young Men's Christian rooms at Cincinnati are fitted with an "amusement room," in which ample space is given to the playing of croquet.

Wendell Phillips writes, in his usually amiable tone, that this is to be a Kilkenny fight, that whether Grant or Greeley wins, both parties will die in the effort.

We reproduce this morning the letter of ex-Governor P. O. Hebert, on the political situation, which it was intended to publish in the REPUBLICAN yesterday.

It has been remarked that in New York the conductors of the horse cars on the six cent lines refuse to associate with their professional brethren on the five cent lines.

The Felicity Street Methodist Church Sunday School will have a picnic next Saturday at the new City Park, late the Sedgwick Hospital, in the Sixth District.

The interest coupons of the city of New Orleans, due June 1, will be discounted by the Louisiana Savings Bank at the rate of twenty-five cents per day on each thousand dollars.

George Baneroff, at Berlin, is still engaged upon his history of the United States, and employs William A. Smith, a graduate of the New York University, as his amanuensis.

Paris is still the mistress of modes and fabricator of fashions. Never were shops so full or milliners so busy. The theatres are crowded, and the Mabilles is again the centre of attraction.

A lady in Barret, Vermont, says she means to have a "pattin of a husband," but vows she'll leave him if he "lines any sekrit 'siety.'" She says she "goes agin all kinds of sekrits and sich."

Borgland, a Maryland tailor, has lately become over-enthusiastic in the belief that he has discovered a new religion, a leading article of the faith being the clothing of the sect in swallow-tail coats.

And now it seems that a little Boston boy, after having saved his pennies for two years, took his small hoard from the bank, bought a pistol, loaded it, fired it off, and lost his hand. If this isn't a warning to small Boston boys, what is it?

Somebody in Wisconsin having, for some unexplained reason, occasion to look into a geography, has discovered a striking likeness between the northwest boundary of that State and the three-cent postage portrait of General Washington.

Louis Napoleon is said to be growing more confident of the ultimate restoration of his line. Should the French throne be regained by his son, it will be the first instance since 1834 in which a French sovereign has been succeeded by his son.

Amateurs of fine furniture, glassware, carved furniture, and elegant household effects in general, will attend the sale to be made to-day at ten o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Anderson, corner of Jackson and St. Charles streets. Mr. Palfrey's advertisement, in another column, furnishes some of the items.

Quite a romantic wedding came off in the first circle of a Franklin county village recently, when the bridegroom, a widower of seventy, married a lady whom he and his former wife had brought up from infancy, and who had lived in his family as a daughter for forty years.

Mr. Rogers, the great French tenor, was something of a wit and wag, of which an entry in his journal is a specimen. His first Sunday in London was a wet; not a first in Regent street. About noon he met a dog, who was in a great hurry, and had no umbrella.

The civil engineers of the Pacific railroad state that the rains and humidity of the plains have increased during the extension of railroads and telegraphs across them. If this is the case, it may be that the mysterious electrical influence, in which they seem to have faith, but do not profess to explain, has exercised a beneficial influence.

A Washington correspondent says: "Kate Chase Sprague has not been in society this past winter, having devoted herself with motherly wisdom to her family of little ones. Mother Sprague places the snug little sum of \$250,000 in the bank for each of her babies, as fast as they make their appearance in this unhappy world, with the generous amount of \$50,000 for Kate herself."

A gentleman was staying at a country house, when, hearing a great clatter below one morning, he looked out and saw a couple of grooms holding one of the servant-maids on a horse, which they led with difficulty once round the yard. He asked them what it all meant. "Well, you see, sir," said they, "we're going to take the horse to market to be sold, and we want to be able to say he has carried a lady."

A large number of the citizens of Petersburg, Virginia, representing the conservative and Liberal Republican element, held an enthusiastic Greeley ratification meeting last evening. Speeches were made endorsing the Cincinnati platform and nominees, and resolutions were adopted accepting Greeley and Brown, and declaring a nomination by the Baltimore convention unwise and unparliamentary.

ORIGIN OF THE EVIL.

Both the Bee and Pioneer argue ably for an inductive system of reform. Taking the much abused and misconstrued text, "Charity begins at home," they contend that corruption in public affairs in the various States must first be rooted out before the nation can be purified. This would be all very well but for one important oversight, viz: The root of all the corruption under which the country groans is implanted at Washington. In the two States cited in illustration by the Pioneer, we assert that the corruption of the local governments originated with the federal officers. When the election for our first Legislature under reconstruction was held, the negroes were honest and unspohitiated, and needed but proper guidance to walk in the paths of political upright-ness. But whom did they find for guides and teachers? Before, long before the members of the Legislature were called upon to organize for their duties, inducements were held out to them to visit the city. Bribes, directly or indirectly, were thrust into their hands by federal officials; the private office of the collector of customs was turned into a club room for their convenience; places without work but with good pay were provided for them at the national cost, and wine and dining, and the various other arts known to the unscrupulous politician, were successfully used to corrupt and secure their votes in advance of admission to their seats. This, the first step in the evil course which has been so prolific of ills to our plundered State, and a United States collector of customs, who thereby became a United States Senator, is responsible for it. So it has been in every corrupt job and oppressive measure to which our Legislatures have since given birth—the initiators steps lead from a federal office. We defy contradiction to the assertion that Governor Warmoth has repeatedly fastened upon Grant's appointees the responsibility for legislative corruptions, while no charge of official wrong-doing has or can be made good against him. Therefore we say, that without national reform which will remove corrupting federal influences from the lobbies of our Legislatures, the local evils we complain of must be perpetuated, especially as the success of Grant promises to thrust into the gubernatorial chair the originator and father of our troubles.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

There is an evident disposition in the partisan press of the country to mistake the issues presented by the Liberal Republican movement. As its name implies it is a compromise party. It had its origin in the recognized necessity of a reform in political abuses. It does not abstractly represent Republican principles as contradistinguished from Democratic policy, but seeks to include the best political elements to be found in each, and by the aid of these to mold the policy of an administration which, while correcting the evils of misgovernment, will redeem the country from the abyss of corruption into which its politics have sunk. These are the aims of the Liberal Republican party, and these principles, it is understood, the Cincinnati nominees represent. The first and primary undertaking, being a national movement, is a reform in the civil service of the country. Under the present administration this appears impossible. Corruption in office and nepotism are the characteristics by which it chiefly attracts the attention of the people. The condition of the country under its influence has almost daily deteriorated, and our foreign and domestic policy has become a by-word and reproach to the nations. Suffering, as the country is, from the devastations of recent war, every possible means should be employed to restore tranquility and stimulate commercial enterprise and industry. But this has not been done. The Southern States particularly have been treated by this administration more like conquered provinces than equal members of a great confederation of States. Sectional antipathies have been incited instead of being diminished. Under a policy so impolitic and injurious, but few of the principles of free government have survived. But this is not the worst. A still more evil influence has been gradually developing under the fostering care of the administration. This is centralization. Ours has almost ceased to be a government of liberal ideas. One controlling influence directs its machinery and shapes its policy. It is exerted by one man—the President. The legislative and judicial branches of the government have ceased to be co-ordinate, and are merely incidental to the governing power. Other evils, scarcely less grave and momentous, are hurrying us to the verge of anarchy.

This condition of things calls loudly for redress. It has aroused the patriotism and enlisted the statesmanship of the country. It was readily perceived that no political organization then existing could apply the corrective. Political prejudices and partisan antipathies stood in the way. Republicans and Democrats could not unite upon a purely Republican and Democratic platform. To save the country from those who were hastening on to ruin involved a sacrifice of party affiliations. Fortunately American patriotism was equal to the emergency. The sacrifice was made, and the Liberal Republican movement, culminating in the Cincinnati convention, was the consequence. The motive principle is, as said before, a reform party, composed of every element and shade of political opinion, Democrats and Republicans, but recognizing as a primary and overriding necessity honesty and capacity in public officials and a pure administration of the government, both State and national.

In this view of the purposes and objects of the Liberal Republican movement it seems impossible that mere partisan preferences should stand in the way of its success. Nothing, indeed, should stand in the way of it. There should be a coalition of all the elements opposed to the administration. The coalition should be both State and national. It will be

found difficult to co-operate in federal politics, and yet separate in the State elections. There is patriotism and intelligence enough in the State to reconcile any antagonism of policy and expediency in State politics. But very little will be accomplished to exclude General Grant from the White House, and yet to have his followers and friends in control of the State government. On the paramount political issues there is no difference of opinion between Liberal Republicans and Democrats. They can unite just as readily upon a question of State as national policy. Why, then, should it not be done? There can be no doubt but what it will insure success, and it certainly is expedient. It would be carrying the compromise of hostile political opinion to complete fruition. Ambitious politicians, demagogues and office-seekers will oppose it certainly. Such men will understand that they can obtain office (their sole ambition) in the acerbity of political contention. The calm deliberative judgment of the people perceives in them only political harlequins. Neither governed by patriotism or policy, they are ambitiously seeking office. There are many such men in our own midst. They are to be avoided rather than caressed. Their judgments are at fault and their policy destructive of every interest we are seeking to secure.

The only safe and reliable solution of our difficulties will be found in a coalition, both State and national, on the basis of the Liberal Republican movement. This will lead to success. Any other policy will be found fruitful of misfortune.

LET THE PEOPLE ELECT.

If the people who desire reform in the government would just step to the front, as they feel disposed to do, and accept the nomination of Mr. Greeley without any further consultation with their self-conferred leaders, the country would feel a healthy influence from that act. As the Cincinnati nominations were made against the scheme of the politicians, why are the people to wait for the politicians to ratify them? As it is confessed that they meet all the requirements of the old Jeffersonian test as to honesty and ability, what more is necessary to the independent voter? It has been known in the history of the country where the citizens selected their own candidates, as they did in the cases of Harrison and Tyler, and having selected them, they forced the politicians to support them. The Whigs did not want the hero of Tippecanoe, nor did they want the hero of Monterey, but the country did, and it took him whether or no. They felt it in their bones that the politicians needed a lesson, and they gave it to them by putting forward and electing their own favorites. What is to prevent the honest masses, who merely ask a faithful officer, from rallying around one of the most faithful men in the republic, and bearing him into office in spite of the log-rolling and intriguing politicians who are splitting hairs about Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The mass meeting advertised in another column to ratify the nominations of Greeley and Brown should be made to assume this shape, that let the politicians trade as much as they please, the old white-hatted statesman of New York must and shall be President. Let the people say this. The office belongs to them. It is their agent that they are to elect. A good man is presented—one of the people. Now why must the country wait until a body of politicians speculate for their personal advantage out of the nominees that the people put forward? Away with this trading and huckstering when the interests of all are at stake. As Governor Hebert says, the Cincinnati platform offers all that the South wants, all that the North wants, all that the East or West wants. Then put these sections to their mettle, and elect the men who represent this platform. If Mr. Jones has not been provided for, if Mr. Smith thinks he can make a better trade somewhere else, what is this to the people? Perhaps it is better as it is. The country can not be saved by Jones, Brown and Smith, but must owe her salvation to the millions who do not know of nor care for either of these presumptuous patriots. We can all unite to help, and in saving ourselves, these selfish speculators will be saved also. Let the people take the matter in hand.

FALL BACK FALSE GUIDES.

If the State is in a condition of affliction and distress, as the Bourbons pretend, who piloted her into the calamities if they did not? For four years the men who are now shouting for a straight Democratic ticket have been the false guides of the people. And though they now confess that they were in error in 1868, they still insist on being accepted as worthy of confidence in 1872. We say to the radical Democrats to-day that they are responsible for all the evils about which the community complains, and we say that their present attitude proves our assertion against them to be true. If they had taken the position four years ago that they occupy to-day, the colored people would have had cause to trust them as honest and sincere in their disposition to forget all prejudices on account of color or previous condition. As they admitted that they were wrong in what they assumed in 1868, this demonstrates that they are liable to error; and as they only make this admission in the face of four years of defeat, the colored people distrust the sincerity of that conversion which has been so tardily arrived at. As they did not act generally and wisely when they had the opportunity to do so freely and of their own motion, now that they have been driven to accept the principles of reconstruction, the men who drove them do not feel safe in trusting them with full power to act as they please in the matter. And they should feel that their reluctant consent to accept the new order of affairs delators them from the position of advisers and leaders of the people, since they have made such grave mistakes in their advice and leadership heretofore. The guides who mislead one party are never accepted with confidence or follow-

ed with enthusiasm by another; and since the State of Louisiana holds the Bourbon Democrats responsible for her past misfortunes, she now begs to be relieved from their exclusive care hereafter.

A HARD NUT FOR GRANT.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, in one or two recent speeches, has put a very pertinent question to those of his auditors who foresee in Grant's defeat and the reelection of Governor Warmoth a renewal of the horrors of the war, and the sacrifice of all the dear-bought rights and privileges of the colored men. After contrasting the happy, independent and prosperous condition of the colored people in Louisiana with the unfortunate and persecuted state of their brethren in the Carolinas and other sections—their enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, after their own desires, with the terrorism exercised over all his race—even travelers on route—in other States South, Mr. Pinchback inquired substantially: If, in the future, as his friends contend, on General Grant alone must the colored race rely for the perpetuation of their liberties, why has he not acted more efficiently in the past? It is not proposed to confer upon him powers greater than those granted by the potent Ku-Klux and enforcement laws, and with these in his hand he has permitted our brethren throughout the South to be robbed and slain, and their political rights rendered a delusion. Why is it that in Louisiana alone, where the State authorities have fought against and successfully resisted federal interference and entanglements, that the colored man has been least trampled and best protected?

Answer favorable to Grant, upon such a proposition, is, of course, impossible; and the colored citizens of Louisiana have been in the enjoyment of means of enlightenment too long not to have realized the fact. With a life-long friend like Greeley, kind and humane, but unwaveringly true to principle, they must do know that their welfare is safer than in the keeping of one who made not even a pretense of kindly sympathy for their miserable and enslaved condition until they could assist his selfish ambitions; and as for State affairs, it would be supremely folly at a crisis like the present to turn their backs upon him whose firmness and wise enforcement of the laws have made their situation the envy of their fellows the whole country over.

The progressing campaign promises, among other surprises, to expose the managers of federal politics in this State, the stupidity of their political calculations, and the emancipation of the colored people from political leading-strings.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

On Saturday evening next the walls of "Old Drury" will be crowded by the wealth, respectability, muscle and integrity of this community. With a unanimity scarcely paralleled, soberly, earnestly and without clap-trap or subterfuge of any sort, the people are aligning themselves under the Reform banners of Greeley and Brown, neither looking nor caring what their old and self-seeking leaders are saying or doing. Those whom the masses find with them in support of the men who promise peace, good fellowship and honest government to this distracted country are respected, and receive such confidence as they merit. All others are left behind unregretted. This grand rally under the auspices and name of Liberal Republicanism is essentially a movement of the people, a protest against the evils which selfish men have grafted upon the government of our fathers, and certain of success because of the patriotism and honesty of purpose which pulsate in the hearts of its supporters.

IS IT VIRTUE OR VICE?

President Grant has one virtue which very nearly lapses to a vice, and that is the persistency (illustrated by his letter to Thomas Murphy) with which he sticks to a friend whom he believes to be honest and true. All the clamor in the world will not stir him. His removal, therefore, of his brother-in-law, Collector Casey, of New Orleans, is a rebuke to that officer for his unwarrantable interference with the politics of the State, and his use of a revenue cutter to help break up the Louisiana Legislature.—New York Independent.

We may conclude, therefore, from the language of his own friends, that his non-removal "of his brother-in-law" is an approval "of that officer for his unwarrantable interference with the politics of the State, and his use of a revenue cutter to help break up the Louisiana Legislature."

The telegraph informs us that the position of collector of customs has not been tendered General L. A. Sheldon. This sets at rest one of the thousand rumors as to the Casey succession. Now, will our friend Joseph H. Wilson inform us whether Grant has really had the good sense to proffer him the collectorship? The mystery with which this alleged deputation of a brother-in-law is surrounded is very wearing upon the public patience. Like the persistent Clenahan of the circulation office "we want to know, you know."

General Grant reported to Andy Johnson in 1868 that the South was peaceable and worthy to be trusted, but his friends in Congress seem to be in some doubt about his truth in that matter, for they yesterday passed a law authorizing him to suspend the habeas corpus in the South in order to protect the people, as they said, from violence and disorder. Will General Grant sign this law, which casts a doubt upon his own statement?

It is amusing to note the exertions of the Citizens' Guard to keep its courage up. It wears the "Liberal enthusiasm" in its shabiness, while it attempts an explanation of the causes which made it so formidable. It accounts for the enthusiastic demonstrations in behalf of the Cincinnati nominees at the different ward meetings by asserting that all the Greeley men in town attend each meeting in a body. The Guard, however, fails to explain how this is accomplished when there are several meetings the same night. The fifty Greeley men (this is the number the Guard allows to New Orleans) divided among "these organizations" would make but a small showing, while the Guard admits the meetings have been enthusiastic. This sort of logic appears inexplicable, but then we confess it about as near the truth as the Guard ever gets. Such impudence does us no harm while it may possibly be a relief to the Guard in its distress.

The Natchitoches Times very quietly informs the Bourbon Democrats of New Orleans that they must take a back seat, for the genuine Democracy of the parishes, that works for the country and not for itself, is fixed in the determination not to be misled any longer. Already the hot-headed and domineering youngsters of the city have driven thousands of thinking men away from the party, says the Times, and the country Democracy does not propose to follow further any such rule or prin set. This is a mighty interesting piece of reading, and it has bark on it. The young Democrats will very likely have a first class opportunity shortly of accepting that offer of "half the offices" from the Customhouse that they received during the session of the last Democratic State Convention.

The Baton Rouge Comet considers the ticket nominated at Cincinnati as the greatest—in fact, the only hope of the country. The platform, which is the chart that is to regulate the Liberal Republicans in their efforts for reform is just such a one as gives the government into the hands of the people, where it belongs, and no Democrat can ask for more than this.

A large number of Congressmen dodged the vote that was taken on Tuesday upon the amnesty and civil rights bills. The telegraph informs us that there was only a bare quorum present when the vote was taken. Why did not the reporter send us the names?

The Vicksburg Herald says an election will take place in Yazoo City on the twenty-seventh instant to decide whether or not her corporate authorities shall subscribe \$50,000 to insure the immediate commencement of work on that portion of the Mobile and Northwestern railroad between Jackson and Yazoo City and its completion by the first of June, 1873. Colonel Mann informs the people that if they mean anything—if they mean business—now is the chance, square and positive. Unless they "pony up" promptly, Mann intimates the route via Yazoo City will be abandoned.

A country editor makes a good point by asking: "Isn't it just about time for another girl full of needles to be found?"

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK.

The interest coupons of the city of New Orleans due first of June will be discounted by this bank at the rate of twenty-five cents per day on each \$1000. J. S. WALTON, Cashier.

MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS.

We, the undersigned citizens of New Orleans, respectfully invite those who concur with us in opinion to meet us at the St. Charles Theatre, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fifth instant, at 5:30 P. M. to approve the nomination of HORACE GREELEY for President, and E. GRAY BROWN for Vice President, and the platform adopted at the Cincinnati Convention, without reference to state politics.

- D. W. Beaudry, J. P. Harrison, H. T. Hayes, J. M. Dirheimer, Joseph Magner, T. Hart, W. H. Eley, M. D., E. A. Deland, John Clarke, K. H. Chase, R. C. W. Adams, James H. Wingfield, F. A. Lee, John H. New, Thomas J. Hunt, W. N. Jones, J. C. Jenck, T. Greenfield, John T. Belknap, James L. Carnan, M. A. Fouté, W. H. Walsh, A. N. Craig, J. E. Lamm, W. H. Altwood, R. W. Herwick, J. L. Harris, William O. Key, A. Wood, Perry Roberts, D. A. Given, J. M. Mason, Charles G. Miller, A. B. Binkley, R. O. Nelson, Thomas Henderson, S. H. Aley, Louis Schwartz, A. Levi, J. G. Crowell, A. H. Penle, R. A. Berke, George Mera, M. M. Greenwood, W. A. Smith, Henry B. Foley, Joseph A. Rice, Thomas A. Boland, John Fitzpatrick, James Longstreet, William Darnwood & Co., H. H. Walsh, A. V. Sloanaker, W. B. Phillips, James W. Adams, E. M. Gagnet, Emile Bonnet, P. L. Jamney, J. E. Walton, Alexander Bonneau, Francis Rawley, W. R. Pab, R. L. Macnamara, P. W. Woodliff. my23 2p 2d

GEORGE ALICE, PREMIUM CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

DEALER IN LEAF TOBACCO, 185.....Rampart Street.....185 (Below Canal street). Lock Box No. 318. my23 2p 2d

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment.

We have purchased from George Bruce, New York, entirely new type for the REPUBLICAN. Also from T. H. Senor, agent, a new CAMPBELL BOOK PRESS, with all the late improvements, which, in addition to our previous supply of Printing Machinery, will enable us to turn out work with dispatch, and in a style that can not be excelled in the South.

We have also in operation three first-class GORDON PRESSES of assorted sizes. These are considered in New York the Best Presses that are made, for the rapid and superior execution of work. We employ skillful workmen, who will at all times be properly informed as to the latest and best styles of work.

We would call the particular attention of the Mercantile and Business Community to this Department of our Establishment, as we have made to it extensive additions in the very NEWEST STYLES POSTER AND GENERAL JOB TYPE, PRESSES, ETC., WHICH ENABLE US TO EXECUTE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING, MAMMOTH POSTERS, FAINT SHOW CARDS, RAILROAD WORK, LAWYERS BRIEFS, STEAMBOAT WORK, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, and all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

The facilities we have in the way of STEAM, CARD AND HAND PRESSES, RAPIDLY, NEATLY AND CHEAPLY, EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH. STEAMBOAT PRINTING. Steamboat Officers will find it their INTEREST TO CALL AT OUR JOB OFFICE AND LEAVE THEIR ORDERS. We have made special provision for Steamboat Printing, and have NEW FONTS OF BEAUTIFUL TYPE, COLORED BILLS, and as well as BOOKS OF THE FINEST COLORED INK TO BE HAD.

POSTERS AND HANDBILLS, BLACK AND COLORED INKS, and of every size. Our facilities for Printing BLANK WORK, are unequalled by any establishment in this city. BILL HEADS, and of any quality of PAPER, Prices Accordingly.

INSURANCE POLICIES AND BANKS, RAILROAD TICKETS, TIME-TABLES, in fact, all kinds of JOB PRINTING can be executed at this Office—and only with dispatch and on accommodating terms.

THE LUZEMBERG HOSPITAL, Beneficial to the poor, and containing the complete Hospital for Small-pox and contagious complaints. IS ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD. Fifth square outside Claiborne street.

Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary office. Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, \$3 per day; private rooms, \$5. Apply at the hospital. my23 2p

NOTICE. The Committee of Arrangements would call the attention of the public to the State Educational Convention to be held at Lycium Hall, commencing at 12 M., on THURSDAY, the twenty-third instant. Talented and experienced gentlemen will deliver addresses upon topics of general interest to the educational work, such as Industrial education, school supervision, compulsory education, educational systems, sanitary regulations for schools, and kindred subjects which will also be presented in general discussion. All interested in the advancement of popular education are cordially invited to attend. my23 2p

THE COMMITTEE. C. W. CAMMACK, 181.....Common street.....181 MONEY BROKER. DUNBAR'S WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. Bethesda Mineral Water. The acknowledged cure for Rheumatism, Debility, Liver and Biliary Affections, Kidney and Urinary Diseases. Sold at wholesale or retail at No. 20 Magazine street, New Orleans. Address globe box 525. H. D. HUFF, Sole Southern Agent. my23 2p 2d

THE NEW LOUISIANA REMEDY, SMITH'S LIFE TONIC, SMITH'S PULMONIC SHIRUP. The other form of the New Louisiana Remedy, for Coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc., is prepared. Parent Office—No. 20 Barentz street, ap2 3m 2d

REDMOND B. MANNION, 29.....Carondelet street.....29 NEW ORLEANS. Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London; Messrs. de Rothschild Brothers, Paris; Messrs. S. M. de Rothschild & Sons, Vienna; Messrs. M. A. de Rothschild & Sons, Frankfurt and all their correspondents. my23 2p 2d

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES." THE TIMES COOKING STOVE. Will save its cost in fuel in one year. It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal. It will cook meats and breads in a shorter time. It will broil as well as a range. And it is the cheapest stove in the market. HENRY PERRY, Agent for the Times Cooking Stove, mh9 1 2p No. 141 Poydras street.

CIRCULAR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office State Board of Education, New Orleans, April 19, 1872. To Presidents of Boards of School Directors: The Educational Convention called for April 23 in this city, has been postponed till MAY 25, 1872, to enable several prominent men to be present whose previous engagements prevent their attendance at an early date, viz: Hon. John Eaton, Jr., National Commissioner of Education, and other leading educators of this country. Please notify at once your delegates of this change of time. Respectfully, R. S. STODDARD, Superintendent Second Division; J. E. CARTER, Superintendent Sixth Division; R. C. WYLLIE, Superintendent Fifth Division; Committee of Arrangements. ap19 t my23 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73.....Camp street.....73 Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. my23 2p

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. BARNES' HOTEL, MISSISSIPPI CITY. This famous summer resort, thoroughly refitted and painted, charmingly situated on the Gulf of Mexico, surrounded by pine, orange, lemon, sugar and citrus groves, and a large garden, with orchard attached, furnishing the house with an ample supply of vegetables and fruit, and all the conveniences of a first class hotel. It is generally conceded to be the best fishing place in the South. Liberal arrangements will be made with families and parties desirous of spending the season. The houses are kept in every respect a first class hotel, and they ask from the public body that support their enterprise most liberally. my19 1m W. A. HURD & Co., Lessees.

MACHINERY. SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY, Girard Street, Between Baronne and Dryades Streets, New Orleans. Joseph A. Shakespear, A. Smith, S. Swoop. SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO. (Successors to Geddes, Shakespear & Co.) IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRIES AND MACHINISTS. Manufacture every variety of Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Cotton Ginning Machines, Saw Mills, Drilling Machines, Mill and Gun Gearing and Grate Bars, Pumps, Corn Mills, Vertical and Horizontal Boilers, and all kinds of Mill Work, and all kinds of Mill Work of all kinds. ap2 3m

NOVELTY IRON WORKS. Corner of Delord and New Levee streets. WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR. my9 1m

ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY. Corner of Erato and New Levee streets, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, Manager. Manufacture vertical and horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Ironing Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Ginning Machines, and all kinds of Mill Work, and all kinds of Mill Work of all kinds. my23 2p

J. S. SIMMONS & CO., Nos. 19 Canal, 9 Crossman and 4 Front Streets. DEALERS IN HARDWARE, IRON AND SHIP CHANDLERY, Nails and Castings, Hoop, Sheet and Bar Iron, Manila and Tanned Cordage, Sail Duck, Flows, Shovels and Spades, Sheet Copper and Zinc, Anchor and Chain, Axes and Hoes, Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Paints and Oils, Blocks and Castings, and all supplies necessary for Railroads, Steamships, Plantations, etc. Agents for the new patent "Self-Lubricating Packing." my23 2p

COOPER, TIN, SHEET IRON AND GAS WORKERS. my23 2p