

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES. NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 5, 1872.

A man in Gardner, Maine, was recently run between two rollers only four inches apart, in a paper mill, and he got round again.

Mark Twain is reported as saying that one of General Sherman's smiles cracked a saucer on the table; he smiles again, and smashes went a plate.

Do not fail to go to the entertainment this evening at the Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian Church, where the ladies are holding a fair in aid of the new edifice.

Idlewild is the place to go this evening for enjoyment. It was brilliant with happy, faces and joyous hearts last evening. Corner of St. Charles avenue and Soniat street.

Always communicating with one's own mind for ideas becomes unfruitful at last. The richest food for thought lies outside of the mind, all around, in nature and in human lives.

A Providence jeweler has just finished a full set, ring, sleeve and collar buttons, for the next graduating class at West Point. It is entirely a labor of love, excepting the \$125 a set.

The Obello Dramatic Association will give their first performance at the National Theatre, Friday evening, for the benefit of the Lee Monumental Fund. Complimentary tickets received.

Advices received in this city from Pensacola, Florida, report that Stephen R. Mallory, ex-confederate secretary of the navy, has declared his intention to work for Horace Greely.

The remaining members of the Italian opera troupe, including Mme. Corani, will leave New Orleans this evening for Detroit, and we cheerfully commend them to the press of that city.

When a prison in Switzerland becomes vacant a white flag is hoisted on its tower to apprise the world of the fact, and such a standard now waves over the battlements of the jail at Montevideo.

A little boy in Paxton, Illinois, lately got into a trunk with his kiddy and shut down the lid, which was provided with a spring lock. There was a long hunt for a lost boy, and it took an hour to bring him to consciousness.

Mr. Luse, the collector of Louisville, Kentucky, who holds the most lucrative office in the State, is the brother-in-law of that unchanged and undeniable Democrat, Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees. Luse got his appointment from Grant.

The question having been asked as to what was the pay of a brigadier general during the revolution, the Third Auditor says that in 1781 it was \$1500, the pay now of a second lieutenant. A brigadier general's pay now is \$5500.

Abeinthe, the huns of France, was first introduced to the French army in Algeria during Louis Philippe's reign. The troops were suffering from fever, and took it as a substitute for quinine. Thence the custom spread to civil life to become the curse of the nation.

Julius A. Skilton, of Louisiana, appointed consul general to Mexico, was a surgeon on the staff of General A. L. Lee, in this military department, during the latter portion of the war. His residence in Louisiana is only nominal. He should be credited to New York.

A lunatic in Rideau, Canada, recently took a little child in a skiff and started for the falls as he said on a voyage to heaven, being an angel sent for the child. The father immediately started in pursuit, and stopped the madman just in time to save the little one from an awful death.

Mrs. E. A. Stimpson will give sacred readings at Lyceum Hall this evening, and will be assisted by Misses Libermann and Gruneberg, and Messrs. Tracy, Breusing and Warner. The programme embraces several readings that are not sacred, and is highly interesting. Tickets one dollar.

The system of door letter boxes which has been requested by the recent circular of the Postmaster General, Creswell, has been adopted in New York city, and is found to work admirably. It saves so much time to carriers that all parties might have mail matter delivered much more promptly than formerly.

The Emperor Napoleon is described by a recent visitor at Chislehurst as looking several years younger than he did at St. Cloud in July, 1870. He is said to have lately made the characteristic remark: "When you have such a reception, such a continued welcome as I have had in England, you do not much heed the climate."

The weeping willow has a romantic history. The first specimen was sent from Smyrna in a box of figs to Alexander Pope. General Clinton brought a shoot from Pope's tree to America, in the time of the revolution, which, passing into the hands of John Parke Custis, was planted on his estate in Virginia, thus becoming the progenitor of the weeping willow in this country.

The fourth annual piano recital will be given by Professor Stipp's pupils at Minerva Hall, City street, next Monday evening, commencing at seven o'clock. The price of admission will deter many people from going, we fear, as it is. Good looks, real love of good music, and a floral offering. Reserved seats for the aged and infirm only. Miss Jessie Hay sends us a complimentary programme.

The South Carolina treasury is bankrupt; there is not even enough cash coming in to pay the costs of a special session of the Legislature (wherefore most members advise against it), the public schools are ordered closed, the July interest will go unpaid, and it is believed that the scrip coming in from tax sales will be of no benefit to the State creditors, as it will go to Kimpson in settlement of his claim.

The Western mails due by the Jackson railroad arrive here now at 9:30 A. M., and are distributed before noon. This gives ample time to answer correspondence, as the mails do not go out till 7:30 P. M. The Jackson railroad and its connections are learning how to annihilate time as well as space. Much of this saving of time in the early arrival and late departure of trains is owing to the intelligent management of Superintendent Dent.

LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD.

The great want of the people of the State of Louisiana is State reform. The great want of the people of the United States is national reform. The two ideas are similar in origin, similar in character and similar in purpose. They are directed toward abuses for which, unfortunately for the Republican party, that party is considered responsible; and they affect, or ought, logically, to affect the two great parties within the State in the same manner as that in which they affect parties throughout the country. For purposes of national reform the Liberal Republicans of the nation are anxious for an honorable coalition with the Democracy, and it can not be supposed that a blind fatuity will cause their overtures to be rejected.

The Liberal Republicans of Louisiana are anxious for an honorable coalition with the Democracy of the State and with the Reformers for purposes of national and State reform. Such a coalition, for such purposes, would be honorable to all parties. But it can not be effected if it is a coalition precedent that one of the parties shall confess itself to be venal, corrupt and infamous. If there are gentlemen in the Democratic convention desirous of accomplishing the objects to which we have referred, they may as well understand now that they should adopt some higher and nobler tone toward their prospective allies than that which represents them as pirates and robbers, valuable only for the services which they may be paid to render. They may as well understand that the Governor is neither a devil, with or without horns, hoofs and tail, nor a Lafitte, who fights for his country for the sake of immunity and pardon. He is as anxious as any gentleman in the Democratic convention for a genuine State reform; he is willing and desirous to co-operate with them to accomplish that end; but he wishes no bargain, and he offers no sale. The policy which he suggests has gone of the characteristics of bargain and sale. It is free from the taint of venality. To present it in such a light is as discreditable to the one side as to accept it would be dishonorable to the other. Governor Warmoth has been more vilified than any man in this country. He has been made the object of bitter denunciation, unaccompanied by specific charges, and the public mind has been poisoned against him by systematic misrepresentation, destitute of any material foundation. The people of this State may fancy that they have cause of complaint against him for unproven offenses and unspecified crimes, but has he not cause of complaint for an undeserved hatred, and an unmerited condemnation? Governor Warmoth knows that he is innocent of the offenses which have been charged against him. He knows that he has saved the State from outrage, and the treasury from plunder, at the hands of the very men who most bitterly revile him, who are the most conspicuous among his accusers, and who hate him only because he has filled their corrupt schemes, and defended the taxpayers against their assaults. He can go before the people of the State with an erect front and a clear conscience, and with the full conviction that, when all the facts are known, not only will his accusers be put to shame and confusion, but he will come out of the conflict with a character cleared from all suspicion, and a reputation which the proudest statesman in the land might envy.

Another wise man speaks. Charles M. Conrad, always known and respected in Louisiana as an able man and a sincere patriot, has addressed a letter to the New Orleans Times, in which he indorses the policy of supporting Mr. Greely. He does not halt nor equivocate in his expression of opinion, but drives directly at the subject as one upon which his opinions and convictions are fixed and satisfactory. Mr. Conrad instructs his old friends that the Liberal Republican movement originated in the minds of patriotic men, not from any sinister or selfish impulse, but from a sincere conviction that it was necessary to the preservation of the liberties of the country. It developed itself among the men who belonged to the party in power, and is, therefore, to be credited as honorable, because it was made against the interests of those who set it in motion. The patriots who first arrayed themselves against General Grant had all to lose and nothing to gain by their protest against his abuse of power. And Mr. Conrad gives to Governor Warmoth the credit of having engaged in this perilous opposition in its earliest beginning, for he distinctly says that "Louisiana furnished prompt assistance to the revolt which a small band of distinguished Republicans boldly raised against executive usurpation and corruption."

Judge Conrad asks of the people of Louisiana if they are willing to turn their backs upon this effort to reform the country when the men who set it in motion are holding out their hands to them for help. If the Liberal Republicans were selfish or ambitious, they might make terms with Grant, and become the partners in that corruption which is destroying the virtue and beating down the intelligence of the country. As they are not selfish enough to surrender, they demand the assistance of all who are equally unselfish as themselves in effecting the reforms which will save the people. The principles which the Liberal Republicans advance are acceptable to the South, the candidates are committed to those

principles, and it is the duty of every reasonable Southern man to sustain them. This is Judge Conrad's position, and it is like him, as honorable as it is sensible.

THE FRIEND OF THE CARPET-BAGGERS.

Mr. Greely never helped to elect a single carpet-bagger, in the State of Louisiana. Ex-Governor Wickliffe did help to elect a great many, and he is striving now to re-elect a great many more. We have no objection to carpet-baggers, for we are constantly inviting them to come to Louisiana from every section of the world. The more of this sort of population we can get the better we shall stand in point of wealth and intelligence. There are two classes of carpet-baggers, however, one of which he condemns. The man who comes to the State as a bona fide citizen of the country, with honest designs and proper ambitions is acceptable to us, and will find a friend in Mr. Greely; the other man, who enters the country with mean and sordid objects to accomplish, is reprobated alike by Mr. Greely and by ourselves. Ex-Governor Wickliffe is the friend of the man of the latter class, since he makes it possible for him to succeed in his detestable designs. This, we take it, is the test of friendship. If the burglar can succeed through the innocence or weakness of his victim, he wants his victim as his friend. If the worst class of carpet-baggers can succeed through the negligence or perverse obstinacy of Mr. Wickliffe in leaving his doors open, he can do nothing but wait Mr. Wickliffe as his friend. And this is just what Mr. Wickliffe is doing. He is planning a campaign that will end in the defeat of his forces, and in the success of the very carpet-baggers whom he pretends to hold in such disgust. And he is doing this contrary to the advice of Mr. Greely. If Mr. Wickliffe drives the Republican party into a union by destroying the head of one of its divisions he will meet a defeat. The worst portion of the carpet-bag element is opposed to Governor Warmoth, and the colored people can be influenced to support that faction if Governor Warmoth is deprived of his power to control it in the interests of honesty and good government. It thus becomes a question whether the carpet-baggers are to succeed by the assistance of Mr. Wickliffe, or whether the better portion of the people are to succeed with the assistance of Governor Warmoth. If the men Mr. Wickliffe pretends to hold in so much disgust manage to carry the next election in Louisiana, it will be done through the efforts of such stupid and uncompromising obstinates as he is. The peril of the moment is too great to admit of nice talk with those who are too dull to originate and too weak to forget. This is not a personal matter at present. The interests of the country are all at stake. The same men who elected the carpet-baggers are in Louisiana still, and if they are not led to the support of better men they will support the same old set. Mr. Wickliffe is using his endeavors to force the negroes in a given direction that is full of evil adrover for the future—Governor Warmoth is trying to lead them into a better road. It is with the people to which of these leaders they will help.

THE TWO CONVENTIONS.

The two conventions were in session yesterday. The Democratic convention met at eleven o'clock, and on motion of Judge McEnery, of Ouachita, who stated that, in view of the fact that the convention had appointed a committee of conference the previous day to act with a like committee to be appointed by the Reform convention, he would move an adjournment until three o'clock. This motion finally prevailed by a vote of 231 yeas to 39 nays. This convention met according to adjournment and without transacting any business of importance, adjourned again until this morning at eleven o'clock. During the afternoon session Judge Hunt rose to a privileged question and spoke at some length in explanation of a speech he made the night before. We regret that we did not hear either of these speeches, and are, consequently, unable to speak of them from personal knowledge as they deserve. We are confident, however, the learned judge did not fail in an effort to do himself justice while seeking to empty the vial of his wrath upon Governor Warmoth. The gray hairs of the venerable patriarch led us to look for more reason and less passion than has been displayed by Judge Hunt in his personal attack upon Governor Warmoth, at a time when harmony is essential for the success of reform. The Reform convention met at twelve o'clock and was called to order by Judge Thomas H. Kennedy, president of the Reform State Central Committee, who announced that the duties of the provisional committee ceased with the meeting of the convention. Judge Kennedy, after addressing the convention in a few appropriate remarks, nominated J. D. Hill, Esq., as temporary chairman. Mr. Hill was elected chairman, and upon taking the chair tendered his thanks to the convention for the compliment conferred upon him. He said at least one significant thing, and that was that the convention must proceed to act upon the broadest liberality in its thoughts and determinations, limiting them by no prejudice and no bitterness. Mr. Robertson was elected temporary secretary of the convention, and after the appointment of a committee on credentials the convention took a recess of one hour in order to give the committee time to report. The convention met again in the afternoon, adopted the report of the committee on credentials, elected Mr. George Williamson, of Caddo, permanent president, appointed a committee of conference to confer with a like committee appointed by the Democratic convention, and adjourned. The public will look with much anxiety to the result of the labors of these conference committees, for in their hands rests the fate of the two conventions in bringing about a combination of parties that will be strong enough to secure the

confidence of the people and insure the success of the reforms that are deemed necessary in State and federal politics. Reports from these committees may be looked for to-day.

CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

The *Piety* is again exercised upon the condition of the streets, which is made the occasion of a fierce and denunciatory article against the Administrator of Improvements and his subordinates. So frequently has this been done of late that it has ceased to excite surprise. The vindictive and malicious are rarely content with defeated exortions to slander, and the *Piety* is particularly so as persistent in its malevolence as the hog is to his wallow, or the dog to his vomit. It matters little to that journal whether its statements are true or false, so they have the effect of injuring. Indeed, it rather prefers that which is untrue, since it possesses conventional characteristics, and does not have that tacit rebuke which truth in any shape invariably produces. But the *Piety's* malevolence in this instance is shown in a guise more ingenious than usual. It now assumes that the streets are redolent with impurities, which would be greatly lessened by a system of flushing. This no one will deny. But how is it to be done? If the enterprise should be inaugurated by the Administrator of Improvements, the *Piety* would be the first to denounce it, because of the expense that would attend it. A more important, because more indispensable feature of the sanitary precaution has been harped on until even the enemies of Mr. Cockrem have grown tired of the *Piety's* blatant vituperation. We allude to the draining canals. But to give an effectual answer to the *Piety's* complaints, we have to say that the system which it advises is not under the control of the Administrator of Improvements. The Council must first direct it, and before even the Council takes action it is the duty of the Mayor to recommend it. It is a duty we are surprised he has neglected, but Mr. Cockrem should not be held accountable for the duties the Mayor fails to perform. This functionary certainly has a happy faculty of throwing his own shortcomings on other's shoulders; but in this instance his journalistic apologist has been a little too fast. But there is still another consideration overlooked by the *Piety* in its desire to injure the Administrator of Improvements. It forgets that before he can do anything in the matter of flushing the streets, the Department of Waterworks will have to report upon the practicability of the plan. As yet we have heard nothing from Mr. Delassize. That capable officer is not given to neglecting his duty, and if he has remained silent on the subject the reason is doubtless attributable to the fact that he chooses that the plan shall come to him in the usual and practical way by the recommendation of the Mayor. These considerations, we take it, are a sufficient answer to the *Piety's* malevolent attack upon Mr. Cockrem. The flushing business is made a pretext for the gratification of personal animosity. The cause of the assualt so persistent of late may consist of a variety of reasons: First—Somebody connected with the *Piety* may be interested in this flushing business in a pecuniary way. Second—Mr. Cockrem may have defeated some cherished scheme, or refused to put the name of some writer or individual connected with that journal on his payroll. Third—The Administrator of Improvements may not have paid due attention to the recommendations of writers on the *Piety* for the letting of contracts, as, for instance, in the square block pavement affair. Indeed, there are a great many causes of opposition that do not spring from patriotic impulses. Hostility in politics is not the only reason for personal and journalistic animosity. Does the *Piety* advise this expenditure? It would cause the employes of the Department of Improvements to be troubled. Does it advise this increase of the force? These are considerations that have to be met in such an undertaking. Will the *Piety* tell us which of its friends it proposes to advantage by this nice little job? Is it another Jonas French affair?

OFFERED TO BARGAINING.

In the mixed condition of our politics it seems difficult for the opposing factions to determine which is the proper course to pursue. All appear agreed, however, that none of the organizations singly can carry the State against the rest. But the most discreet way of subdividing this difficulty is apparently impossible of discovery. The *Piety* and *Bea*, perfectly agreed in their opposition to the Liberal Republican movement, yet differ as to the means of defeating it. The *Bea* thinks a coalition with the Reformers amply sufficient to that end, while the *Piety* is convinced the coalition should include the Grant faction of the Republican party. Now, all this appears irreconcilable. There is an almost perfect identity of purpose and principle between the Liberal Republican movement and the Democratic and Reform parties. There would be no difficulty in agreeing upon a basis of representation. United, they could carry the State by an immense majority. Why, then, should they be opposed to each other? There is nothing in harmony with the Federal or Customhouse party in the State. The principles of that faction are in deadly opposition to everything Louisiana loves and reveres. It is even sought by this party to strip the people of the State of the right to govern themselves. It seeks to strike an effectual and deadly blow at the rights of the State and what little of sovereignty is left by the war. Federal guardians are sought to be put

over our ballots to see that we vote in accordance with the wishes of our masters and for the policy they recommend for adoption. Those who advocate that life indorse the attempt to suspend the writ of habeas corpus; to make the military the supreme law of the land, and the President more absolute in his power than the monarchs of Europe.

THE LOGGERS HEARD FROM.

As we have heard all along the Customhouse leaders would sell out the colored people or anything else they hold or control, or believe they can control, but did not suppose the attempt would be made so brazenly as this. The *Bea* says a well-known citizen arrived from Washington with authority from William Pitt Kellogg to make this formal offer of sale:

"That if the Democrats would nominate him (Kellogg) as Governor, he would concede an entire State and legislative ticket to the Democratic party, being authorized to pledge the indorsement of such nomination by the convention of the regular Republicans, to meet at Baton Rouge June 19. We can safely say that W. P. Kellogg, of Illinois, is not the man that the people of Louisiana want for their Governor. Mr. Kellogg was in no sense the choice of our State for Senator. There is no way in which the nominal Senator could better please the people of Louisiana than by resigning and returning to his private home in the fruitful and prosperous West. The means by which, and the circumstances under which his late and present eminence were reached, should admonish him of the little he has to expect from the white people of Louisiana. Whatever may be said about bargains, coalitions, compromises, combinations and machinations, we venture to predict that the Democratic party of Louisiana will never sell themselves to the devil and then take their pay in brimstone."

T. G. HUNT ON THE RAMPAGE.

When did the knowledge come upon the gentleman above named that Governor Warmoth and his friends were thieves and scoundrels, and that combination with or recognition of them politically would be infamy? Surely Mr. Hunt's convictions are of recent date, and must be sustained by indubitable proofs of wrong-doing to warrant so complete a somersault in his opinions. If they are, it is criminal to withhold the evidence from a vitally interested people. If his sentiments are of long existence, he is a most consummate hypocrite, and cunningly deceived the Governor and his friends into a belief that he held directly opposite feelings toward them.

Seeking office, directly or indirectly, from his excellency, must be infamous if the present proposition for a general union of parties is, for one is simply looking to individual aggrandizement while the other proposes to benefit the entire State. Therefore is Mr. Hunt "infamous" for when it was rumored that the Governor intended to accept the resignation of Mayor Flauders, Judge Hunt's friends brought to bear strong influences to secure for him the appointment. When it was proposed to impeach Judge Abell last January, he was a ready candidate, and when the scheme was before the Legislature to create an additional Criminal Court, both the Judge and Mr. Carleton Hunt were its warm advocates; and had an opening been made on the criminal bench by either of the methods above indicated, it is not at all improbable that the friends of Governor Warmoth would have secured his immediate appointment as a recognition of the Judge's supposed merits.

Then why this change in the spirit of Judge Hunt? Can disappointed aspirations for office so suddenly have convinced him that Governor Warmoth is infamous—that the many gentlemen with whom he has, during the past few months, socially hob-nobbed are thieves and villains? An explanation will be acceptable, and is due the public.

P. S.—Since the above was penned a contemporary has called Judge Hunt to account, and he has made a personal explanation to the Convention. We publish a verbatim report of his remarks. They are remarkable mainly for reiteration of his own honor and integrity, and for a singularly disingenuous confession of his desire to attain office through Governor Warmoth, whom he denounces. We reassert all that we have stated in the article preceding this paragraph.

ABOUT COALITIONS.

If those gentlemen in the conventions now in session who advocate coalition to the exclusion of the Liberal Republicans, are honest in their assertion that reform of the State government is their highest wish and desire, will answer themselves this question satisfactorily they may surprise us. They admit that, as Democrats, they lost and could not regain Louisiana; they admit that the Reformers are but a fragment of the old Democratic block, split off in a spasmodic effort growing out of a conviction that any change must be for the better; they admit that no recruits from the Republican ranks were obtained—then will they please inform us how these two wings of the Democracy, by reuniting, will be any stronger or better prepared to triumph in an election than before the break occurred? On the contrary, do not they realize that the Liberal Republican movement has greatly sapped the strength of each while they have been divided? How, then, can these political Solons hope for success except by adding the Liberals to their forces; and how can they expect that a party holding the balance of power will furnish this absolutely requisite strength while its leaders are contemned and denied recognition. Will the gentlemen of the conventions consider these suggestions, and argue them out to their legitimate conclusions?

The Chamber of Commerce has appointed Messrs. Tupper, Putnam and W. G. Coyle as a committee to petition the City Council in favor of the cleaning out of all the streets in the city. What will Mr. Coyle say when he presents his petition to the Council, and is met with the refusal to pay his own taxes and his advice to other people not to pay theirs? How will he answer when the Administrators ask him for the money to pay the expenses of this work? If there are no taxes there can be no work. The Chamber of Commerce is probably a little weak in its appointments.

Judge T. G. Hunt was unexpectedly called upon yesterday to make an impromptu speech, which will be found in the convention reports. We suggest that he confine himself hereafter to remarks that he arises at two o'clock in the morning to compose. The periods are better if the truth is not so discernible.

Judge Hunt fell into the last ditch in the convention on Monday, and was only dragged out with an argument which he made some time since in favor of the creation of a new office, to which he was to be appointed by Governor Warmoth. The Judge was badly demoralized by his subjugation.

Such enterprising citizens as Mr. Davidson, Hill, J. D. Hill and Dr. Bicknell are petitioning the Council for a square block pavement on Carondelet street. When we reflect that these men are the tax-reducers, the matter appears a little strange and irreconcilable. It appears they are not aware to taxation when it enhances the value of their own property. What strange material is the composite of patriotism; or, more to the point, it makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored.

The rumor gained currency and belief yesterday that arrangements for the sale of the *Piety* have been completed, and that a first installment of twenty-five thousand dollars has been paid. The change is expected to take place on the first of July, and to be E. E. Norton, Esq., it is understood, is to be at the head of the new management. If these reports are true straight-out Grant Radicalism will have a new organ in Louisiana and Mr. E. C. Billings a staunch supporter for Governor.

The *Bea* is by no means inclined to indorse the overtures of Senator Kellogg for the nomination for Governor by the Democratic convention. The prospect of having the same coincided in by the Baton Rouge convention is by no means a sufficient inducement. It even intimates that if the Democrats are pushed to a coalition with the devil, they will not give Senator Kellogg the choice. In case of such a necessity, Boss Packard would evidently outrank him.

Being a new convert to Grant, the *Piety* overshoot the mark on Sunday, as new converts are likely to do, and now it is backing out from its advanced position, so as to be able to work to better advantage from behind the cover of an independent position. It must be interesting to see its two hundred and thirty editors maneuvering to get into a straight line.

All the miserable lobby that Governor Warmoth defeated in the two last Legislatures has turned up to comd the Democratic State Convention. If it succeeds, the work of corruption may be counted on as only checked, not defeated. The rascally schemes that were voted by the Governor may be made successful under another and less positive officer.

DEATH.—On Tuesday, June 4, at a quarter past ten o'clock P. M., J. R. FAUBUS, JR., at the age of forty-six years. His funeral will take place this evening, at half past four o'clock, from No. 113 Rampart street, between St. Louis and Toulouse streets. The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend.

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