

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 13, 1876.

The key to the penitentiary—Whisky. Europe is full of sick men. See cable dispatches.

Works of travel should be supplied with foot notes. A sealed proposal—Kissing after the girl says she will have you.

The Baring Brothers should not bear too heavy on the money market. There has been deviled ham ever since the evil spirits entered into awaic.

In an affair of honor two young men found satisfaction in a cotton press. St. Louis has established a course of "Dime Lectures." Admission twenty cents.

A Texas paper nominates candidates for \$2. Death notices are published at the same rate. Mr. Green is the best authority on all questions relating to the breeding of fishes. Tans Seth Green.

The Princess of Wales has returned to England from Denmark. Everything was sound in Denmark. It is said the wealthy people of New York are quite carried away with a new style of gold-mounted coats.

Two ladies of Melrose, Massachusetts, intend to make centennial tramps of themselves and walk to Philadelphia. Men from the tar and turpentine regions of Georgia and Alabama are more or less inclined to pitch into other people.

Kansas is struggling along without any old citizens. The oldest white man born in the State is about twenty-five years old. From Dr. James Jones we have received a pamphlet containing his "Record of Oostetric Cases in Ward Thirty-nine, Charity Hospital."

A grand masquerade and calico ball will be given by the Ladies' Orphans' Aid Association at St. Patrick's Hall on Thursday evening, February 17. The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Democrat makes the startling announcement that the Philadelphia Times is a Republican paper. Since when?

Crooked whisky is neutral spirits. It is independent and not confined to any political platform, though it leans a little to the Democratic side of the penitentiary. The officers and members of the Mitchell Rifles will give the first grand military and fancy dress ball of that organization at St. Patrick's Hall on Friday evening, March 17.

A Mississippi State Senator has returned a pass which had been issued to him by a railroad company. His honest action rendered the company that the pass had expired. In old times it was the pride of Democrats to send men to Congress who were orators and could talk. Hereafter the wise men of that party will counsel sending men who can keep their mouths shut.

The Indianapolis Journal says: "Unless evidence can be produced to show that the New Orleans crooked whisky operators were a part of the Evansville ring, it is not probable that the cause will be tried in Indianapolis." The New York Commercial Advertiser says: "It is rumored in well-informed political circles that there is a movement on foot among the Democrats to back and gag the ex-Honorable Jefferson Davis until after the Presidential election."

During the combat scene in a performance of "Richard III." recently at Indianapolis, Mr. Cathcart received a deep cut in the head from a sword in the hands of Barry Sullivan. Retribution at last. Mr. Cathcart should alter his stage walk. A Pennsylvania postmaster has invented a labor-saving instrument in the shape of a machine that receives all letters as they are dropped and stamps them with the postmark. The thing is not particular about overweights, it catches and stamps every letter it can get its hooks on.

Mark Twain is willing to be mayor of Hartford, but he has not decided which political party he will allow to use his name as a candidate. His sympathies are with the Republicans, but he reasons absurdly that if he lets the Democrats elect him he will not have a blackguard opposition. An old lady who had a mania for being doctored, called in a quack and demanded to know in plain words what was the matter with her. He said, "Madam, the nerves of your tympanum have fallen on the cerebellum, causing a tizzarion, and it is what we call a scrutinary complaint." She was satisfied.

According to the Bulletin the steamboatmen have petitioned General Argur to have the grubstak Canonicus removed. They are evidently under the impression that the General commands the navy. The grubstak at New Orleans are only under orders to co-operate with the army when riots occur. Otherwise they are independent of military command. The Press Club of Philadelphia is established at No. 555 Chestnut street, and is composed of the proprietors, editors and reporters of the numerous journals of that city, having for president Hon. James McCannell, and for secretary A. W. Frick, Esq. It is the intention of the club to keep files of all leading journals of the country during the centennial year, and to make a headquarters for journalists who may visit the city.

Shipping business must be exceedingly brisk. With eight miles of wharfage along the river front of the city, a number of steamboatmen claim that there is no room amid stream for the United States monitor Canonicus to lay at anchor. It was rumored that the Secretary of the Navy intended to establish a naval depot here, to send several ironclads here for repairs; to spend money here and benefit our mechanics. It is time he should know that such vessels are not wanted at New Orleans. Ships of foreign powers will be welcome as usual. They can anchor where they please.

INTIMIDATION AND BARGAIN. If we are yet allowed to apply the usual rules of reasoning to any Democratic argument, we should say that the organ proposes to introduce the doctrine which was so objectionable in Lloyd Garrison and John C. Calhoun. It was to set up the opinion of the individual in the first case and of the corporation of a State in the second, to decide upon the obligation of a law which bound the one or the other. The proposition of the organ is this: That the present executive incumbent and his constitutional alternates shall be removed from office by impeachment. We pass over the avowed object of removing Republican officers to substitute Democratic officers. We merely mention the avowed purpose to impeach, with no legal imputation of crime, but for the sole cause of political opinion. We admit that as to the Governor, an accusation that he had shot President Lincoln would operate a suspension of executive authority, if made in prescribed form. We limit, however, our comments to show the reasoning upon which this party object is founded. The prosecutor bases the right to suspend these officials in the performance of their duties on the following reasons: 1. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor were voted for by a minority of voters. They were ineligible, because they held federal offices. They are usurpers, who have, by perjury, fraud and the unlawful interference of federal courts and soldiers, thrust themselves into office against the wish of the people, to the scandal of the federal administration and the outrage and wrong of the State of Louisiana. Now this is pretty much what Lloyd Garrison or John Brown may have said against the institution of slavery, or Mr. Calhoun may have said against the indignities of the tariff, but it was neither considered ground to justify the incitement of slave insurrection in the one case, nor of nullification in the other. The claim that an infuriated partisan or an uncompromising statesman shall be at once witness of an offense and judge of the proper punishment, has been held by the American people inconsistent with a constitutional government. So much for the general reasoning under which the witness assumes to be the umpire. Reasoning even more intemperate and shadowy is applied to justify the sentence of guilty pronounced in advance of impeachment. Governor Kellogg is to be accused. The rule of impeachment, perhaps through the intemperate haste of a predecided conviction, is thus laid down: It is also to be remembered that impeachment, unlike prosecutions for crimes or offenses at law, are not required to be based on some statute, and are not limited to the infractions of positive laws. The statute of Louisiana defines the offenses under which an impeachment shall be made, as also the manner in which it shall be conducted. It will be seen, then, that impeachment is required to be "based on some statute." The offenses alleged are "limited to the infraction of positive laws." The accusing organ proceeds to allege and enumerate certain offenses which have been committed by the Governor, as follows: Deceit, double dealing, insincerity, evasion, falsehood and hypocrisy become high crimes and misdemeanors, when practiced by the Governor of a State, and there is not one of them that W. Pitt Kellogg is not guilty of, and that, too, in direct connection with his acts as Governor. Now, however apparent may be all such immoralities if established upon some other evidence than that of an avowed partisan enemy, not one of these is in itself contrary to the statute law. They are punishable by a far higher than any earthly tribunal. If either of these immoralities impugn the rights of any citizen he may have redress, but as a general offense against society they are not indictable, no matter by whom committed. The purpose avowed by the organ is removal from office by accusation. It places its objection on personal grounds. It says: No reliance can be placed in the professions of either of the persons whose impeachment we urge. And adds they are "implacable enemies of the peace and prosperity of the State." With these men in office to constitute and conduct the Returning Board, there is no hope for a fair election, and so they ought to be accused out of office. Now, does the reader see anything of intimidation or even of political blackmail in all this? These radical Democrats assuredly have condoned whatever offenses the Governor may have committed before the compromise. Can they do so? If the Governor had committed high crimes and misdemeanors, they were against the peace and dignity of the State, and not against the Democratic party; and now will the reader believe that they offer to condone all the grave offenses imputed to the declaration which we have quoted? Will it be believed that all those heinous offenders shall be quit and set free if they will give the Democrats the offices of the State? We are distinctly and unalterably in favor of the impeachment of de facto Governor Kellogg and de facto Lieutenant Governor Antoine, should the coalwag and negro Senators insist on retaining the Returning Board as a part of the election law in this proposed and insulted State. Then the repeal of the Returning Board is the price of immunity in office and a pardon for all those heinous crimes and misdemeanors recited. If this be not a compromise of all the violations of law and the morality of social life in Louisiana for office and patronage, we do not know the meaning of the words bargain and intimidation.

CROOKED NEWSPAPERS. The Democratic organ repeats that— This paper would never have been established but for the strong conviction in the minds of sincere lovers of their State that most of the other papers were controlled by improper influences. We owe its itinerant visit, then, to some what the same principle which sends government officers to the chief whisky centres to look after "improper influences" employed to evade the revenue duties. The publication of this roving commission has had a startling effect on the crooked dailies, and they hasten apparently to secure a nolle prosequi at the hands of their censor. As, however, we do not remember to have seen any change in the management of the crooked dailies announced within the last sixty days, the inference is that the same "improper influences" still operate, and that the continued existence of the organ is still necessary for the protection of the State honor. When, however, we reason that three newspapers, each contending for the renown of the greatest circulation, have been under such improper influences as to render necessary the importation of a superior integrity, it becomes an imputation upon our fellow-citizens that they either want the intelligence to detect the "improper influences" or the virtue to reprove those who employ those influences. But it seems the maternal authority of the organ has had its effect upon the smaller or cub organs. They have been so chastened by the discipline inflicted upon them that they whimper, beg pardon and promise never to do so any more. The organ has found it necessary to correct with some ascerity two of these refractory journals which have been cutting up under "improper influences." It expressed the fear that the Bulletin "has yielded to the pressure said by the Piqueur to have been exerted by Messrs. Kellogg and Packard in the interest of the continuance of Radical rule in this State." Thus indirectly charged with obeying improper influences, the smaller, or cub organ, immediately renounced its equivocal position, and was thus rewarded: We are unable to reconcile the conflicting sentiments of these two articles, but we deem it due to the Bulletin to express our sincere gratification at seeing it resume its wonted tone of indignation towards the vile conspirators who propose to perpetuate their tyrannical rule over this unfortunate State, and to assure it that while it maintains this position it will meet with nothing but kindness and sympathy from us. The modesty of the organ is even greater than its logic. It can not "reconcile the conflicting sentiments of the two articles in the Bulletin," one of which contradicts the other. This contradiction of an article not satisfactory to the organ, is reconciled by a prompt obedience to the command of the organ. The only remaining black mark against this contrite cub organ "grows out of its attitude towards the Louisiana Lottery Company." This is a somewhat mysterious intimation, and if there be one spark of independence remaining in the smudged cub organ, we may expect a demand for explanations. Any way, the amnesty is still subject to this grave qualification, as follows: If it will join in condemning that and similar immoral institutions, we will gladly extend to it a cordial welcome and friendship. So if the Bulletin still continues its serpentine course, and will not unite in condemning various "immoral institutions," there must be an investigation of those charges adduced by the Democratic caucus. The Piqueur seems to have expiated its offenses and demeaned itself with such exemplary obedience to its superiors as to be once more restored to its position as high private and orderly of the organ. The following is extracted from the order of the day: We have recently been greatly gratified by the tone of the Piqueur in its condemnation of contemplated outrages upon our political rights and liberties. The Times alone continues contumacious. We are told: Of the Times, under its present control, we have no hopes. We regard it as a secret enemy of the Conservative people of the State, whose interests it professes to champion. Yet the organ even yet hesitates to sign the mandate for its ostracism. Two chances are reserved to the Times: 1. To change its present control. 2. If it can remove this apparently well founded suspicion. Both these conditions could be readily complied with. All know the facility with which a journal can change its course by a change of its writers. The facility with which the Bulletin brought itself within the condition of amnesty demonstrates the manner in which the refractory journal can save itself from destruction. We used even to charge one of our journals under a former administration with keeping relays of writers, as the Romans employed the pointed end of the stylus to write a word and the flat end to erase it—[vtere stylum—Hor.] But the Times scorns the act of grace. It defies the proclamation of the organ, and retorts upon it even as General Jeff Thompson uttered a counter-proclamation in outlawry against Major General Butler, then commanding the Division of the Gulf. The Times applies contemptuous epithets to the organ. Having been satirically denounced as a disciple of Dan Rice in the show bill business, it gropes about for some massive epithet equally pungent. Finding nothing on earth, air or the waters under the earth expressive of the professional qualities of the organ, it muskets the auto-diluvian and antezoic periods and calls the organ a "Whang-doodle." This is supposed to imply that the organ belonged to the fossils of the secondary strata, and is a sort of Saurian, or reptile created to pursue its prey in darkness and to move altogether in mud. This last epithet, unless explained, will effectually bar any manner of amnesty to the contumacious cub organ, except on condition of an entire change in the show bill programme and an entire new troupe of political acrobats. We fear, however, the organ departs from its high moral ground of reforming "improper influences," and substitutes another issue. It requires the crooked dailies to unite in demanding the repeal of the Returning Board, or in impeaching every Republican official out of office. Our anxiety now is, to know whether the crooked dailies will accept these easy terms, and by their "compromise," preserve the right to employ "improper influences." This we shall soon know.

SENATOR BRUCE, OF MISSISSIPPI. We have the testimony of the Washington dispatches to the effect that Senator Bruce made a terrific arraignment of the "Radicals" in a speech made in the executive session of the Senate, when the question of Judge Billings' confirmation was under consideration. The trouble with this successor of Jefferson Davis appears to arise from the dilatory action of the Senate in coming to a final conclusion in the case of Senator Pinchback. Senator West and his advocacy of the confirmation, as well as President Grant, come in for their share of this "terrific arraignment," though we must yet remain in the dark as to any specific offenses which he alleged against either the one or the other. The party, however, to which Mr. Bruce owes his place in the Senate, is warned in the most solemn manner that they could not hereafter depend upon the Republican vote, since the negro votes as his interests direct. We suspect Mr. Bruce has been a little more than rash and imprudent. He has probably repeated in the Senate threats which have been imposed upon him by some of the members of the lobby. The implied threat that unless the Republican Senators made haste to seat his friend Pinchback, the whole negro race would instantly leave the party and make terms with the old masters, is a stereotyped form of bluff and bluster which we remember to have heard on divers and sundry occasions in this city. It never succeeded in alarming anybody, however, and we thought never to hear it again, until it is sent back home second hand from Washington. If the negro has not heretofore voted as his interests directed, it is time he set about it. The case of Senator Revels, Pinchback and himself show that the interests of these three individuals have been cared for by the colored voters in times past, when white Republicans and United States troops protected them from being frightened away from the polls. This was, of course, before the adoption of the shotgun policy in Mississippi, by means of which a party which claimed to have 30,000 majority was virtually forced to retire from the contest. The threat to relieve the Republican party of this immense mass of manhood will have little effect on Senators who have periled their reputation and popularity with their own constituents in their long continued and persistent struggles to protect it. Mr. Bruce will find when he returns to Mississippi that the Democracy have not yet the slightest use for him or the negro vote. If the Republican Senators, whom Mr. Bruce is now convinced are such hypocrites, will keep their hands off, and direct the President to do the same, the Mississippi Democracy will speedily dispose of the negro vote in that State, without much regard for his feelings or interests. We regard this outbreak of Senator Bruce as exceedingly imprudent and ill-timed. It comes at a time when Senators Morton, Howe and other Republicans have, after long and patient labor, trained the Senatorial mind up to a point of success by an estimated majority of two votes in seventy-three, and when the danger of relapse has by no means passed away. If anything could defeat Pinchback's chances, this ill-natured outburst would do it. For the men whom he addressed as hypocrites know they are nothing of the sort, and are not the kind of men to be bullied. We hope Mr. Pinchback will hasten to disclaim all sympathy with Mr. Bruce, in time to prevent the alienation of any more friends. For he has not one to spare. He, as well as Senator Bruce, should know, and be ready to acknowledge that it is the Democracy, and not the Republicans, who stand between him and his seat in the Senate.

A HAUNTING SPECTRE. There is an old proverb about asking and answering questions, the purport of which is, the first requires much less mental effort than the other. Our Democratic journals illustrate the proverb. They ask on an average, every day, more silly questions than a hundred wise men or half a dozen wise Republican newspapers could answer. They have latterly been pursuing a spectre out and in the State House. On the corners of the streets, in the halls and corridors, hanging on the staircases and leaning against the posts, they see, or believe they see, policemen, either in uniform or citizens' clothes. One paper anxiously inquires, "What does it mean?" Another: "What means this humbug?" Again: "The Republicans seem to be making preparations for a military campaign," while all are in a flutter over General Campbell's election as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. We beg to assure all these ghost-seers that there is nothing at all meant, more than the ordinary precautions to preserve order and quiet around a place like the State House, where a great many people of all classes resort daily to talk politics and drink whisky. The preparations, so far, at least, have borne no proportion to the sounding and lofty manifestoes of the opposition papers, and have, of course, had no connection with them. Some executives might have thought it prudent to double the guards in case of a threatened attack. Perhaps Governor Kellogg would be justified in taking some such precaution; but to all outward appearance he has pursued the even tenor of his way, and left the disposal of the police force to the proper officers. Like the old lady who looked for the burglar under the bed for twenty years, and finally found him there, much to the relief of her husband, who was greatly disturbed by her nightly alarms, the Democracy are on the alert. But they have only begun their career of watching, and have no reasonable expectation of finding the object of their fears—a hostile police force. Let them all behave themselves and they will not be disturbed. What might happen to them if they were to become disorderly is more than we can say. Though the State House may be peopled with spectres of

their own imagination, they will find them well disposed persons, and not at all disposed to interfere with people who mind their own business. EXPERIMENTING WITH FINANCIAL AFFAIRS. The worst species of inflation known is that of paying with irredeemable paper for services rendered, generally in excess of any anticipated revenue, and then waiting months, and sometimes years, for a chance to get rid of the same in payment of taxes. This is a system of burning both ends of the candle. It was practiced for many years by the Police Board, and though paper of this character was issued representing millions of dollars, the men who received it sacrificed it at rates varying from twenty to sixty per cent, while the city was compelled to receive it at par in collection of future taxes and licenses. Thus the improvidence of one year ate up the substance of the next, and it was found that nothing but a radical return to a money basis would prevent irretrievable disaster. General Zachary Taylor's recipe for hard times was conveyed in an epigram: "Sell more and buy less." This axiom applied to our municipal affairs would mean: "Provide for more receipts than expenses; collect the money first, and pay it out afterward." This is the only correct idea of administering public business, though it has taken our legislators, State and municipal a long time to become educated up to that basis. And now comes some wise young statesman with a proposition to receive school certificates for the municipal school tax. Such a proposition has been made in all seriousness in the General Assembly, and is being considered in committee. Probably it was suggested in a spirit of friendliness for the holders of this class of paper, and possibly some of the questionable acts of members of the City Council may be cited as a precedent; yet it comes in such a questionable shape, is fraught with such promise of future evil, that everyone interested in the prompt payment of the taxes and in the prompt collection of the taxes to meet such payment, should try to prevent its becoming a law. A FAIR OFFER. We learn that an offer has been made by authority to the Democrats of the House that if they will pass one bill reducing the emoluments of Democratic officials, and another in which both political parties are scaled, the Senate will immediately take up both bills and concur in them. If there is any sincerity in Democracy let them accept this offer. It may lead to further good measures. If it is supposed, however, that the Senate is going to pass all the House bills cutting down Republican patronage, and trust to the honesty of the Democracy to carry the war of reform into their own camp, it is a grave mistake. The Republicans are not quite prepared to give themselves away in such a fashion. An old Democrat met a Republican friend the other day, and accosted him thus: Old Democrat—I say, L., what kind of reform measures are you fellows going to give us? Republican—Well, I suppose we shall reduce the expenses of assessing and collecting taxes, the fees of the criminal and civil sheriffs, clerks of courts, the salaries of Administrators, and go in for a general system of economy all along the line. Old Democrat—Oh, that isn't the sort of reform we need at all. Republican—What do you want, then? Old Democrat—Why, the abolition of the Returning Board, an amendment to the election law and the repeal of the constitutional act. Republican—Oh, yes, I see. You want us all to step out so you can step in. Is that it? Old Democrat—Good-by, sir!

MARRIED. CHAMPLAIN—BENNETT—At Philadelphia, on Saturday, February 5, 1876, by the Rev. A. J. Rowland, Mr. EDWARD P. CHAMPLAIN, of New Orleans, and Miss ALICE G., daughter of Mr. Milton Bennett, of the city. THE RAILROAD MEETING AT CARROLLTON TO-DAY. In the handsill distributed yesterday relative to this meeting a typographical error occurred. MONDAY, the fourteenth, was erroneously substituted for SUNDAY, the thirteenth. The citizens of Carrollton, Greenville and Jefferson will remember that the meeting will be held TO-DAY (SUNDAY), the thirteenth instant, at 3 P. M., at the CARROLLTON HOTEL. Cheap railroad communication with the heart of the city will be the subject discussed. feb 13 2p LADIES! LADIES! LADIES! BUTTERICK & CO.'S PAPER PATTERNS. GARMENTS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. Catalogue containing cuts, with full description and price, mailed free upon application. Address THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., S. E. RUNDLE, Agent, Corner Canal and Chartres Street, NEW ORLEANS, feb 13 2p CARNIVAL FOR PURCHASERS. GREAT REDUCTIONS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE STOCK. CARPETS—In great variety and choicest styles. OILCLOTHS—The best goods at the lowest prices. UPHOLSTERY GOODS—A full stock of all WINDOW SHADES, COBBERS, LACE CURTAINS, MATTING, WALL PAPER, MATTING, CHROMOS, FRAMES, ETC. The prices and qualities will sell them. HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, feb 13 2p No. 39 Camp street.

ADOLPH MARKS—GUSTAVE MARKS—L. B. CAJIN. WATCHES, WATCHES, JEWELRY. S. H. SELIGMAN'S, No. 65 Baronne street. feb 13 2p WANTED. A MILLINER AT F. R. HARDON'S, No. 29 Chartres street. None but first class need apply. feb 13 2p TO THE PUBLIC. NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILROAD. The Citizens' Committee appointed at the mass meeting held at St. Patrick's Hall, January 27, in the interest of the NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, have recommended the following well known, active, energetic and highly respectable gentlemen as solicitors to the capital stock of the company. The public are hereby informed that the districts as designated will be canvassed by the gentlemen whose names are appended. The eastern and western boundaries are from river to swamp. 1. South side of Canal street and north side of Poydras, inclusive, Colonel Charles R. Malley, F. G. Gordon, Esq. 2. South side of Poydras to north side of Calicope street, inclusive, E. P. Schmidt, Esq., W. H. Fowler, Esq. 3. South side of Calicope to north side of Jackson street, inclusive, P. K. Byrne, Esq., B. S. Hotchkiss, Esq. 4. South side of Jackson street to upper line of Carrollton, inclusive, John McNulty, Esq., A. G. Lard, Esq. 5. North side of Canal to south side of St. Louis street, inclusive, J. P. Roux, Esq., A. Dupre, Esq. 6. North side of St. Louis street to south side of Rapiand, inclusive, J. G. Sanchez, Esq., A. K. Shaw, Esq. 7. North side of Rapiand street to lower line of city, inclusive, John Paisley, Esq., Samuel Powers, Esq. The above named gentlemen are fully authorized to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company. E. B. WHEELOCK, President. February 5, 1876. feb 10

PHILIP WERLEIN. THE LEADING PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE. Nos. 75, 50, 52 and 90 Baronne Street. The world renowned CHICKERING upright, grand and square Pianos. The celebrated DUBMAN the low-priced HALE, the excellent upright ZIBELOFF Pianos. The largest stock, the best pianos, lowest price, an earnest agent in the South. Wholesale agents for the unequalled Eskey and Mason & Hamlin grand and square pianos. Pianos and organs, reliable and durable pianos kept, and every instrument fully warranted. Pianos and organs tuned, repaired, rented or exchanged. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. feb 13 A CARD. I would respectfully ask the attention of the musical public and those who intend purchasing PIANOS and request them to call at my extensive warehouses at GRUNEWALD HALL. PIANOS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE. Get always the best. By all means it will be found to be the cheapest. Why expend any money in worthless, trashy pianos, which are only made to sell and not to last. If you want a piano, buy only a good one; the difference is not great, and you certainly will not regret it. THE NEW UPRIGHT STEINWAY PIANO stands alone, proud and unsurpassable by any other make. And in the standard of perfection that modern science in piano building has produced. The Conservatory of Music Paris, and almost every notable among our great living artists, unconditionally pronounce the STEINWAY "the most perfect piano of the world." You are cordially invited to inspect the largest stock ever exhibited in this city, and you can rest assured that our moderate charges and liberal terms will be found highly satisfactory to you. LOUIS GRUNEWALD, Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 Baronne street, near Canal. feb 13 2p DISCOVERIES FROM THE COTTON PLANT. CURE GUARANTEED FOR MOST REPEATED. KEMBLE—An infallible remedy for fever. BIRDIN—Certain specific for chills and fever, certain in cholera. FLORES—For female diseases. Buy from your druggist. If he keeps these remedies, if not, they can be had at M. MORRISON & CO.'S corner of Magazine and Canal streets. feb 13 2p THE SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING SEWING MACHINES. OVER 1,600,000. Have been sold and are in daily use. 243,679 SINGER IMPROVED FAMILY MACHINES. Were sold in the year 1874, which number exceeded that of their highest competitor 148,854 machines. The sales of the SINGER COMPANY show an INCREASE year by year, and the sales of other Companies show a DECREASE, which can be attributed only to the IMMENSE POPULARITY OF THE SINGER IMPROVED MACHINES. They are SIMPLE, DURABLE, and ALWAYS RELIABLE, and never fail to give ENTIRE SATISFACTION ON ANY DESCRIPTION OF WORK. No family can afford to be without one. Every machine of our manufacture is FULLY WARRANTED. In order that there may be no excuse for not purchasing one of these labor-saving machines, we will arrange to furnish them ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN. To those to whom it may not be convenient to raise the full price. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, S. E. RUNDLE, Agent, No. 91 Canal street, corner Chartres, NEW ORLEANS. E. BUTTERICK & CO'S CELEBRATED CUT PAPER PATTERNS, FOR Ladies and Children's Garments, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Winter Catalogues Just Received, which can be obtained gratis by calling at the office. Each pattern is accompanied with full printed instructions, and any garment can be made to fit perfectly without the aid of a dressmaker. They are particularly valuable to ladies living at a distance. Patterns sent by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, S. E. RUNDLE, AGENT, FOR THE SALE OF E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PATTERNS OF GARMENTS SHEARS AND SCISSORS. No. 91 Canal street, NEW ORLEANS, feb 13 2p

MARKS BROTHERS & CO., IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WINES, LIQUORS, FANCY GROCERIES, ETC., ETC., 41 MAGAZINE STREET, Up Stairs. Have received by late arrivals from Bordeaux, Marseilles and other foreign ports, For Sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, In bond or out of bond, the following: 200 cases SARDINES in oil. 260 boxes ABSINTHE, E. Pernod. 250 boxes VINGOAR, J. Cessat. 100 barrels VINGOAR, J. Cessat. 120 boxes VINGOAR, J. Cessat. 250 cases COGNAC, O. Dupuis & Co., Martell & Co., J. Robin & Co., Gaudier Fils. 150 boxes COGNAC, O. Dupuis & Co., Gaudier Fils. 100 cases CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche and Noire, T. Biederman & Co. 100 cases CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche, J. Mumm & Co. 230 boxes KIRSCH, Dubied Pere & Fils. 40 boxes PEPPERMINT. 200 boxes VERMICELLI. 250 boxes MACARONI. 100 boxes VERMOUTH, Nolly Pratt & Co. 200 boxes VERMOUTH, Mecklenburg. 10 cases SAUSAGES, De Lyon. 400 baskets SWEET OIL, pints and quarts, J. Plagniol. 500 baskets SWEET OIL, pints and quarts, Poesel Fils. 200 cases SWEET OLD SALADE, Poesel Fils. 60 cases BURGUNDY PORT. 50 barrels MALAGA WINE. 60 crates empty WINE BOTTLES. 60 packages STRAW HULLS, for bottles. 240 cases RED WINE, St. Emilion. 240 cases RED WINE, Margaux Medoc. 200 half cases WHITE WINE, Graves. 100 cases FRUITS IN JUICE AND BRANDY, assorted. 120 boxes assorted CAPERS. 100 boxes OLIVES. 50 boxes BONELESS ANCHOVIES. 40 boxes MUSTARD. 50,000 assorted CORNS. 50,000 CAPS FOR BOTTLES. 30 cases PRUNES in jars, assorted sizes. 500 boxes CLARET, Grand Vin Medoc. 500 boxes CLARET, Domaine de Fon. 500 boxes CLARET, Domaine de la Tour. 250 boxes CLARET, St. Emilion. 100 cases WHITE WINE, Graves. 15 cases DRIED PRUNES. 30 cases ITALIAN WINES from the Vineyards Lagrima Christi, Palermo (red and white), Capri (red and white), Malvasia, Greco, Moscato, Marsala. 150 boxes ITALIAN MACARONI, Cherry Juice. 200 cases assorted FROST LIQUORS, of E. Lafauri Fils, consisting of CURACAO, MARRASQUINO, CACAO VANILLE, POUSSE CAPE, CHARTREUSE, etc. 250 boxes COGNAC, Jules Bellot & Co. 100 boxes COGNAC, Cloche, 128, Jules Bellot & Co. 20 boxes COGNAC, in flasks, Jules Bellot & Co. 200 boxes COGNAC, Black Horse, Jules Bellot & Co. 50 eighth cases COGNAC, Black Horse, 1789, Jules Bellot & Co. Sole agents for Louisiana, Texas and Mexico. Have on hand and continually receiving by all arrivals from Europe, a large and well assorted reasonable stock of FOREIGN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS. Suitable for the trade of the city and country. Also have on hand a large, full and well selected stock of all kinds of FOREIGN DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS. In bond, suitable for the Mexican and West Indian markets. Which we will sell at low prices and suitable terms. MARKS BROTHERS & CO., No. 41 Magazine Street, Up Stairs. feb 13

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