

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 17, 1876.

A bald head tells on a man. A Pawnee chief is a poor loan man. A clean shirt is not a bad bosom friend. Fast male trains—The last cars at night. A rush light—The headlight on a fast train. What is known on any subject no one knows. Men with curling locks are apt to be hair-brained. A monument to John Wilkes Booth will be in order. A fried onion party has been given in an Indiana town. The memory of the oldest inhabitant is a snare and delusion. Edgar Fawcett is writing a long tale called "Asses Ears." If whisky gets too crooked, there is the road to run left open. It takes but a breath of calumny to put out a blaze of glory. Japanese capmakers have no more fitting blocks than their heads. A member of the House wants the first day of April made a legal holiday. St. Louis fixed the fee to the Dime Lecture Course at twenty cents, to beat Chicago. De Capo, or to repeat, is a D. C. always observed in the drinking pieces of Washington. The California banks are over run with silver, and they want paper currency for a change. Valentine's day has come and gone, but the dealers find that the valentines did not go. The member who is continually jumping up for points of order considers himself a rising statesman. The Democratic State Central Committee will make no nominations until Governor Hendricks arrives. In this world of cattle kings and rostrum queens, the best hair dresser should be known as a crown prince. Spring will not linger in the lap of winter. She has driven the snowy old gentleman out and taken the chair. A Pennsylvania paper reports schools adjourned on account of measles, and Bates inquires if it is a legal holiday. The man who wears an iron-clad vessel destroyed has not yet made his appearance before our New Orleans inventor. A saloon keeper on St. Charles street is the father of a bouncing boy. The boy will soon be able to bounce lunch fiends. Instead of soldiers it might do to line the Rio Grande with Democrats, and such talk as the Mexicans will not wish to cross over. There are clerks of other committees in Washington whose resignations would be accepted, regardless of the names of their children. The colonel who claims that his regiment was in the advance during the afternoon of a certain battle, did not explain that the army was retreating. General Edward von Pender, of the Prussian army, died recently. He was born in 1792, but never could be induced to throw up his commission. It is as impossible to tell a secret to a friend as it is to see the inside of an unbroken egg. The secret is destroyed with attempts to communicate it. Many country banks in the North are adopting for safety what are called time locks. The banks using these combinations can only be robbed at a certain hour in the morning. The New York World speaks of a foreign gentleman who "had lavished eight or ten million rubles upon a lady during as many years." Methuselah was a young child in comparison with such an aged spendthrift. Jennie June lectures young ladies against allowing young men to be extravagant for their entertainment. She objects to carriages, bouquets and needless expenses which should not be encouraged by the girls. A young lady went to a photographer recently, and wished him to take her picture with an expression as if composing a poem. It came out with the expression she had when the editor put the poem in the waste basket. Baltimore papers advise all women to carry police whistles. It would be a very good plan if police were the sort of men who say, "Whistle and I'll come to you," but policemen are so well able to protect themselves that they are not entitled to the advantage of being warned by all citizens in cases of danger. Police Commissioner Murdock complains that notwithstanding his three secret detectives, he can not find a gambling house. Let him demand his special, dress up as a well-to-do Texas drover, and take a stroll along St. Charles street at almost any time of day, and he will be very likely to find "where he wants to go."

THE SECOND ATTACK ON THE RETURNING BOARD. The Democrats fired a double-barreled gun at the Returning Board, on Tuesday, over the Governor's shoulders. The dual report disclosed the ordinance used on the occasion to be the committees appointed to investigate the affairs of the Metropolitan Police and the books of the Auditor and Treasurer. Both reports were published in the House journal yesterday morning. We shall consider Mr. Dupre's report in a future number, and shall only say of it here that, like that of Messrs. Aldige and Voorhis, it appears to be directed more at the head of the Governor than those who were named in the House resolution as the objects of inquiry. Mr. Dupre starts out by denying the legal power of the Governor to remove police commissioners, and then illogically holds him accountable for the wrongful acts alleged against the board, on the ground that he could have cured the evil by timely removals. This is not Mr. Dupre's language, but such we understand the meaning to be. There is, in both reports, an evident intention to strike some object not in point blank range. The committee to examine the books of the Treasurer have given special attention to transactions arising out of the difficulties of 1874. They report the discovery of irregularities in the manner of drawing money from the State treasury, and state, on the authority of the Treasurer's stub book, that checks were drawn against the interest fund without a warrant from the Auditor. But as all the amounts thus alleged to have been drawn from one fund to meet claims upon another have been faithfully replaced, and not a dollar has been lost to the State by any transaction, either regular or irregular, we fail to see wherein any guilt attaches to the high officials whose names are dragged into the report. If no harm has been done to the State, nobody is guilty of doing harm. In any case, the attempt to associate the Governor with transactions to which he could not have been a party, argues the inability of the opposition to find anything tangible to accuse him of. The control of the executive over constitutional officers is limited to giving his individual opinions in cases when called upon for that purpose. Even this does not carry with it the weight of the opinion of the Attorney General, who is protected by law and usage from any personal consequence growing out of erroneous advice. The committee have not even alleged corrupt motives against the Governor or Treasurer. They are simply charged with what may be called an error of judgment in a matter which involved the exercise of discretion. We are not informed what steps were necessary for the Governor to take to save the State government from overthrow in 1874. We only know he saved it from its enemies without detriment to any fund. Perhaps there was a temporary loan from one fund to another. If so, the money has been long since repaid. The committee does not enlighten us on this point. Nor is it material that such explanation should be made. On the face of the papers, all the cash which the law required to be in the treasury to the credit of the several funds on the first of January was there. If, at any time anterior to that date, there had been a transfer from one to the other, which is not a fact established by the committee, except by inference, the responsibility, such as it is, would rest with the officers having the funds in custody. Plainly, the Governor is not such officer. His authority in the Treasurer's office is inferior to that of Mr. Dubuclet, and his responsibility for the acts of the Treasurer no greater than that of an unofficial person. We can, therefore, see no just grounds to accuse Governor Kellogg of such high crimes and misdemeanors as justify his impeachment in any of the acts alleged against him by the reports of the two committees. Nor is there any necessary connection between these reports and the controversy now pending in the conference committee on the election bill. We have Democratic authority for stating that the Democratic caucus has decided to let the two reports lie over a few days without action to see what the Republicans intend to do about the Returning Board matter. The plain inference is, that if the Returning Board is surrendered and the election law amended to suit the Democrats, and further, if the constabulary act be repealed, there will be oblivion for the Governor. But on the other hand, if the Republicans remain firm in their support of the Senate bill, or continue the present law by non-action, then a resolution to impeach the Governor will be passed by the House. All this looks to us like a conspiracy to coerce the Governor by threats, as an attempt to browbeat the Senate was made but a short time ago. The Senate remained firm, so the Governor is to be tried. We leave out of view the immunity promised by the Wheeler adjustment for all acts of the executive taken to protect his administration from being overthrown by revolution, and claim that his efforts to that end are justifiable upon far higher grounds. The emergency was presented to him to see the whole code of laws of the State upset, himself and every other incumbent of office turned out, and universal uproar and disorder prevail, or to prevent it by the informal use of means in the possession of the State. If, in the opinion of the executive, it was necessary to use every dollar in the State treasury in the discharge of his primary constitutional duty to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, he would be fully justified in taking it all for that purpose. He had better be impeached for doing his duty than to surrender under threats, and thus admit he was wrong. If the Democrats, therefore, are determined to im-

peach the Governor for acts committed a year and a half ago, unless the Senate resigns its constitutional right to participate in legislation, the sooner they do it the better. Let them prepare their articles as soon as possible, and present them to the Senate, where there is no doubt they will be properly disposed of. If the Democrats fear this issue, the Governor has no reason to do so. If he is to be made a martyr unless he betrays his party and the helpless people who look to him to defend their rights of citizenship, let the ax fall as soon as possible. But let us not have the miserable farce of a surrender of the Returning Board first and the impeachment of the Governor afterwards. Every Republican in the State is interested in this attack on the Governor. He is at present an obstacle to certain revolutionary schemes, and his removal is deemed a necessary preliminary to success. The battle of the next campaign turns upon this point. If the Republicans remain firm they must win. If they surrender the safeguards of law, inevitable disaster awaits them. AS A CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE. The *Pionnee* announces that 'absolute or even-handed justice is not to be expected from a body so intensely partisan' as the State Senate. If we admitted the correctness of this charge we would seek its reform. It is to our mind obvious that while the Senate is compelled to resist the repeal of any protection which the constitution has thrown around the majority of the people of the State, it has in every respect manifested an anxiety to enact all laws for improving the condition of every interest in the State. It is a plausible game for Democrats who wish local or even personal interests promoted to appeal to the Republican members and to the Republican press for aid, at the same time that the Democratic press is preparing unqualified denunciation for the Republicans in every part of the State and Union. The House of Representatives is now sitting as a campaign committee. It seeks every cause of objection to every Republican official. It seeks the overthrow of the State government by accusing all Republican officials, and this for no offense save the political opinions of the incumbents. There has been, evidently, extravagance in the expenditures of the Democratic city government. The budget of the present year shows an increased appropriation for the administration charges of the city government. Charges have been openly made against Democratic city officers of 1872 and 1874, of having withheld moneys collected officially, and applied them to the payment of official salaries. The Democratic campaign committee have no use for such investigations. It has no purpose to impugn or impeach any except Republicans. An investigation has been carried into the affairs of the treasury department. Certain alleged irregularities have been discovered and published. Analyzed, they consist in a perversion of the interest due the public creditor to the domestic preservation of order. The House committee reports that not a dollar has been lost to the State, nor is any criminal intention attributed to the Treasurer. If there has been any official dereliction, or any perversion of fund proved, we wish Republicans treated with the same inexorable justice as President Grant is now being out to his trusted officials. But with the sensation heading that the executive and other State officers are "charged with felony," there should go to the American people this statement: On the fourteenth of September, 1874, the Democratic party organized an armed force for the overthrow of the State government. This they effected. The State police was routed and drawn from duty; anarchy prevailed in the city; life and property were exposed to the villains who always gather around an unprotected community. At this time the executive of the State is said to have favored a temporary loan of a State fund dedicated to the payment of the public creditor to the more sacred object of saving life and protecting property. Now, however the facts may be, and whatever may be the personal or official advantages taken of this indiscreet act, it would seem that the Legislature would be grateful to those who had accepted a personal responsibility to carry out the supreme law of public safety. Then, however, it will be seen abroad that the very party which rendered indispensable this temporary use of a public fund, now enters a *nolle prosequi* against itself, and demands the removal of the public servants who protected the people. We ask what more conclusive proof could be given that the House of Representatives is sitting as a Democratic campaign committee, and nothing else? Why, if the public creditor were asked, do you object to using your deposit for an interest not yet due to save from confiscation the property upon which any safety of your debt depends, does any one doubt their answer? It was a cheap insurance. We believe those terrible spinners, the Misses Menhaut, would have said, "Yes, take it, and protect the city property from the condition to which the Democratic revolutionists had reduced it." We wish it distinctly understood that if one of these Republicans shall appear to have employed the occasion of public peril to profit himself, there is no legal punishment from which we would withhold him; but when the Democratic party has destroyed the lawful protectors of our city and citizens to turn out of office the men who have evinced official responsibility to correct this evil, is the most singular specimen of party hardness which has ever come within our observation. Democracy dispenses the police protection of the city to evict Governor Kellogg from office by force. Governor Kellogg restores the protection of the city upon his own official responsibility, and the Democracy insist that an officer whom they could not evict by lawless force shall be

evicted for repairing the mischief of that force, and restoring the protection which Democracy has destroyed. An assassin assaults you or your neighbor with intent to kill. You draw a weapon to protect yourself or your neighbor, and the assassin appears before the next grand jury to cause your indictment for carrying concealed weapons. The issues are now being made for the Presidential campaign. The Republicans insist that Messrs. Hill, Toombs and other Democrats intend to make it in the South a campaign of terror and blood. The nation is awaiting the testimony. There has been historical proof that the Democracy of Louisiana has never submitted to the law of suffrage and has always gone into every canvass armed with firearms, obloquy and proscription. We wish the charge that the Democratic House of Representatives here, which owes its majority to a compromise on the basis of restored peace, is now sitting as a campaign committee to excite the whole people of Louisiana against the Republican white and colored citizens. Let the proofs of this be added to the speeches of Hill, Preston and Toombs, and the issue asserted by Senator Morton will be completed. A DEFEAT IN THE INSTRUCTIONS. The *Democrat* complains because the conference committee on the election bills have actually considered the one passed by the Senate, and agreed to eleven sections of it. If the paper's reporter had been at hand when the editor was thus venting his indignation and surprise he would have corrected his chief's figures. Thirty-six sections of the Senate bill have been agreed to, and the deliberation stopped at the Returning Board. But this does not suit the *Democrat* at all. It assumes airs of lordly superiority over the Democratic members of the conference committee and addresses them in terms of admonition and menace, thus: Our representatives on that committee were not appointed for the purpose of considering the Senate election bill at all; their mission was to secure the abolition of the Returning Board, or to report their inability to do so. Now, in our judgment, it depends upon who issued the instructions to "our representatives" whether they have blundered or not. If the bodies of the General Assembly to which they belong respectively issued the orders, the members of the committee doubtless are the proper judges, since they are also a part of the principal. If, however, the instructions to this committee emanated from the *Democrat*, or a secret caucus of the party, there may be some force in the charge that they have exceeded their powers in even allowing the Senate bill to be read in their hearing. The chances are good that "our representatives," as the *Democrat* loftily and impudently styles the members of a joint committee of both houses, are quite capable of judging what they were appointed for as anybody. And they do not have the character of being such weak-minded creatures as to be unable to discharge their legislative duties without assistance. The *Democrat* is no doubt in earnest, very much so, about the Returning Board matter. It has repeatedly declared there shall be none. The REPUBLICAN, on the contrary, is equally determined to hold on to the present law until we can have another as good—one which will extend to voters who are not disposed to fight their way to the polls through a Conshata mob, the protection of law. But neither of these journals has a vote in the General Assembly. The people have thought proper to commit their interests to other if not abler hands. The representatives thus chosen are responsible only to their constituents for the manner in which they discharge their duties, and can not be called to account in any place except the General Assembly and at the polls. The REPUBLICAN maintains that "our representatives on the conference committee were appointed on account of their fitness to consider and report upon the question in dispute, and to reconcile, if possible, the differences between the two houses. Were they to plant obstinately upon their individual notions of things, or attempt to force the suggestions of partisan organs upon the opposite party, they would endanger the harmony of the conference, and perhaps create the necessity for a new joint committee. We think the committee may safely be left to judge of the purposes of the appointment, as well as the best means of effecting an agreement between the two houses. THE REWARD OF REPRESENTATIVE FIDELITY. We look with admiration upon the tireless devotion of Hon. Mr. Morey to the interests of his constituents. It is a Representative virtue which must constitute its own reward. Does he suppose that if he came home with an order for the immediate construction of the Pacific railroad with a branch to New Orleans, and another order for the immediate reconstruction and perpetual maintenance of the levees, he would receive one Democratic vote? If he should think so, let him inquire of Messrs. Kellogg, Sheldon and Sypher what effect the successful efforts of each for the Pacific railroad and for other measures in which their constituents were interested, has had in mollifying Democratic hostility, or in securing for them even social respect. We hope Republican representatives everywhere will continue to do their duty, but they can not expect to conciliate Democratic approval except by a resignation of their posts. A correspondent of the *Democrat*, writing from Natchitoches, shows that in his district, adjoining that of Mr. Morey, the Democracy are preparing to make matters very warm for the Republican candidates in the next campaign, and we may infer that the Red river epidemic of violence will extend into the district of Mr. Morey. Here is the affirmation: Political matters are quiet, but our people are determined to carry this election. Old Natchitoches, long considered the Radical stronghold, can be safely looked for the

Democratic-Conservative party by a large majority, which Grant's cavalry will only increase. The registrar's report of the vote in Natchitoches shows the whites as six to five. The total vote being 4347, the white vote would be 1261 and the colored vote 3086, and yet the Red river tactics will reverse this result and carry the parish for the White League. With the same malevolent spirit escaping from every part of the Democratic organization, it is difficult to see how an open, flagrant war for the offices of the State can be avoided in the next campaign. Senator Blunt, in defending himself against anonymous indictment for alleged offenses, says that he has voted for every measure of reform, and has otherwise demeaned himself as a faithful representative. Yet he asserts that a plot had been formed to kill him last Christmas, and he intimates the personal danger of even returning to his constituents. This intimidation of voters, this personal peril of all Republican representatives and officials, whether by assassination or impeachment, indicates that the next election in Louisiana will be a military canvass, in which the result will be decided before the election takes place. We regard representative fidelity as the highest duty of a Republican, but it can not vindicate his political principles from the hatred of his political enemies, nor can it shield him from expulsion or his constituents from massacre if the White League have occasion for the representative position. A RESULT OF REVOLUTION. In their eagerness to oust the Republican officials from place, the Democracy evidently overlook one of the possible consequences of a political revolution. It may be safely assumed that the legal impeachment and subsequent conviction of the Governor is an impossibility. He can not even be suspended from office by the vote of the House alone. In case such an attempt is made, however, and all other means fail, application will undoubtedly be made to the government at Washington for protection. This may be afforded in the shape of martial law, when the whole machinery of the State government, and especially the election in November will be put into the hands of officers appointed by the President. Taxes will be collected and disbursements made by military authority. Voters and votes will be scanned and scrutinized in such a way that cheating will be as impossible as a Democratic victory without it. Fortunately, Andrew Johnson is not President now, and if he were, the national Democracy has become disgusted with their Southern brethren, and will not object to let them come in for the consequences of their own follies. The Republicans wish to avoid the disgrace which would thus fall upon a State by forcing the national government to take it into custody, though on the mere ground of party success, they would have no reason to object to martial law, especially if it came as a relief against mob law. TIME. The organ has called time on the Republican Senate, thus: The Senate has asked for a conference committee on the election bill. This is the first move in the execution of the plan which we have foreshadowed. Their object is delay. Our Conservative legislators have but one thing to do, namely: to insist upon the abolition of the Returning Board, and that before the end of next week. According to accepted Democratic doctrine, "a majority that can be intimidated is incompetent to exercise the right of suffrage." The Conservative members who are required to do the Democratic bidding will, we hope, prove their right of suffrage by refusing to be intimidated as above. DIED. COSTLEY.—At 4:30 P. M., February 16, JOHN C. COSTLEY, JR., aged forty-two years, a native of Petersburg, Virginia, and a resident of this city for the last thirty years. His funeral will take place at 4 P. M. This Day, from his late residence, No. 283 Eighth street, between Prytania and St. Charles streets. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. NOTICE. LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR SHIRTS. MR. J. H. MARLEY, Of Messrs. Marley, Cook & Co., of Newark, being at present in the city, with NEW AND ELEGANT SHIRTINGS, IS PREPARED TO TAKE MEASURES FOR THE SAME. He can be found during the day at B. T. WALSH'S, 612 1/2 St. No. 110 Canal Street, near St. Charles. KING OF THE CARNIVAL. SPECIAL NOTICE. All persons having business with the government of His Majesty the King of the Carnival may address communications to Lock Box No. 881, Post-office. WARWICK. Earl Marshal, War Department, Carnival Palace, New Orleans, January 27, 1876. BUSINESS WRITING. Advertisements, Circulars, Business Notices, Biographical Sketches, Descriptions, Ordinances, Resolutions, etc., carefully written and prepared for publication. J. CURTIS WALDO, Publisher, Advertising and Business Writer, No. 56 Camp street, Over Gautreaux & Wright's. 616 1/2 m 2p DR. PRICE'S PREPARATIONS. CREAM BAKING POWDER. FLAVORING EXTRACTS. AMERICAN PERFUMES. COLOGNES, BAY RUM, ETC. WILLIAM H. SHEPARD, General Southern Agent, No. 58 Customhouse street. Send for Wholesale Price List. For sale by Wholesale Grocers and Druggists of New Orleans at Manufacturer's prices. 1013 m 2p

ADOLPH MARKS—GUSTAVE MARKS—L. B. CAHILL. WATCHES, WATCHES, JEWELRY. S. H. BELIGMAN, 613 m 2p TO THE PUBLIC. NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILROAD. The Citizens' Committee appointed at the annual meeting held at St. Patrick's Hall, January 17th, in the interest of the NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, have recommended the following well known, active, energetic and highly respectable gentlemen as the best qualified to manage the company. The public are hereby informed that the districts as designated will be formed 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 E. Bally, Jr., Cameron, Esq. 2. South side of Poydras to north side of Caliope street, inclusive, E. F. Schmidt, Esq., E. H. Fowler, Esq. 3. South side of Caliope to north side of Jackson street, inclusive, W. Wallace, Esq., E. B. Hotchkiss, Esq. 4. South side of Jackson street to upper line Carrollton, inclusive, John McNulty, Esq., A. G. Liard, 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 Replandre, inclusive, J. G. Sanchez, Esq., A. T. Shaw, Esq. 7. North side of Replandre street to lower line of Canal, inclusive, John Paisley, Esq., Samuel Power, Esq. The above named gentlemen are fully authorized to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of the New Orleans Pacific Railway Company. E. B. WHEELLOCK, President, February 5, 1876. 1013 m 2p PHILIP WERLEIN. THE LEADING PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE. Wholesale agent for the world renowned CHICKERING upright, grand and square Pianos. The celebrated DUNHAM, the low priced HALL. The excellent upright ZIGLER Pianos. The largest stock, the best pianos, lowest prices, an excellent terms in the South. Wholesale agent for the unequalled Essey and Mason & Hamilton Organs. Pianos, organs, reeds, and every instrument kept, and every instrument fully warranted, repaired, tuned or exchanged. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 1017 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 148,853 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. Each pattern is accompanied with full printed instructions, and any garment can be made to its perfectly without the aid of a dressmaker. They are particularly valuable to ladies living in a remote part of the country, as they can be sent by mail. SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, S. E. RUNDLE, AGENT, FOR THE SALE OF E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S PATTERNS OF GARMENTS. And their celebrated SHEARS AND SCISSORS No. 91 Canal street, NEW ORLEANS, NEW ORLEANS. CARNIVAL FOR PURCHASERS. GREAT REDUCTIONS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE STOCK. CARPETS—in great variety and choicest prices. OILCLOTHS—The best goods at the lowest prices. UPHOLSTERY GOODS—A full stock of all descriptions. WINDOW SHADERS, CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS, MATTING, CHAIRS, FRAMES, etc. The prices and quantities will sell them. HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, 614 1/2 m 2p ANNUAL STATEMENT OF B. & W. CRONER, Dealers in DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, SHADERS, ETC. No. 147 Canal Street. The time has arrived when, as has been our custom for many years, we extend to our customers a special public sale of the inducements in the purchase of goods. This is offered for a two-fold object, viz: To avoid a possibility of having to carry over stock, and to afford room for the introduction of more seasonable goods. Flattered by the patronage accorded us during the past year, and believing that our customers will endorse the statement that we offer the BEST GOODS in our entire display at the lowest prices, we shall, during the next fifteen days, make our several sales of WINTER DRESS GOODS at prices far below real values, which will prove bargains in the fullest meaning of the word to purchasers. B. & W. CRONER, 147 Canal street. 1020 m 2p DISCOVERIES. COTTON PLANT. CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. KERNING has the honor to announce that he has discovered a certain specific for chills and fever, contains no quinine. FLORENCE—For female diseases. Buy from your druggist if he keeps these remedies; if not, the casual had at M. R. MORRISON & CO.'s, corner of Magazine and Canal streets. 1021 m 2p FOR RENT. FOR RENT—PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE to rent, suitable for a small family, or one of two gentlemen. No. 64 Magazine street. 1017

MARKS BROTHERS & CO., IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS, WINES, LIQUORS, FANCY GROCERIES, ETC., ETC. 41 MAGAZINE STREET. 41 For Sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, In bond or out of bond, the following: 200 cases SARDINES in oil. 200 boxes ARBUTHNOT, E. Permaid. 250 boxes VINGGAR, J. Cesant. 100 barrels VINGGAR, J. Cesant. 120 boxes VINGGAR, J. Cesant. 300 eighth casks COGNAC, O. Dupuis & Co., Martell & Co., J. Robin & Co., Gantier Fils. 150 boxes COGNAC, O. Dupuis & Co., Gantier Pere, J. Hennessy & Co., J. Robin & Co. 100 baskets CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche and Noire, T. Heurtecher & Co. 150 cases CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche, J. Mumm & Co. 200 boxes KIRSCH, Dubied Pere & Fils. 40 boxes PEPPERMINT. 200 boxes VERMICELLI. 250 boxes MACARONI. 500 boxes VERMOUTH, Nolly Pratt & Co. 200 boxes VERMOUTH, Mecklenburg. 10 cases SAUSAGE, De Lyon. 400 baskets SWEET OIL, pints and quarts, J. Pignoli. 500 baskets SWEET OIL, pints and quarts, Fossel Fils. 200 cases SWEET OLD SALADE, Fossel Fils. 60 cases BURGUNDI PORT. 50 barrels MALAGA WINE. 60 cases empty WINE BOTTLES. 60 packages STRAW BELLS, for bottles. 240 cases RED WINE, St. Emilion. 240 cases RED WINE, Margaux Medoc. 200 half casks WHITE WINE, Graves. 100 cases FRUITS IN JUICE AND BRANDY, assorted. 120 boxes assorted CAPERS. 100 boxes OLIVES. 50 boxes BOWLESS 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 du Fou. 500 boxes CLARET, Domaine de la Tour. 250 boxes CLARET, St. Emilion. 100 boxes WHITE WINE, Graves. 15 cases DRIED PRUNES. 30 cases ITALIAN WINES from the Venetian 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 CERACOA, MASRQUINO, CACAO VANILLE, PODSSE CAFE, CHATEAUBREUSE, etc. 250 boxes COGNAC, Jules Bellot & Co. 100 boxes COGNAC, Cloche, 153, Jules Bellot & Co. 20 boxes COGNAC, in flasks, Jules Bellot & Co. 200 boxes COGNAC, Black Horse, Jules Bellot & Co. 50 eighth casks COGNAC, Black Horse, 1759, 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 seasonable 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, Old Stairs, 613 m