New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 18, 1876.

Musicians generally band together.

General Schofield is coming to the Point.

Camelias grow wild in the hedges of Japan.

Many statesmen succeed best by keeping still.

A man can not well stand on his dignity alone.

Very many Easter eggs were mislaid and lost.

It is said the monks brew the best beer in Bavaria.

The favorite amusement in Cincinnati is the circus.

The strawberry short cakes are no longer than ever.

The hand-organizers have all gone to the centennial.

Let no shallow remarks be made about the jetties.

The duty on tea and coffee is the subject of much table talk.

The report of troubles in Malacca may lack a confirmation.

Men without a character suffer least in political campaigns.

Dr. Von Bulow is a Doctor of Laws, although he doctors music.

It is very in-jury-ous for twelve men to be locked up in a courthouse.

It is leap year, but the girls claim that all handsome men are married.

Cremation will do away with the solemn mention of the cold, cold grave.

Garlic eaters should remember that the race is not always for the strong.

London has a beefsteak club. Perhaps the club is for pounding the beef.

Mississippi has a new county called Sharkey. It sounds rather alligatorish.

If the little hatchet had been buried we might have had no George Washington.

The young lady who has no new bonnet for Easter considers herself in bad luck.

The Juniata Social Club will make an excursion to Pass Christian on Sunday, May 14.

Greenbacks may come to pa, but the rest of the family will take them from him.

Anna Dickenson must go on the stage soon, or play old woman when she appears.

The Kiralfy Brothers are preparing to play "A Trip to the Moon." They are booked for a long run.

John Morrissey has not been able to purchase the exclusive right to gamble on the centennial grounds.

A child with two faces was born recently in Alabama. It died before becoming known as a politician.

The Catahoula *News* is authority for the statement that "Warmoth is an honest man and should be elected Governor."

Dr. Fayer says the annual number of deaths from snake bites in India exceeds 20,000. It is a fair question for challenge.

A poet says "morn awakes the world;" but it is known that market peddlers, milk men and servants go a long way to rouse people.

There was nothing said at the funeral of A. T. Stewart regarding the possibility of a rich man's entering the kingdom of heaven.

Blackmar & Finney, music publishers, No. 174 Canal street, send us the song "Little Joe," composed and sung by Major Charles E Addison.

The *Western Methodist* calls attention to the fact that Edwin Booth made $52,000 on his Southern tour, and that eighty pastors preached a year for $45,000 in the Memphis Conference.

Whenever a Massachusetts watering place hotel is built now-a-days, the proprietor has to build two or three chapels to accommodate the different kinds of Christians who loaf away the summer months by the seaside.

Dr. Anagos, son-in-law of Dr. Howe, who has succeeded him in the Blind Asylum at Boston, is a Greek from Epirus. Dr. Howe first made the acquaintance of Dr. Anagos during the Cretan war, in which the latter did good service. No one is more competent than he, it is said, for the position to which he has been appointed.

Mr. Frank Buckland, the English naturalist, has in his possession a lobster, the total length of which, from end of tail to clip of claws, is twenty-eight and one-half inches; claws sixteen inches long; horns, thirteen inches; from end of tail to tip of beak, seventeen inches. About eight to ten pounds weight. It was caught in the Orkneys.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says: "The model of the statue of American Girl is now complete, and is pronounced by those who are competent to judge, and who have been permitted to see it, really a very fine work of art. Doty, the driver of the lamented Girl, has carefully criticised it, and allows it to be a most faithful likeness, and the model of a horse. The cast itself will probably be completed by the first of May, ready to be set up and unveiled at the first meeting of the association early in June. It will be placed in the southeastern portion of the park where the Girl fell and over the spot where the remains lie."

An exchange says: "The governor of Great Britain's latest acquisition, the Feejee Islands, Sir Arthur Gordon, would seem to be a very different kind of man from the ordinary American office-holder or salary-grabber. Owing to the revenue having fallen short of previous estimates, Sir Arthur, although entitled to his salary of £5000 a year, accepts only £3000." They have not yet commenced to issue certificates of indebtedness out there. Sir Arthur does not take his full salary on account of a deficiency in the treasury; but he takes what revenue does come in and very generously credits the balance due him until it may be collected.

SOUNDS FROM COUSHATTA.

We observe a sedulous disposition on the part of the sir knights of Democracy to produce two impressions: 1. That they comprise all the birth, breeding and integrity of society; and 2. To create the belief that a Republican can possess no one of these qualities. It may be remarked that this nobility usually dwindles upon acquaintance to a good deal of arrogance and ignorance, while the pedigree of the pretender sometimes realizes the snob-ility thus satirized:

"Thus ran the far-famed Roman way,
Thus ended—in the mire."

We may anticipate a new "creation of peers." There may be the Marquis of Mash Tub, the Knights of the Golden Drawing, the Independent Order of the Cotton Clad, and so on. Such a nobility! The Republicans appointed to office in this State are described by one organ of the nobility:

Brutal and ignorant magistrates—idiots who can not read or write—scoundrels who ought rather to be in the Penitentiary than on the bench.

The Democrats who would fill these places are said to be called—

Rebels, traitors and assassins by blackguards like Sheridan, and as prowling bandits by hypocrites like Frye and Hoar and Blaine.

It is then added—

An election has been held in Chicago, and the Republican candidates, who, strange to say, on this occasion, represented opposition to fraud and corruption, were supposed to have been elected. Those who are called, or miscalled, the Democratic candidates, are believed to have been defeated. Some of these candidates are men who have gained the kind of notoriety which constituted an almost necessary qualification for Republican office-holders in the South—men taken from the worst classes of society and thrust into offices which they used for purposes of fraud and plunder.

In all this there appears an indication that we are to have a violent and bloody campaign. The white people of the State are to be persuaded that there can be no honesty in a Republican, and that the value of their property will depend upon expelling every white Republican by force, and commanding the colored Republicans by military subjugation. It seems strange to the *Bulletin* that "Republican candidates should represent opposition to fraud and corruption." It does not consider that "men who have gained the kind of notoriety which constitutes an almost necessary qualification for Republican office holders in the South" can be Democrats. They are "miscalled Democrats," being, upon the *Bulletin* theory, Republicans by rascality. In thus imputing exclusive personal dishonesty to Republicans, the *Bulletin* does unconscious injustice to a political colleague of Democracy, Tweed, who has been convicted by legal judgment of the largest theft ever made. In fact, standing as the Democratic centennial thief of the century, Tweed has fled into exile upon the collusion of Democratic jailers, and meets on the happy hunting grounds of Europe the Democrats Harry Genet, Connolly and a score of Democratic public robbers convicted of frauds upon the people.

We keep this specimen of the only Democracy who have had an opportunity to show that they were no better than others to warn the people that fraud is confined to no profession of politics or religion.

We do not think these Democratic thieves robbed the public because they were Democrats. It was because they were thieves. A man is morally no better or worse for his political or religious opinions. He is entitled to the equal condemnation or confidence of the impartial public. Our censure has been directed against the dishonest abuses of public trust, and we have shown a determination to bring all offenders to trial, without admitting as plea in abatement of a penal prosecution the fact that the offender voted the Republican ticket.

We have only written to protest against an apparent effort and a probable consequence that by publishing all Republicans as corrupt and dishonest, the "majority" described by the autocratic organs as unjust, variable and capable of violence may determine to make a St. Bartholomew massacre against the white Republican "minority" and slaughter them all, while the colored captives of the horse, bow and spear shall be led into perpetual political bondage.

THE SPEECH OF HON. MR. GIBSON.

We must really ask pardon of Mr. Gibson for having published his speech. The fact may be quoted against his renomination, but as the "minority" has rights of which the "cruel majority can not deprive them, we claim a right as the constituents of Mr. Gibson, to express our opinion of his services. It may be pleaded by his friends in convention that we "have had no intention to re-elect him" or any other gantleman of his political opinion.

We have used his speech to show the exceptional attention to the material interests of those whom he represents. We point to this speech, and the resolutions in favor of reciprocal trade, introduced by the same member, as the only efforts made by our Democratic Representatives to promote the material interest of Louisiana. Republican members have labored for years past for appropriations to construct canals and jetties, and to protect our planters by levees. Our Democratic members pass into the caucus to scheme for the political spoils, and disappear from local representation altogether.

We are not sure that we agree in all the propositions enounced and argued by Mr. Gibson. We do not think the principle of reciprocity should be abandoned even by implication. It is to our mind obvious that Louisiana could maintain the competition of foreign sugars, nor are we clear that the commercial and agricultural interests involved in enlarged commerce are not of more consequence than the special interest to be protected. Still, Mr. Gibson has made the best argument against expanded sugar culture that he could, and has so far proved himself at least a zealous and able representative of the sugar planters and laborers who believe in the tariff protection of a duty on foreign sugars.

We presume he has in his pocket a dispensation from the State rights Democracy to advocate the highest possible tariff for the special protection of an article of universal use. Louisiana supplies to the consumers in the United States about one pound of sugar in every fifteen that they consume. Provided Mr. Gibson will be a good boy, and vote the Democratic ticket without scratching, he will receive the indulgence adverted to. He will be permitted to impose an indirect tax, equal to two cents a pound, on all the citizens of the United States for the benefit of twelve or fifteen hundred sugar planters. We do not object. It was the doctrine of Washington, Webster and Clay that when it became important to build up the production of a national necessity, it was lawful to bestow the bounty of domestic protection upon that special interest. The United States now pays out one hundred and seventy-five million dollars of specie for sugar, coffee and other tropical products. It would be of course judicious to submit for some years to an additional cost, if those products could, by treaty, secure the production at home. This is the doctrine Horace Greeley taught, and which Mr. Gibson advocates. It is not the doctrine of Calhoun, of Hunter or of Mason.

We, therefore, oppose the argument of Mr. Gibson upon the single point referred to. It may be a further objection to him that in trying to do something for his constituents he is inadvertently co-operating with the Republican Representatives, but we admit the merit of his course only to make the legislative incapacity or indifference of his Democratic colleagues the more conspicuous. In doing this, however we mean to throw no imputation of personal incompetency upon those gentlemen. Their school of government relies upon abstract theory and political combinations to effect the welfare of their constituents It is perhaps their opinion that if they could elect a Democratic President, the direct and immediate prosperity of Louisiana would follow with the appointment of Democrats to all offices. With this theory those gentlemen do not, of course, attribute any value to the aid of industry, or the establishment of the same commercial facilities here as elsewhere. If they attach no consequence to schools, ships, workshops, railroads or additional wealth and numbers, why should they trouble themselves with anything more than partisan labors to attain the political result? These gentlemen could, no doubt, do their part if they thought it necessary, but, not deeming material or intellectual improvement an important element of constituent liberty or property, why should they waste their time compiling the statistics of sugar produced or imported, or why encumber the *Congressional Record* with the text of frivolous treaties with Othaheite? Hoping Mr. Gibson may clear himself successfully of the imputation that he has been complimented by the REPUBLICAN for the labor and ability devoted to the interest of the commercial and agricultural constitutency which he represents, we abandon him to his fate.

THE DREDGEBOATS TO THE RESCUE.

Mr. Higby, backed by "our merchants," has issued a rescript to the Secretary of War, asking him to order Captain Howell to rush with his dredgeboats to the rescue of Mr. Eads. This is rather a startling proposition, and it suggests either one of two alternatives: That the jetties are on the eve of complete success, requiring only the scratching up of a few feet of mud for the matter of a couple of miles or so at the head of the work and the same on the bar, where the water is reported to be shoal for only one half a mile, or it suggests that art has at last progressed so far in South Pass as nature did long ago in Southwest Pass, and the natural regimen between the conflicting powers of the gulf and river established. We are not permitted to doubt that this call for help has been made with the approval of Mr. Eads himself, as he has intimated that a little timely scratching would assist the scouring out process and have a wholesome effect.

We are likewise no less astonished than delighted to learn there is such an enormous amount of tonnage awaiting shipment here, and regret that it can not move off on less than twenty feet of water. As no vessel has stuck on Southwest Pass bar since Captain Howell ordered the McAlester around there, and as the bulk of our cotton has been shipped somehow, and the corn by the lateral railroad lines, we supposed that "our merchants" were taking things in their accustomed easy manner. Mr. Higby has rudely awoke us from a pleasant dream, and set us to looking about for that "large amount of tonnage," which he assures us is in this port and requires more water to load out. We find there are three large steamers in port, but as they crossed the bar easily enough coming in, presumed they could get out as well. Besides, there are several steamers under one thousand tons, and numerous ships and schooners of the draft of vessels, which have run out and in here successfully for fifty years or more. There may be a large amount of tonnage, but we see very little large tonnage.

And as Mr. Higby's memorial assures the Secretary of War that a "navigable depth of twenty feet to the sea will soon be obtained through South Pass," we should deem it very unwise to impair such a splendid undertaking by any slight, extraneous aid. Perhaps Congress will insist that Captain Howell is entitled to the credit of the job if he sends his dredgeboat to the work or any part of it. Besides, there is but one dredgeboat in use. The Essayons is on the dock, with small hopes of being ready for service before the promised depth of twenty feet shall be obtained by the scouring process.

The whole thing is a perplexing mystery to us. We can not see why Mr. Higby and "our merchants"—none of whom have yet signed his memorial as we can learn at the time of writing—should thus suddenly break out in a startling appeal to the Secretary of War to order a dredgeboat to leave its work and boost a job which threatens to be done before the boat can get out of one pass into another. Perhaps Mr. Higby has made a mistake which Mr. Eads will hasten to correct by asking the War Department to let him alone and not interfere with his enterprise, which, he informed him a few days ago, will be all right before the adjournment of Congress. If Captain Howell meddles in the matter it may endanger the appropriation or delay it, which would be a great misfortune to the jetty company.

ANOTHER BREEZE THREATENED.

The *Bulletin* complains because the police either can not or will not put a stop to bunko, intimates that the people have good reason to suspect the integrity or efficiency of the department, and calls upon them to show more vigilance and ability or resign. A vigilance committee is threatened in case no relief can be obtained by any other means.

While we are not prepared to deny that the bunko men and other sharpers have generally been too sharp for our municipal guardians, and also that numerous instances of omission to perform duty, as well as of cases where offenses have been committed by individual members of the force, we do not think the *Bulletin's* proposed remedy is the proper one to apply. A vigilance committee generally starts out by correcting two or three wrongs, and ends with committing others of greater magnitude. Neither have we any surplus sympathy to waste upon those foolish people whose love of gain leads them to snap at tempting baits, like gudgeons, and get caught. The law necessarily presumes that men carry about with them a little common sense, and can not always protect the simple from bad bargains. Were those people who daily boast that they "never read the papers" to spend a nickel or so a day for one, or borrow one from a friend, and read it, they would learn in time to avoid suspicious places, and to not permit strangers to make too free with them on short acquaintance. Or, if the police were instructed to capture everybody caught in the act of gambling, as well those on the outside as in, "foreign gentlemen" and well inclined strangers would not be so likely as now to stray into dens of vice, where the "deadfall" is ever set for the unwary.

We desire to see the police do its duty, and avoid any necessity or excuse for a vigilance committee. For while we do not believe an experiment of the kind would prove successful, yet it might, and in that case it would inevitably turn out to be a political concern, and go to the greatest lengths in regulating matters generally. The first duty of the police department is to set about to purge the force of all worthless and unworthy members. The next is to prepare for defense in case the determination to attack it is persevered in.

A ROYAL REPUDIATOR.

The Sultan of all the Turkeys has profited by the example of our tax resisters. He has declared that if the outside Giaours do not let his subjects alone, he will "arm the Mohammedan population and postpone all payment of interest on debts until after the restoration of peace."

DIED.

KING—On Monday, April 17, 1876, at 8 P. M., JOHN KING, thirty-seven years old, a native of the county Sligo, Ireland, and a resident of this city for the last twenty-six years.

His funeral will take place This (Tuesday) Evening, the eighteenth instant, at four o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, P. Creagh, No. 266 Girod, between Franklin and Liberty streets. The friends of the Creagh and King families are respectfully invited to attend.

FREE ART EXPOSITION.

JULIO'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, No. 3 Carondelet Street, Will be sold at public auction by R. M. & B. J. Montgomery, On Thursday, April 20, at 7 P. M. ap16 2p

STOCKS AND SHARES.

F. W. B. ARMITAGE, Stock and Share Broker, No. 153 Common street, HAS ON SALE—15 Home Insurance; 50 Orleans Railroad; 10 New Orleans Gas; 13 Germania Bank; 12 Merchants' Mutual; 35 Union Insurance. WANTS—50 Union National Bank; 15 State Bank; 25 Hope Insurance; 32 Hibernia Bank; 25 Jefferson City Gas; 40 Workingmen's Bank; city time (June and May); 15 St. Charles railroad; 30 Germania Insurance; 30 Mutual National Bank; 10 Sugar Shed. mh30 1m 2p

CALL AT L. GRUNEWALD'S FOR YOUR PIANOS AND ORGANS. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, Comprising the Pianos of the best makers in the world. Sold on Easy Monthly Payments or Cheap For Cash. The celebrated Organs of PRINCE & CO., 55,500 now in use. Every family should have one. Before closing arrangements elsewhere, call on LOUIS GRUNEWALD, Grunewald Hall, Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 Baronne street, near Canal. mh19 Su 1m

F. FINLEY MORRISON, TAILOR, No. 179 Thalia street, near Prytania. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in superior style. Good fitting Pants a specialty. PRICES MODERATE. ap2 9 16 23 30 my7 2p

LADIES' CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CENTENNIAL. Those desirous of contributing articles for exhibition in the Women's Department of the Centennial Exposition, will please make application at an early date to MRS. M. C. LUDELING, New Orleans, Member of Women's Centennial Executive Committee for Louisiana. mh8 2p

DR. PRICE'S PREPARATIONS. CREAM BAKING POWDER, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, AMERICAN PERFUMES, COLOGNES, BAY RUM, ETC. WILLIAM H. SHEPARD, General Southern Agent, No. 56 Customhouse street. Send for Wholesale Price List. For sale by Wholesale Grocers and Druggists of New Orleans at Manufacturers' prices. ja13 3m 2p

NO SCALING. NO POSTPONEMENT. ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL! SPLENDID SCHEME FOR A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT THE OPERA HOUSE NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ON SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876, A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize $100,000! ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS. 3580 PRIZES, IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

The Drawing will positively commence at nine o'clock on the morning of SATURDAY, April 29, 1876, at the OPERA HOUSE, New Orleans, Louisiana. It will be conducted with a GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, For which the Best Musical Talent available in the country will be engaged, and to which every holder of a COUPON TICKET will be entitled to FREE ADMISSION.

LOOK AT THE SCHEME! Extraordinary Scheme! 20,000 Tickets at $50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize	$100,000
1 Prize	50,000
1 Prize	20,000
1 Prize	10,000
2 Prizes at $5000	10,000
4 Prizes at $2500	10,000
20 Prizes at $1000	20,000
50 Prizes at $500	25,000
1200 Prizes at $100	120,000
2000 Prizes at $50	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES:

100 Approximation Prizes at $200	$20,000
100 Approximation Prize at $100	10,000
100 Approximation Prizes at $75	7,500

TOTAL: 3580 Prizes in All, AMOUNTING TO $502,500 IN GOLD!

Price of Tickets:

WHOLE TICKETS	$50 00
HALVES	25 00
TENTHS	5 00
TWENTIETHS	2 50

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans Postoffice. REMIT BY POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS. OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT That in the Grand Golden Drawing of April 29, 1876, ALL THE TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR GREENBACKS. ALL THE PRIZES ARE PAID IN GOLD. Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union. UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEES REQUIRED, And must, in every instance, accompany applications. TO BE MADE TO THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY NEW ORLEANS, LA. All letters unanswered mean a negative reply. ap11 2p

CHAMPAGNE. CHAMPAGNE. DRY VERZENAY. DRY VERZENAY. GEORGE GOULET & CO., Rheims. SOLD BY SMITH BROTHERS & CO., CLARK & MEADER, SWARBRICK & CO., And Most All Fancy, Retail and Wholesale Grocers, or PAUL GELPI & BROTHER, SOLE AGENTS IN THE SOUTH. ja12 tap20 No. 41 Decatur street.

W. D. MATTHEWS, 598.....Magazine street.....598. Headquarters for the celebrated PICNIC and LONDON CLUB CROQUET, STRAIGHT HICKORY HANDLES. Best seasoned wood; best ground oil paint. Balls Perfect Spheres. Lowest prices and best quality. UPPER CITY CIRCULATING LIBRARY LOWEST RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION. THE BOOKS YOU WANT. No Fines—Free Delivery. All the popular books of the day and magazines added as soon as received. Fifty Cents per Month; $3 50 per Year. Call for the new list of books and full rates of subscription. mh26 Su Tu Th Sa 1m 2p

PHILIP WERLEIN, THE LEADING PIANO AND MUSIC HOUSE, Nos. 78, 80, 82 and 90 Baronne Street. Wholesale agent for The world renowned CHICKERING upright, grand and square Pianos. The celebrated DUNHAM, the low-priced HALE, The excellent upright ZIEGLER Pianos. The largest stock, the best pianos, lowest prices an easiest terms in the South. Wholesale agent for the unequaled Estey and Mason & Hamlin Organs. None but good, reliable and durable pianos kept, and every instrument fully warranted. Pianos and organs tuned, repaired, rented or exchanged. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. oc21 6m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE

ESTABLISHED 1840. CHEAP. CHEAP. HERE GOES! FURNITURE CHEAPER THAN AT AUCTION. People in general get disgusted at this selling out at auction business every spring, therefore the general grand rush to the old reliable Cheap Cash Furniture House of JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, Corner of Rampart and Perdido streets, CONTINUES. To close out, a lot of PARLOR SUITS of different styles, at cost. MAHOGANY, OAK and ROSEWOOD BEDROOM SUITS at any price. WALNUT BEDROOM SUITS in latest styles very cheap. DININGROOM SUITS in OAK and WALNUT, at extremely low prices. As I carry neither bankrupt nor crooked stock, but buy strictly for cash, I am enabled to undersell any similar establishment. LIBRARY, HALL and OFFICE FURNITURE cheap. Also, a variety of GOOD, PLAIN, SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE, for Grangers and Country Dealers, very low. LOOKING-GLASSES, MATTRESSES, SPRINGS FEATHERS, etc., all cheap at JOSEPH B. HUBBARD'S, No. 122 Rampart street, corner Perdido, And Nos. 84, 86, 88, 90 and 92 Perdido street. mh19 2p

LOUISIANA AS IT IS. 251 PAGES. Its Topography and Valuable Resources. BY DANIEL DENNETT. Price, Fifty Cents; Postage, Twelve Cents. Liberal Reduction to Dealers. 10,000 Copies Just Published. 3000 Copies Sold. The Editors of New Orleans have given this Book a strong indorsement. Opinions of New Orleans Booksellers: It is a book which has been long wanted, and often called for. I am selling copies daily that are mailed to all parts of the world. GEORGE ELLIS, Bookseller, Opposite the Postoffice. During my long experience as a bookseller in this city, I have had thousands of inquiries for such a work. Mr. Dennett's LOUISIANA AS IT IS, is precisely the book that has been called for. It gives general satisfaction to my patrons in city and country. If its true character were generally known it would require ten times the present edition of 10,000 copies to supply the demand. C. C. HALEY, Bookseller, No. 19 Commercial place; Branch, No. 153 Poydras street. An experience of twenty-five years as bookseller in New Orleans will justify me in saying that the book just issued by Mr. Daniel Dennett, LOUISIANA AS IT IS, supplies a want long felt by residents and strangers. The demand for the book is active, and is steadily increasing. JAMES A. GRESHAM, ap13 Nos. 92 Camp and 118 Canal streets.

DISCOVERIES FROM THE COTTON PLANT. CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED. KERNINE—An infallible remedy for fevers. SEDINE—Certain specific for chills and fever, contains no quinine. FLORINE—For female diseases. Buy from your druggist if he keeps these remedies; if not, they can be had at M. R. MORRISON & CO.'S, corner of Magazine and Canal streets. ja30 tuel 2p

LOTTERIES.

DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY FOR APRIL 17, 1876. CLASS 91.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
63	41	16	10	72	75	48	23	51	55	66	59	—	—

The above drawings are published in the principal papers, and are drawn in public daily, at the rooms of the Company. Witness our hands at New Orleans, Louisiana, this seventeenth day of April, 1876. E. PERALTA, ADAM GIFFEN, Commissioners. BEWARE OF BOGUS LOTTERIES. ap13

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW STYLE OF HAIR DRESSING. MRS. R. J. SMITH, HAIR DRESSER, No. 304 Camp street, near Calliope, Wishes to inform her patronesses, and the public in general, that she has introduced a style of hair dressing particularly suitable to the present fashion of hats, and requests that the ladies will give her a call and judge for themselves. Also, reworks hair in the latest styles; has also for sale the new liquid, "Blonde de Paris," for beautifying the complexion. ap14 3t*

NOTICE.—THE POWER OF ATTORNEY HEREtofore granted by me to Mr. William L. Poole is revoked and canceled. MRS. A. H. ANDERSON. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1876. ap8 13 17*

STATE BONDS, CITY BONDS AND STOCKS, STATE BONDS, CITY PREMIUM BONDS, BANK STOCKS, RAILROAD STOCKS. Bought and sold by J. MATHERS, JR., Broker, mh30 1m No 34 Carondelet street.

A. ROCHEREAU & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF KRUG & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Importers of WINES, BRANDIES, SARDINES, ETC. No. 8 South William street, New York. Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street, New Orleans. mh19 3m

A CARD.—I WISH TO INFORM THOSE OF my friends and the public generally, who intend breaking up housekeeping, that it would be to their advantage to call upon me before disposing of their furniture. I pay the highest market prices for second-hand furniture, and also make liberal advances on furniture stored with me. Packing and shipping receive my personal care and attention. JOHN BOIS. mh31 1m 152 Camp street.

פסח THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINE RHINE WINES in the South; also French and Native Wines, Kirsh and Zwetsh Wassers, Jamaica and Santa Cruz Rums, PRESERVED FRUITS, And many other delicacies for the holidays, for sale at F. HOLLANDER'S, No. 59 Customhouse street, mh25 1m New Orleans, Louisiana.

P. A. MURRAY, CISTERN MAKER, 191..Magazine street..191 Between Julia and St. Joseph streets. Diplomas awarded at the two last Louisiana State Fairs.

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at Prices to Suit the Times. Orders promptly attended to. fe13 1y

J. R. WALKER, D. D. S., DENTAL SURGEON, Tivoli Circle, New Orleans. Entrance, No. 180 Delord street. Permanent restoration and preservation of natural teeth, and management of children's teeth a specialty. fe13 1y

BLACKMAR & FINNEY PIANOS, ORGANS & MUSIC. SELL ON INSTALLMENTS; SELL NONE BUT THE BEST. 174 CANAL ST. OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH. oc19 1y

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? If so, Apply at the Corner of Dauphine and St. Louis Streets, Where second hand Furniture, Men and Women's Clothing, French, English and Spanish Books, etc., are bought. Subscription to the Reading Room, $1 per month. Goods inspected at home if desired. J. BEGGON, de3 1y Corner Dauphine and St. Louis streets.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—COMMERCIAL FIRMS or individuals desirous of availing themselves of the benefit of the bankrupt act can have their petitions and schedules prepared strictly according to the bankrupt law as amended, general orders of the United States Supreme Court and rules of the United States District Court, by applying to the undersigned at the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, in the Customhouse building, New Orleans, Louisiana. Terms reasonable. Postoffice box 2097. oc6 JOHN S. CARTER.

$1250 PROFIT FROM INVESTment of $206. One of our customers purchased a spread on 100 shares of New York Central, the put at $1 06 the call at $1 09, buying one hundred shares against the put at $1 07, which were sold at $1 14, selling at the same price the, other 100 shares called at $1 09, netting profit of $1250. This operation can be repeated every month of the year, $10, $20, $50, $100, $1000, will pay as well for amount invested. GOLD, STOCKS, COTTON and TOBACCO bought and sold on commission. Advances on consignments. Send for price lists and circulars. CHARLES SMEDLEY & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 40 Broad street, New York, Near Gold and Stock Exchanges. Postoffice box No. 3774. ja16 3m d&w

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MARSHAL'S SALES.

Norman Loughlin et al. vs. the Steamer Robert Semple.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the District of Louisiana, No. 10,725.—By virtue of an order of court to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on TUESDAY, April 18, 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the entrance of the Customhouse, on Canal street, in this city—

THE STEAMER ROBERT SEMPLE, her tackle, etc. The said steamer is now lying at Algiers, near the Canal street ferry landing.

Terms—Cash.

United States Marshal's office, New Orleans, April 6, 1876.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal. ap7 8 11 12 13 14 15 16 18

WANTED.

MUSIC TEACHER. WANTED—By a gentleman with best references, a furnished room, where music lessons will be taken in payment of rent. Address "L. A.," ap16 1t* Office of the Republican.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SET OF meeting room furniture, including officers' desks, etc. Also a second-hand billiard table. Address glass box No. 208, stating price, and where the same can be seen. fe15

WANTED.—A POSITION AS GOVERNESS, BY a young lady capable of teaching English, French and Music. Reference exchanged. Address Miss G., at this office. ap9