

THE CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal church, Sabbath school at 9 o'clock A. M., and at 11 P. M. preaching by Rev. J. P. Newman at 11 P. M. The A. M. E. Zion Church, situated in the Third District, on Ursula street, between St. Anthony and Bagelle. Sunday services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 8 o'clock P. M. The Ministers of Zion Church meet the second and last Sundays in each month in the same building, at 4 o'clock P. M. There will be preaching at the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, on Johnson street, between Perdido and Gravier, by the pastor, Rev. J. D. Hatch, at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday school at 1 P. M., and 7 P. M. on the 27th of the month. There will be preaching at the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, on Johnson street, between Perdido and Gravier, by the pastor, Rev. J. D. Hatch, at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. on the 27th of the month. There will be preaching at the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, on Johnson street, between Perdido and Gravier, by the pastor, Rev. J. D. Hatch, at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. on the 27th of the month.

From the New Orleans Advertiser. Political.

National politics are more hopeful to-day, than they have been for many months. The reinstatement of Mr. Stanton into the war office by the United States Senate, is an indication that the noble men who are the leaders of the Republican party, are determined to stand by the laws which they had passed. We were accustomed to look to the House for the men who dared to grapple with Johnson, and to regard the Senate as a timid body; but all hall to the United States Senate! We are justly proud of the men who have boldly demanded the faithful execution of the laws, and who have dared defiance to the usurper of the White House. And the hands of the loyal men of the nation have been strengthened by the prompt action of Gen. Grant. He waited for the time to come and spoke out by deeds which speak louder than actions. We now have Congress and the army, the people and God, against Andrew Johnson, the conservatives and the devil. And to insure, beyond the shadow of a doubt, the complete triumph of the reconstruction principles on which the war was fought, we feel confident that Congress will pass such other laws as the political needs of the South require.

The Chicken Ovens.

From one of our exchanges we extract the following from a letter of the Rev. D. A. Randall, now traveling in Egypt: Egypt has long been noted for the multitude of its chickens hatched by artificial heat. The eggs are stowed by thousands into great ovens, heated to a degree corresponding to the warmth of the parent hen, and in due time, though eggs are close things, the chickens do come out. This business is still carried on quite extensively. The eggs are placed in large ovens upon mats of straw, upon tier. A building containing from twelve to twenty-four ovens is called a maamal, and receives at one time about one hundred and fifty thousand eggs. A number of years ago an official report to the government gave in lower Egypt alone one hundred and five of these establishments, using up annually over nineteen millions of eggs, of which about six millions are spoiled in hatching, and from the balance about thirteen millions of chickens are produced. What a privileged class of hens they have in this country! More than a million and a half of them are saved the trouble of hatching their own chickens, and a vast amount of toilsome labor in rearing their broods. They seem to walk about like little aristocrats, for they have nothing to do but lay their eggs and cackle over them for joy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF HENRY A. SCHAUMANN. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 23, 1868. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 23rd day of January, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of HENRY A. SCHAUMANN, of the parish of East Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debt or delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, until a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the Court House, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. F. HERBON, U. S. Marshal, on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF H. SPIRO & CO AND H. SPIRO, INDIVIDUALLY. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 23, 1868. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 23rd day of January, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of H. SPIRO & CO, of the parish of East Orleans and State of Louisiana, who were adjudged a bankrupt on their own petition, that the payment of any debt or delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, until a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the Court House, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. F. HERBON, U. S. Marshal, on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. LOGAN, JR., GEORGE SORANT, AND WM. C. C. CLEGG, AND AN ASSOCIATE OF THE FIRM OF LOGAN, SORANT & CO. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 23, 1868. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 23rd day of January, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of GEORGE W. LOGAN, JR., GEORGE SORANT, AND WM. C. C. CLEGG, of the parish of East Orleans and State of Louisiana, who were adjudged a bankrupt on their own petition, that the payment of any debt or delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, until a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the Court House, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. F. HERBON, U. S. Marshal, on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER BRIDGES. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 23, 1868. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 23rd day of January, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER BRIDGES, of the parish of East Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debt or delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, until a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the Court House, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. F. HERBON, U. S. Marshal, on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Colored People of Mississippi.

The colored people are making great progress in religion and education. The Methodist Episcopal church has six thousand colored members in that state, who have left the Methodist Episcopal church South. At twenty points comfortable meeting-houses have been built, and schools are taught in them by educated teachers. Numerous religious societies meet in log houses, plantation cabins, and in the forest groves. Bishop Ames recently presided over a conference at New Orleans, where the preachers of the work which he had undertaken in 1852. Over sixty preachers were present at the conference, and from the churches in Louisiana and Mississippi sixteen thousand members were reported. The bishop was hailed with delight and reverence by white and black. His heart filled with sympathy for North and South; white and black seemed to warm all around him, and the influence of his presence a few days will permeate Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, giving an impetus to loyalty and the progress of religion. Mr. Ames' district contained nearly four thousand members, and he is soliciting books for Sunday school libraries.

Colored People of Mississippi.

The colored people are making great progress in religion and education. The Methodist Episcopal church has six thousand colored members in that state, who have left the Methodist Episcopal church South. At twenty points comfortable meeting-houses have been built, and schools are taught in them by educated teachers. Numerous religious societies meet in log houses, plantation cabins, and in the forest groves. Bishop Ames recently presided over a conference at New Orleans, where the preachers of the work which he had undertaken in 1852. Over sixty preachers were present at the conference, and from the churches in Louisiana and Mississippi sixteen thousand members were reported. The bishop was hailed with delight and reverence by white and black. His heart filled with sympathy for North and South; white and black seemed to warm all around him, and the influence of his presence a few days will permeate Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, giving an impetus to loyalty and the progress of religion. Mr. Ames' district contained nearly four thousand members, and he is soliciting books for Sunday school libraries.

Colored People of Mississippi.

The colored people are making great progress in religion and education. The Methodist Episcopal church has six thousand colored members in that state, who have left the Methodist Episcopal church South. At twenty points comfortable meeting-houses have been built, and schools are taught in them by educated teachers. Numerous religious societies meet in log houses, plantation cabins, and in the forest groves. Bishop Ames recently presided over a conference at New Orleans, where the preachers of the work which he had undertaken in 1852. Over sixty preachers were present at the conference, and from the churches in Louisiana and Mississippi sixteen thousand members were reported. The bishop was hailed with delight and reverence by white and black. His heart filled with sympathy for North and South; white and black seemed to warm all around him, and the influence of his presence a few days will permeate Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, giving an impetus to loyalty and the progress of religion. Mr. Ames' district contained nearly four thousand members, and he is soliciting books for Sunday school libraries.

Colored People of Mississippi.

The colored people are making great progress in religion and education. The Methodist Episcopal church has six thousand colored members in that state, who have left the Methodist Episcopal church South. At twenty points comfortable meeting-houses have been built, and schools are taught in them by educated teachers. Numerous religious societies meet in log houses, plantation cabins, and in the forest groves. Bishop Ames recently presided over a conference at New Orleans, where the preachers of the work which he had undertaken in 1852. Over sixty preachers were present at the conference, and from the churches in Louisiana and Mississippi sixteen thousand members were reported. The bishop was hailed with delight and reverence by white and black. His heart filled with sympathy for North and South; white and black seemed to warm all around him, and the influence of his presence a few days will permeate Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, giving an impetus to loyalty and the progress of religion. Mr. Ames' district contained nearly four thousand members, and he is soliciting books for Sunday school libraries.

Colored People of Mississippi.

The colored people are making great progress in religion and education. The Methodist Episcopal church has six thousand colored members in that state, who have left the Methodist Episcopal church South. At twenty points comfortable meeting-houses have been built, and schools are taught in them by educated teachers. Numerous religious societies meet in log houses, plantation cabins, and in the forest groves. Bishop Ames recently presided over a conference at New Orleans, where the preachers of the work which he had undertaken in 1852. Over sixty preachers were present at the conference, and from the churches in Louisiana and Mississippi sixteen thousand members were reported. The bishop was hailed with delight and reverence by white and black. His heart filled with sympathy for North and South; white and black seemed to warm all around him, and the influence of his presence a few days will permeate Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, giving an impetus to loyalty and the progress of religion. Mr. Ames' district contained nearly four thousand members, and he is soliciting books for Sunday school libraries.

Colored People of Mississippi.

The colored people are making great progress in religion and education. The Methodist Episcopal church has six thousand colored members in that state, who have left the Methodist Episcopal church South. At twenty points comfortable meeting-houses have been built, and schools are taught in them by educated teachers. Numerous religious societies meet in log houses, plantation cabins, and in the forest groves. Bishop Ames recently presided over a conference at New Orleans, where the preachers of the work which he had undertaken in 1852. Over sixty preachers were present at the conference, and from the churches in Louisiana and Mississippi sixteen thousand members were reported. The bishop was hailed with delight and reverence by white and black. His heart filled with sympathy for North and South; white and black seemed to warm all around him, and the influence of his presence a few days will permeate Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, giving an impetus to loyalty and the progress of religion. Mr. Ames' district contained nearly four thousand members, and he is soliciting books for Sunday school libraries.

From the New Orleans Advertiser. Who Built the Church?

The New Orleans Tribune and New Orleans Times say that the money for the erection of the Ames M. E. Church was collected from the colored people. But the editors of these journals have been misinformed, and we will be obliged to them if they will give us the names of the colored persons who subscribed the amounts subscribed and the names of the gentlemen to whom the money was paid. Come, gentlemen, let us have the names and the figures. We know that toward the \$50,000, Mr. F. K. Hyde subscribed \$10 on the day of the dedication of the chapel; but neither the pastor nor the trustees of the church are knowing to another colored person who has given a dollar for that church; and we hazard the assertion that all told not fifty dollars have been given by our colored friends. We stand ready to give the names of every individual who has subscribed a dollar, and we demand the same from the above-named journal, in whose behalf they write. We shall be glad to know who the two colored men are who stated at the dinner given to Messrs. Langston and De Mortie, that one had given \$20 and the other \$25 toward the church. Mr. Tribune, give us the names and we will give the gentlemen due and public credit. But with the names we demand also to know to whom the money was paid. Don't be afraid, gentlemen; out with the facts. And when we get an answer to our question, we may have something more to say on this subject.

Whining.

Whining.—A curate who adopted a monotonous tone in his prayers, on being remonstrated with by his diocesan, pleaded that such a tone was very proper for acts of supplication, because beggars always assumed a whine when they asked for alms. The bishop replied: "Yes; but when they do I always know that they are impostors, and give them nothing."

Whining.

Whining.—A curate who adopted a monotonous tone in his prayers, on being remonstrated with by his diocesan, pleaded that such a tone was very proper for acts of supplication, because beggars always assumed a whine when they asked for alms. The bishop replied: "Yes; but when they do I always know that they are impostors, and give them nothing."

Whining.

Whining.—A curate who adopted a monotonous tone in his prayers, on being remonstrated with by his diocesan, pleaded that such a tone was very proper for acts of supplication, because beggars always assumed a whine when they asked for alms. The bishop replied: "Yes; but when they do I always know that they are impostors, and give them nothing."

Whining.

Whining.—A curate who adopted a monotonous tone in his prayers, on being remonstrated with by his diocesan, pleaded that such a tone was very proper for acts of supplication, because beggars always assumed a whine when they asked for alms. The bishop replied: "Yes; but when they do I always know that they are impostors, and give them nothing."

Whining.

Whining.—A curate who adopted a monotonous tone in his prayers, on being remonstrated with by his diocesan, pleaded that such a tone was very proper for acts of supplication, because beggars always assumed a whine when they asked for alms. The bishop replied: "Yes; but when they do I always know that they are impostors, and give them nothing."

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF LEON CAHIN, IN THE MASTERS OF DISTRICT COURT IN AND FOR THE PARISH OF EAST ORLEANS AND STATE OF LOUISIANA. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 23, 1868. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 23rd day of January, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of LEON CAHIN, of the parish of East Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debt or delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, until a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the Court House, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. F. HERBON, U. S. Marshal, on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF F. FRANK AND BENJAMIN F. FRANK, INDIVIDUALLY. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 23, 1868. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 23rd day of January, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of F. FRANK AND BENJAMIN F. FRANK, of the parish of East Orleans and State of Louisiana, who were adjudged a bankrupt on their own petition, that the payment of any debt or delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, until a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the Court House, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. F. HERBON, U. S. Marshal, on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL BROW AND CHARLES A. JAVIER. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 23, 1868. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 23rd day of January, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of SAMUEL BROW AND CHARLES A. JAVIER, of the parish of East Orleans and State of Louisiana, who were adjudged a bankrupt on their own petition, that the payment of any debt or delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, until a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the Court House, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. F. HERBON, U. S. Marshal, on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF CHARLES HERRICK. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 23, 1868. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 23rd day of January, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of CHARLES HERRICK, of the parish of East Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debt or delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, until a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the Court House, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. F. HERBON, U. S. Marshal, on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF GEORGE S. RIFE & CO. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 23, 1868. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 23rd day of January, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of GEORGE S. RIFE & CO, of the parish of East Orleans and State of Louisiana, who were adjudged a bankrupt on their own petition, that the payment of any debt or delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, until a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the Court House, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. F. HERBON, U. S. Marshal, on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF GEORGE S. RIFE & CO. UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, January 23, 1868. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 23rd day of January, A. D. 1868, a WARRANT IN BANKRUPTCY was issued against the estate of GEORGE S. RIFE & CO, of the parish of East Orleans and State of Louisiana, who were adjudged a bankrupt on their own petition, that the payment of any debt or delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, until a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at the Court House, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before J. F. HERBON, U. S. Marshal, on the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Sweden owns five hundred iron mines.

Sweden owns five hundred iron mines, which would in 1868 half a million tons of iron. All the iron and steel products are carried on with wood charcoal. Very little iron is manufactured, the annual product never exceeding 250,000 tons of pig. By the Bessemer process some 2500 tons of steel were produced in 1864. The amount of steel in the same year was 4500 tons.

Sweden owns five hundred iron mines.

Sweden owns five hundred iron mines, which would in 1868 half a million tons of iron. All the iron and steel products are carried on with wood charcoal. Very little iron is manufactured, the annual product never exceeding 250,000 tons of pig. By the Bessemer process some 2500 tons of steel were produced in 1864. The amount of steel in the same year was 4500 tons.

Sweden owns five hundred iron mines.

Sweden owns five hundred iron mines, which would in 1868 half a million tons of iron. All the iron and steel products are carried on with wood charcoal. Very little iron is manufactured, the annual product never exceeding 250,000 tons of pig. By the Bessemer process some 2500 tons of steel were produced in 1864. The amount of steel in the same year was 4500 tons.

Sweden owns five hundred iron mines.

Sweden owns five hundred iron mines, which would in 1868 half a million tons of iron. All the iron and steel products are carried on with wood charcoal. Very little iron is manufactured, the annual product never exceeding 250,000 tons of pig. By the Bessemer process some 2500 tons of steel were produced in 1864. The amount of steel in the same year was 4500 tons.

Sweden owns five hundred iron mines.

Sweden owns five hundred iron mines, which would in 1868 half a million tons of iron. All the iron and steel products are carried on with wood charcoal. Very little iron is manufactured, the annual product never exceeding 250,000 tons of pig. By the Bessemer process some 2500 tons of steel were produced in 1864. The amount of steel in the same year was 4500 tons.

Sweden owns five hundred iron mines.

Sweden owns five hundred iron mines, which would in 1868 half a million tons of iron. All the iron and steel products are carried on with wood charcoal. Very little iron is manufactured, the annual product never exceeding 250,000 tons of pig. By the Bessemer process some 2500 tons of steel were produced in 1864. The amount of steel in the same year was 4500 tons.