

MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1868. SCIENTIFIC, HISTORICAL, ETC.

Father Secchi has devised a simplified eye-piece spectroscope. Having found that the ordinary eye-piece diminishes the intensity of the red portion of the spectrum, he has constructed a cylindrical eye-piece of 0.07 metre in focal length, which he has substituted for the ordinary eye-piece in his simplified spectroscope. The results obtained with the new contrivance have been, says Father Secchi, admirable.

RUINS OF A PALACE FOUND AT LYONS.—The excavations which have been made in the hill of Fourvrières, at Lyons, has brought to light numerous vestiges of Roman construction which are of great interest. There is found columns and capitals of the pure Archæique style, with tablets of stone and sculptured marble, indicating beyond question the spot where was situated one of those sumptuous palaces inhabited by the Cæsars, who made the capitals of Gaul their homes during the first year of the Christian era.

THE GARDEN.—The garden under the charge of the lady of the household, should be a sort of "model farm," a sample of "high farming," which might tempt the lord of the manor into better methods of culture by the force of example on a small scale. However timid we may be of expenditures so large as would be required to manure and cultivate in the best manner the broad acres of the farm, there can be no such excuse for the garden. The difficulty here is that the liege lord is somewhat too stingy of the help absolutely necessary, and thinking the garden of "no account" in comparison of his more extended operations, leaves his lady to help herself as best she may. We enter our protest against a policy so unwise, and insist upon all needful aid in this department.

IMPURE WATER.—Set a pitcher of iced water in a room inhabited, and in a few hours it will have absorbed from the room nearly all the respired and perspired gases, of the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. This depends on the fact that the water has the faculty of condensing and thereby absorbing all the gases, which it does without increasing its own bulk. The colder the water is, the greater its capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperatures, a pint of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas and several pints of ammonia. This capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the temperature to that of ice. Hence water, kept in the room while, is always unfit for use, and should be often renewed, whether it has become warm or not.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—How much is there in our present familiar speech which would be strange and meaningless to one of Elizabeth's court! How much, again, do we find in any of the writers of that period—in Shakespeare for instance—which is no longer good—current English! Phrases and forms of construction which never fall from our lips now save as we quote them; scores of words which we have lost out of memory, or do not employ in the sense they then bore. Go back yet farther, from half-century to half-century, and the case grows rapidly worse; and when we arrive at Chaucer and Gower, who are separated from us by a paltry interval of five hundred years, only fifteen or twenty which has a half-foreign lilt, and can only be read by careful study with the aid of a glossary. Another like interval of five hundred years brings us to the Anglo-Saxon of King Alfred, which is absolutely a strange tongue to us, not less unintelligible than the German of the present day, and nearly as hard to learn.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.—Mr. H. O. Morrill of Baltimore, has constructed a marvelous clock. His extra time for the last fourteen years has been devoted to its perfection. The space necessary to display its capacity and operation is nine feet by eighteen. It runs eight days, and performs as follows: It wakes up a household; strikes the quarters by four automata on four bells; sounds the alarm to awaken the master of the house; a carriage is seen coming along a mountain road, calls at a place of business, and gets a clock left for repairs. The bell is rung to awake the servant who rises in the presence of the audience, and draws the curtain of her chamber to make her toilet. The carriage is again seen upon the road; when near a rocky covert, a robber springs in front of the horses and a battle ensues. A farmer by the roadside, not seeing the robber, commences to belabor the horses, when a hunter in the distance comprehends the situation, fires his rifle at the robber, who escapes to the mountain, and the carriage with its inmates drives on to its destination.

TALL TREES.—We are in the habit of priding ourselves on the possession of the largest trees in the world, but recent researches in Australia have shown that, although the thickness of our California giants may not be equalled, their height is considerably exceeded by species of Eucalyptus, vegetable form characteristic of Australia. Specimens of various heights have been measured, and the tallest actually submitted to this test gave an altitude of 480 feet; but another, having a circumference of 81 feet at a height of four feet from the ground, was estimated to be over 500 feet high. The tallest spire in Europe, the Munster of Strasburg, is 466 feet high. The great pyramid of Cheops is 480 feet; both exceeded by these Australian trees.—The Eucalyptus tribe of Australian trees embraces a number of species of great economical value, as, while the timber is excellent, the growth is far more rapid than that of any others known, and their ability to resist the greatest drought, and even flourish in it, point them out as eminently fitted for cultivation in more or less desert regions. How far, as a form eminently Australian and Old World, the Eucalyptus would answer for growth in California and other comparatively rainless districts of America, can only be known by experiment. Other Australian trees, as the Acacias and Casuarinas, might be employed for the same purpose—possibly enabling us to start a belt of forest timber in what is now a desert; and thus, in time, reclaiming entire countries from desolation.

INCREASING USE OF MUTTON.—We find in a late number of the New England Home-stead the following, concerning the use of mutton now as compared with its use in former years:

In our boyhood, mutton was an unpopular meat, and avoided by the city and country as much as the meat of the most offensive animal. To-day, in all the large cities of the country and among the people east of the Mississippi, the best of mutton and lamb commands the highest price of any meat. All nations, as they advance in civilization, abandon the grosser and semi-barbarous kinds of food, and substitute for it the luxuries of the garden and nutritious mutton for the grosser pork, which is far more expensive to produce. The consumption of mutton by a people has been said to be an index of their civilization and refinement.

There are some curious facts illustrative of the immensely increased demand for mutton. Within our recollection, tens of thousands of sheep have been slaughtered for their hides and tallow, and their meat pressed for swine feed. To-day, take the year round, butchers complain that it takes more time to obtain a meagre supply of mutton and lamb than all other meats. At Brighton, on the day before Christmas, 1839, two men held all the sheep (only four hundred in all at Brighton,) yet this monopoly did not raise the sluggish market one-half cent per pound. In 1859 there was in this market, the day before Christmas, five thousand four hundred sheep all sold, while the average weekly supply in 1866 was over eight hundred, and on some market days over sixteen thousand, and not much heard of cheap mutton. Another fact is worthy of notice, that while common fine-wooled sheep sold for \$1.50 to \$1.50, the large, long-wooled sheep sold for \$1.1. The fact points the direction which our farmers should take in sheep husbandry in order to meet the wants and realize the greatest profits of today. The fleeces and the lambs of the long-wooled Leicester sheep are larger than those of the fine-wooled sheep, their mutton better, and all command higher prices. These sheep, first quality, sold in 1866 for \$10 to \$16.

PARROTS.—There is no more striking piece of irony in nature than the perfect happiness and equanimity of a parrot living in a cage of perhaps eight times its own size, a thoroughly active and useless life, which extends usually beyond the limit—often it is said, to double the limit—of human life, and the mansprings of whose happiness appears to be the mastery which it has attained of the husks of thought, together with the knack of never caring to get inside them. Day after day, for perhaps eighty or a hundred—it is said sometimes even a hundred and fifty—years, or more, the creature begins afresh its little stock of words and phrases; sings a few notes in imitation of the thrush or the blackbird and breaks off at the first bar; barks like all the neighboring dogs in succession, and mews like the cats; climbs about its cage repeating its acquired phrases in all the conceivable varieties of tone and voice—phrases which usually turn on the name of "Polly" as a sort of a permanent axis of egoistic interest—squawks for its meals, or sometimes even from a sheer tyrannical sense of the annoyance which that most discordant of all earthly sounds creates; titters a little with lady-like gentility, now and then, as if it were tittering behind its hand, or swears like the coarsest of troopers if the occasion seem more specially inopportune; employs itself in unloosing the tins in which its seed is kept; and dashing the said seed ruthlessly on the floor, opens its door once or twice in the day, and uses its liberty only to climb about outside its cage as if it had previously climbed about inside it; sleeps and wakes up from sleep to talk to itself in softer and more romantic tones, as if it had been at least dreaming of a meaning to its words; and so with little illness and no apparent seasons of depressed spirit, babbles away while generation after generation of mortal trouble passes under its keen, unreflective notice, outliving man by mere virtue of the superior equanimity and economy of nervous power which it owes to its preference for words over meanings, and for the externally imitating to the recollecting and recombining side of memory.

There seems to us something truly striking and even pathetic in the instinct, or whatever it be, which fascinates these and other talking birds so profoundly with that great instrument of progress, articulate speech, leading them to spend the greater part of their lives and energies in toying with it, without ever getting at its real use. The apparent power of the ant, the bee, and the beaver to organize and house and feed communities with more than human success is, of course, explained as the result of the natural advantage which every such economy of instinct adds. But the strange adumbration of strictly human faculties in different tribes of the lower animals must be due we believe, to some higher purpose as well. This physical capacity and instinctive enjoyment of certain birds in imitative speech, whether it be a physical advantage to the creatures themselves or not, is a very impressive lesson to the human imagination. There could not be a more striking monument of the distinction between the power of human speech and the mere external power itself, even though accompanied by that ground-key of progress in the eyes of a puerile philosophy, "the law of association." These strange animal anticipations of human powers are utterly distinct from the very different and no-doubt plentiful phenomena of animal reason. These organizing, and talking and singing animals, these creatures which master all the signs of a higher life without a trace of the thing signified, while among men, again—as in the deaf and dumb—we so often find the possession of the things signified without the signs, or as instructive as shadows always are to those who can compare them with the objects by which they are cast. The Oxford Dons should have accepted the parrots on their museum. They are not, indeed, symbolical of true philology, but they are what is quite as important, symbolical of what philology may tend to become, if ever we should elevate language from the mere instrument of thought into its master-key.

CATHOLIC DIRECTORY.

Below we give the location and name of our Churches, the Pastors and Curates, the hours of Mass, Sermons, Benedictions, and other religious exercises, the names of our Schools, with the number of children attending each, the names of Principals, etc.
Innocentius Congregation Church, Baronne, between Common and Canal streets. Rev. A. Jourdan, S. J., President. Rev. F. Guizot, S. J., Vice President, and Professor of Sacred Theology; Rev. J. Cambiase, S. J., Treasurer, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics; Rev. W. S. Murphy, S. J., Chaplain; Rev. D. Hubert, S. J., Director of the 1st Collegiate Course; Rev. R. Robinson, S. J., Professor of the 3d Collegiate Course; Rev. J. Dewney, S. J., Professor of the 4th Collegiate Course; Rev. J. Murphy, S. J., Professor of the 5th Collegiate Course; Rev. A. Simon, D. Rev. E. J. Graves, Rev. P. P. de Carriere, Rev. J. Duffo. Week day Mass at 6, 6 1/2, 7, and 8—Sunday at 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10. Sermon at 10 o'clock. In English. Benediction at 6, and Sermon in French, at 7 o'clock.
Carrollon.—Rev. F. Conneps, Pastor. Mass at 8 and High Mass at 10. Vespers at 4 o'clock. P. M.
St. Mary's Church, St. Charles. Rev. A. Yerrina, C. M. Pastor; Rev. A. Mandine, C. M., Rev. C. J. Beecher, C. M., Rev. F. Guendy, C. M., Assistant. Mass at 6, 8, and 10 o'clock. French Sermon at 8 o'clock; English Sermon at 10 o'clock. Sermon at 10 o'clock, followed by Instructions and Benediction—on Sunday in English, one in French.
St. Henry, Bouligny, (German).—Rev. C. J. Beecher, C. M., Pastor. Sermon at 10 o'clock. Vespers and Benediction at 3 o'clock.
St. Alphonsus, Constantine street, between St. Andrew and Josephine streets.—Rev. J. B. Duffy, C. S. R., Rector. Rev. Father Alexander, C. S. R., Rev. Wm. V. Meredith, C. S. R., Rev. James Sheehan, C. S. R., Assistants. Mass at 6, 8, and 10 o'clock; Sunday, 6, and 10 o'clock. Sermon at 10 o'clock. Vespers at 3 o'clock. Evening devotion at 7 o'clock.
Assumption, (German).—Vespines street, between Constantine and Laurel.—Rev. J. M. Jacobs, C. S. R., Rev. Benedict Neithart, C. S. R., Masses and devotion same as above.
Notre Dame, Bon Secours, (French).—Jackson street, between Laurel and Constantine streets.—Rev. S. Green, C. S. R., Rev. Father DeHann, C. S. R., Week day Mass at 7 and 10 o'clock. Sermon at 10 o'clock. Evening sermon at 5 o'clock in summer, and 5 1/2 in winter.
St. Mary Archdiocese Church on Chartres street, between Ursuline and Hospital streets.—Very Rev. G. Raymond, Pastor. Rev. R. D. St. S. R., Assistants. Mass at 6, 7, and 10. Sermon at 10. Vespers at 5 o'clock.
Old Ursuline Church, Ursuline street, between Chartres and Ursuline streets.—Father Coste, Pastor. Week day Mass, 7; Sunday, 6, 8, and 10. Sermon at 10 o'clock.
St. Teresa's, corner Brato and Camp streets.—Rev. Thos. J. Kenney, Pastor. Rev. P. F. Allen, Curate. Mass, Sunday, 6, 7, and 10 o'clock. Sermon at 10 o'clock. Vespers at 7 o'clock.
St. John the Baptist Church, Dryades, between Collops and Ohio streets.—Rev. Father Moynihan, Pastor. Rev. Father Simon. Week day Mass at 7 o'clock. Sunday at 7, 8, and 10. Sermon at 10 o'clock.
St. Louis Cathedral, Chartres street, between St. Ann and St. Peter streets.—Rev. Father Chalou, Pastor. Rev. Father T. Dolanier, Rev. Father Ferec, Rev. Father Millet, Assistants. Mass at 6, 7, 8, and 10. Sermon at 10 o'clock. Sermon in French, at 10 o'clock. Vespers and Benediction at 4 o'clock.
St. Patrick's Church, Camp street, between Girod and Julia streets.—Rev. Father J. J. O'Connell, Pastor. Rev. Father Sheehan, Rev. Father Holton. Week day Mass at 5 1/2 and 8 o'clock. Sunday at 6, 7, and 10. Sermon at 10 o'clock. Vespers at 4 o'clock.
St. Vincent, Common street, between Marais and Villers streets.—Rev. T. J. Smith, C. M., Superior. Rev. M. Ruhl, C. M., Rev. C. Bogliotti, C. M., Rev. Wm. Kelly, C. M., Rev. James Duncan, C. M., Mass, week days, 6 1/2 and 8 o'clock. Sunday, 6, 7, 8, and 10. Sermon at 10 o'clock. Vespers and Benediction at 4 o'clock. P. M.
St. Augustine's Church, corner of St. Claude and Dayton roads.—Rev. Father Jambert, Pastor. Rev. Father Sullivan, Rev. Father B. J. O'Connell, Assistants. Mass at 6, 7, and 10. Sermon at 10 o'clock. Vespers at 4 o'clock.
St. Ann's Church, St. Philip street, between Roman and French streets.—Rev. Father Jambert, Pastor. Week day Mass at 7 o'clock. Sunday, 7 and 10. Sermon at 9 1/2. Vespers at 3 o'clock.
St. Trinity (German) Church, St. Ferdinand, between Gretna and German streets.—Rev. Father Scherck, Pastor. Rev. Father Loomer, Rev. Father Trevis, Assistants. Mass at 7 o'clock. Sunday at 7 and 10. Sermon at 10 o'clock. Vespers at 3 o'clock.
St. Vincent's Church, Greatness, between Montegut and St. Charles streets.—Rev. Father Jambert, Pastor. Mass at 7 o'clock. Sunday at 7 and 10. Sermon at 10 o'clock. One Sunday in French and one Sunday in English. Vespers at 4 o'clock.
Annunciation Church, corner of Mandeville and Morales streets.—Rev. Father A. Du. Pastor. Weekday Mass 7 o'clock. Sunday at 7 and 10. Sermon at 9 o'clock. Vespers at 4 o'clock.
St. Joseph's Church, on Creps street, between Marigny and Mandeville streets.—Rev. Father C. Moynihan, Rev. Father Fitzgibbon. Week day Mass at 6 1/2 o'clock. Sunday at 7, 8, and 10. Sermon at 10 o'clock. Vespers at 4 o'clock.
St. de L'Assommoir, on Creps street, between Marigny and Broad streets.—Rev. Father F. Mittelbronn. Week day Mass at 7 o'clock. Sunday at 7 and 10. Sermon at 10 o'clock. Vespers at 4 o'clock.
Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Third District.—Very Rev. N. J. Perche, Chaplain. Mass on Sunday at 6 1/2 and 8 o'clock.
St. Joseph's Church, Gretna.—On Sundays at 7 o'clock. Low Mass at 10 o'clock. High Mass and Sermon in English and German every alternate Sunday; at 3 1/2 o'clock. Vespers and Benediction.
Holy Cross (Maltese) Church, Independence Street, Third District.—Rev. Fathers, Gordon, Shortis, and Toohy.

TO THE CATHOLICS OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE NEW ORLEANS MORNING STAR.
For several years it has been a matter of astonishment, not to say of shame, that in the metropolis of the South, with a Catholic community like ours, numerous, intelligent, and truly religious, there was not a single Catholic paper in English. Admitting that such a paper is not a desideratum, we intend, with the approval of the Ecclesiastical Authority of this Diocese to start a Weekly English paper, mainly devoted to the interests of the Catholic Church, which will be called the "MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER."
For the intellectual and material departments we have chosen men of faith and talent, able editors, and experienced managers, thoroughly devoted to the Catholic cause.
The "MORNING STAR" will be printed in quarto form of eight pages.
Terms—Five dollars per annum, in advance.
To prevent all failure, and to guarantee the permanency of the undertaking, it will be based on a joint stock company, administered according to the laws of Louisiana.
The joint stock company will be composed of stock to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, in Fifty Thousand Shares of Twenty Dollars per share—one-half of each to be paid in cash.
The patronage of the Rev. Clergy of the neighboring dioceses is earnestly solicited.
The whole management will be under the supervision of a committee of four Friends, appointed by the Most Rev. Archbishop and three laymen, to be elected by the stockholders.
APPROVAL OF THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP.
We approve of the aforesaid undertaking, and commend it to the Catholics of our diocese. We appoint Rev. N. J. Perche as President, and Reva. Thomas F. Smith and Flanagan as ecclesiastical members of the committee.
M. M., Archbishop of New Orleans, New Orleans, December 12, 1867.
The Rev. Parish Priests are invited to read this prospectus to their respective congregations.
N. J. PERCHE, V. G., President of the Committee.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND STOVES.

J. S. AITKENS, C. L. AITKENS.
J. S. AITKENS & SON, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
For Machinists, Builders, and Housekeepers, 236 Tchoupitoulas, Nos. 68, 70, and 72 Delord street, mh1 3m New Orleans.

CHARTER OAK COOKING STOVE!

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GOLD MEDAL AWARDED THIS STOVE AT LOUISIANA STATE FAIR OF 1866.
Price Bread baked in a CHARTER OAK at both State Fairs—1866 and 1868.
RICE BROS. & CO., Agents for the State, 89 and 91 Camp and 565 Magazine street.
CHARTER OAK WAREHOUSE, mh1 3m 97 and 99 Julia street.

PHILIP McCABE COPPER, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER, AND DEALER IN STOVES AND GRATES, No. 166 Camp street, New Orleans.

Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done with dispatch. An assortment of Tin Ware always on hand, and made to order. mh1 3m
NEW ORLEANS, January 21, 1868.
I, CHARLES H. LUZENBURG, District Attorney in and for the First Judicial District of the Parish of Orleans, do hereby certify, that I have carefully examined the foregoing Charter of the New Orleans Catholic Publication Company, and that I find nothing therein contrary to the Constitution and the laws of the State of Louisiana.
C. H. LUZENBURG, District Attorney First Judicial District.
J. M. O'LEARY, THOMAS J. SMITH, C. M., N. J. PERCHE, JOHN B. DUFFY, C. S. R., PETER HOLTON, JOHN FLANAGAN, JAMES O'DOWD, THOMAS KENNEY, G. MORAN, D. P. SCANLAN, W. J. CASTELL, W. B. LANCASTER, mh1 3m

THE MORNING STAR

BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,

No. 140 Poydras Street, New Orleans.

This Establishment is now fully prepared to execute all kinds of JOB WORK, such as BILLS OF FARE, RAIL TICKETS, PROGRAMMES, AUCTION BILLS, BILLS OF LADING, DRAV RECEIPTS, PROMISSORY NOTES, DRUGGISTS LABELS, BANK CHECKS, BILL HEADS, HAND BILLS, INVOICES, CATALOGUES, MORTGAGES, CIRCULARS, ENVELOPES, CONTRACTS, HEADINGS, DEEDS, CARDS, ETC., ON THE MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

CHARTER OF THE NEW ORLEANS CATHOLIC PUBLICATION COMPANY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

BE IT KNOWN THAT ON THIS DAY of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-second, before me Wm. J. Castell, Notary Public in and for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, duly commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared, the parties hereto, who are named and undersigned, who declare that, availing themselves of the provisions of the statute of Louisiana relative to the organization of corporations, they do, by these presents form themselves into an association for the following specified objects and under the following stipulations, to-wit:

ARTICLE I. The official name of the corporation shall be the New Orleans Catholic Publication Company.

ARTICLE II. The business and legal domicile of the corporation shall be in the City of New Orleans, subject to removal only by a vote of three-fourths of the bona fide stock holders with the consent of the President.

ARTICLE III. The object of this company is to publish a newspaper in the City of New Orleans and make such other publications as may hereafter be deemed advisable by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IV. The Vice President of the Company is the officer on whom, in such citations may be served, and in whose name suit will be brought.

ARTICLE V. The Capital Stock of the Corporation is fixed at One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000) Dollars, in Five Thousand Shares of Twenty Dollars each, one half of each subscriber to be paid at the time of signing, and the remainder whenever called in by the Board of Directors, at any time after sixty days shall have elapsed from the recording of the act of incorporation, provided said remainder may be paid at any time, voluntarily by the stockholder, without any call of the Board, entitling him to a proportional dividend.

ARTICLE VI. This Corporation shall commence operations as soon as Two Hundred Shares of the Capital Stock is subscribed, and immediately thereafter the Stockholders may meet and elect a portion of the Board of Directors. Directors must be stockholders; each share of stock subscribed shall be entitled to one vote. Stockholders may vote in person or by proxy of another stockholder.

ARTICLE VII. In case it should become necessary to place this corporation in liquidation, there shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, some one of their number who shall represent them, and whose signature shall be binding on the Company, in such capacity.

ARTICLE VIII. No stockholder will be held responsible for any liability of the Company beyond the amount of his stock.

ARTICLE IX. There shall be no sale of stock without consent of the Board, and no transfer of stock will be recognized unless approved by the Board.

ARTICLE X. The First Director of the Board of Directors shall be the Most Rev. Jean Marie Odin.

ARTICLE XI. The Board of Directors shall consist of, besides the President, four members who shall be Clergymen, and who shall be named by the President, and second three other members to be elected by the stockholders.

ARTICLE XII. The Directors of the first class shall be appointed and removed by the President, and their places filled with others appointed by him, as frequently as he shall see fit, without any responsibility in anywise, on his part to the stockholders, or any objection to their supervision. The object of the Board shall be to secure to the President, the complete control of the newspaper and of the general business of the corporation whenever he may see fit to exercise it.

ARTICLE XIII. The three Directors of the second class shall be elected by the stockholders, at an election to be held annually in the month of December, (after the first election) on such day as may be appointed by the Board of Directors, whereof due notice shall be given in the newspaper; the company. At this election each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote, and the majority of votes shall elect. In case of a vacancy occurring during the year, the place shall be filled by vote of the remaining Directors of this class. The Vice President to decide in case of a tie vote.

ARTICLE XIV. This annual election of the Directors shall be the only mode in which Stockholders, as such, may claim any influence in the control of the paper or the affairs of the corporation.

ARTICLE XV. No member of the Board of Directors shall receive any pay for his services, nor shall he hold any other office or employment in the paper for which he will receive any compensation.

ARTICLE XVI. The President shall hold his office until his death or voluntary resignation.

ARTICLE XVII. Upon a vacancy in the office of President occurring in either of these two modes, his successor shall be elected by the Directors of the first class, or as many of them as may be able to assemble. During the absence or incapacity of the President, his place shall be filled by one of the three Directors of the first class as he shall appoint Vice President.

ARTICLE XVIII. The Board of Directors shall have entire control of the business of the Company. They shall appoint editors and employees of the newspaper and fix their compensation. They shall regulate the issue, size, name, frequency and time of publication of the paper. They shall have the power to buy material and make all arrangements for the conduct of business, such as contemplated in Art. III. They may convene meetings of the stockholders whenever desirable, and declare dividends of profit, if any.

ARTICLE XIX. This act may be amended by a vote of the stockholders. To effect this there must be met in favor of the amendment two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast, each share representing one vote. Said amendment must have been proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the President.

ARTICLE XX. The term for which this Corporation is formed shall be twenty-five years.

ARTICLE XXI. Should any stockholder refuse or neglect to pay punctually his or her instalment as the same falls due, interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum shall be added thereto from maturity until paid, and if any stockholder refuses, or neglects to pay his or her instalment within thirty days after the specified time of payment, the Board of Directors shall have the right of causing any share or shares upon which any instalment may be due, to be sold at auction or otherwise, as the Board may deem advisable.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21, 1868.
I, CHARLES H. LUZENBURG, District Attorney in and for the First Judicial District of the Parish of Orleans, do hereby certify, that I have carefully examined the foregoing Charter of the New Orleans Catholic Publication Company, and that I find nothing therein contrary to the Constitution and the laws of the State of Louisiana.
C. H. LUZENBURG, District Attorney First Judicial District.
J. M. O'LEARY, THOMAS J. SMITH, C. M., N. J. PERCHE, JOHN B. DUFFY, C. S. R., PETER HOLTON, JOHN FLANAGAN, JAMES O'DOWD, THOMAS KENNEY, G. MORAN, D. P. SCANLAN, W. J. CASTELL, W. B. LANCASTER, mh1 3m

GASPISTERS AND PLUMBERS.

D. MCKENZIE, HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, GAS FITTER, ETC. 464 MAGAZINE STREET. Between Race and Robis. From twenty years' practical experience in the business, can warrant all work entrusted to him. No pains shall be spared to merit the confidence of his patrons, by having all orders promptly executed with the best materials and latest improvements, on the most moderate terms. DWELLINGS, OFFICES, STORES, etc. Fitted up with Water and Gas Pipes. HOT, COLD, PLUNGE, And Shower Bathing Apparatus. WATER CLOSETS, WASHSTANDS, HYDRANTS, FAUCETS, SHEET LEAD, ZINC, COPPER, and GALVANIZED IRON. GAS FIXTURES, and CHANDLERS, etc. CHALLENGE COOKING RANGES, and TIN For hot water pipe attachments. JOHN MINTYRE, M. R. APPELGATE, MINTYRE & APPELGATE, PLUMBERS. Dealers in Cooking Ranges and Boilers, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Wash Stands, Kitchen Sinks, Lift and Force Pumps, Air Pumps, Shafts and Lead Pipe, Brass and Plated Cocks of all patterns. 146 POYDRAS STREET. NEW ORLEANS. N. B.—Agents for Colwell's, Shaw & Willard's Patent Tin Lined Pipe. Hydrants put up, extended, and repaired. Repairing ready done. mh1 3m

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS.

PEET, WILLIAMSON & BOWLING, (Formerly Peet, Simms & Co.) IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, Nos. 23 and 25 Magazine street, New Orleans. mh1 3m

THOMAS C. FAYAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING STORE, No. 72 Canal street, between Camp and Magazine. mh1 3m

ROBBINET FOR BARS. 500 pieces ROBBINET at 25 cents per yard. M. R. HAGGERTY, 133 Canal street. mh1 3m

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES D. BLAKELY, WILLIAM HOGAN, BLAKELY & HOGAN, Manufacturers and Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, VALISES, AND BAGS. French and American. Nos. 99 and 101 Canal street, and No. 5 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Gold Medal awarded for best home-made work at State Fair of 1868. Silver Medal and Three Blue Ribbons for best Trunks, Valises, and Bags at State Fair of 1868. mh1 3m

JAMES REYNOLDS, Nos. 160 AND 162 POYDRAS STREET, Near St. Charles, New Orleans.

MANUFACTURER OF MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND TOMB STONES.

Cabinet, Pier, and Plumber Slabs made to order. N. B.—Marble and Brick-Tombs built after the latest designs, and executed in a workmanlike manner and as cheap, if not cheaper, than by any other Marble establishment in the city. mh1 3m

CRESCENT DRUG STORE.

110 Canal Street, opposite Christ Church. In charge of HENRY L. TAUZIN, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY. (Lately with T. K. Finlay).

Prescriptions carefully compounded. All the standard Patent Medicines and Perfumery for sale. The business carried on for the family of the late Dr. WILLIAM CLEARLY, and the public may depend that nothing but fresh, pure, genuine articles will be sold or used. D. P. SCANLAN, For the Administration. mh1 3m

WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, WALL PAPER.

WINDOW SHADES, ETC. A large and well selected stock of the above goods always on hand and for sale at greatly reduced prices at the paint store of M. WHEELAHAN, No. 105 Canal street. mh1 3m

SUOY'S ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.

TRUMPHANT AT THE LOUISIANA STATE FAIR! I am selling them now at the very low price of FIFTY DOLLARS, and will each will throw in one of McCall's Royal Charts for Fitting Ladies' Dresses, at the Great Southern Machine and Variety Store. mh1 3m M. S. HEDRICK, 87 Canal street.

MATTHEW WARD, FURNITURE AND BAGGAGE WAGON, No. 371 Melrose street, New Orleans. Furniture taken down and put up, and Pianos removed carefully, on most reasonable terms. Orders may be left at the Music Store of Messrs. Zorn & Bremer, No. 38 Camp street. The Cae stands at the corner of Camp and Poydras streets. mh1 3m

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

19 A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers, offer at low prices—CARPETINGS, English and American of all kinds. FLOOR, Furniture and Enamel Oil CLOTHS. WINDOW SHADES—200 rolls China, 100 pieces COTTONS. CRUMB CLOTHS, Druggist, Linen, Felt, CURTAINS, Lace, Reqs. Worsteds, Damasks, etc. PURE TUBS COVERING, Linen and Cotton. CORNICES, Bands, Pina, etc. mh1 3m

HOPKINS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office—No. 21 Camp street, near Common. Hy. Psychand, President; P. Maloche, Vice-President; Louis Barnett, Secretary.

DIRECTORS: Lafayette Folger, John L. Adams, P. Maloche, Thomas N. Black, C. W. Bradbury, Aug. Contrier, Felix A. Ducros, Thos. D. M'Pior, Hy. Psychand. mh1 3m

ORANGE GROVE NURSERY.

MARTIN HAYNES, Proprietor. The undersigned begs leave, most respectfully, to state to his friends and the public that he has on hand a large stock of the best quality, with a large amount of Shade Trees. His green-houses are well stocked with a choice selection of PLANTS, embracing a great variety. Would also call attention to his Sweet Orange Trees, some thousands of the best quality, with a large amount of Shade Trees. All of which I am prepared to sell on the most reasonable terms. Steamboats ordered promptly attended to. A box will be kept at "Ed's House," Front Levee, near Common street, where orders may be left. MARTIN HAYNES, Orange Grove Nursery, Toll Gate, near the Shell Road. mh1 3m