

MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1868.

THE ENGLISH MOB.

The English mob has just been having another of their "great days," or rather a couple of such days, in the early part of this week. A couple of glorious days, right merrily and agreeably spent—days of thorough enjoyment, days spent in that description of amusement which, of all that this earth can afford, the English mob like best—the amusement of wrecking Catholic churches, sacking the homes of poor Irish people, and murdering Irish men, women, and children.

It is fully six months since the English mob had so grand a couple of days' work. In June, 1867, they wrecked and rioted for nearly a week in Birmingham, in obedience to the incitements of the ribald and blasphemous wretch Murphy and his debased followers; in November of the same year they turned out again in the same town, their blood having been roused by the efforts which were being made to obtain mercy for the condemned Irishmen, Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien. They broke up a meeting which had been called for that merciful purpose, and followed up the act by the usual operations of war on the Irish. The hanging of the Irish patriots satisfied the savagery of the English mind for a time; but the ferocious teachings then given by the English press, and from high quarters, could not fail to lead to further outrages. The rabble of England have not forgotten how their leading journals hounded them on to rise against the Irish, to crush the "Fenians," to inaugurate a "war of races." They have not forgotten the reception given to the deputation who were foolish enough to proceed to Windsor with the intent of presenting to the Queen a petition on behalf of the Irishmen then under sentence of death for participation in the Manchester rescue. Nor are they at all insensible to the incitements that even now are addressed to them to inflame their anti-Catholic bigotry, and their anti-Irish passions and prejudices. What wonder, then, they should consider the time was up for another outbreak, and seize the first opportunity that presented itself to gratify their brutal instincts, to set once again their fiendish hate of the Irish people by riot, and devastation, and pillage, and cowardly murder.

The reports of the rioting at Ashton-under-Lyne, copied from an English journal, are unquestionable evidence at once of the cowardice and the ferocity of the English rioters. They planned and prepared the riot, they sought for it, and they brought it on. When one series of insults to the feelings of the Irish residents did not provoke them to action, another was had recourse to. The challenges offered on Saturday having been allowed by the Irish to pass unheeded, there was a renewal of them on Sunday; from provocations of this sort to outrages was an easy transition, and it is needless to say, for common sense will tell to every impartial mind, who were the aggressors in these scenes. The riot so much desired by the English mob was got up at last. The testimony of the English journal which we quote shows that the Irish, thus assailed and driven to bay, defended themselves gallantly until overwhelmed by the swarming numbers of the English mob. So long as the numbers were anything like equal, the Irish defended their quarters successfully and routed and chased the ruffians who dared to attack them. But this could not last long; our poor countrymen were but a handful among their foes, and, of course, they were scattered and overpowered. Then the Englishmen showed how much of true spirit and gallantry was in their nature, by murderous outrages on defenseless old men and helpless women, and little children—aye, even upon infants in their cradles. They broke into the houses of the Irish, smashed, tore up, and burned every article of property they could lay hands upon; furniture, pots, pans, bedding, everything inside the walls they destroyed, taking especial care to demolish the religious pictures and emblems which are always found, even in the humblest homes of Irish Catholics. The Catholic churches were assailed and wrecked in like manner; the furniture was torn up, the statues were broken in fragments, the pictures cut to pieces, one scoundrel of the lot taking especial pleasure in running his knife through a picture of the Sacred Heart! The details of their horrid savagery are positively sickening even to read of. But withal, as we have already remarked, the English savages showed themselves quite as cowardly as they were ferocious. The Irishmen, when not more than half their number, routed and hunted them again and again, and the presence of a few policemen, armed only with batons, was always sufficient to produce a like effect.

But what of those police? How did they conduct themselves during this outbreak of English bigotry and brutality? It is enough to say that they acted as the English police always do on like occasions. The facts of the riot, the license practically enjoyed by the English mob, and the havoc committed by them, give the measure of the activity displayed by the police in the repression of those outrages. The English rioters had free play in the Irish quarters almost as long as they cared to have it. No interference was made with them while they were effecting their work of murder and ruin in Hill street, Flag alley, and other places, while they were beating the helpless inmates to death, and making bonfires of the poor people's furniture in the streets. Various explanations of the inaction of the police are given in the English papers; but what is most relied on is the statement that they are too few to cope with such disturbances, and that the system of prompt and efficacious suppression of popular tumult is altogether foreign to the mind of England. Whatever may be the explanation, Irishmen in England have experience of the fact that whenever the English mobs choose to turn out for the spilling of Irish blood, the fiction of the English magistracy and police is dilatory and not effective for any good until after the rabble have accomplished a large share of the mischief they intended. Under these circumstances, it behooves our

countrymen in England to be always well prepared to defend themselves.

They live in the midst of danger. They never can know the day or the hour on which the brutal wretches amongst whom their lot is cast may rise against them and commence the work of pillage and slaughter. They are bound, therefore, as the value of their lives, and lives they hold dearer than their own, to be well prepared to meet in self-defense.

They should most scrupulously avoid acts of aggression, they should abstain from everything like provocation, they should observe the law; but when the scum of the English towns, the most depraved and brutalized class of human beings in existence, gather to wreck the houses of Irishmen, and dip their hands in Irish blood, they should be found ready to defend themselves with good and effective weapons.

If the government will not give them protection, let them defend themselves. Stabbing beneath their own roofs, let them fight to the utmost extremity against their murderous invaders. They have the legal right to do so; and they should be in a position to make good use of it.

That is our advice to them, given in the interests of peace, and with a view to the cessation of such deplorable scenes as those now reported from Ashton-under-Lyne, reported only a short time ago from Birmingham, and occasionally reported from other English towns, where there are Irish residents to be assailed. Nothing will deter the cowardly English rabble from breaking into the homes of Irishmen, murdering the inmates, and destroying their property, so effectually as the knowledge that Irishmen generally possess the means of effectually repelling such outrages. "Forewarned is forearmed," it is commonly said; it should be so amongst our countrymen who are surrounded by the ignorant, brutal, and savage mobs of the manufacturing towns of England.—*Dublin Nation.*

MISCELLANEOUS IRISH NEWS.

DUBLIN.—The *Irishman* states that the attorney general has, contrary to all precedent, refused to fill the writ of error in the cases of Messrs. Sullivan and Pigott. The effect of this decision is to prevent the objections to the conviction taken by Messrs. Butt, Heron, Molloy, and Crean from being argued before a court of appeal. This is certainly a very extraordinary stretch of authority. Were there no precedents on the subject, we should have expected that in a case of the kind, of rare occurrence and peculiar in the issues involved, the fiat would have been given as a matter of course. But, as a matter of fact, there are strong and direct precedents against the arbitrary decision of the crown official.

The *Dublin Irishman* of a recent date says: As announced by "our own correspondent" Queen Victoria has conferred the honor of knighthood on the Lord Mayor of Dublin (William Carroll). The occasion selected for the performance of this act was the presentation of the address of the Dublin corporation sympathizing with her majesty on the attempt on the life of the Duke of Edinburgh, and congratulating her on his escape.

The *Freeman's Journal* of the 18th ult. says: Within the last few days the ships Granite State and Cutwater arrived at Kingstown from San Francisco with wheat for Dublin. The first named had fifteen hundred tons on board.

WEXFORD.—The *Wexford People* say: On Sunday morning, 10th ult., in the chapel attached to the Convent of Mercy, the Lord Bishop conferred the holy order of priesthood upon Rev. Jeremiah O'Connor, Adams-town, and that of deaconship on Rev. Thomas Roche, Levittstown, nephew of Very Rev. Canon Roche, SS. Michael and John's, Dublin. Both gentlemen received their preliminary education under his lordship's immediate care at St. Peter's College, the Rev. Mr. O'Connor having subsequently gone to Maynooth, and Rev. Mr. Roche to Louvain.

KILKENNY.—The *Moderator* announces with regret the death of John De Montmorency, Esq., of Castle Morris, in his fifty-fifth year.

KILDARE.—The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Duke of Leinster, has appointed Robert Archbold, Esq., Davidstown House, to the commission of the peace for the county Kildare.

WESTMEATH.—Capt. Algernon W. F. Greville-Nugent, of the First Life Guards, is appointed deputy lieutenant for the county Westmeath, in the place of the late Mr. Featherstone Haugh.

LOUTH.—The *Dublin Freeman* of the 18th ult. says: We sincerely regret that we are called on to record the death of the Rev. Dr. Dardis, Franciscan Convent, Drogheda. For a long term of years Dr. Dardis was well known, not only in Drogheda, where he has been stationed for a considerable period, but throughout Ireland, for his great piety and the beautiful, nonostentatious character of his magnificent charity. Those who were honored with the acquaintance of the zealous and modest Franciscan will long deplore his death, which took place yesterday morning in the Franciscan Convent of Drogheda.

On Monday, 11th ult., the new bridge at Drogheda, first on the river Boyne from the sea, was formally declared open for public traffic—the mayor, accompanied by Alderman Mathews, driving over it.

CORK.—The *Examiner* announces the death of Sister Mary Augustine Quain, of the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, in Peacock lane. For the last eight and forty years she might be seen daily visiting the abodes of the destitute, bearing comfort and relief to the victims of sickness and poverty; whilst by her earnest, heart-touching remonstrances she brought back from the way of evil hundreds who had lived in utter neglect to every moral and religious obligation. The deceased lady was daughter to the "Merchant of Waterford," to whom the celebrated Bishop Milner addressed some of his "Letters on Ireland," and aunt to the late deeply lamented Thomas F. Meagher.

The same paper also announces with regret the sudden death of Mr. John Peter Hardy, one of the leading members of the old established firm of Simeon Hardy & Sons, of

Cork. He was well known as the representative of a large shipping and insurance firm, and also of the Great South Western Railway.

It is reported that Rev. Mr. Collins, a testant Rector of Queenstown, sent a threatening letter dated from Cork the 12th ult., through the evening him with being "shot" (Souper head), "if within four days the Bill which he proposed at Queenstown, over which the whole thing is evidently an attempt to get up to order," to excite sympathy for the Souper himself, who, by the way, recently shocked even those of his own flock by speaking immorally of the Catholic women of Queenstown, and in doing so proved his connection with Dr. Gregg, who called John Francis Maguire, M.P., "a son of a dog." Concerning this latter gross saying, the *Dublin Nation* says: "A student of Celtic etymology suggests to us that if Maguire means 'son of a dog,' it is equally certain, on the other hand, that Gregg is 'possessive of a dog.'"

LIMERICK.—Mr. O'Sullivan, of Kilmallock, has at last been allowed by the government authorities to return to his family and home. After all his sufferings in jail and banishment from home, it is now admitted that he was not "out" with the insurgents at the late rising. His son, however, is still held in duress.

Mr. Michael Ryan, owner of the Bruree mills, has written to the *Cork Examiner*, denying the truth of a statement made in its columns setting forth that he "as a magistrate and employer, had used his influence with the father of one of the Kilmallock informers respecting the Fenian rising on the 5th of March, 1867." Mr. Ryan adds: "As I am the magistrate and mill-owner referred to, I must give this article my most unqualified contradiction, as I never got such information, and, therefore, I never gave information to the government on the subject."

CLARE.—A Kilrush correspondent, under date of the 16th ult., says:—It is expected that in a few days the Fishery Commissioners will arrive here for the purpose of holding an inquiry into the advisability of preventing the use of net and ot fishing in the Lower Shannon, as it has been found very seriously to interfere with the weirs which salmon have principally been caught in. For a considerable period back it has not been remembered such a bad year for salmon fishing here.

KERRY.—On the 14th ult., a fire of rather a destructive character took place at the village of Annascaul, about sixteen miles from Tralee. Three out-houses belonging to the postmaster, Mr. Ash, as well as some cattle, were consumed, and were it not for the vigorous exertions of the neighbors, Mr. Ash's dwelling-house would have also been burned. The loss was calculated at £60.

TIPPERARY.—At a late special meeting of the Town Commissioners of Nenagh, held for the purpose of passing a vote of thanks to Mr. Gladstone, M.P., for his efforts to disendow the Irish Law Church, Mr. Peter Gill, editor of the *Tipperary Advocate*, proposed to add a resolution setting forth that the farmers of Ireland should have a fair and full Tenant Right bill.

WATERFORD.—The estate of Nicholas O'Neill Power and Joseph O'Neill Power, situated in the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, was recently offered for sale in the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, in twelve separate lots. Of those sold the following persons were purchasers: The lands of Grange by the Marquis of Ormonde, at £5240; part of the lands of Cullencastle, (two lots), to Mr. James Howlett, of New Ross, at £2190; Smoorbeg, to Mr. Patrick Kenny, at £1660; Coolatrid West and East, to Mr. J. O'Reilly, at £2180; Ballingowan, to same purchaser, at £910; Ballingowan, (second lot), to Mr. Michael Walsh, at £1620; Robertstown, to Terence O'Reilly, at £5020, in trust for James Scully and Captain Walter Mansfield.

A new Ursuline convent is about being built in Waterford. The contract for its erection has been assigned to Mr. James Moran, builder, Manor street. It will be a large and beautiful structure. It will cost between £3000 and £4000.

ANTRIM.—On the 11th ult., in Belfast, a young man named Hamilton Ritchie, was arrested on the charge of abducting Miss Maggie Chambers, aged sixteen years, daughter of a wealthy farmer residing at Ballyhenry, county Down. Ritchie had been a farm servant of Chambers, and became attached to the girl, who reciprocated his affection—as shown by a systematic elopement on the night of the 9th ultimo. They put up in Belfast, where the police arrested Ritchie, against whom informations were taken, and the case was sent for trial to the Down assizes. The accused was admitted to bail, himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each.

Samuel Robinson, alias Campbell, a notorious cattle-stealer, escaped out of the hands of the police in a daring manner on the 9th ult. He is a returned convict, and has been described in the *Hue and Cry* for feloniously stealing a horse on the 27th of April last, the property of Mrs. Jane Ferguson, at Kilwaughter, in the barony of Upper Glenarm. He had been arrested in the county Meath, and transferred to Larne, from which he was being brought to the county jail when he escaped.

At the Belfast police court, on the 11th ult., a young man named Luke Cassidy was ordered to be prosecuted for using seditious language.

CAVAN.—The Paris correspondent of the *Dublin Nation* says: "One of the most worthy representatives of the Irish clergy abroad died recently at Paris. His mortal remains were accompanied to the grave at Mont Parnasse Cemetery by a large concourse of friends and Irish mourners. Abbe MacArdle was a native of the county of Cavan, and was ordained before the Revolution of 1830. He remained since that epoch attached to the parish of St. Sulpice, where his sterling worth, piety, and charity won for him the affection of all who knew him. Through the changes and revolutions of that eventful period, the good Irish priest gave the example of every virtue, and, while serving God in the land of his adoption, never forgot his native country or his fellow-countrymen, to whom he was a friend in good and evil fortune."

DONEGAL.—A correspondent writing from Killbegg, under date 11th ult., says: With much regret announce the death of the venerable Archbishop McCafferty, P.P., Donegal, on Thursday last, in the sixty-fifth year of his age and fortieth of his ministry. The Very Rev. Eugene McCafferty was a native of the neighboring parish (Drumholm), and made his preparatory studies at Ballyshannon, near the historic hill of Mullinashree where are deposited the remains of the celebrated *Eus Aedh Ruadh*, who fought for the sovereignty of Ireland some three hundred years before the Christian era. The deceased entered the College of Maynooth in September, 1822, and was promoted to the priesthood in 1828, by Dr. Murray, then the archbishop of Dublin. The scene of his first missionary labors was on the shores of Lough Swilly, at Rathmullan, midst scenery of surpassing beauty; after which he was successively curate in Stranorlar and Inver, where he was distinguished for his zeal and untiring labors. After a few years of active missionary life, his aptitude for the exercise of parochial jurisdiction becoming known to the bishop, he was appointed parish priest of the important and highly respectable parish of Donegal, where he labored assiduously for thirty-four years.

In the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, the following property was recently sold:—Estate of George Joseph Crowe—Part of Coololagh, in one lot, near Ballinasloe, containing 184a. 2r. 26p.; headrent, £15 0s. 3d.; sold to Mr. John Russell, for £4420, in trust for Mrs. Warde.

On April 24th, in the parish of Killimor, on the Ramore estate, the wife of Patrick Scott, a shoemaker, gave birth to a daughter, and on the next morning to a son and daughter, all living.

MAYO.—On the 12th ult., his grace, the Archbishop of Tuam, held his annual visitation of the clergy of the deanery of Tuam. His charge was chiefly confined to the impressing on the clergy a continued zeal for the promotion of elementary education among the poor. His grace had previously concluded holding his visitation in the deaneries of Ballinrobe, Claremorris, Westport, Castlebar, and Dunmore.

On the 9th ult., the impressive ceremonies of religious profession took place in the neat convent chapel of Castlebar. The young ladies who received the black veil were: Eliza M., eldest daughter of F. Davis, Esq., of Clonboy, county Roscommon—in religion, Sister M. Joseph; and Mary Josephine Cuddihy, daughter of E. Cuddihy, Esq., county Tipperary—in religion, Sister M. Patrick. Mary Troy, daughter of Mr. P. Troy, Carrigaholt, had the pleasure of being received as a lay sister.

On Thursday, April 30th, the Feast of St. Catherine of Siena, the ceremony of reception and profession took place at the Convent of Mercy, in Ballina. Miss Ryan—called in religion Sister Mary Beatrice—eldest daughter of Patrick Ryan, Esq., Cashel, received the white veil; and Miss Kate O'Connell—called in religion Sister Mary Stanislaus—second daughter of the late Charles O'Connell, Esq., Cappoquin, made her religious profession.

ORIGIN OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—In one respect Westminster Abbey stands alone among the buildings of the old world. As time rolled on, a fresh nucleus of life—or, rather, of death—has been formed within it, a new combination produced, a larger ramification thrown out. First, it was only kings who found their last home within its sacred walls; then, nobles and ministers of state; and last, the true great ones of the land, whose valor saved, or whose genius enriched it. The abbey, as every body knows, owes its origin to the piety of Edward the Confessor, of whom a very full description has been given by his contemporaries—and this is the portrait which Dean Stanley has compiled from their materials: His appearance was such as no one could forget. It was almost that of an Albino. His full, flush, round, red cheeks strangely contrasted with the milky whiteness of his waving hair and beard. His eyes were always fixed upon the ground. There was a kind of magic charm in the thin, white hands and the long, transparent fingers, which not unnaturally led to the belief that there resided in them a healing power of stroking away the diseases of his subjects. His manners presented a singular mixture of gravity and levity.

Usually affable and gentle, so as to make even a refusal look like an acceptance, he burst forth at times into a fury which showed that the old Berserker was not dead within him.

"By God and His Mother, I will give you just such another turn, if it ever comes in my way!"

This utterance was thought by his biographers as a very mild expression of his noble indignation at a peasant who interfered with the pleasure of his chase. Austere as were his habits—old even as a child—he sometimes startled his courtiers by peals of boisterous laughter, for which they or he could not account, by some curious vision which had passed across his mind without their knowledge. His time was almost equally divided between devotional exercise and hunting. He would spend hours in church, and then, again, days together in hawking and cheering on his hounds.

When in exile in Normandy, Edward had thrown himself on the protection of his favorite saint, St. Peter, and swore that if his affairs succeeded, he would make a pilgrimage to the apostle's grave in Rome; and when he came to the throne, he announced his intention of proceeding thither. But his great council would not let him leave the kingdom, far less risk the perils of the Roman brigands—who, it seems, have been by far the most permanent institution in Italy—so a deputation was sent to the Pope to beg a release from his vow. The release came, on the condition that he should found a monastery; and, accordingly, the "Collegiate Church, or Abbey of St. Peter" was founded, which is much more commonly known as Westminster Abbey. When Edward died, he was, of course, laid in this temple of his own creation, attired in his own royal habiliments, his crown upon his head, a crucifix of gold, with a golden chain around his neck, and the pilgrim's ring on his finger; and there, we are well assured, his dust reposes to this day.

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