

MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
The New Orleans Catholic Publishing Company, at No. 109  
Gravier street, between Camp and Magazine streets.

The Directors of the Company are:  
The Most Rev. Archbishop J. M. Odin, President.  
Very Rev. N. J. Pichon, V. G., Vice President.  
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Rev. J. Flanagan, Mr. Hugo McCloskey, Mr. John  
McCarthy, Treasurer, Mr. T. Fitzwilliam, Secretary.  
All communications are to be addressed to the Editor  
of *The Morning Star and Catholic Messenger*.  
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eight lines, solid Nonpareil, constituting a square.  
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as  
new each insertion.  
Advertisements for a month or over will be inserted  
at a fixed discount, to be ascertained from the Agents  
and at the office.  
All business notices of advertisements to be charged  
50 cents net per line, each insertion.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1868.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

Sunday.....Dec. 13—Solemnity of the Immaculate Con-  
ception.  
Monday.....Dec. 14—St. Gelasius, Pope.  
Tuesday.....Dec. 15—Octave of the Immaculate Con-  
ception.  
Wednesday, Dec. 16—St. Eusebius, Bishop and Martyr.  
Thursday.....Dec. 17—St. Nicholas, Bishop.  
Friday.....Dec. 18—Feast of Expectation of B. V. M.  
Saturday.....Dec. 19—St. Lucy, Virgin and Martyr.

REMOVAL.—The Office of the Morning Star and  
Catholic Messenger is removed from 140 Poydras  
to 109 Gravier street.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW  
ORLEANS CATHOLIC PUBLICATION COM-  
PANY.  
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17, 1868.

The second instalment to the subscription is now due.  
All who have not as yet paid up, will please call at the  
office of the MORNING STAR and settle.  
By order of the Board of Directors.  
T. FITZWILLIAM, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW  
ORLEANS CATHOLIC PUBLICATION COMPANY.—  
A meeting of the Stockholders will take place at the  
Office of the "Morning Star," No. 109 Gravier street,  
between Camp and Magazine streets, on TUESDAY,  
29th December, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of elect-  
ing three Lay Directors to serve for the ensuing year.  
A full and punctual attendance is earnestly requested.  
By order of the Board of Directors.  
T. FITZWILLIAM, Secretary.

Our respected fellow-citizen, Jos. H. MOORE,  
Esq., having occasion to visit Texas, has kindly con-  
sented to receive subscriptions and advertisements for  
the MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER.

A. L. HAY, Esq., is authorized to act as country agent  
for this paper.

B. McGovern, Esq., corner Dauphine and Jackson  
streets, Mobile, is the authorized agent of this paper.

Mr. MARTIN DUKER is agent for this paper in Natchez,  
Miss.

EMBER WEEK.—The Ember days for the  
winter season, which always fall on the  
third week of Advent, commence on Wed-  
nesday next, the 16th, and continue on  
Friday and Saturday, 18th and 19th. Fast-  
ing and abstinence is obligatory on these  
three days upon all Catholics—excepting  
those who are dispensed.

NOVENA FOR CHRISTMAS.—The Novena  
for Christmas, which commences on Wed-  
nesday next, 16th, is one of those to which  
a plenary indulgence is attached. In many  
of our churches this Novena is made pub-  
licly, and the faithful are exhorted to assist  
at it as much as possible, for it is certain,  
according to the promise of our Lord, that  
prayer made in common have a particular  
efficacy. However, this is not necessary to  
gain the indulgence.

ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The  
Rt. Rev. Bishops of the Province, who  
assembled on the invitation of the Most  
Rev. Archbishop Odin, departed for their  
several dioceses last week, after the termi-  
nation of their deliberations.

DRY GOODS—DRY GOODS.—Some persons owe  
their success in life to hap-hazard circumstances. In  
such cases Fortune thrusts her gifts on the first sim-  
pleton she meets. But talent and genius scorn accidental  
gifts. J. Miller, Jr., No. 8 Jackson street, corner of  
Tchoupitoulas, has the proud consciousness of knowing  
that the esteem in which he is held by the ladies of the  
city, and particularly those residing in the Fourth Dis-  
trict, is wholly attributable to his intuitive knowledge  
of the wants of his customers, his business tact in feel-  
ing the pulse of the times, and, while benefiting himself,  
magnanimously imparting a portion of the fruits of his  
enterprise to those who patronize his establishment.  
Read his advertisement, in another column, and particu-  
larly dwell on the prices annexed, and the result may  
easily be predicted—another triumph for the Miller, to  
whom all ladies of taste and refinement send their gird.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—What more suitable present  
than a photograph? What can be a more timely gift  
at this holiday season? If you coincide in this view go  
to Wiley's gallery, 565 Magazine street, where excellent  
pictures are executed.

INMAN LINE OF STEAMERS.—This is one of  
the oldest, most approved and reliable lines running be-  
tween New York and Liverpool. The counts are fre-  
quently engaged in hearing and deciding claims grow-  
ing out of differences between passengers and officers in  
charge. The character of the owners of this line is a  
guarantee that the fare and treatment of immigrants  
will be such as to satisfy all who contemplate sending  
for friends and relatives that they will have gentlemen  
to deal with, and ample provision made for their wants.  
The local agents here, Messrs. Elliot & McKeever, are  
well known, and need no word of ours to assure the pub-  
lic that any engagements they enter into will be faith-  
fully and honorably performed. Their facilities for car-  
rying on the exchange business is comprehensive and  
complete, as they draw on institutions in all the leading  
towns of Ireland. See advertisements, in this column.

CLOTHING.—With a circumscribed stock it is  
impossible to trade to advantage. With the large and  
varied list of goods which B. T. Walsh, 110 Canal street,  
places before his customers, there can be no doubt all  
can be suited. He has unquestionably the most exten-  
sive stock of boys' and children's clothing and men's  
shirts and under wear, to be found in the city. See ad-  
vertisement.

Is the Freedmen's Bureau a Missionary Bureau?

We give below a letter recently received  
at this office, narrating circumstances of  
which the public has a right to be put in  
possession. An applicant for the position  
of teacher in the educational department of  
the Freedmen's Bureau is met with the in-  
terrogation, *in limine*, if he is a Catholic.  
This is the second question asked him,  
and that before an inspection of testimo-  
nials is vouchsafed. The letter, however,  
which is here appended, speaks for itself:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7, 1868.

I wish to inform you of an interview  
which I had with Capt. Pierce, of the Freed-  
men's Bureau, Educational Department.  
Tuesday morning I presented myself as  
applicant for a position in one of the Bu-  
reau's schools. I stated that I had taught  
several years, was a resident of the city,  
and presented to him the diploma and first  
grade certificate which I had received in  
the normal schools of the city.

At first he wished to know my nationality;  
next, if I was a member of the Catholic  
Church. On being informed in the affirma-  
tive, he declined receiving my testimonials  
and diploma. He told me that positively  
he would not employ Catholics when he  
could find persons of other denominations;  
he then hesitated, as if he had more to say,  
but, looking at him, I said, "Is it so, sir?"  
Then I arose, bowed to him, and told him  
"good morning," but he did not answer me.

The first question which presents itself,  
on perusing this statement is, whether the  
policy here indicated is general in the Bu-  
reau, or confined to the individual adminis-  
tration of Capt. Pierce. If the latter, we  
shall expect some action by the department  
to set itself right. If, however, this course  
is prescribed or justified by the department,  
it is highly important that the Catholic  
public should know it.

If Catholic citizens are to be distin-  
guished against in this country, let that  
principle be embodied in the Constitution.  
Then immigrants will not be deceived into  
coming here by a vain hope of equality and  
liberty, and the country will not be held up  
to the scorn of the world as a national  
hypocrite, boasting of a universal tolera-  
tion which it does not accord, and of a re-  
spect for private opinion which is merely  
theoretical.

If there is to be a union here of Church  
and State, let it be a legal marriage, not a  
clandestine and unlawful concubinage.  
Gen. Howard and his co-religionists may  
think the job of amending the Constitution,  
so as to discriminate against Catholics,  
rather a serious one, and altogether useless,  
too, if jockeying will do as well. If they  
can boldly and defiantly set the spirit of  
the Constitution at naught, and achieve  
their proscriptive ends with the applause of  
their select coterie and the indifference of  
an American public, then why take more  
radical measures to effect the same result  
at the cost of much more trouble and con-  
fusion? Stolen fruit is even sweeter to  
many persons than if honestly obtained.

If they are not caught, however, and ex-  
posed in any such attempt, should it be  
made, it shall not be our fault. The Cath-  
olic press ought to wake up to the neces-  
sity of publishing all these thousand little  
dallyings between secular governments of  
all kinds, in this country, and Protestant-  
ism. It has been the idea from the begin-  
ning that enough had been done for Cath-  
olics in not openly proscribing them in the  
National Constitution. Gen. Washington  
insisted on recognizing them, before the  
law, as on the same footing with all other  
citizens, and it was permitted. On the  
national parchment there was no distinction,  
but Catholics were left to the tender mer-  
cies of all subordinate forms of govern-  
ment. In North Carolina, and elsewhere,  
they were partially disfranchised without  
any possibility of redress. In various  
States and municipal corporations they  
have been, to this day, subjected to onerous  
burdens, which they had no interest in car-  
rying, and persecuted with fines disguised  
as taxes. It is a persecution to force a man  
to support an institution from which he  
cannot derive any benefit except by the  
violation of his conscience. Yet to-day, in  
this city—more than half Catholic as it is—  
the majority are forced by the minority to  
pay this penalty for their faith, in the shape  
of a public school tax.

So clear has been the understanding from  
the beginning that this toleration was  
merely for politeness, that Catholics have  
never been in the habit of protesting against  
the systematic dispensing with it practically.  
It ought to be time now, however, to see  
whether all these protestations mean some-  
thing or nothing. If governments are to  
use Catholic taxes for anti-Catholic propa-  
gandism, let the world understand the  
business in its true character. So flimsy a  
disguise permitted hereafter would be an  
insult to Catholic intelligence. Let us con-  
vince society that we at least know when  
we are plundered. Men are slaves when  
they cannot defend their rights, but they  
deserve to be slaves when they do not know  
them.

To come, then, to some practical conclu-  
sion, what do we propose? We propose,  
first, remonstrance, and secondly, resist-  
ance.

Every Catholic journal, and all others  
conscientiously opposed to the union of  
Church and State in this country, ought  
earnestly and persistently to expose all at-  
tempts of such institutions as the Freed-  
men's Bureau to introduce a missionary as-  
pect in their proceedings. Government  
money should never be permitted to be de-  
voted to Church purposes, without such a  
protest as would render the zealous offend-  
er far more circumspect in his godly in-  
roads on the Treasury next time.

Where, however, the bigotry is not so  
open, and the persecution is disguised under  
legal forms, matters ought to be tested be-  
fore the courts. Controversies in the pul-  
pit, the press, and the Legislative hall, are  
often very general in character, and indefi-  
nite in result; but bring the same ques-  
tions into court, and they take a tangible  
form. They are sifted in a style that gen-  
erally settles public conviction upon the  
truth.

If Louisiana should tax its citizens to  
support Catholic Churches, could not the  
tax be resisted as unconstitutional—an in-  
fringement upon liberty of conscience,  
though no one should be required to attend  
those churches? And if Catholics should  
be taxed to support Protestant schools,  
might they not oppose such taxation on sim-  
ilar grounds? How much more reason,  
then, and equity exists in contesting as an  
infringement of religious liberty, of the  
right of conscience, any tax to sustain a  
school system more anti-Catholic than if it  
were openly Protestant—an institution  
called a school, but really a Church of Infid-  
elity!

St. Joseph's Parish.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS.  
We feel bound in justice to give St.  
Joseph's parish a special notice this week.  
In the first place, it is clearly the banner  
parish in the matter of new subscribers to  
the *Star*. Whether it be owing to a greater  
amount of worldly prosperity among its  
people, or to some other cause, certainly  
St. Joseph's has, so far, responded more  
earnestly to the recent effort for extending  
our circulation than any other parish. If  
that response were as satisfactory through-  
out the whole city, we could safely promise  
stockholders a dividend of fifty per cent.  
within a year.

THE FAIR.  
In the second place, the prospects of  
pushing ahead the new church are bright-  
ening sufficiently to make the topic inter-  
esting. There are twelve hundred thous-  
and bricks already on the ground, and with  
the opening of spring the labor of lay-  
ing the foundations will commence. In the  
meantime the ladies of the parish have been  
making every preparation to contribute  
their share of exertion in the good cause.  
They are determined to have a fair, about  
Christmas times, that shall eclipse any-  
thing in that line hitherto seen in this  
neighborhood.

From the immense preparations being  
made, the unusual exertions on the part of  
the ladies, the great anticipations of plea-  
sure indulged in by the public, and the  
well-known liberality of the parish, it  
would not be unreasonable to calculate on  
an eminent success in the undertaking. In  
fact, the ladies of this parish know how to  
make a success of anything they take  
seriously in hand. When we add that they  
are aided and abetted in their undertaking  
by the gallant Pie-nickians there remains  
nothing to be said.

FATHER HAYDEN.  
Christmas times in this parish are likely  
to receive an additional impulse of anima-  
tion from the presence of Rev. Father Hay-  
den, so long its pastor. His name used to  
be a watchword of cheerfulness and gener-  
osity, and his smile cannot but give a zest  
to the innocent hilarity of the season.

SCHOOLS.  
The parochial schools, we are happy to  
say, are still exceedingly prosperous, not-  
withstanding the hard times and the heavy  
tax that the pupils' parents have to pay the  
city for the support of anti-Catholic schools.  
Under the able direction of Bro. Justinian  
and his associates, the boys' department is  
maintaining its high reputation, while the  
good sisters are laboring in their holy voca-  
tion by indoctrinating their pupils not only  
with the principles of intellectual science  
but with the more important precepts of a  
higher wisdom. What a pity that our good  
city fathers cannot see the excellence of  
these schools, when they can so well ap-  
preciate the value of a vote! Only fifty  
cents a month, gentlemen, for each of the  
charity pupils, is all that modesty asks of  
you.

Stockholders of the New Orleans Catholic  
Publishing Company will please notice a call for a meet-  
ing, which will take place on the 29th inst.

Bishop Elder's Lecture.

St. Theresa's Church was densely crowd-  
ed last Sunday night, on the occasion of  
Right Rev. Bishop Elder's lecture upon the  
life and times of Archbishop Plunkett. The  
topic naturally gave an opportunity, which  
was not lost, of depicting scenes and recall-  
ing events such as always stir the hearts  
of men, and rivet their attention. The ter-  
rible era of Cromwell's persecution was  
passed rapidly in review, with its countless  
atrocities—its ruthless murder of bishops  
and archbishops, of hundreds of priests, of  
thousands of women and children—its dis-  
regard of all pledges, and contempt of every  
compact. We saw the sixty thousand chil-  
dren, boys and girls, torn from their homes  
to be sold as slaves in West India markets,  
and heard the wails of hopeless despair from  
every portion of the devoted isle.

At the conclusion of this picture the Rt.  
Rev. lecturer paused in his narration, to  
meet the question which naturally presented  
itself; why were not the whole Irish peo-  
ple exterminated? They were relentlessly  
pursued by the vindictive hate of an enemy  
who breathed nothing but slaughter, and  
who thirsted for their blood; an enemy un-  
scrupulous, crafty and malignant. They  
were completely in the power of that en-  
emy, and at his mercy. What, then, pre-  
vented their total destruction?

It was simply because God can say to the  
evil passions of men, and does say to them,  
"Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther."  
History and nature are full of instances,  
from matters of the smallest importance to  
events of the most momentous magnitude,  
where imminent danger of injury or de-  
struction is averted, in a manner totally un-  
looked for. The Almighty permits evil  
men to wield controlling power for the cha-  
stisement, not the destruction of his chosen  
ones. Frequently he makes use of natural  
means and motives to accomplish his end  
of arresting further ruin. Thus, in this case,  
the conqueror concluded to forego his pas-  
sion for destruction, and the gratification  
of his hatred beyond a certain point, in order  
that enough population might be left to cul-  
tivate the soil.

The Rt. Rev. lecturer then went on to  
portray the extreme poverty, the exhaust-  
ing hardships which the clergy, and espe-  
cially the bishops, had to undergo, even  
after the death of Cromwell. The whole  
revenue of each bishop consisted of one  
pound from each parish per annum. At  
times they were obliged to fly from a new  
outburst of persecution, adding exposure  
and famine to their list of ills.

Notwithstanding the wretched condition  
to which the clergy were reduced, hiding in  
mountain fastnesses or inaccessible bogs,  
with no means of sustenance apart from the  
table of private families, yet fearful of  
drawing down on them the vengeance of a  
baffled persecution, the amount of good  
they accomplished is inconceivable. Espe-  
cially was the unwavering devotion of the  
Church to education manifested at this try-  
ing time. In the very midst of slaughter,  
confiscation, exile, and ruin, Bishop Plun-  
kett founded a college in the central waste  
of an extensive bog. The treacherous ap-  
proaches to this wild location, and the faith-  
ful silence of a devoted people, were the  
guardians that watched over the cradle of  
a new Irish school system. Meanwhile the  
same men that forbade Irish education un-  
der pain of death, loudly and scornfully ac-  
cused the Church of encouraging ignorance.

We have not space to follow the learned  
Bishop through the various and interesting  
facts and reflections with which he so suc-  
cessfully entertained his audience. The  
circumstances of Archbishop Plunkett's ar-  
rest, trial, and execution, were given with  
such fidelity and clearness, as to leave the  
unavoidable conviction of the foulest brut-  
ality on the part of his oppressors, and of  
the holiest fortitude of Christian martyrdom  
on the part of the victim.

Just such lectures are of the highest utility  
in enlightening the people upon, not  
merely the facts of history, which are gen-  
erally already familiar to them, but the true  
philosophy of history, frequently so difficult  
of interpretation.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.—  
Particular attention is called to the advertisement else-  
where with the above heading. M. E. Haggerty, 133  
Canal street, has decided, instead of sending his goods  
to auction, to offer them at private sale. This is an op-  
portunity that rarely occurs, and purchasers should  
avail themselves of it. The goods offered are rich in  
material, elegant in style, and the prices are such as can-  
not fail to recommend themselves to the refined taste  
and economical in habits. Remember, there are Cash-  
mere shawls at half their value, and silks correspond-  
ingly low. See advertisement.

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, ETC.—We invite  
the attention of our readers to the advertisements of  
Messrs. Blakely & Hogan, in our columns to-day. For  
weeks past they have been receiving accessions to their  
already large stock, and now they comprise in their  
store, 99 Canal street, the largest assortment of ladies',  
misses' and children's boots and shoes to be found in  
the city. These goods are not only suitable for ordinary  
wear, but likewise are adapted for the highest style of  
dress. Purchasers will not be doing justice to them-  
selves unless they visit 99 Canal street. See advertise-  
ment.

Bishop Ramirez.

On last Tuesday, the feast of the Immac-  
ulate Conception, High Mass was celebra-  
ted at St. Joseph's Church, by the Right  
Rev. Bishop Ramirez, of Tamaulipas, Mex-  
ico. This eminent prelate, an exile from  
his country, is at present in our city, the  
guest of Thos. Layton, Esq. The pariah-  
ners of St. Joseph's had an opportunity of  
witnessing, in this venerable ecclesiastic, a  
living proof of the real Catholicity of the  
Church, not often to be met with in a coun-  
try from which the Saxon race had exter-  
minated the aboriginal population before  
the Church had a voice in its councils.

Throughout the broad domains of the glo-  
rious Stars and Stripes, where will you find  
an Indian bishop or priest, an Indian law-  
yer or physician? Exceptional cases are  
spoken of, where some red man has receiv-  
ed even a college education, through a freak  
of romantic zeal, when the fate of his race  
was already sealed, and his exception could  
merely serve to grace the car of a triumph-  
ant civilization, or pique the wonder of a  
vulgar curiosity. Even such exceptions  
have been known to desert the civilization  
of an intolerant race, and bury their Latin  
in the primeval forests of their fading race.

Canada was, and still, to a great extent,  
is, Catholic. The Indian race has been pre-  
served in Canada, and civilization has won,  
instead of destroying it. In all Spanish and  
Portuguese American colonies, the aborigi-  
nal race not only was not exterminated, but  
reclaimed. Our virtuous Saxon family has  
always had a bad habit of speaking dis-  
courteously of its neighbors. Thus the  
French are crafty and heartless—yet Cana-  
da retained its Indian population; the  
Spaniard or Portuguese, according to Mr.  
Bull, is a blood-thirsty tyrant, a treacherous  
cut-throat, yet he fraternizes with the red  
man in Mexico, Peru, Chili, Brazil; while  
the fair-haired race, with its girlish skin,  
its blue eyes, its mild speech, its indignant  
horror of those wicked neighbors, has swept  
its path of wild-cats and Indians with equal  
remorselessness and success.

Is this difference in results due to differ-  
ence of race in the invaders, or to differ-  
ence in religion? Is the Catholic a mis-  
sionary of hope and life, while the Protest-  
ant is a missionary of woe and despair? Does  
Protestantism evangelize the world by  
first making it a solitude, and then popu-  
lating the desert with the yellow-haired  
race of Saxony? It would seem that in the  
Christian code of some nations, an old  
Gothic tradition of conquest has been re-  
tained. For them the Gospel is Teutonic  
rather than Christian; the human race must  
limit itself to the German race; religion,  
instead of being Catholic, must be Lutheran.

This selfish conceit is as abhorrent to the  
Catholic of any race, as it is in conflict with  
the designs of God in separating the human  
family at the Tower of Babel. Variety is  
now the law of our nature, and while one  
sub-division may be inferior to another in  
some respects, all are imperishable.

It is, therefore, with pleasure, that we  
point to such men as the venerable prelate  
whose name heads this article—a blessing  
to his race, an honor to his country, and a  
triumph to his Church. The blood of the  
native American race flows in the veins of  
the good bishop, as it does in those of many  
other distinguished and able citizens of  
Mexico. The President himself—Juarez—is  
of this race, and though, perhaps, no or-  
nament to the faith he professes, is at least  
a monument of its Catholic love, care, and  
protection of all men, regardless of race.

TOYS.—What a small amount will create a  
great deal of happiness? Christmas times, particularly,  
should be made a season of joy to the little ones. C.  
Weingart, 51 Chartres street, has a large assortment of  
toys from which to choose, and make the hearts of the  
little ones bound with joy. See advertisement.

LAW.—As long as poor humanity remains  
what it is, differences will arise, conflicts take place,  
misunderstandings occur. This being so, how impor-  
tant it is to entrust business to a conscientious lawyer.  
People answer—But there is such a thing. J. J. Finney,  
21 Commercial Place, is talented, industrious and indefatigable,  
and any business entrusted to him will be con-  
scientiously attended to. See advertisement.

FOR SALE.—John A. O'Brien, No. 62 Tchoupitoulas  
street, has for sale, as will be seen by an advertise-  
ment elsewhere, a large stock of flour, best brands;  
potatoes, choicest in the market; onions, of silver hue.  
But we can't enumerate all. Call at the store, inspect  
and buy.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—  
Brasellan & Co. have made ample provision for the ap-  
proaching holidays, and a visit to 566 and 568 Magazine  
street will prove satisfactory to the closest buyers. See  
advertisement.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—P. Bradley, corner Ely-  
sian Fields and Front Levee, has constantly for sale  
every description of Western produce, hay, corn, oats,  
bran, flour, potatoes, onions, etc. See advertisement.

JOHN HUSSEY, Cistern Builder, guarantees  
satisfaction in work confided to him. See advertisement.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Edward Burke, 156  
and 192 Tchoupitoulas street, informs the public that he  
has wines and liquors of every description, particularly  
choice old Cognac, Scotch and Irish Whisky, etc., which  
he will dispose of at reasonable rates. See advertise-  
ment.