

MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1868. (Continued from First Page.)

he asked, turning to Fid, whose eyes were red from weeping.

"Please, sir," replied the little fellow, in a voice broken with sobs, whilst his breath came thick and fast, "my mother is dying."

"Oh! your mother is dying—is she? Well, I don't see what that has to do with you. Does your mother die? You are now earning your own bread, and your mother should die sooner or later. Shut up!"

"I can't guess what women of her sort want with children—with brats," observed Mrs. Millet, quietly. "Noonances to society they are," she added.

"They breed like beetles," observed Mr. Millet, abstractedly: "I meet a woman the other day in High street, and what do you think? she had the assurance to have three whelps at her heels, and another in her arms! Shocking!"

Mrs. Millet said "ugh," and relieved her bosom of an indignant sigh. "That cub," she said, "will make me sick with his snuffing."

"Oh, infam," said Fid, "if you only know how heart-broken I am. She's dying almost alone; there's not a soul to say a kind word to her, and if you let me go only for a few minutes—only to kiss her and come back, sir, please. Oh! I'll be so grateful."

"But, mister, you are not grateful—you are not," replied Mr. Millet, without the least show of pathos. "Mrs. Millet, I took in this boy when he was growing up for the galleys, and does you hear his impertinence? Actually wants to break the rules of the house because his mother is dying."

"But she is dying, sir," said Fid, with a look in his tearful eyes which I never forgot. "Oh, give me only five minutes, only—"

"Give you the strap, you mean," was Mr. Millet's reply. "Mrs. Millet, you see the reward of benevolence." Stepping down stairs he locked the hall door, put the key in his pocket, and ordered us to the kitchen.

(To be Continued.)

GODLESS EDUCATION

The following article under the above caption is from the New York Tablet. In it will be found a strong argument for the plan advocated in our last issue, of a pro-rata allowance made to all children educated gratuitously in private schools. This is a subject of so much importance to the poor, a question involving so much of justice and humanity, that we can hardly be accused of reiteration in keeping it prominently before the public:

We have sufficiently shown that education without religious training is worse than none, and that the proper religious training is not practicable in our public schools. We have shown, also, that education is a function of the Church or body that has charge of religion, and that the State has no more to do with it than it has with the teachings of religion itself. Religion is the principal thing, and there is no such sharp line of demarcation between religious training and secular education as our public school system presupposes. The two sorts of education may, undoubtedly, be distinguished, but cannot be separated without injury to both. They should be given together in the schoolroom, if we mean that religion and secular knowledge should work together through life.

If the whole population of the country were of one religion, a system of public schools might be adopted that would be unobjectionable. If, for instance, the American people were all Catholics, the common schools, as to their internal management and the education given in them, might be placed under charge of the Church, and the State retain the care of providing funds for their support, and continue to control the prudential affairs. But such is not the case. Catholics constitute only a minority of the American people, and we cannot expect the non-Catholic public to support a system of Catholic schools for non-Catholic children. Even if we were the majority and had the power, we should have no right to compel the minority to send their children to schools designed to train their pupils in the Catholic religion, or to tax them for the support of such schools. Conscience is not a matter to be determined by majorities, and in religious matters minorities have all the rights of majorities. As long as there are different religions in the community no one system of schools or of education can be rightfully enforced upon the whole country. The experiment of a purely secular or godless education has been tried, and from it our whole country is suffering.

What is the remedy? The remedy can be found only in a system of denominational schools, or else in placing education on the same footing with religion itself; that is, leaving each religious division to support its own schools and educate its children in its own way, as the Catholics are now doing, although compelled by law to pay their quota for the public schools, which they cannot use.

This last we may call the voluntary system. It is objected to on the ground that the well-being of the state of the secular order requires that all the children of the land should be educated, and under a purely voluntary system numbers would grow up uneducated; but the well-being of the secular order is no more interested in having all the children of the land educated than it is in having all the people truly religious and devoted to the Christian faith and worship. Every argument that can be used in favor of a public provision for education bears equally in favor of a public provision for the support of religion. As education is, after all, a function of the Church, no reason can be assigned why the voluntary system should be more objectionable in regard to education than in regard to religion. If we approve the system with regard to religion, how can we consistently disapprove it with regard to education?

For our part, we think that, in a country like ours, where the government is based on the equal rights of all citizens, and, indeed, of all men; where all religions, not contra bonos mores, as in Mormonism, for instance, simply are under the protection of the laws, the voluntary system is the only consistent system that can be adopted, as it is the only practicable system with regard to the Church and the sects. Under that system some children might be neglected, and some of the sects, we can easily believe, would refuse to tax themselves for the education of their children; but we think the people generally of all denominations would provide for the education of the young, as they do now for churches and meeting-houses for religious worship. One thing we know: under the voluntary system Catholics would do so, for the proper training of the young is a part, and an important part, of their religion. Wherever the Church has been free to educate in her own way, and she could command the means of education, she has never neglected any of her children. We see her now, in this country, straining every nerve to provide schools for all her children, and in a few years Catholics will be recognized as the best educated portion of the American people. The Church always consults and labors for the true interests of the secular order, as well as for those of the spiritual. If any of the sects fail to do the same, that will be their reproach, not the condemnation of the voluntary system.

But we can hardly hope that the State will consent to place education on the same footing as religion. Public opinion is, at present, too strong against it. The only practicable remedy we see is, therefore, in adopting the denominational system, which already is adopted in nearly all the states of Europe, whether Catholic or Protestant. The objection to this system, that it would require separate schools for each Protestant sect, we have heretofore answered. There is no need for more than two classes of schools—one for Catholics and one for Protestants. Protestants are, indeed, divided into a multiplicity of sects, but among them sect and sect hardly differ from one another more than do individuals from each other in the same sect. As Protestant doctrines are mostly negative, or founded on compromises, and as no Protestant holds that positive belief in the distinctive doctrines of any one sect is essential to salvation, there is and can be no urgent reason why each Protestant sect should have its separate schools. They all agree in their hatred of Catholicity, and may be satisfied with anti-Catholic schools. Indeed, the public schools, as they are, offend the consciences of very few, if any, of them, and, indeed, they all agree in supporting them. They are its founders and supporters.

Let, then, the system of public schools remain for Protestants, but let Catholics have separate schools of their own with their proportion of the taxes and public funds for education. In that way no consciences will be oppressed, and no one be taxed for the support of schools which his Church disapproves. The change required is not great, and is demanded by Catholics, not as a favor, but as a simple act of justice. It is demanded by that religious liberty which the country recognizes and guarantees. The State might as well tax Catholics to support Protestant worship, spiritist circles, or infidel halls of science, as to tax us for the support of the public schools. Either, then, remit to us the school tax and give us our share of the educational fund held by the State, or allow us, at the public expense, separate schools for our own children.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—To give this annual paper at length in our columns, would encroach too much on our space, and defeat an object always kept in view—to give as great a variety in a given compass as possible; we therefore content ourselves with a synopsis taken from our neighbor, the Bulletin:

THE SOUTH. 1. It asserts that the Southern States remain prostrated in industry, their resources cut off, and a goodly portion of their population disfranchised; their constitutional privilege of representation still denied through Congressional enactment, and most of them remaining under military rule.

THE TREASURY. 2. Commending the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and endorsing his views for a return to specie payments, through reduced expenditures, revised taxation, and a gradual contraction of the paper circulation, with suggestions for legislation for one currency only, and that the National Banks should have their powers restricted.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. 3. That our foreign claims are in a favorable condition. The negotiations with Great Britain regarding the Alabama claims, so-called, have not reached an end. Certain portions of the proposed protocol of arbitration were not approved by this Government, and have been returned to Minister Johnson. The resignation of the British Ministry is regarded as only a temporary hindrance. Many of the details relative to these claims it is not deemed proper to communicate in the message. Offers of arbitration between Paraguay and Brazil have been made, and the course of Paraguay is commented on, though there is an absence of official detail about the late outrages of Lopez. The Government has negotiated new treaties for the protection of naturalized citizens abroad. It has recognized the new Provisional Junta in Spain as a de facto government, but has received no formally accredited Minister from the same. Affairs with Mexico are satisfactory. Arrangements for a mixed commission, to settle the claims of Americans in that country, are in progress. The Government has failed, so far, in its negotiations for the purchase of a naval station in the West Indies, and learns that the French are trying to get the Bay of Samana from the Dominican Government.

REVENUE FRAUDS. 4. That official facts show enormous frauds in the Revenue which must be corrected, or the revenue will fail, and the nation be involved in ruin. He calls for strong legislation, and the repeal of the civil tenure act, which he regards as a hindrance to removal of corrupt officials.

INDIAN TROUBLES. 5. The President refers to the Indian troubles, and the views of the Peace Commissioners, and fears that the military establishments and expenditure will be largely increased on the plains.

THE ARMY. 6. He favors the withdrawal of the troops from the Southern States, and the reduction of the army, and gives a resume of the operations of the land and pension systems.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION ON THE OHIO.

The Louisville Journal, of the 7th, furnishes us with the following particulars of the terrible collision between the steamers America and United States:

The Ladies' Cabin of the United States had that evening been the scene of unusual gaiety. There were bridal parties on board full of the happiness of their new love, young and beautiful girls just blushing into womanhood, gallant cavaliers paying homage at beauty's shrine. Conversation, music and dancing served to make the hours fly; among the brightest and fairest were the Misses Johnson and Jones. A gentleman of this city, who had been dancing with them, had given to each young lady the address of the other one, which they stuck in their belts. But the hours increased, and, weary at last, the dancers had just dispersed with merry good nights and wishes of pleasant dreams, when the shock was felt, and then came the awful, sickening cry of "The boat is on fire and sinking!" In a minute the scene changed from the gaiety of youth to a carnival of death. People, old and young, men, women and children, rushed into the cabin, partly dressed—husbands and wives, brothers and sisters, fathers and children—looking at each other in agony, too many, alas! taking a final view of their loved ones. At this stage, a touching appeal was made by Miss Jones to a gentleman on board. As the woodwork was becoming too heated to bear, and the flames were forcing their way gradually into the cabin, she went to him saying, "Oh! Mr. — you have talked to me this evening; you have danced with me, you know who I am and where I come from; save me! oh, save me! oh, save me!" He told her he had a wife to save, and he could not help her. Poor girl! she is beyond earthly help now.

An Awful Scene.—A lady on board the States relates that, as she and her husband were moving towards the shore, in the water, she saw one of the life boats filled with people who had escaped. But all at once the America begins backing towards shore, and mercilessly the ruder strikes the boat, crushing and upsetting it. None of those passengers were saved. After escaping one danger, only to meet death in another form!

Appealing.—From the shore could be seen women with nothing but their robes de nuit to protect them, rushing about in the flames screaming for help—mothers with their children in their arms, most of them babies, rushing about frantically.

One mother holding her baby in her arms ran to the guards, but the water seemed to her only a chilly grave; then she jumped in the cabin again, then to the guards. The last that was seen of her she was standing up with her baby hugged close to her in her awful death, burning up.

A Frantic Husband.—One of the gentlemen on board had the presence of mind to unhinge a door, which he threw into the river; and, after his wife and he had jumped in, he placed her in position to reach the shore. "Now stay here, dear," was his request, until I can fix myself some way, and we can both be saved." Imagine the husband's agony, just as he had procured something that would float, to see a man swim towards the frail support of his wife and knock her away from it. She was drowned.

A Double Escape.—One gentleman and his wife escaped in rather a romantic manner. Fastening life-preservers to both of their persons, he tied her right arm to his left, then took a shutter, over which they placed both arms. "Now! one—two—three—jump," he cried, when both jumped, and after a little maneuvering they arrived safely on shore, minus, however, several articles of apparel needed to make them presentable.

A Death Struggle in the jaws of Death.—A gentleman with his sister, a lovely and accomplished young lady, were passengers on the United States. At the first the gentleman was thrown from his bed, clear out on the floor. Hastily pulling on his pantaloons, he rushed to the stateroom of his sister, burst open the door, and seizing her in his arms, carried her down on the main deck, where, procuring a door shutter, he threw it overboard and leaped after it with his sister in his arms. He placed her securely on the shutter, and was swimming behind, pushing it with its precious load towards the shore, when to his horror a big, burly and able-bodied man swam up, pushed his sister off the board, and climbed upon it himself. The young girl sank with a scream, and if she came to the surface it was so dark and the confusion so great that he could not find her. Maddened by the dastardly act, he made a struggle to the death ensued. They rose and sunk together, still struggling, and when last seen were grappling with each other. Whether either was saved or both went down together is not known. The sister sank beneath the waves and was lost, but she was terribly avenged by her brother.

Called to Death.—Miss Mary L. Johnson, whose body was recovered at the Madison shipyard, is supposed to have been chilled to death, as when found her hair was perfectly dry. She was a most beautiful and gifted young lady, only seventeen years old. Her father, who had not seen her for two or three months, idolizes her, and was so impatient for her return home that he prevailed upon his nephew, Mr. Lewis Johnson, to go after her. The two had retired to their staterooms but a few moments before the awful occurrence. Miss Johnson had not undressed at all, but her cousin had lain down. He was last seen in search of his precious charge with two life preservers in hand. It appears that he succeeded in finding her and placing a life preserver upon her body, but both found watery graves. The light of life was never shut out from two puerer souls.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The members of the new Ministry had an interview with the Queen yesterday, and formally accepted their appointments.

The new Parliament was opened by royal commission. The usual speech from the throne was omitted. Denison was re-elected Speaker. The Sultan has sent an ultimatum to Greece, demanding an answer within five days. France and England sustain the demand.

MADRID, Dec. 10.—An armistice of two days with Cadiz rebels for the burial of the dead and removal of the women and children has been granted, at the expiration of which the troops will attack the rebels, who have freed and armed 700 convicts. The rebel fighting men are estimated at 3000.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—Hostilities commenced at Cadiz at the expiration of the armistice, and a desperate conflict ensued, both parties using artillery. Loss heavy on both sides. Result indecisive. The rebels still occupy the Hotel de Ville and the adjoining district. They retained within the Hotel de Ville all the foreign Consuls they could seize—thus hoping to prevent bombardment of that portion of the city by the war vessels in the harbor.

There is great political excitement. Prim is going to the southern provinces, hopeful that his presence will restore tranquility.

JESUIT CONFISCATIONS.—A great proportion of the European journals, which love fair dealing and honesty, have not hesitated to denounce the wholesale confiscations of Church property in Spain. The Madrid correspondent of the London Standard states that the Bishops of Jaen, Cordova and Taragona have addressed the Minister of Worship, deprecating the sweeping measures suppressing the monasteries and nunneries and confiscating their property. Speaking of these addresses, the writer says:

They are admirable specimens of fair argument, and put the matter in a really unanswerable light. They all, to a certain extent, take up the same ground, urging that the nation has declared for perfect liberty and perfect respect for individual rights. Why, they ask, shall the Church property be made an exception to the ordinary rule? Why should its religious houses be closed? Why should its lands be taken to enrich the State? Why should its monks and nuns be turned out of the abodes they have inhabited for so many years? Surely the Church, and the individuals who compose it, have their rights, their liberties, as well as other people. The Church is willing to see all other sects tolerated; it wishes to interfere with no one's religious opinions, and no one's form of worship, and also asks, not unnaturally, that she shall be equally free to follow her own course. The bishops in question might save their time, and also their ink and paper; nor, were their arguments a hundred times more convincing and irrefragable than they are, would they be of the slightest avail. It is the case of the wolf and the lamb. The wolf had made up its mind for young mutton; and, although the lamb had the best of it in argument, the wolf ate him."

MOUND CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—'Tis too late in the day to question the propriety of making provision in life for those who may be left dependent after death. The importance of life insurance is universally acknowledged. But it is a very serious matter to know how to choose the company. Now, the Mound City Life Insurance Company is composed of gentlemen whose names are a perfect guarantee that policies issued by them will be met in a spirit of integrity and honor. The officers for the Louisiana Branch are high-toned gentlemen, and persons insuring in their office may rest satisfied that promptness and liberality will characterize their dealings. The office is located in No. 3 Story Building, up stairs. See advertisement.

NEW IDEA OF LIBERTY.—Gen. Prim, in one of his addresses recently, says:

From this day forth there shall be liberty in our country—real liberty. Every man shall be master of his own conscience, and shall profess the faith which is best in his own eyes.

So much for theory. Now for the practice. A certain class of Catholics have not liberty to retain their property—which is as legitimately theirs as is that of Presbyterians and Methodists to those denominations. Yet this is the kind of freedom which meets with such acceptance among Protestants. Suppose Trinity corporation, in New York, were deprived of its enormous wealth, would Episcopalians applaud? We think not.

We have received from Mr. George Ellis, opposite the Postoffice, our usual supply of reading matter, among which we find the Waverley Magazine, Bazar, Harper's Weekly, Ledger, Weekly Herald, Little's Living Age, etc. Mr. Ellis has always on hand an abundant supply in every department of literature.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.—Persons commencing business, or opening new books, or making changes in their office personnel, should bear in mind that T. Fitzwilliam & Co., 76 Camp street, has every needful article required in a counting room. Their blank books are unequalled in all qualities requiring excellence of material and durability of execution.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLARK'S O. N. T. Six Cord Soft Finish POOL COTTON.

Universally approved by the principal Sewing Machine Companies as being the BEST for the Sewing Machine, and for hand sewing has no equal.

Every number of this Spool Cotton is six cord to No. 80, elastic, smooth, and of uniform strength, which render it superior to all others.

Sold by the principal Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the city, and at Singer's Agency, No. 7 Camp street.

GEORGE A. CLARK & BROTHERS, 122 3m Sole Agents, 83 Reade street, New York.

STAINED GLASS. HENRY E. SHARP, Nos. 147 and 149 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, Between Third and Lexington Avenues, ap6 1y New York.

DOUGLAS, ENGRAVER AND LITHOGRAPHER, 10.....CAMP STREET.....10 Visiting and Wedding Cards engraved in the most elegant manner. Business Cards, Account Sales Cotton, Bills of Lading, Checks, Invoices, and Circular Letters, etc., Lithographed. Seals, Cancellation Stamps, Door plates, etc. Initials embossed on Paper and Envelopes, without charge for die. Blank Account Sales Cotton always on hand. 6m 6m

SOUTHERN BANK, NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868. This Bank, continuing its Exchange operations, will receive deposits of Gold and Currency, and transact a General Banking Business.

Discount days—Wednesdays and Saturdays. Offerings should be made on the preceding days. 122 3m THOMAS LAYTON, President.

ECONOMY—GREAT ECONOMY. Shipmasters and Levee Contractors.

STABLER'S MUSQUITE GRASS FED BEEF, In five, ten, and 15 pound cans, hermetically sealed. Free from bone and waste.

A saving of fifty per cent to the consumer. For sale by HAYS, TUNSTALL & CO., 122 1m 30 New Levee street, New Orleans.

JOHNSON'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, 572.....MAGAZINE STREET.....572 F. J. IMBY, Operator. Work executed at this Gallery in every style pertaining to the art at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no pay expected. 122 3m

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. R. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Are just what most people need; a dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Head aches will be cured, your appetite restored, you will sleep sound, and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times WITH A TORPID LIVER, and McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are just what they need; they will thoroughly cleanse the Liver, and put it in healthy motion. TRY THEM, and you will never be without a box in the house.

BE SURE YOU GET DR. R. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, Prepared by FLEMING BROTHERS.

They can be had at any Drug or Country Store in the United States. n29 1y

MUTUAL AID AND BENEVOLENT LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA. Office—123 Carondelet street, (Davidson's Row).

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W. B. KOONTZ, Attorney. W. C. NICHOLS, Medical Examiner. N. C. FOLGER, Agent.

SYNOPSIS OF CHARTER. The plan proposed by the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association is as follows:

- 1. Each person, upon enrolling himself or herself as a member, shall pay into the Treasury a membership fee, if between the ages of 16 to 30, inclusive, \$10 00 31 to 40, inclusive, 15 00 41 to 50, inclusive, 20 00 51 to 60, inclusive, 25 00 which payment constitutes him or her a life member. 2. A Life Insurance Policy is issued for a sum equal to one dollar for each enrolled member appearing on the books of the Association, at the decease of said member. But in no event shall the amount paid on said policy exceed \$5000. 3. On the death of any member, an assessment is made upon each policy holder for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable at the office of the Association, within thirty days after notification thereof, by publication in one day newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, in English, and one in French, for five consecutive days. Should the applicant reside out of New Orleans, he or she shall be notified by written notice sent to his or her last known address. 4. Should the number of members exceed five thousand the assessment of \$1 25 will be reduced in proportion to the number of members exceeding five thousand. 5. Short any member fails to pay the assessment in the time specified, he forfeits all previous payments or credits. 6. All accumulations from whatever source, such as forfeitures, interest, etc., shall be credited upon the books of the Association to the members pro rata, to be withdrawn in lieu of assessments. Medical Examiner in attendance at the office of the Association daily, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Whenever requested the Physician will see to the residence of an applicant. 65 1y

OFFICE OF THE REAL ESTATE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION. Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange Building.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Monday evening, November 9, the following resolution was adopted. Resolved, That the Committee on Laws, Finance, and Taxation are hereby instructed to employ counsel to contest the legality of the Act of the last Legislature imposing the one per cent ad valorem State tax. Members upon whom notice of this tax has been served are invited to exhibit the same at this office immediately. Members who have signed the Book are requested to call and get their certificates of membership. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board. n15 6t SAM'L FLOWER, Secretary.

MIGRANTS, LABORERS, MECHANICS. As many emigrants are now arriving from Europe, parties wishing Farm Laborers, Mechanics, or House Servants will do well to call at the BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, 112 Customhouse street, New Orleans, or send their address, with a description of the kind of labor required. Persons wishing employment may also avail themselves of this advantage.

The Chief of the Bureau is preparing for publication, at an early date, a report upon the resources of Louisiana, especially her Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing resources, and would be under obligations for any new or unusual information upon these subjects. The results of individual industry and economy in farming and fruit-raising are especially desired. JAMES O. NOYES, Chief of Bureau of Immigration. n22 1m

NOTICE..... NOTICE

Mme. EMERY, having returned from Paris with a Large assortment of ARTICLES OF FASHION, LADIES' WEARING APPAREL, and FANCY ARTICLES, has opened a store at 66.....ROYAL STREET.....66

Between Bienville and Conti. She solicits a continuance of the patronage of the Ladies, who have kindly accorded her their confidence. Mme. EMERY keeps the same prices as before. n22 1m

EXCHANGE..... EXCHANGE

SIGHT DRAFTS FOR SALE —ON THE— PROVICINAL BANK OF IRELAND Payable at the following branches:

- Armagh, Drogheda, Monaghan, A. Thome, Drogheda, Newry, Ballina, Dunganavan, Newcastle, county Limerick, Ballymena, Dublin, Ky Limerick, Banbridge, Dunganon, Newry, Ballyshannon, Embscorry, Omagh, Belfast, Enniskillen, Personstown, Carrick-on-Shannon, Fermoy, Sligo, Cavan, Galway, Strabane, Coleraine, Killybegny, Tyrone, Clonmel, Killybegny, Templemore, Cloughan, Limerick, Wexford, Carrick-on-Sair, Londonderry, Waterford, In sums from One Pound Sterling up to £1000. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., New York. n11 6m ELIOT & McKEEVER, No. 180 Common street, New Orleans

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

MANUFACTURER OF MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND TOMBS 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. n23 1y

GEO. BAIRNSFATHER, 372.....COMMON STREET.....372 Corner of Claiborne, New Orleans, La., Dealer in—

HOBSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Fine Toilet Soaps, Fancy Hair and Tooth Brushes, Perfumery, and Fancy Toilet Articles, Trusses and Shoulder Braces, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes. Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Dye Stuffs; Letter Paper, Pens, Ink, Envelopes, Glass, Putty. Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded. d6c 3m