NEW ORLEANS, July 4, 1870.

the by many who have greater advantages at much lother pretensions. After a time, and not a great time either, the good people of this city can set out from the depot of Chattasocca Railroad, and going up through Jefferson City, cross the great Father of Waters" a little way below Carrellion, and then turning up the river, care a look at the "coast country" through the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, into Iterville as far as myou Goula, when, turning weakward, an hour's run of the iron kinds will bring them to the beautiful "Teche country," in the parish of St. Martin, a short distance below the town of Breaux's Bridge. From this point to the country seat of the tidy little parish of Lafayetts, the distance is but about ten miles, whence weathward till in as "sis-time." ty seat of the tidy little parish of Lath All Landry is the control of the cont

tanoors will startle the quiet of the rich and grand prairies of the beautiful Attakapas and Opelousas country, as he dashes away to the wider and wilder prairies of the "Lone Star" State, and, as I have before asid, that time is not for away, for the week of constructing this railway through this portion of our State is now in progress, with every prospect of steady continuance and speedy completion.

Now we go differently, and I will tell the curious the way I wont. Leaving the city at the foot of St. Ann street in Morgan's railroad ferry, about half-past 7 o'clock on the morning of Monday, June 20, A. D. 1870, I was soon at the depot of "Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad," in the town of Algiers. At 8 o'clock the snort of the iron-steed announced that all was ready, and away we went to Brashear City, on the eastern side of Berwick's Bay, some eighty miles west of this city, and the western terminus of the road, now running in connection with several steamers plying between Brashear and Galveston and the Texan Gulf ports westward. Here we found the Warren Belle, a nice little side-wheel steamboat, ready to take us to New Iberia, on the Bayou Teche, as most of your readers know, and about eighty-five miles northwest of Brashear City. About I P. M. we set out and reached our deatination about 11 o'clock that night. The next morning, having business in St. Martins-wille, Vermillionville and Opelousas, I determined to get a private conveyance, and so, providing myself with a good horse and of St. Martin. A pleasant drive of ten miles brought me to St. Martinsville, where business detained me for about two hours, when I set out towards Breaux's Bridge, near which place I spent the night with a friend. The next day, at a the night with a friend. The next day, at a bout two hours, when I set out towards Breaux's Bridge, near which place I spent the night with a friend. The next day, at an early hour, I was again on the road, and reached my disciplination about 6 o'clock in the evening, where I remained until the

where I remained until the Monday wing, when I set out to return to this when I set out to return to this g the same route back, and occity, taking the same route back, an cupying five days in making the trip.

ers as "two-thirders," and their establish ment, in our day, if pot now, was what is known among the craft at a "rat-office." But to the article. Says the above named

paper:

The World of last Tuesday said: "One's patriotic pride is not flattered by a comparison between the English illustrated papers and those of this country. The few meritorious woodcuts which appear in the latter are simply transferred directly from the Graphic or the Illustrated News, while their attempts at original American drawings are usually beneath notice, both is drawing and engraving. Now, we ought to be able to produce as good draughtsmen on wood as can be found in England, for certainly our laudscape painters are not behind those of any country. So long, however, as American publishers can steal their pictures from foreign journals they will not pay native artists prices sufficiently remunerative to induce them to devote themselves to drawing on wood. The remedy lies with the public, which may secure recognition for American artists if it but resolutely demands it."

"And so say we all of us." But the American pressumes their interest the orthe

edy lies with the public, which may secure recognition for American artists if it but resolutely demands it."

"And so say we all of us." But the American press must first instruct the public that three-lifths of the engravings in Harper's Weekly are stolen from the Graphic, the Portfolio, the Art Journal and Illustrated News—all published in London; while every one in the Basar is taken from some of the fashion magazines of London, Paris or Berlin. If they were simply stolen it would not be so much matter. It is no new Harperish thing to reprint English books, or re-issue, at "great enterprise." London pictures. Harper Brothers' ill-gotten wealth has principally come by stealing the ideas and brains of English authors. But the double wrong in the instance alluded to by the World is this: first to Art and second to morals. To Art, because in copying the English pictures they are slovenly and cheaply done by the Harpers sometimes expressly, and always inferentially, lead the public to believe that the so stolen engravings are original. Last week's Every Saturday contains a copied engraving, and Harper's Weekly has the same thing. The former is best done; but while Messrs. Field, Osgood & Co. say "we reproduce," the Harpers lead the reader to believe the engraving is their own. Gov. Hoffman, when Recorder, sent many a man to State Prison for obtaining money under false pretences and false tokene, which which have the sent the produce of the produce of the produce of the pretences and false tokene, which which have the sent the produce of the produce of the produce of the produce, and the produce of the pretences and false tokene, which we have the pretences and false tokene, which which have the produce and false tokene, which which have the produce and false tokene, which which have the produce and false tokene, which when the produce and false tokene, which when the produce and false tokene, which which have the produce and false tokene, which when the produce and false tokene, which when the produce and false Hoffman, when Recorder, sent many a man to State Prison for obtaining money under false pretences and false tokene, which were at hear so that it morats as those which the honest and pasim-singing Harper Brothers use in picking dimes from confiding country readers. Is it not, ten times worse for semi-educated, and Christian prefessing men like the Harper Brothers to thus deliberately falsify, week after week, to the great public, and in effect say, "Buy these journals for ten cents each—with original pictures and great enterprise," than it is for men whose ethics have been perverted to sell bogus tea to the poor for ten cents the quarter pound? The difference between the Harper thieves and the Sessions' ones is that the first live spontaneously in brown stone palaces on or near Fifth avenue, and the latter ones compulsorily reside in a white marble mansion near Sing Sing. We happened last Sunday to meet on one block two of the Harpers coming from the Methodist Meeting-house, and on another block an ex-captain of the army who had served a term in the State Prison for obtaining money from poor soldiers by false tokens. Unconsciously to each, the Harper false tokens difference was there between them? Every week the Harper's Weekly villifies Gov. Hoffman (who once refused at a party to shake hands with one of the Harpers, and hence the Harper's Weekly villifies Gov. Hoffman (who once refused at a party to shake hands with one of the Harpers, and hence the malice) as the associate of political thieves; but all the time the Harper Brothers are just as worthy of the attention of Hoffman's successor as hecorder, as ever was the State Prison bird just referred to. We are glad the World has spoken out. Let the press generally ventilate the great wrong which the Harper Brothers are weekly commutting against art and morals, as well as to the injury of American nationality and by the mean deception to readers. Harper's Weekly dare not conv. a home.

following, when I set out to return to this city, taking the same route back, and oc cupying five days in making the trip.

Charles City I found a quiet, somewhat loosely built little town, on the 'castern bank of Lake Charles, a lovely sheet of elear, sparkling water, of about five miles in circumference, along the banks of which are some eight or ten sawmills, busly engaged in supplying lumber to the cahoeners plying between this place and the Texas ports, by way of the Calcasieu river into the Guif of Mexico. Quite an 'extensive trade is thus carried on, and has timber, both pine and cypress, is abundant along the Calcasieu, it must increase. Pine kimber sells at the mills at from \$13 to \$17 per 1600 feet as fast as it can be sawed.

The country imiles across, without a house to be seen along the water courses the country is settled, set hittle in the way of crop is raised, ewing to the difficulty of getting the same to market, the raising of cattle, which are shundant, and in fine order, being the chief occupation of the country. Fine patches of corn and potatoes were to be seen around the houses of the settlers, and it seems places fine fruit trees also.

Frank changes to the Mex Pique river the courses, comprising nearly every variety of from three to ten miles in width, with heavy borders of tember along the water courses, comprising nearly every variety of from three to ten miles in width, with heavy borders of tember along the water courses, comprising nearly every variety of from three to ten miles in width, with heavy borders of tember along the water courses, comprising nearly every variety of from three to ten miles in width, with heavy borders of tember along the water courses, comprising nearly every variety of from three to ten miles in width, with heavy borders of tember along the water courses, comprising nearly every variety of from three to ten miles in width, with heavy borders of tember along the water courses, comprising nearly every water to be made at the miles in width, with heavy bord

the teach of September, 1856, Fontana, the architect and engineer of St. Peter's, was to lift to its present position in the middle of the aquare before St. Peter's, the immense unbroken mass of stone which formed an Expedim obalist that had been erected in the amphitheetre of Nero, and still shoot not are at, its base baried in the earth that earthies had accumulated around it. It was a mighty, a perilous work, to transport this obelisk three hundred yards, ever keeping it in an upright position, and at the end to life it up and plant it on the lofty pedestar. Pope Sixtus V. and all Rome were there to look on. In default of ateam engines and hydraulic rams, not then invented, Fontana used a huge scaffolding, blocks, ropes and tackle, and windlasses, and hundreds of operatives. Any mistake or confusion as to orders, or delay in executing them, might overthrow the immense pillar, and prove diaastrous to the work, and fatal, perhaps, to scores of lives. In view of the emergency, a kind of military law was proclaimed, whereby all lookers-on were to keep allence, under penalty of death. Fontana, standing aloft, gave his orders, the wheels were turned, the ropes tightened, the mighty mass slowly moved on, the pedestal was reached. The obelisk was lifted up. Hours rolled on, and still it rose gradually but truly. At length it stood within a few feet of its destined position. But it would go no further. The ropes, bearing the strain of the weight for so many hours, had stretched, and some were threatening to snap. Fontana stood pale and speechless at the impending disaster, which he now saw no way of averting. Suddenly-a clear, manly voice was heard from out the crowd, "Wet your ropes! wet your ropes!" Fontana at once seized the happy thought. The ropes were wetted, swelled and contracted to their original state, and soon the huge obelisk stood upright and firm on the solid pedestal, and the daring work was crowned with success. Meanwhile, the officers had seized the man that cried out; he was brought before the Pope, passed, but the family of brees as palm-groves, and every year there comes a small vessel from that port, lades with the palm-branches for St. Feter's. May it continue to come three hundred years hence!

FATHER DE SMET.—Rev. Father De Smet FATNER DE SMET.—Rev. Father De Smet, the Indian Missionary, lately left Sionx City to visit all the Indian stations. He is not sent by the Government. He goes in compliance with a promise he made when he was up there ast to visit them this year, if he was able, and he goes to redeem his promise and secure the lasting confidence the Indians have reposed in his words. Father De Smet is to-day what Father Marquette was in the earlier days of the country—the friend of the Indian and the white race, and he enjoys the fullest con-Marquette was in the earlier days of the country—the friend of the Indian and the white race, and he enjoys the fullest confidence from them both. No matter how the conflict rages in the war between the whites and Indians, Father De Smet is as welcome in the wigwam and war council of the Indian as in the pale-face camp. He has devoted thirty years of his life to the Indians all over the West, and it is doubtful if there be a tribe to whom he is not known. There is, be believe, no man on the American soil who understands the peculiarities of the Indian character as well as does Father De Smet. He knows them for half a life-time, and never knew one of them to violate a treaty yet. Father De Smet, as our readers are aware, was sent up the river with the Peace Commissioners, two years ago, and his aid was very, effective in ratilying a treaty, that some party up the river with the Peace Commissioners, two years ago, and his aid was very, effective in ratifying a treaty, that some party seems to have violated just now. Father De Smet, is a venerable clergyman, seventy years of age, and peculiarly adapted by his education and appearance for an Indian missionary. Thirty years ago he was sent among the Pottawattamies and all the Indian tribes westward of the Rocky Mountains, where his labors to preserve peace and inculcate the rudiments of Christianity had a most salutary and influencing effect. and inculcate the rudiments of Christianity had a most salutary and influencing effect. The labor was too much for one. man, but he did more than a man's share. Later, Father De Smet, having labored more concentratedly among the Indians in Kansas, has succeeded in civilizing them to an extent astonishing even to the Government. There is the Osage Mission, In Kansas, forty miles from Fort Scott, and St. Mary's Mission, above Topeka, which are thriving towns, with pastors, churches, schools, teachers, and everything tending to make the Indians and whites prosperous and happy, and much respected by the Government.—Pretestant Exchange.

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Dr. JAS. W. BARNUM, DENTIST, 508 Magazane treet, (near the market.) has operated on my teeth with revail satisfactions of myself, and I recommend him to all sersons wanting Artificial Teeth, as he is skilful and great satisf persons wanting Artificial Teeth, as he is skilful and does perfect work at very low prices. my22 lm D. P. SCANLAN, 291 Common street. WOOD-OAK, ASH, PINE,

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D. J. WASSON,

ANY ORLEANS. September 27, 1800.

asroby certify that the Societies Pessic Size Redireg group pit a y that the Societies Pessic Size Redireg group pit a year of the societies of the material has proved teed the year produce of the societies of the so

A. MAYNE, 64 Ba PREMIUM AWARDED & At the Second Annual Louisiana State Fair, held in annuary, 1868, this Reofing was awarded the Hum Mis-son: and a committee of Siz Builder appointed the ar-maine its merits, reported that in their opinion it was he Best they had seen.

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