Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.
NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1871.

MISCELLANEOUS IRISH NEWS.

[Continued.]

Liberation of the Political Prisoners.—The following letter from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., has been received by Sir William Carroll, in reply to a very numerous body of petitioners, among whom his name, as Lord Mayor of Dublin, was the first. The petition was presented by Mr. McCarthy Downing, M. P.:

"Downing-street, 16th Dec., 1870.

"Gentlemen—I have to inform you that her Majesty's Government have carefully considered the case of the convicts now undergoing their sentences for treason and treason-felony, and that they have recommended to the crown the exercise towards them of the royal clemency, so far as it is compatible with the assured maintenance of tranquility and order in the country.

"They will, therefore, be discharged upon the condition of not remaining in, or returning to, the United Kingdom.

"These prisoners were most justly condemned for participation, either secretly or by open violence, in a conspiracy which, if in any degree successful, would have filled Ireland with misery and bloodshed; and the same principles of justice which dictated their sentence would amply sanction the prolongation of their imprisonment if the public security demanded it.

"It is this last question, therefore, which has formed the subject of careful examination by her Majesty's Government; and they have been able to come to the conclusion that, under the existing circumstances of the country, the release of the prisoners, guarded by the condition which I have stated, will be perfectly compatible with the paramount interests of public safety, and, being so, will tend to strengthen the cause of peace and loyalty in Ireland.

"There happily appears to be a concurrence of circumstances favorable to such an exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy.

"Ireland is at present remarkably prosperous, and generally free from turbulence or disorder. Its quiet condition shows a most marked improvement upon that which prevailed a year ago. Since that time Parliament has again proved, as it had done in the previous session, its readiness to confront the most difficult questions of Irish legislation, with a view to sincere reforms and effectual remedies, while it has not failed to maintain the authority of the law by conferring special and necessary powers upon the Irish government. These things have swelled the number and strengthened the hands of that great body of men of all parties and creeds, representing the property, intelligence and religion of Ireland, which is on the side of order and loyalty, while they have weakened the powers of disaffection and revolution. The earnest desire of her Majesty's ministers is to act in all things so as to favor the advance of this healing process, and it is because they believe that the release of the convicts now suffering under sentence of imprisonment for treason and treason-felony, will assist in this work that they have arrived at their present decision. That decision, they are well aware, is in accordance with strong opinions and compassionate feelings, very widely prevalent in Ireland, but happily not displaying themselves in any popular agitation or any turbulent demands, such as would render compliance inconsistent with the due authority of government, or afford to the evil-disposed an excuse, of which there cannot now be a shadow, to misrepresent an act which is one of pure clemency on the part of the Queen. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your very faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Home Rule.—The Association established in Dublin to agitate for Home Rule is progressing very slowly. They have had several meetings during the past four months, but we do not observe that the result is of any importance. Some speeches have been delivered and resolutions adopted, proving that Ireland suffers from the ignorant legislation of the London Parliament, and the utter impossibility for Ireland to become prosperous, or her people comfortable, whilst their laws are enacted by an alien legislature. Now, we say with all respect, that to engage in such matters is only a waste of time, as all this has been proved a thousand times. What we should like to see the Home Rule Association doing is, to point out to Irishmen by what course they mean to win a native legislature. Their remedy for achieving an Irish Parliament should be laid before the country. They may rely upon it that they will never obtain Repeal by merely asking for it. England knows as well as Ireland that the Union is a fraud, and a great injustice to our country. She carried it that she might plunder us; and that she has effected her purpose few will be found to dispute. She destroyed by means of the Union our manufactures, our commerce and agriculture, and banished four millions of the Irish population; and as she has not the power to crush us down, she has kept us divided in order that her plunder of Ireland might be prolonged. What, let us ask, is the remedy of the Home Rule Association for bringing this plunder to an end? Will they fight the battle on the hustings of Meath, and at every election that may take place hereafter, and carry the war into the British Parliament? Or will they appeal to the millions of all creeds, and call upon them to hold public meetings in every county to protest against the continuance of the Union and call for its repeal? There is no doubt at all that if Protestants and Catholics give up their contentions, and wisely unite for the purpose of winning Home Rule, they will be successful. But if they continue in disunion, and, like madmen, scowl at each other, that is all England desires in order to keep us in misery, and carry off £20,000,000 a year from our shores for the aggrandisement of her own people. The millions who have gone to America, Australia and other countries, would have enriched Ireland by their toil, if we had got a native government to provide it for them. But as we had no government but that of the stranger, they were obliged to leave their native land, and now they are enriching other nations by their toil and industry. Let the Home Rule Association look to what they are doing. They are, we think, only wasting time, in proving the loss Ireland sustains by English mis-government. They should appeal to the nation at large to assist them, and try to have Repealers elected, whenever there is a vacancy in an Irish constituency. They are also to observe that England is likely to be in difficulties very soon, and they should prepare to press the claims of Ireland upon her, when these difficulties shall surround her.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

Death of John Troy, Esq—We deeply regret to have to announce the death of John James Troy. Full of years and of good works, he has passed away, leaving a large circle to deplore the loss of a singularly estimable, gifted, and venerable man. Up to the last days of his life Mr. Troy retained the remarkable vivacity and energy of mind which had eminently characterised him in early life. His extraordinary memory, to which the events of seventy or eighty years ago were as distinct as the transactions of yesterday, rendered his conversation full of information and interest, while the acuteness of his observation, his varied experience, his nobleness of principle, and deep religious feeling gave to his estimate of character and judgment of events, whether long gone by or of more recent occurrence, a far more than ordinary value. Rectitude of principle, carried almost to a scrupulous extreme, the most delicate sense of honor, and the possession of solid business qualities, rendered his position in the department of the public service to which he was for a long course of years attached, that of a highly efficient and trusted officer. To his personal character, still more than to his ability, Mr. Troy owed his high position, at a time when the promotion of a Catholic was a rare event in any official or renumerative career. His genial disposition, unbounded generosity and princely hospitality attracted round him, wherever he went, the choicest society of the neighborhood; and it was remarkable that among the Protestant aristocracy of an intolerant period were found his greatest admirers and most devoted friends. Thorough Catholic as he was in every thought, and principle, and action, the earnestness of his convictions, and the exactness with which he practised every precept of his faith, won for him the esteem of those who could not enter into his feelings or share his belief. To enter into details of this good man's innumerable deeds of charity would be repugnant to our sense of what is fitting, for his bounty was as unostentatious as it was unbounded, and nothing was more opposed to his generous nature than the revelation of his munificent deeds. Suffice it to say, that many an institution throughout Ireland will feel the loss of a liberal supporter, while individual recipients of his charity—and their name is legion—can hardly hope again to meet a benefactor so tender of heart and so open-handed. John James Troy was born in the month of July, 1779. He was son of Walter Troy, Esq., of Porterstown, and nephew of the Most Rev. Dr. Troy, Archbishop of Dublin.

Home Government.—An association to co-operate with the Dublin Home Government Association is in course of formation under the advice of Mr. Roebuck, having for its object the establishment of local legislatures to discuss local objects in England, Scotland and Wales, as well as Ireland. The association should be considered as subordinate to the parliament.—*Freeman.*

The O'Brien Monument. — On Monday next, St. Stephen's Day, the Statue of William Smith O'Brien is to be publicly inaugurated. Arrangements are in progress to render the demonstration worthy of the occasion. Irishmen of all creeds and classes will be present in great numbers, to do honor to the memory of a true-hearted patriot who had no thought for parties or factions, but who loved Ireland and Ireland's people above all human considerations. We are glad to see that the Trades of Dublin, who are never backward where there is a work of true patriotism to be done, are already engaged in organizing their part in the proceedings. They will be at the scene in tens of thousands, in those ordered ranks and with that gallant bearing which have always distinguished them. The commercial young men of the city, whose public spirit is beyond praise, will also be present in great numbers, and we have no doubt that large contingents of patriotic men will flock in from various parts of the country to participate in so significant and so memorable a proceeding. It is fitting that the statue of such a man should occupy a prominent site in the Irish metropolis, and should be unveiled to the public gaze, as it will be on Monday next, with a great popular and national demonstration.—*Ibid.*

Derry.—The anniversary of the Closing of the Gates of Derry, concerning which so much was feared by friends of order and so much determined on with boastful menace by enemies of unity and peace, has come and gone and left behind its history and its moral. Looking back on the proceedings of Sunday and Monday last in the city so long the theatre of distracting feud, and looking back with the express desire to catch a glimpse of the immediate future which they may strongly influence, we cannot but feel with perfect confidence that an era—a bad era—in the public life of Derry has just been closed for aye, and that men may now look forward with hopeful eyes to a time of peace and amity. We are anxious to guard ourselves with very special caution against the error of placing more confidence in the future than our knowledge of the present fully warrants; but, inclining as we do, rather to look with courage at the dark side of the prospect than to confine our view to what is bright, our conclusion, upon review of the entire case, is, that disrupting causes are coming to an end in Derry, and that this dying year has probably seen the last of the celebrations which for a long time have plagued that city with the plagues of hate and bloodshed.—*Ibid.*

The Orangemen of Derry have been defeated. The Eighteenth was not celebrated in the old-fasnioned way, and the gates were not closed. The Apprentice Boys were allowed to march from the Town Hall to the Cathedral in a direct line—a distance of about a hundred yards. There was no procession on the walls, no bands, no flags—no demonstration. The rioters met on Monday, in the Town Hall, and as they could not burn Lundy from Walker's Pillar, they made, like a parcel of imbeciles, a Lundy inside the hall, and having set fire to it flung it from the window. The sympathisers in the square in which the hall stands were forcibly dispersed; and an entrance to the play-house having been effected, Guy Ferguson and John Rea were arrested. Subsequently they were released. The Government deserves credit even for this half-hearted action. Let us hope the disgusting absurdity will be finally crushed in future. The forces in the city of Derry last Sunday will cost the citizens £24,000. Catholics will have to pay their share of this, which is a monstrous outrage on property. If the Government utterly stamped out the nuisance, perhaps Catholics might be content to pay for the relief, but half done work is no title to consideration.

The Important Will Case.—His Eminence Cardinal Cullen and Others v. Brophy and Egan.—At the sitting of the court on Friday morning, an arrangement was come to by which the heir-at-law accepted £5,000 in addition to the legacy left him in the will, and Mr. and Miss Brophy, cousins of deceased, were to take £6,500, between them, in addition to the legacies in their favor, the costs of all parties to be paid out of the estate. Judge Warren, in making his decree confirming the arrangement, pointed out that according to the evidence given in support of the will, the imputations as to undue influence and want of testamentary capacity in the deceased had been entirely disproved, and expressed his concurrence in the remark made by his Eminence Cardinal Cullen when this matter had been mentioned to him, that a man's first duty in making his will was to consider the claims of his relatives. His Lordship expressed his regret that Mr. Egan's relations had not been more liberally dealt with by the testator; but it was beyond question Mr. Egan's will had been expressed in the document that had been propounded as his last testament.

Death of Mr. Kirk, M.P.—It is stated that a telegram has been received in town announcing the death of William Kirk, Esq., M.P., for Newry, at his residence, Annavale, Keady, county Armagh. Mr. Kirk, who was in the 76th year of his age, was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Armagh, and represented Newry in the Parliaments of 1852 to 1859. At the general election in 1868 Mr. Kirk was returned by a majority of eight over his Conservative opponent, Viscount Newry, the numbers respectively being 387 and 379.—*Freeman.*

Freaks of a Bog in Conmty Fermanagh.—An Enniskillen correspondent, says the *Northern Whig*, sends us an account of some very strange recent freaks of the bog of Curris, which has taken to roving about in a way that has already done considerable damage on several farms. It has stopped up a river, broken several bridges, injured if not destroyed, nearly two hundred acres of land, and it seems not yet to have settled down. People in the neighborhood are, consequently, much alarmed.

Ardee Christmas Fair.—The Christmas fair of Ardee was held yesterday (Monday). The attendance both of sellers and buyers was large, and, owing to the demand usual at this particular season, and the near approach of the great festival, a considerable amount of business was transacted throughout the day. The supply of beef was very fair, and buying commenced with much spirit from an early hour, not only for home consumption, but for shipment to England and Scotland.

Virginia (County Cavan) Fair.—The Chrismas fair of Virginia was held on Tuesday last. The show of stock was extensive, and there was a large muster of exporters and victuallers, from Belfast, Cavan, Monaghan, and different town in this and neighboring counties. The show of fat cattle was, although large, not equal to the demand—that is, of first class and a good second class article. The best lots of beef in the fair were actively bought up at an early hour, the range of prices being from 65s. to 67s. 6d.

Capt. Poynter and Mr. J. G. V. Porter.—It is stated that Captain Poynter, late of the 16th Regt., has commenced legal proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas to recover damages, laid at £5,000 from Mr. J. G. V. Porter, of Belleisle, for assault and battery in connection with the recent singular transaction near Enniskillen.

Death of Mr. Patrick McDowell, R. A.—The Royal Academy has lost one of its most eminent supporters in the person of Mr. Patrick McDowell. Mr. McDowell, who at the time of his death had entered his 71st year, was a native of Belfast, where he was born on the 12th of August, 1799.

VIRTUE IN TEARS.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* is no friend to Ireland. On principle it differs from everybody. It is a liberal journal which never tires of abusing everything liberal. It scolds Mr. Gladstone because he has the reputation of being religious: and it foully abuses Catholics, not so much because they are Catholics as that they are devotional—and therefore weak-minded. As the *Pall-Mall* is not troubled with abiding principles, but shapes its pronouncements from day to day, it has all the airy gaiety of independence and the brilliant censoriousness of a publicist with no plan of his own. It rails at the *Times* for its tergiversation, and at the *Telegraph* for its tearful agony. The *Daily News* is laughed at for it sobriety, and the *Standard* for its obsolute shibboleths. It is itself alone: "an evening newspaper and review written by gentlemen for gentlemen." So said its famous prospectus. The *Pall-Mall* is the chief of that knot of English writers afflicted with Celtophobia. Everything Irish is wrong, and not only wrong but vulgar and low. The *Pall-Mall* often proves its breeding by calling us names; and never hesitates to propose summary measures of the Draconic kind when any Irishman dares to tell the truth. The gentlemanly journal is in a rage because the political prisoners have been liberated. The other English journals, to the credit of their common sense be it spoken, warmly praised the Administration for the course it has adopted. The *Pall Mall* must, therefore, abuse the Administration. It affects to discover that the offences for which the prisoners were convicted were not political offences; a point certainly never raised before. It complains, in piteous accents, that the Government have hurt the feelings of the policemen by whose exertions the men were captured! This is pathos indeed. The force is lucky in its advocate. The gentlemanly journal is in tears, and will not be comforted. We are told that the voice of the Government "is to be heard more on the stump-orator's platform or shieking from the cells of Milbank than at the Council-table in Downing street. Threatened abroad, bullied at home, it is perhaps, as well for its own comfort that our Government does not allow its protracted slumbers to be disturbed by opposing a fatiguing resistance to those who kick its prostrate body." This stuff talked at the east of the Channel is public opinion: talked at the west it would excite the vigilance of the Pall-Mall's police. We candidly concede the distinguished ability of the *Pall Mall*; although in Irish affairs it betrays the insolent ignorance of a dominant race. But a mean objection to generosity springing from an insatiate thirst for vengeance is always sufficient to render ability powerless, and even pathos for policemen contemptible.—*Freemen.*

Jos. Miller, Jr., 607 Magazine street, offers great inducements to purchasers of choice dry goods, as will be seen by reference to his advertisement in another column. He makes a specialty of this matter; and the ladies know what that means when Miller sets himself about it. Here will be found Irish poplins at 85c., 6 4 finest French merino, all wool, at $1; 6-4 fringed material for ladies shawl suits, $1; 6 4 waterproof cloth, the best, $1; fine black Alpaca, speciality, 50 cents; unbleached genuine Balbriggan hosiery, $6 per dozen.—But we will not forestal the pleasure ladies will have in visiting the premises.

At the regular monthly meeting of Branch No. 2, Hibernian Benevolent Mutual Aid Association, held on the 5th January, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Robt. H. Bartley, President; Henry Houlgrave, 1st Vice President; Wm. Nolan, 2d do.; P. B. Martie, Recording Secretary; P. Bradley, Financial do; Edward Sweeney, Treasurer. Delegates to Central Board: R. H. Bartley, Thos. Gillmore, M. McManigle.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.—We call attention to the advertisement of this Company to be found elsewhere, as worthy the attention of planters and farmers. The value of guano in general as a fertilizer, needs not to be dwelt upon at this day; and the special merits of the Soluble Pacific Guano has been vouched for by parties who realised two and three-fold from its application to their crops. Mr. W. F. Kelley, 61 Camp street, is the agent in this city.

At the annual meeting of the Hibernian Benevolent Mutual Aid Association held on the 9th inst, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, John McPhelin; Vice President, Michael McManigle; Secretary, Thomas Rice; Treasurer, Philip McCabe.

The Great Meeting at Tuscaloosa.

The assemblage was immense, to express sympathy for the Pope. Among the speakers was D. C. Herron, M. P. He said:

The premier county of Ireland now pronounced against the sacrilegious act of the Italian Government. On behalf of ourselves, and the twelve millions of Catholic subjects of the Queen, we protest against the violation of treaties. We cannot help thinking it extraordinary, that if the neutrality of Belgium be threatened, it is considered a fearful matter. If the Turk at Constantinope be in the slightest danger, the greatest nations are ready to go to war, in order to maintain for a few years longer the most rotten system of Government in the world. Is every plunderer to be permitted to attack the Pope with impunity? The Turk is scarcely 300 years in Constantinople. Belgium is a kingdom of yesterday, not forty years in existence. The Papacy is the oldest monarchy in the world. The Catholic Church unites the two great ages of civilization. For more than a thousand years—from Stephen III. to Pius IX.—the Pope has been an independent sovereign. The Papacy has been, in fact, the only elective monarchy in Europe which has stood the test of time. What royal house in Europe can boast the same period of prescription? Pope Stephen crowned Pepin in the church of St. Denis, at Paris; Leo III. crowned Charlemagne in Rome on Christmas Day, in the year 800. Even in those early ages the temporal power of the Pope was firmly established. Tradition can scarcely point to its origin. Heresies sprung up and died away. The new world was discovered and colonized. Great men lived and died. In God's scheme of the universe centuries are only seconds of time. Through all revolutions the Papacy and the temporal power still remained established. From the day St. Peter was crucified on the Janiculum, the chief See of the Catholic Church has been irrevocably fixed at Rome. Henceforth Rome has been the Jerusalem of Christianity, the centre of the Catholic union, the head of the Churches, whence the acts of the sectaries have ever been confounded. There are twelve millions of Catholics, subjects of the Queen, and the echo of our voices will receive a response in Spain, in Belgium, in Italy, in America, in France. To Rome we say—

Parent of our religion, whom the wide
Nations have knelt to us for the keys of heaven,
Europe, repentant of her parricide,
Shall yet redeem thee, and all backward driven
Roll the barbarian tide, and sue to be forgiven.

We, as Catholics, demand the restoration of the Pope. The Pope claims the patrimony of St. Peter, not from ambition of dominion, not from desire of possession, but bound by sacred duty to God, the Church and the people; coerced also by the oaths he took on the assumption of the Pontificate, to preserve, defend and vindicate the rights of the Apostolic See. Whatever be the course which our rulers may take, our course is clear. We are Catholics. We, too, are sprung from earth's first blood; we belong to that Church which ascends through the Pontiff without interruption to St. Peter. I know I am speaking to men ready to die in defence of their religion. We, then, in county meeting assembled, say to Pius IX.: Holy Father, we are your devoted children, we revere you as head of the Church, we love you because you love Ireland. We love you because, in 1847, in Ireland's dark hour of famine, you stood by us and addressed the famous Encyclical letter to the bishops of the world to implore divine assistance for the people of Ireland. We love you because the people of our faith and blood have died in your defence. We love you because, not unmindful of our historic zeal, you, first of the Popes, gave to Ireland a cardinal, and placed one of our bishops among the princes of the Church. We love you as the guardian of the heart of O'Connell, and from the heart of old Ireland here in the county meeting assembled, we tell you to-day that whatever sacrifice of blood and treasure be demanded from us to aid you we are ready to give. The youth of our country are ready once more to don the uniform of the famous Papal Zouaves, and to join in a new crusade to recover for the Holy Father his ancient dominions.

Several resolutions having been unanimously carried, the meeting, which was most enthusiastic throughout, was brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

D. Hurley, 172 Poydras street, between St. Charles and Carondelet, keeps a full supply of superb hats of the latest style, including silk and cassimere.—Also children's fancy caps. Notwithstanding his vocation, Hurley is never caught napping, especially when the interests of his customers are at stake. See advertisement.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

For the Week Ending Friday, January 13.

MORNING STAR OFFICE.
Saturday Morning, January 14, 1871.

COTTON—We left the market at the time of our last report ruling at 12 to 12½c for ordinary, 14½ to 14½c for middling, and—to 13c for strict middling, since which prices have rallied to some extent. On Saturday factors were compelled to give way ⅛c in the medium grades, and the business embraced 9000 bales at the reduction. Monday, buyers came forward with still more spirit and took 11,350 bales, partly at previous rates but mostly at an improvement of ⅛c. Tuesday, the demand was active throughout the day, resulting in sales of 10,000 bales, at a general advance of ⅛c. On Wednesday, the sales did not exceed 6750 bales, the closing rates showing no change, except in low middling, which was ⅛c dearer. Thursday, prices exhibited more irregularity, but without any marked variation, the sales summing up 7300 bales at previous quotations. Friday, the business embraced only 5000 bales, with no change in quotations. Referring to the above remarks, we quote the market as follows: Ordinary 12 to 12½c, good ordinary 13½ to 13¾c, low middling 13¾ to 14⅛c, middling 14½ to 14⅝c and strict middling 15 to 15⅛c per lb. The total sales for the week sum up 49,400 bales.

TOBACCO—The market rules at the following quotations:

	LIGHT.	HEAVY.
Lugs	5½ @ 6½	6½ @ 7 c.
Common Leaf	6½ @ 7½	7 @ 8 c.
Medium	7½ @ 8	8 @ 8½ c.
Good	8½ @ 9½	9 @ 10 c.
Fine	— @ —	— @ — c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—We quote sugar, viz: fair 7½ to 8c, fully fair 8⅛c, prime at 9⅛c, yellow clarified 10½ to 11⅛c, white do 11½ to 13. Molasses—This article rules at 35 to 40 for common, 45 to 52 for fair, 54 to 56c for prime, and 60c for choice.

FLOUR—Superfine $5 25 to $5 50; double extra $5 75; treble extra $5 90 to $6; $6 75 to 8 per bbl for choice and family extra.

CORN—We quote 75 to 78c per bushel for white, 70c for yellow, and —c for mixed.

OATS—We quote 54c per bushel for ordinary, 57 to 58c for prime and choice St Louis.

BRAN—We quote $1 30 to $1 35 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The trade is supplied at $29 50 to $30 per ton for prime and $32 for choice.

PORK—Mess is held at $22 75 to $23 per bbl retail, and at wholesale at $21 50 per bbl.

BACON—Shoulders are quoted at — to —c, clear rib sides 12½ to 12½c, clear sides 13 to 13½c, and 18 to 19c for sugar-cured hams.

LARD—Tierces sell at 12½ to 12¾ and kegs at 14 to 14½c per lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are quoted at 8¾ to 9c; clear rib sides 10½c; clear sides 11c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Western commands 16 to 16½c per lb. and Northern 16c.

BEEF—We quote Texas choice extra mess in barrels at $13 to $14 and $18 to $20 per tierce.

BUTTER—We quote choice Western at 25 to 31c, choice Goshen at 41 to 43c, and common Northern at 30 to 34c per lb.

CHEESE—Choice factory is quoted at 16 to 16½c per lb, Western reserve at 14 to 14½c, and English dairy at 17½c.

LOUISIANA RICE—We quote inferior 5¾c, ordinary to good do 6¾c, prime to good do. 7¾c, choice 8½c per lb.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $7 to $8 per dozen according to size. Turkeys $18 to $20. Eggs 25 to 30c per doz.

INDIA BAGGING—We quote 24c per yard in bales and 22½c in rolls. Kentucky hemp and flax — to —, as in quality. Domestic jute bagging 24½c per yard in rolls.

IRON TIES—Are steady and firm at 5¼ to 5½ per lb.

Money Market.

Gold 110¾ to 110¾. American half dollars 108 to 108¼. Mexican dollars 111½ to 111¾.
Sterling exchange 119 to 120¼, francs — to —.
Domestic exchange, ¼ to ⅜ per cent premium.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL.....COAL.....COAL
BOYD, WILMOT & CO.,
166.....Poydras street.....166
Are Prepared to Furnish
The Best Screened Pittsburg, Anthracite and Pittsburg Nut Coal
To Families, Hotels, Cotton Presses, Foundries, Steamships and Steamboats, at lowest market prices.
Also, can now deliver, from Baton Rouge to any point on the coast, best Pittsburg Coal by the boat load.
de25 1m

"COAL!"
NOTICE TO COAL DEALERS.
The public is hereby notified that I have REMOVED my COAL YARD from 39 Dauphine street, to
No. 98 Conti street,
between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, where a orders will be taken as usual and properly attended to and also at the office, No. 164 GRAVIER STREET opposite St. Charles Hotel.
de25 3m J. M. PETERSON.

J. J. CLARKE,
WOOD AND COAL MERCHANT,
Office corner Julia and Dryades streets,
And Corner Liberty and Julia streets,
New Orleans.
Dealer in Wood and Coal, Bricks, Sand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, Laths, Shingles, Oak, Ash and Pine Wood, Coal and Charcoal, wholesale and retail at the lowest market rates. Orders filled and steamboats supplied at short notice. de4 3m

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C. TYLER,
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—Will Deliver—
PITTSBURG,
MOUNT CARBON,
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To Steamers, Foundries and Families, at Lowest Market Rates.
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WOOD, COAL AND WESTERN PRODUCE.
PFISTER & THOMAN,
Are prepared to furnish, at the Lowest Market Rates, a choice article of PITTSBURG COAL and all kinds of FIREWOOD.
Also, constantly on hand a stock of HAY, CORN, OATS, BRAN, FLOUR, POTATOES, etc.
All goods delivered free of charge.
Office, 523 and 524 Camp street,
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A. C. DANNER & CO.,
DEALERS IN WOOD,
Yards and Office, Magnolia street,
Between Euphrosine and Caillope streets, near New Basin Bridge and the Jackson Railroad Depot.
Guarantee Full Measure and Good Wood.
Orders through the Postoffice will receipt promp attention.
Postoffice address, Glass box 1352. se11 6m

J. C. KATHMAN,
224 Bienville street, corner Marais,
Dealer in COAL, CHARCOAL, COKE, White SAND, and FIRE-WOOD.
Orders left at the Mechanics' Exchange—Box 53—will receive prompt attention ja16 1y

MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.

WHICH ARE THE BEST PIANOS!
The STEINWAY & SON'S and WM KNABE & CO'S PIANOS have received the First Premiums at all Exhibitions and Fairs where they were entered. Their brilliant tone, elastic touch, superior workmanship and lasting qualities have never been equalled by other makers. If you buy a Piano buy a good one, or none. Prices reduced to suit the times.
MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS.
Adapted to secular and sacred music. For Churches, Lodges and the Drawing room. They occupy but little space, are not liable to get out of order, and require no tuning. In quality of tone and workmanship they are unrivaled. Prices very low. Send for illustrated catalogue.
LOUIS GRUNEWALD,
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PIANOS AND ORGANS.
We have just received a fine lot of PIANOS, of the celebrated manufacture of
PLEYEL, HALLET & CUMSTON,
and GEORGE STECK & CO.,
that we have marked down to Gold Prices. Our friends and the public in general are invited to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and convince themselves of the fact.
We have also secured the agency of S. D. & H. W. Smith's AMERICAN ORGANS, than which there are no better reed instruments. They are beautifully finished, and are adapted alike to Churches, Sunday Schools, etc.
Also on hand, several good second-hand PIANOS.
ZORN & BREMER,
de25 1m No. 98 Camp street.

PIANOS.....PIANOS.....PIANOS.
BLACKMAR'S ONE PRICE PIANO STORE,
"Temple of Music" Building,
201.....Canal Street.....201
Spacious and splendid warerooms, with very low rent. Prices to correspond. No Pianos sold but those of long tested factories, like CHICKERING, STODART, GUILD, EMERSON, GROVESTEEN and GABLER. PIANOS FOR RENT, or sold on easy monthly payments. The unrivaled Organs of Estey & Co. and Taylor and Farley, from $90 up. Depot of "La Haye" Music, the cheapest in the world
A. E. BLACKMAR.
de4 3m

SLATERS—CISTERN MAKERS.
E. MAHONY, SLATER,
Yard—459 Magazine street
Residence—478 Camp street, corner of Orange.
se25 '70 1y New Orleans.

R. DOVER, SLATER,
Corner St. Charles and Felicity sts.
New Orleans.
LEAKY ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED. Orders from the country promptly attended to. je26 1y

M. J. WALSH,
SLATER,
104.....GAIENNIE STREET.....104
Between Magazine and Constance.
NEW ORLEANS.
Particular attention paid to repairing. Satisfaction warranted. d13 1y

P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
183 Magazine street,
(near Julia,) NEW ORLEANS.
All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.
All kinds of Cisterns made to order and repaired.
Orders promptly attended to.
A lot of Cisterns, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. de18 1y

PREMIUM BAKERY—O. M. REDON, Proprietor
131 Rousseau street, Fourth District.
This long-established Bakery continues to vindicate its right to the name. The FIRST PREMIUM FOR WHITE BREAD was awarded to Mr. Redon at the Fair of 1870, being the third mark of distinction at this kind received by him in four years. His superior Steamboat Bread is famous wherever it has been used. Especial attention given to making Cakes, Pies, Crackers, etc., and furnishing orders on short notice. 1y17 6m

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

GUION LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
MANHATTAN, IDAHO,
MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO, NEVADA,
Sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.
CABIN PASSAGE.
From New Orleans to Liverpool.....$110 and $
" " Paris and Germany, as low as
all in Gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.
From New Orleans to Liverpool.....
" " Paris.....
" " Hamburg.....
In Currency.
Passengers brought from Europe to New Orleans at low rates.
Small Drafts for Sale on the Royal Bank of Ireland.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION,
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Or LOW & LUDWIGSEN,
su7 6m 190 Common street, New Orleans.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT—
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
Comprising the first class steamships—
CRESCENT CITY.....Capt. Geo. L. Norton
SHERMAN.....Capt. Miner B. Crowell
GEN. MEADE.....Capt. A. W. Sampson
UNITED STATES.....Capt. A. Blanchard
MISSISSIPPI.....Capt. W. P. Henry
WESTERN METROPOLIS.Capt. H. S. Quick
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt.
Sailing from New York EVERY SATURDAY.
The steamer MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. P. Henry, will leave her wharf, foot of Jefferson street, on SATURDAY, January 21, at 5 P. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers. Cabin passage, $60; Steerage, $35.
Bills of Lading signed through to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen. Through Tickets for first-class and steerage passengers for Liverpool and the Continent, connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every Wednesday.
For freight or passage apply to
LOW & LUDWIGSEN, 190 Common st.
The steamship ....., will follow, leaving Saturday, January 28, at 5 P. M. se12 1y

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIFE OF BEETHOVEN.
EDITED BY MOSCHELES.
In One Volume.....Price, $
Neatly bound in cloth, uniformly with Ditson & Co's Popular works of Musical Literature. "Beethoven's Letters," "Mendelssohn's Letters," "Life of Mendelssohn," "Life of Gottschalk," "History of Music," Etc., etc., etc.
Sent post-paid on receipt of price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
277 Washington street, Boston.
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711 Broadway, New York.
se25 '70 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 187 CANAL STREET,
L. F. GENERES, President.
no6 3m SAM. JONES, Jr., Treasurer.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
54.....Camp Street.....
JOSEPH S. COPES, President. W. VAN NORDEN, Vice-President.
Directors—W. H. Thomas, David Wallace, Henry Schanchand, Dr. W. H. Holcombe.
Six per cent paid on saving deposits.
Safes rented and valuables received.
Interest on bonds collected and remitted.
Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at small expense.

SOUTHERN BANK—NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 1871.—At an election by the Stockholders, on 5th ultimo, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, namely: Messrs. THOMAS LAYTON, W. T. CLAIBORNE, W. T. HEPP, JOHN T. MOORE, ROSELIUS and GEO. W. BYRNE.
And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, this day THOMAS LAYTON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
C. LIVAUDAIS, Cashier.
ja8 3t

SOUTHERN BANK—NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 5, 1871.—The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable on the 16th inst.
C. LIVAUDAIS, Cashier.
ja8 3t

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
SOUTHERN BANK, New Orleans, May, 1870.
This Bank will draw STERLING BILLS in sums to suit parties wishing to remit small amounts to England or Ireland.
C. LIVAUDAIS, Cashier pro tem.
my8 1y

HIBERNIA BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, December 15, 1870.
Stockholders of this Bank are notified that an election for Twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, 47 Camp street, on MONDAY, January 16, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JAS. J. TARLETON, Cashier.
de18 1m

HIBERNIA BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.
STERLING BILLS ON DUBLIN, payable in any part of Ireland, for sale at this Bank, in sums to suit, from One Pound upwards.
JAS. J. TARLETON, Cashier.
de18 6m

JAMES JACKSON, Successor to Jackson & Manson. D. M. KILPATRICK, W. D. HENDERSON, Late with Jackson & Andrews.
JACKSON, KILPATRICK & HENDERSON,
Importers and Dealers in
SALT,
8 Tchonpitoulas, 8 New Levee, 46 and 48 Common streets,
New Orleans, La.
Proprietors Fisk Salt Warehouses. Cargoes taken for Storage, in Bond or Free. ja8

KERNAGHAN'S GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES
Can only be had at 11 CAMP STREET.
Their construction, says a celebrated writer on optics, is in accordance with the philosophy of nature, the form of a concavo-convex mirror, and their efficiency is so perfect that the wearer can only perceive what has them on by the improvement in his vision.
For sale by KERNAGHAN & CO., Opticians,
fe27 1d 11 Camp st.

WILLIAM BOHNE, OPTICIAN,
No. 108 Carondelet street,
Between Poydras and Lafayette streets, New Orleans.
fe13 1y

J. BONTEMPS, DYER AND SCOURER, 102 Perdido street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, formerly of Bourbon street for a great number of years, general that he has re-established himself in the Dyeing, Scouring and Cleaning business at the above place. Mr. J. Bontemps informs his friends and the public that orders will be attended to with care and dispatch. Gentlemen's clothes will be attended to with care and dispatch. Gentleman's clothes will be attended to the establishment, who will also attend to repairing and mending of clothing. Special attention to mourning. Orders from the country promptly attended to. no27