

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1872.

EDITORIAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Gladstone has accepted an invitation to visit Ireland.

War has been declared by Guatemala against Honduras and San Salvador.

A million dollars in gold, according to two tons.

Hydrate of Chloral has killed another man in Chicago, Jacob Crane a well known lawyer.

Rochefort, Gronast and Assi sailed from France on the 6th inst., for the penal colony of New Caledonia.

The volcano at Colima, Mexico, which has been threatening for the past two years, is now in full eruption.

"My dear sir, I will pay you in time, and since time is money the longer you wait the surer you will be of your pay."

The number of deaths in Philadelphia, for the week amount to 435, a decrease of ten; smallpox deaths seventy-four, a decrease of eleven.

Gen. Frank Cheatham, C. S. A., announces himself a candidate for Governor of Tennessee on the Democratic ticket, subject to the nomination of the convention.

The volunteer subscriptions of the French residents in Mexico toward the payment of the war indemnity to Germany now amounts to forty-one thousand dollars.

Some sixteen hundred immigrants from Alsace and Lorraine arrived in New York during the past week, all destined for the West, and all in apparent good circumstances.

A revolution has broken out in St. Marc, Hayti. Troops massacre the insurgents by wholesale. Citizens of the United States were protected by the French Consul.

A number of gentlemen in St. Louis, friends of Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant General of the Confederate army, have adopted active measures to raise money to relieve his urgent wants.

The editor of the Tampa Peninsular has been presented with a jar of ripe strawberries, grown by Mr. Matthew Hooper. Some of the strawberries measured three inches in circumference.

Advices from the Indian country, state that Red Cloud, Chief of the Sioux, had a talk at the Agency, recently. He is peaceful, but his young warriors cannot be kept from the war-path.

The English papers are indignant because government has granted an annuity of only \$5000 to Lady Mayo and \$100,000 to be divided amongst the children of the late Viceroy of India.

A parent in New York has sued the Board of Health for \$10,000 for forced vaccination, charging first, assault upon his child; second, the introduction of scrofula into the child's system.

A train on the Midland railroad went through Saddle river bridge, near Hackensack, New Jersey. One person was killed outright and twenty-five or thirty wounded, some forty-seven thousand women of Alsace and Lorraine have sent a petition to Bismarck, in which they ask that their fathers and sons may be exempted from service in the German army for a few years.

The flood in Licking, Ohio, is unprecedented; 135 coal boats, with one million bushels of coal, have been swept away. The Ohio itself has risen 25 feet in twenty-four hours. Many disasters are reported.

An English farmer who lives on the reputed battlefield of Dorking, writes to the London papers that the whole story of the battle is a lie, and there has been no disturbance whatever in his neighborhood.

Mr. Brooks' resolutions in the United States Congress for a protectorate in Mexico, created no sensation in the city of Mexico. The journals publish them without harsh comments, some even without editorial remarks.

The mortal remains of Aaron Burr lie in the graveyard at Princeton, N. J., where, a few years ago, a monument of marble was erected by stealth and at night, by whom it is unknown, but other unknown persons have mutilated the shaft.

President Juarez, of Mexico, is not a half breed, as some suppose. He is a pure Indian—one of the "Pueblos." Hence his strong hold upon the affections of the Pueblos, who form about four-fifths of the entire population of Mexico—the unmixed "children of the sun," but most decidedly sunburnt. The are very excellent people—only a little too fond of war and garlic.

The agricultural statistics for Ireland, just issued, show over 5,500,000 acres under crops, including meadow and clover; increase over previous year 60,000 acres. Nearly 10,000,000 acres are under grass; 4,000,000 acres bog, and waste meadow, and clover; increase, 120,000 acres; barley, 19,000 acres; oats and flax each decreased about 35,000 acres; wheat decreased 20,000 acres. The total number of Irish holdings is 590,000; one-tenth of the land is held by 1500 persons, who each till over 500 acres; 430,000 persons hold less than 30 acres, and take up a quarter of the land.

SMITH & McKENNA.—In glancing through this copy of the STAR, the reader can hardly fail to notice the extensive advertisement with which the gentlemen whose names head this article have favored us. In this advertising, in a manner which commands universal attention, they manifest that same judicious and far-seeing policy which has caused the rapid and solid growth of their business throughout the South. That this assertion, complimentary as it may seem to some, is borne out by the facts of the case, no one who looks back a few years and sees the new firm starting into existence in direct competition with our oldest and strongest houses, and who now sees them in the van transacting the most successful business of their old competitors, can deny. This wonderful prosperity can only be accounted for upon the grounds that these gentlemen, ignoring the old traditional half dead and alive policy of older firms, have struck out boldly in a new line, and, while doing a safe business, have managed to effect such superior inducements to purchasers as to cause the majority of dealers to patronize them. Business is business, and the house that gives the best terms gets the best patronage.

A new broom sweeps clean, and people can rely upon the statement that a new store has new goods. So if you want to be certain of getting real fresh new goods call on Louis Courten, 96 and 98 Baronne street corner Ferris. Mr. Henry Tiedrick may here be seen by his friends.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Scene in the House of Commons.—The House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, exhibited a scene compared to which a bear garden is refinement. The occasion of the riot was Sir Charles Dilke's motion respecting the Civil List. The house which prides itself on being (bless the mark) the most intellectual assembly in the world, sank into the coarsest buffoonery. Mr. Gladstone began the disturbance by using language of a highly exciting character, and matters soon got from bad to worse. It is only a short time since Punch gave a cartoon purporting to represent a "Home Rule Parliament," which the artist depicted a scene of wild tumult. English caricaturists have also amused the public with illustrations of disorderly debates in the French and American legislative assemblies. If honest and truthful, these gentlemen would now add a cartoon of the following scene, which we find in a London morning paper: "From the less prominent parts of the house to which the Conservative members had retired an incessant clamor arose. Cock-crowing, in every variety, from the hoarse cry of the Coo! to the shrill note of the Bantam, and other farmyard sounds, together with repeated imitations of the rise and fall of Mr. Herbert's voice, prevented a single sentence of the speaker from reaching the ears of those who are assumed to be the auditors. When the clamor was at its height Mr. Dodson, rushing from his usual seat on the treasury bench to the box behind which the Prime Minister ordinarily speaks, made an animated and earnest appeal to the chair, asking whether the sounds which issued from behind the speaker's chair and from below the bar were not gross violations of order. The speaker, in reply, stated that the sounds which he had heard, and especially those which had proceeded from honorable members behind the chair, were undoubtedly out of order in that house, and he could not refrain from expressing the extreme pain with which he had witnessed the scene that had recently taken place.—London Universe.

FRANCE.

The Catholic Petitions.—The debate on the petitions against the French Minister accredited to Italy being sent to Rome was fixed for the 16th of March, and a large meeting of members of the Right had decided upon the following order of the day: "The Assembly entirely joining in respectful assurances of fidelity to the Holy Father which have been expressed by the reporter of the Committee, passes to the order of the day. Bishop Dupanloup was present. When the motion was put to vote in the Assembly, the Right was bodily in favor of it, but the Right Centre voted with the Left, and the reading of the petitions was again adjourned. The Prince de Joinville left the Chamber immediately before the division. It is believed that the Assembly will insist on deferring it till after the vote on the Budget, that is, until after the Easter recess.

Death of M. Cochlin.—Another member of the brilliant literary brotherhood to which Montalembert and Pere Gratre belonged died on Monday at Versailles, at the age of 70, and his funeral on Monday was attended by M. Thiers, the Ministers, Marshal McMahon, and many other official personages. M. Cochlin entered but late on active public life, having been lately appointed Prefect of the Seine et Oise, but he stood twice for Paris under the Empire, and was beaten, the first time by M. Guizot and the second by M. Jules Ferry. But his want of success in politics, not a little owing, perhaps, to his being a good Christian, did not prevent his being a good citizen, and the eyes of the public, and his well-known talents and his singularly charitable use of a very large fortune won him a universal esteem. To Catholics he is still better known by his writings, for his pen was always employed for what he believed to be the best interests of religion. "He endeavored to the last," writes M. Veullot, "with great courage the pains of his long illness, and gave up his soul in all the peace, and with all the sentiments of resignation, self-render and love, which might have been expected from his faith."

Reorganization of the French Army.—This bill, reported to the Assembly at the close of the week ending March 16th, provides that military service shall be binding on every Frenchman between twenty and forty years of age, preserves the ballot, prohibits substitutes and abolishes the bounty, forbids soldiers on active service to vote at elections, and places all military organizations under the Ministries of War and Marine. The only complete exemptions are those of youths absolutely unfit even for "auxiliary" service. Only sons of widows and aged men, and the elder brothers of orphans, will be only provisionally dispensed; the dispensation being cancelled when the ground for it ceases to exist. Ecclesiastical students, novices of teaching orders, schoolmasters, and pupils of certain public institutions will be dispensed also provisionally. Undersize and weakness will only give right to an adjourned examination; after the second examination such person will be enrolled in the armed or auxiliary service. Apprentices and persons necessarily employed in industrial, commercial or agricultural pursuits will enjoy the same privilege of delay, renewable every two years. Every one not declared unfit to serve will form part of the "active army" for five years; of the "reserve of the active army" for four years; of the "reserve of the territorial army" for six years. In time of peace the whole active army will not be over 400,000 men, and a contingent only will be maintained, and the rest, if sufficiently instructed, will be sent home after six months; but those who cannot read or write may be kept two years on active service. Those who are dismissed will remain en disponibilité, and will be called out for a month's training every year. These and the reserve men may marry without leave, and the married men who have four children are to be immediately classed in the territorial army. Volunteers for a year who pay for their own outfit and keep may, after passing an examination, return home with the rank of sous-officier. The republican Left approved the scheme at a meeting on Sunday, Gen. Billot insisting on the necessity that France should be enabled to bring an army of 1,200,000 into the field.

GERMANY.

The Posen Plot.—The youth Westerwelle having served the purpose for which he

was arrested, has been released, and the plot to which Bismarck owes the possession of the letters of which he has made such a clever use, turns out to be the creature of the prolific imagination of the great police agent, Privy-Government-Counselor Dr. Stieber. Westerwelle gives the following account of the conversation which was used against him: "On the 15th" says the youth, "I was sitting in a cafe at Posen, when I was joined by the secretary to a bank there, and we entered into conversation. We commenced by talking over local affairs, and at length we got on the subject of politics. Among other remarks I said, 'The coming summer will be an eventful one. The Government of M. Thiers cannot last long; he is holding on merely by the arms of the chair on which he sits, and when the Commune are once more in power, Germany will be again called to arms.' 'Then,' replied my companion, 'it is fortunate for us that we have a Bismarck at the helm.' 'Yes,' I rejoined, 'but Bismarck will not always be able to drag us out of the mire; many things will be changed in Berlin as well as other places.' 'What do you mean?' inquired my companion, and I replied, 'Why all these affairs that have been got up since the war—stock-jobbing swindles, for instance; few of these can last long.' I mentioned also in the course of conversation that I intended to leave for Berlin in a few days; and, in fact, it had been my intention to do so, for some time past. These are the simple facts of the case. Of course, by leaving out what I said about stock-jobbing swindles, etc., the few words on which I was arrested might be made to bear any construction."

The Bishop of Ermeland.—The fresh attack on the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Ermeland is occasioned by the excommunication of a parish priest at Insterburg, who also claims to be the garrison and other Government establishments in the neighborhood, in the exercise of which functions the Government supports him in spite of the Episcopal sentence. A later telegram informs us that Bishop Nanzanowski, the Prussian Chaplain-General, has also deprived this priest of the spiritual charge of the soldiers, and that the Government has issued an official notice that this inhibition is in contravention of its own instructions. The claim of the State is evidently inconsistent with every conceivable theory of Ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Italy.—Prince Frederick Charles' presence in Rome is a serious indication of what may be preparing. Prussian officers of rank are said to be hard at work at the Italian Ministry of War, and to have discovered all kinds of defects in the administration. A correspondent of the Universe states that Count von Arnim does not hesitate to repeat opinions expressed by the officers very unfavorable to the Italian army; to its organization, its armaments, its fortifications, and, above all, its staff. "Nature," they are reported to say, has done too much for this country for the men to be worth much as soldiers." It is only natural that people should suspect that the German Government would not give itself so much trouble unless it meant, at some not very distant period, to utilize the Italian army, if not to assume a control

TURKEY.—The Bulgarian Greeks.—The schismatic Greeks in Bulgaria have just accomplished an act which is only the latest expression of the Nationalism which infects the whole communion. They have asserted their independence of the schismatic Patriarch of Constantinople, as the Russians and their co-religionists of Greece proper had done already. The Patriarch has made a stubborn resistance; in January last he excommunicated the three Bulgarian Bishops who had said Mass by way of a demonstration in a church interdicted by him. These Bishops, Server Pasha sent into exile at Koniah, but he was obliged to recall them on the demand of a delegate from the Bulgarian, and not only to recall them, but to allow the execution of an Imperial firman for the election of an Imperial firm for the election of an Exarch, or independent ecclesiastical head, for the Bulgarians. The Patriarch was obliged to give way, but in the meantime he had held a Synod and excommunicated the three Bishops. One of these, Hilarion, Bishop of Lofcha, was among the three recommended in the Sultan's firman for election as Exarch, and he was actually elected. The Patriarch, however, refused to acknowledge the election of an excommunicated Bishop, and the matter was eventually compromised by the substitution in his place of another of the three recommended, Anthimos, Metropolitan of Widdin. It must be remembered that this split is by no means confined to Bulgaria Proper, the Bulgarian population being distributed over a great part of Romenia down to the frontiers of Albania, and considerably exceeding in number the Greeks who inhabit the same districts. It is of course not to be regretted that these people should be detached from their obedience to the schismatic Patriarch, but otherwise the incident has very little religious significance: it is simply an affair of nationalities.

JAPAN.—The Persecution in Japan.—The Missions Catholiques republish, with every reservation, the alarming news respecting the recandescence of the persecution directed against the native Japanese Christians. It is certain that so far as the deportation of these Christians to an unknown destination goes, the persecution is actually going on; as to the deaths by starving, exposure on frozen ponds and burning coals, further information seems to us to be required. It is alleged, however, that almost anything might be done to the Christians after their transportation to a distance from their friends, without the European Government necessarily knowing anything more than the fact of their removal. There is, therefore, all the more reason why we should enter a strong protest against so arbitrary an act as the deportation of these natives for no other offence than the observance of the Christian religion which has been secretly handed down to them from their forefathers.

Spring has come and summer is coming and light goods must be had for our fair ladies will succumb. Entertaining, energetic and far-seeing John Miller has a splendid stock at 621 Magazine street, just available for the season; including which are sold elsewhere for 60 cents are here offered for 40 cents and so on for other goods. Mr. Jos. Miller may now be found assisting Mr. John in the management of his constantly growing business.

E. BUTTERICK & Co.'s excellent patterns of all sizes and styles, a complete assortment of which have been received by Cooper & Co., agents for the Singer Sewing Machine, 99 and 101 Canal street, to their rooms. The celebrated Dolly Varden patterns are also ready. See advertisement on page 5.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

ENGLAND.

John Bright, in reply to an address from some Republicans declaring he was destined to be the first President of the Republic of Great Britain, writes, he hopes it will be a long time before the English people are called upon to decide between a Republic and Monarchy; their ancestors settled the matter for them; at least, for the present. He is perfectly satisfied for the future. Mr. Bright expresses doubts as to whether the Republicans are his real friends. The trial of O'Connor has been brought to an abrupt conclusion. The jury empaneled to inquire into the medical condition of the prisoner, after hearing a number of witnesses, reported that the boy was perfectly sane, although an expert, Dr. Harrington, who has studied the subject of insanity for a quarter of a century, testified that the prisoner's head measured nineteen inches, and that he regarded him as insane and too dangerous to be at large. The verdict of guilty was then pronounced, in accordance with the prisoner's plea. He is sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months at hard labor, and to receive twenty lashes.

FRANCE.

Gambetta, in continuation of his tour throughout France, delivered an address to the citizens of Argiers in the Department of Mirre et Loire, in advocacy of the Republic. In the course of his remarks, Gambetta asserted that the whole country was practically a unit for the defeat of the supporters of monarchy. In support of this statement, he cited as a proof the results of the Municipal and Departmental elections. Gambetta, animated by a spirited assault upon the party of the Right in the Assembly, who, he said, are utterly distrusted by the people of France, and continued by vigorously urging upon Thiers the definitive establishment of the Republic.

ITALY.

Mount Vesuvius is again in a state of violent eruption. A column of flame shoots several hundred feet above the crater, and stones, ashes and cinders fall in dense showers, around the summit. Tourists are hastening to Naples to witness the spectacle. The Pope has refused to receive the sum of money which was offered to him by the Italian Government. His Holiness, in declining the gift, declared that when it became necessary for him to accept alms as a means for maintaining his subsistence, he would only receive them from the Catholic world.

SPAIN.

Bands of Carlists have made their appearance in Catalonia and Aragon, and a decided Carlist movement seems to be preparing. In the late elections for members of the Cortes the result was the election of 201 Ministerialists, 63 Radicals, 42 Republicans, 38 Carlists and 32 Opposition. The Ministerialists are very active and there is reason to fear that the society for organizing a movement which will defeat the Carlists simultaneously here and in other countries of Europe.

SYRIA.

A telegram from London, dated April 8th, says that the city of Antioch, Syria, was recently destroyed by an earthquake. Fifteen hundred persons are reported killed. Strange to say no further details have since been received.

MEXICO.

General Treveno with 2000 revolutionists is advancing on Matamoros, where the greatest excitement prevails in consequence. Martial law has been declared and all able-bodied men have been enrolled in the national guard for defence. The National Guards now number 12,000 men, and reinforcements are daily expected by water.

NEW YORK.—In view of the passage of the new city charter of New York, candidates for the mayoralty are multiplying. Among the names mentioned are those of Havemeyer, Wickham, Ben Wood, Senator O'Brien, Oswald, Ottendorfer, ex-Sheriff Kelly, Richard Schell, Pope, John X. Lynch, and others. The late Mayor, Ross Kelly to-day for \$5000 for the services of his husband by the explosion of the steamer Westfield last July. The Albany Evening Journal in the common council; that the board of supervisors will now stand 18 Republicans to 12 Democrats. Green, Republican, for recorder; and says the law returns make Throckmayer by a slender majority, but that there is the strongest evidence that Judson was clearly elected, and that this can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of every man.

WASHINGTON.—Some six Congressional committees are under way and are involving the honesty of very high officials. The evidence taken every day covers many columns. It is doubtful whether the world will ever know the truth, and a safe approximation to it from day to day, is impossible. The State Department has received advice that the Madrid Government is investigating the case remains at Cadix. Mr. Howard has given for his good treatment. John H. Lester has recovered \$75,000 in the Supreme Court as a result against the Union Manufacturing Company of Richmond, Va., for the value of machinery he furnished them. The company alleged they paid him, but he proved that \$50,000 received was in worthless Confederate scrip. An appropriation will be made for the improvement of the Mobile harbor, which will be the efforts of Mr. Hayes of Alabama. The resolution offered by him for this purpose has passed the House. Parker's name having been withdrawn, the President has nominated and the Senate has confirmed Ingraham, negro, as Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Republican State Convention unanimously adopted the following: Resolved, That the members of this State to the National Republican Convention are hereby instructed to cast the entire vote of the State for General Grant for the Presidency, and that on the question of the Vice Presidency they are instructed to act together for the interests of the Republican party; and upon all other matters arising in said convention, they cast the vote of the State for the majority of the delegates may direct. The Liberal Republican Convention, ex-Governor Crawford presiding, elected 107 delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Legislature has adjourned sine die. During the last hours the greatest disorder and confusion prevailed; one-half of the members were constantly on the floor, and the Speaker failed to receive fees and salaries. At a late hour the bill to reduce fees and salaries was passed; the Governor's salary being placed at \$4000 and other State officers at \$2000. The civil rights bill was rejected in the Senate without argument.

UTAH.—The annual conference of the Mormon Church began on the 7th. There was a great crowd of speakers, who gloried in the progress of the Mormon Church, which could not be retarded by the combined efforts of all existing powers. They said that every president, judge, officer and priest against the Mormons fell by the chastening hand of God. Elder Taylor, in an address, said Mormonism was an enigma to the world, the United States had been endeavoring to solve it for years, but had not done it, and never could. Other elders used equally defiant language.

CAIRO, APRIL 11.—At 4 o'clock this morning the steamer Oceanus, from Red River to St. Louis, when near Brook's Point, thirty miles above Cairo, exploded her boiler, blowing her upper work almost entirely away, immediately after which the wreck took fire, and burned to

the water's edge. Mr. Thompson, the pilot of the steamer John Lumdon, which was lying a few miles below, on seeing the light from the burning wreck, manned a yawl, and proceeded to the river to ascertain the cause. He found a small party of survivors on the head of the island, but passed on to relieve those on the wreck; ten or twelve persons were clinging to the wheel, but the wheel dropped before he reached there, and all but four were lost. Harry Tripp, on the watch, and Captain Henry were secured in the yawl, and were heard calling desperately for help, but the fire had gained such headway that they could not be reached, and were buried. Charles Worsam, second clerk, Jules Dempewolf, steward, and Charley Murray, cabin boy, were found dead, floating in the river; all with life preservers on, and were brought here by the yawl. It is supposed they were chilled to death. There were five lady passengers, all of whom are supposed to have been lost. The bodies of four ladies were seen floating past Watson's landing to-day, but were not recovered. The officers of the Shreve said that there were about fifty cabin and fifty-five deck passengers on board the Oceanus, making with the crew near one hundred souls, about sixty of whom are supposed to have been lost, the greater portion of the survivors, including the first engineer, mate and thirty passengers being on the Belle St. Louis.

LETTER FROM MERIDIAN, MISS.

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 30, 1872.

To the Editor of Morning Star: A few words from our little city will, no doubt, prove of some interest to your readers, especially when they convey such cheering facts as the following:

On Holy Saturday, a Protestant lady invited her husband (who is a Catholic) to the Catholic church here. Upon entering the church, what was his surprise to see his lovely wife at the foot of the altar, making her profession of faith, and being baptised by Rev. L. Vally. On the next day, the grand solemnity of Easter, she made her first Communion with a fervor and piety which edified those present who knew the circumstances. She is the twenty-sixth person. Her father Vally has received into the Church in his congregation of Meridian.

The first time the little Father came to this place, about three years ago, the congregation did not number over forty-five souls; now, thanks to God and the untiring zeal and exemplary piety of our good pastor, it numbers over two hundred.

Lately our Bishop, the Right Rev. W. H. Elder, Bishop of Natchez, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in our city to thirty-three persons, of whom eight were converts.

We will remember for a long time the few days spent among us by our own dear Bishop, and especially the solid instructions and the examples of piety and fervor he gave us.

Mr. L. Scully, architect, of this city, in behalf of the Catholics of Meridian, delivered an address to the Bishop (a synopsis of which I send you), soon after his arrival here:

1st. It gives us unalloyed pleasure to meet your Lordship in the enjoyment of good health and vigor, and to see you in our midst, and to see you, the better to testify to you the fulfillment of the very many arduous duties of your sacred office.

2d. Your presence among us at this holy season is still further proof of your untiring solicitude for the spiritual comforts of your flock.

3d. We take a favorable opportunity of asserting our unwavering fidelity to the Church in which your Lordship is so illustrious a pillar, under the benign auspices of our Holy Father, Pope Pius IX. Those sacred persons we, in common with all true Catholics, entertain the most profound sympathy for the many glorious trials he has been subjected to of late by the enemies of religion and order. Our devotion for his sacred person has, if possible, been enhanced by the patient and uncompromising spirit he has evinced throughout in guarding the sacred faith he has so bravely defended.

In conclusion, we hope your Lordship's necessarily brief stay amongst us will be as agreeable as you could wish.

Believe us to be your Lordship's most devoted and faithful children, the parishioners of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Meridian, Miss.

In reply the Bishop said that he was always glad to see such demonstrations, not merely because they showed the feelings of the people toward himself, but because they were a public manifestation of the fidelity of Catholics to our Holy Church. NADIRK.

THE LESSON OF LIFE.—A worthy Scotch couple, when asked how their son had broken down so early in life, gave the following explanation: "When we began life together, we worked hard and lived upon porridge and such like, gradually adding to our comfort, and our means improved, until we were able to dine off a bit of roast meat, and sometimes a boiled chickie (chicken), but Jack, our son, he worked backward, and began with the chickie first."

Superiors of religious orders of men and women should read attentively the advertisement in another column, offering the Howard Residence, at Chatawa, Mississippi, for sale. The advantages of location, extent of ground, etc., showing it to be peculiarly suited for a convent, college or orphan asylum, being set forth in the advertisement, it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

Unfashionably low prices is the queer way in which Bismarck and Adams convert to the public the information that they are selling their large assortment of Dolly Varden dress goods at low prices. But this keeps a large and fresh stock, for instance; it is kept in style and price; it sells at low prices for cash; it is very other queer things; the queer thing is that every one likes their queer ways and patronizes them.

FRUIT! FRUIT! At last we are to have cheap, fresh and good fruit. Mr. Manard, a gentleman thoroughly identified with the fruit raising and importing business, and Mr. Nelson, equally well known in the same capacity, have opened a store at 157 Poydras street, where at all times, they will have on hand two kinds of fruit, which will be sold at the lowest prices. Mr. J. B. Endsley, an extensive acquaintance in this city cannot but be found ready to minister to the wants of our patrons.

Those young merchants but experienced business men, Messrs. Finney & Byrnes—to do advertise a large stock of hams, shoulders, mess pork, lard and other goods, and are ready to sell at low prices. They also have on hand a large stock of fine and choice goods, such as silks, damasks, etc. As their prices are so low, we need not tell the public that the goods are going fast.

Messrs. M. L. Byrne & Co., corner Magazine and Jackson streets, offer great attractions in elegant white goods, grenadines, barages, lawns and organdies. They also have on hand a large stock of fine and choice goods, such as silks, damasks, etc. As their prices are so low, we need not tell the public that the goods are going fast.

MOBILE, APRIL 11, 1872. Having received a polite summons yesterday to attend the semi-annual examination of Spring Hill College, I embarked on an early start in a car of the Spring Hill Road, and after a delightful ride reached the college just in time to witness the opening exercises. As was ushered into the exhibition hall, I was so solicitous as to whether or not I should assume the imperial title; prostrating those two noble Romans, Agrippa and Maecenas, appeared upon the scene and eloquently expounded their views upon the conqueror, reviewing the past history of Rome, and deducing therefrom instructive lessons for the future. Octavius, of course, was persuaded, and became Augustus. Masters E. Dugas, E. Bernaguzzi, and S. Landry, all of your State, represented the noble Romans in this original dialogue, and acquitted themselves very handsomely.

This was succeeded by a laudable scene from Moliere, entitled "M. de Pourcelles," Masters S. Landry, H. Plisson and M. W. W. constituted the *dramatis personae* and rendered their respective parts in a very animated and appreciative manner.

This was followed by an exceedingly interesting debate, the question being "Is it essential to eloquence?" It was discussed with much ability by the Rhetoric Class, the young gentlemen displaying credible learning, excellent command of language and graceful delivery. After summing up the arguments, Mr. S. Landry decided for the affirmative.

"Mr. H." by Charles Lamb, was then presented by Master G. Theard, E. Milne, E. Dugas, F. Dohonde, L. Marrero, G. Williams, A. Trolot and W. Koeffe. The parts were all played in a very happy manner, particularly the latter, by Master Theard.

LETTER FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, April 11, 1872.

Having received a polite summons yesterday to attend the semi-annual examination of Spring Hill College, I embarked on an early start in a car of the Spring Hill Road, and after a delightful ride reached the college just in time to witness the opening exercises. As was ushered into the exhibition hall, I was so solicitous as to whether or not I should assume the imperial title; prostrating those two noble Romans, Agrippa and Maecenas, appeared upon the scene and eloquently expounded their views upon the conqueror, reviewing the past history of Rome, and deducing therefrom instructive lessons for the future. Octavius, of course, was persuaded, and became Augustus. Masters E. Dugas, E. Bernaguzzi, and S. Landry, all of your State, represented the noble Romans in this original dialogue, and acquitted themselves very handsomely.

This was succeeded by a laudable scene from Moliere, entitled "M. de Pourcelles," Masters S. Landry, H. Plisson and M. W. W. constituted the *dramatis personae* and rendered their respective parts in a very animated and appreciative manner.

This was followed by an exceedingly interesting debate, the question being "Is it essential to eloquence?" It was discussed with much ability by the Rhetoric Class, the young gentlemen displaying credible learning, excellent command of language and graceful delivery. After summing up the arguments, Mr. S. Landry decided for the affirmative.

"Mr. H." by Charles Lamb, was then presented by Master G. Theard, E. Milne, E. Dugas, F. Dohonde, L. Marrero, G. Williams, A. Trolot and W. Koeffe. The parts were all played in a very happy manner, particularly the latter, by Master Theard.

As *duo*, the music by Master Theard, professors and students was a rare treat. There were unremitting in their polite attentions, and the audience manifested their pleasure by frequent and hearty applause.

Since my last visit to the college cunning hands have been at work ornamenting the beds of sand, flowers and shrubs have magically sprung forth, making a garden of the hitherto unattractive yard. I strolled in the "merry green wood"—the old, familiar walks of my boyhood—and old, forgotten scenes and mad pranks of those halcyon days rose up again before me. "Sweet is the delectation," pleasant the balm of their recollection." But to be brief and to call to mind these busy memories.

Our Fire Department celebrated their 54th anniversary day before yesterday. Their procession was unusually fine. Demopolis and Tusculoo were represented in the line, but most regret was expressed that the delegation from your city was not present.

I have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Kelleher, your agent. He is actively canvassing the city, and I trust that his mission will largely increase the circulation of the STAR.

We are now having sunny and pleasant weather and the streets are thronged with people. THEMIS.

CHOICE AND FRESH GROCERIES.—Messrs. W. Skardon & Co., corner of Jackson and Bossard streets, Fourth District, are constantly receiving large quantities of choice goods, such as sugar, coffee, tea, and other articles, and are prepared to supply the public with the best quality of goods at the lowest prices. Their stock of goods is constantly increasing, and they are prepared to supply the public with the best quality of goods at the lowest prices.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS. For the Week Ending Friday, April 13. COTTON.—We left the market at the time of our last report, trading at 18 1/2 to 19 1/2 for ordinary, 19 1/2 to 20 1/2 for good, and 20 1/2 to 21 1/2 for extra. The inquiry has been limited. Saturday, the market was only moderate, and while there was no general decline, the market was generally higher. The sales embracing 3800 bales. Monday, buyers came forward with no spirit, and 3700 bales changed hands, and the market was generally higher. Tuesday, the sales were confined to 1900 bales, and the market was generally higher. Wednesday, buyers came forward with more spirit, and the market was generally higher. Thursday, the sales were confined to 1900 bales, and the market was generally higher. Friday, the sales were confined to 1900 bales, and the market was generally higher.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—We quote sugar, white, full, 100 lb, 12 1/2; full, 75 lb, 12; full, 50 lb, 11 1/2; full, 25 lb, 11; full, 10 lb, 10 1/2. Double extra, 100 lb, 13 1/2; double extra, 75 lb, 13; double extra, 50 lb, 12 1/2; double extra, 25 lb, 12; double extra, 10 lb, 11 1/2. Single extra, 100 lb, 12 1/2; single extra, 75 lb, 12; single extra, 50 lb, 11 1/2; single extra, 25 lb, 11; single extra, 10 lb, 10 1/2. Molasses, 100 lb, 8 1/2; molasses, 75 lb, 8; molasses, 50 lb, 7 1/2; molasses, 25 lb, 7; molasses, 10 lb,