Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.
NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, APRIL 13 1873.

The Attakapas Country.

Mr. J. Y. Gilmore, the *livest* country editor in the Southwest, is doing good service to our State by letting the world know something about the great advantages his section of the country offers to working men seeking homes. We give his last article, clipped from the *Cotton Boll* of the 2nd inst:

The five parishes which comprise the Attakapas section contain a population of 47,188 inhabitants, as follows:

St. Mary	13 869
Iberia	9,042
St. Martin	9,370
Vermillion	4,598
Lafayette	10,368
Total	47,188
St. Landry has	25,546
inhabitants, making a total of	72,734

people in the Attakapas and Opelousas section, which is the very garden spot of the world. Of this number, 35,872 are whites, and 36,862 are blacks divided as follows: St. Mary, 4,202 whites, 9,658 blacks; Iberia, 4,530 whites, 4.512 blacks: St. Martin, 4,282 whites, 5,088 blacks; Vermillion, 3,480 whites, 1 048 blacks; Lafayette, 5 629 whites, 4,759 blacks; St. Landry, 13,779 whites, 12,767 blacks. Thus it will be seen that only in St. Mary parish is there a majority of colored people.

This country was first settled by Spaniards, when Louisiana was a Spanish colony, and the population was largely added to subsequently, by the immigration here of Frenchmen, and their descendants, from Acadia, or New Brunswick, while Louisiana was under the dominion of France.

Many of these people were exceedingly thrifty, and large fortunes were accumulated by some of the most prudent; but nature was so bountiful that it obviated the necessity of great exertion to make a livelihood, and the children of these hardy and enterprising pioneers did not equal their fathers in either thrift or industry, and hence the country has not improved as it would have done under less favorable circumstances, in a more severe climate.

Fully three-fourths of the white population of the Attakapas and Opelousas country, to-day, are descended directly from these original Spanish and French pioneers. Notwithstanding the fact that our section has always received a fair proportion of the immigration to Louisiana of people from other States and nationalities, yet the rapid natural increase of the Creole population has always kept them in the ascendancy, numerically.

During the period when slave labor was principally employed throughout the State, free labor was not properly respected; and as the large bulk of the Creole population were unable to purchase slaves they depended more upon stock-raising for a sup port than upon their own labor, which too many did not consider becoming a white man.

Since the war, a wonderful change has taken place, in that respect. White men who labor in the field being everywhere respected, the Creole population have shown themselves possessed of an energy which few believed them possessed of, and without any considerable immigration to our section, the country is being rapidly developed and brought under cultivation by them. In our cotton districts, the colored people also work well, and produce a large amount of that staple.

In other States, when young men reach majority, they seek new homes in other lands. In Louisiana it is not so. The Creole young men generally choose wives from those of their class, purchase a piece of land in the neighborhood or improve portions of the old homesteads which have been given them by their fathers, and in that way the population of our country is rapidly increasing. Thus are retained the young men, the real wealth of the land.

To illustrate the rapidity of the growth of our section, from this natural increase, we will mention that when, seven years ago, we first visited the portion of our parish known as the Cote Gelee prairie, the population were few and far between: but to-day it is thickly dotted with the residencies of thrifty farmers, whose homes are made happy by the smiles of frugal and industrious wives and the merry laugh of their healthy children, the pride of our country. In the heart of this prairie, where then was a single store, now stands the town of Royville, with numerous stores, work-shops, residences, church, etc., etc., and a large business is done with the farmers of the surrounding country.

That our population is thus rapidly increasing, even without immigration from abroad, is not generally taken into account. Not only do we retain nearly all our young men here, but they usually marry early, and the country is so remarkably healthy that they are almost invariably blessed with a numerous progeny. In fact, from an extensive observation over a large portion of the United States, we are able to positively state no other portion of America averages such a large number of children to the family as are to be found here.

Thus it will be seen that our country is prospering even without immigration; and now that the building of railroads through our section is about to attract a flood of enterprising people, in search of new homes in this great country, we have an immediate future before us greater than most of us anticipate.

When we properly consider the actual situation of Western Louisiana, with all its advantages, and its adaptability to the cultivation of a great variety of crops, we have no good reason for despondency, as some imagine, on account of the unsettled political condition of our State. The farmer should not be a politician any more than the country editor, who has the good of his section at heart, and if we all but exert proper energies in our various vocations, five years will not pass over our heads without our witnessing such improvements and general prosperity that we will be more proud than ever of our country, and very thankful that we live in this day and generation.

Many persons besides schoolboys and college student use the phrase, "He is a brick," without the least idea that it is supposed to be of classic origin. It is said that King Agesilaus, being asked by an ambassador from Epirus why they had no walls for Sparta replied: "We have." Pointing to his marshaled army, he said: "There are the walls of Sparta. Every man you see is a brick."

JUVENILE COLUMN.

[Translated from the German for the Young Catholic.]

HOW LITTLE HANNAH LEARNED TO PRAY.

In a small village surrounded by beautiful woods and meadows, there once lived a worthy couple, with their only child, a girl. They loved Hannah dearly, as, indeed, every one did, for she was a sweet, good child. She had a pleasant way of looking at people out of her clear blue eyes; and from her laughing mouth and dimpled cheeks, it was easy to see she was fond of fun. Her little hands were seldom at rest, and her feet were never long in the same place. Hannah would have liked going to school, could she only have had her own way. In short she was a very restless, lively child. She had a kind, good heart, which always prompted her to do as her parents wished; and if it sometimes happened that she disobeyed them, it was through thoughtlessness, and when reproved she would cry and promise to be better for the future. Hannah had, however, *one* great fault—she very soon tired of everything that did not amuse her. *Praying* she found particularly long and tiresome. When the schoolmaster spoke of God—how beautiful He made the earth, how everything was created out of His almighty will, and how the Child Jesus came into the world to save us—then she liked well enough to listen, and when told how He grew up, how much He suffered, and finally how He died on the cross for us, little Hannah would cry as if her heart would break. But as for praying—speaking to our Heavenly Father—*that* she was not fond of, and did it but very little; for, thought she, since God knows everything, He must also know I love Him, and what I want. Therefore at night she would merely say, "Dear Lord, thou knowest already what I want; give it to me. Amen."

This was not right of Hannah, and just because God *did* know what she wanted He taught her to pray, and in such a manner that she never forgot it as long as she lived. Listen, now, how it all happened;

It was a beautiful summer's day; the flies danced and buzzed about in the air, the cricket chirped merrily, the quails whistled loudly in the grass, and the birds sang their prettiest songs; the sky was so blue that not a single cloud could be seen. In the woods the strawberries were ripening so fast that Hannah thought her mother would not need to cook any more. School was over. Father and mother were both in the field. In the country it is not as in the city, where nurse prepares the lunch; in the country, where the woods are so near and berries so plentiful, the children get it themselves. Accordingly, Hannah went into the woods all alone. This was not forbidden her, for all the village children did so; she was merely told to return home as soon as she should hear the "Angelus" ring. Hannah had a little pail with her, in which to put the strawberries she did not eat, in order to sell them the next day to the city children.

While berrying, she went farther and farther into the woods, where the grass, the herbs, the flowers and the moss grew prettier and prettier, because the hot sun shone but feebly through the leaves, and did not dry them up, and as no one ever went there, they were not trodden upon. There also she found handsome butterflies and pretty bugs with shiny green backs.

Hannah had already a good many berries in her pail, and still more in her stomach. She therefore thought she would stop a while to rest, and accordingly lay down in the soft, long grass, with the green boughs waving overhead, catching through them now and then glimpses of the bright blue sky. Then her eyes wandered to the things around her—to the pretty butterflies and bugs; then she listened to the singing of the birds, and tried to imitate them, and finally had to laugh at her vain attempts. Now and then she thought about returning home, but after she had gone a few steps she would stop, just to see a hare that was hiding among the bushes, or a squirrel that was springing from branch to branch, in a chesnut tree close by; and afterwards she found some berries so large and ripe that they were worth a kreutzer* a piece, and of course she stopped to gather them. Night advanced gradually; it was already dusk, for the sun had gone down, but Hannah had not heard the "Angelus" ring, and was neither tired nor sleepy.

This time, however, she hurried along the path; then suddenly she became fearful of getting a scolding from her mother, and it also occurred to her that her father had once punished her for staying out too long. She ran as fast as she could, but did not seem to get any nearer home. Her clothes caught on the bushes and were torn, and her face was scratched with the prickly twigs; at last she stepped on a thorn, and sank exhausted and in pain to the ground. She could no longer find the way, for by this time it had become entirely dark.

What could she do? Her bare feet were lacerated, and the sharp thorns and thistles caused her great pain when she tried to walk. She began to weep bitterly, and her heart beat fast, for in truth the poor child was terribly frightened. The formerly beautiful woods were dark, and the trees threw frightful shadows on every side, and she realized how entirely alone she was; now and then there was a rustling among the bushes, and her heart almost ceased beating through fear.

No longer was Hannah afraid of father or mother. How gladly would she have taking both scolding and punishment, if only one or the other had come; but to her cries of "Father! "Mother!" no one answered. In the midst of this anxiety, she suddenly thought of praying. Instantly she knelt, clasped her hands, but did not say, "Dear Lord, thou knowest what I want; give it to me. Amen." No, she cried, with an earnest and trembling voice:

"Oh, my God, I have lost myself in the woods; I am very much frightened; the wild beasts will certainly eat me up, or a robber will carry me off, and I will never see home or father or mother again. Perhaps I shall starve in the woods! Oh, God, you love your children, and hear them when they pray. Oh, help me, and send my parents to me, and let my guardian angel watch over me." After Hannah had repeated this several times, she began to feel sorry she had been so negligent before about her prayers. She remembered a great many pious verses the children learned at school, and as she lay in the grass she repeated several, among which was the following:

"Through every strait prayer shows the way:
Trust therefore in thy God, and pray;"

and still another:

"Trust thou in God; bow to His reign,
He will show wondrously unclasp."

Hardly had the last words escaped Hannah's lips when she fell asleep.

She must have slept a long time; the moon had meanwhile risen, and watched over her slumbers. Suddenly it became perfectly light in the woods. A whole party of people with torches drew near; ahead of them ran a woman, sobbing and crying loudly, "Oh, Hannah, my child! where are you?" As they approached the place where Hannah slept, the clear, bright moon lighted up the spot, revealing the pale face of the child, and with the loud cry of "Here is my child! my little, lost Hannah!" the mother fell upon her knees, and drew her daughter to her heart.

Hannah opened her big eyes in wonder, but when she saw her mother and the party of men, headed by her father, with a scream of joy she threw her arms around the good woman's neck.

Oh, how that good mother had worried, when night came on and her little daughter did not return from the woods. All the neighbors shared her grief. For several hours they sought the lost child in vain, and the poor mother was almost in despair; so no sooner had she found her little girl than she sank on her knees, exclaiming, "God in heaven, I thank thee." Hannah's father carried her home, and laid her in her warm little bed.

When Hannah awoke next morning, her first thought was to thank God for her deliverance. She had, though still very young, learned by her own experience how healing and comforting prayer is; and she knew that the lesson which God had taught her in the dark woods was one that she needed.

From this time forward she had not to be called twice to prayers; she never thought them too long, and found therein a great happiness.

Hannah is still living—she has since grown some years older. She bids you children whe read this story never neglect your prayers, so that your Heavenly Father may not find it necessary to give you so severe a lesson as He gave her.

Age is venerable in man, and would be in woman—if ever she became old.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

For over FORTY YEARS this
PURELY VEGETABLE
LIVER MEDICINE has proved to be the
GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC
for LIVER COMPLAINT and its painful offspring DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice Bilious Attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, CHILLS and FEVER, etc., etc.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original *Genuine Powders*

THE PREPARED.

a liquid form of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders (price as before) ..... $1 00 per package.
Sent by mail ..... 1 04 "

☞ CAUTION. ☜

Buy no Powders or PREPARED SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade-mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
jy27 72 1y

FEVER AND AGUE CURED BY
CINCHO-QUININE
which combines all the alkaloids of the Cinchona Barks, and is as effectual a remedy as the Sulphate of Quinine, while it is much cheaper and more palatable. ☞ Send stamp for descriptive circular with formulæ for using the Cincho-Quinine, and Testimonials from Physicians all over the country.

Prepared by BILLINGS, CLAPP & CO., Chemists, Successors to Jas. R. Nichols & Co., Boston, Mass. Represented in New York by S. H. Austin, at John F. Henry's, No. 8 College Place.
mh23 3m

GET YOUR TRUSSES AND BRACES
WHERE THEY ARE MADE AND FITTED.

H. SPILLMAN,
93 ..... Baronne Street 93
Manufacturer and Applier.

The best Trusses and Braces. Abdominal Supporters, and other very necessary articles, in America or Europe, can be had, and be applied by the inventor, patentee and manufacturer, whose motto is "honest dealing will last longest." The highest honors awarded at the St. Louis, Missouri, Jackson, Mississippi, Houston, Texas, and New Orleans State Fairs. My instruments are recommended by all leading surgeons and physicians. Twenty six different patterns of Trusses on hand.
Send, with stamp, for circular. no24 72 1y

SARACENA LIFE BITTERS.

TRADE MARK.

HOW TO ENJOY LIFE

Is only known when the blood is pure, appetite good, and digestion perfect. These will keep the cardinal points—Brain, Heart and Liver—in sound working order, and give that elasticity to the mind and body which is the quintessence of perfect health.

SARRACENIA LIFE BITTERS

is the proper alterative and tonic to consummate this desirable result. Young or old, robust or delicate, may alike experience their beneficial influence.

Thousands testify that the Sarracenia is the *sine qua non* for purifying and regulating the fluids and strengthening the solids.

DR. JOSEPH TUCKER, Proprietor,
Mobile, Ala.

Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

SCHMIDT & ZEIGLER,
FREDERICKSON & HARTE,
se15 72 1y New Orleans.

"MARGARET,"—(MARGARET HAUGHERY)
STEAM AND MECHANICAL BAKERY,
74 76 and 78....New Levee....74, 76 and 78
Near Poydras street, New Orleans.

Leaf Bread, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers, Water Crackers, Wine Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Cream Biscuits, French Biscuits, Cracknel Biscuits, Pilot Bread, Navy Bread, Ginger Bread, Ginger Nuts, Pic-Nic, etc., Lemon, Cranberry Meal, at the Lowest Market Rates, and Full Weight Guaranteed.
mh23 6m 1y

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,
UNDER
THE DIRECTION OF THE URSULINES,
Two Miles below New Orleans

This Institution, which the inhabitants of Louisiana and the adjacent States have kindly favored with their patronage for more than a century, needs no particular recommendation to be introduced to public notice, it will therefore suffice to give an outline of the plan of education pursued by the Tutoresses of this Establishment:

Moral Education.—The object constantly kept in view by the Ladies is the adorning of their pupils' minds with knowledge and the forming of their hearts to virtue. To accustom them to a polite and amiable deportment, as well as to habits of industry, order and neatness. They are never suffered to go beyond the reach of a watchful but maternal superintendence, whose vigilance secures the preservation of morals and the willing observance of the rules. Though the members of this community are exclusively Catholics, pupils of all denominations are admitted, and no interference is used upon the score of religion, but for the sake of order, all are equally required to assist with propriety at the exercises of Divine Worship.

Physical Education.—The health of the pupils is an object of uninterrupted solicitude for the Ladies. Particular attention is paid to their food, which is always wholesome, and abundant. The hours of relaxation are so distributed throughout the day, that neither the mind nor the body of the students suffers from the application to their classical duties. When sick, they are always attended by one of the Ladies. If necessary, the Physician is in immediate attendance, and timely notice is given to their parents or guardians.

Tuition.—The system of instruction embraces the following objects: The English and French languages, Plain and Ornamental Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, the Use of the Globes, History (ancient and modern), Mythology, Chronology, English and French Literature, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Botany and Chemistry are taught in the higher classes. Drawing, Painting in the various styles, Water Colors, Pastil, and on Velvet etc. Artificial Flowers, plain and ornamental Needlework, etc. Particular attention is paid to Music.

TERMS:

The Scholastic year, of ten months and a half, commences on the 4th of November, and ends about the 20th of September.

Board and Tuition per session, $276, payable in advance: the first term in November, the second and third in February and June, each... $92 00
Day Scholars per session, $136, payable in advance, each term 46 00
Entrance for the Boarders 7 00
Entrance for the Day Scholars 2 00

No deduction is made for accidental absences, nor for those who are withdrawn before the end of a term, or who prolong vacation time beyond the appointed day for their return.

EXTRA CHARGES.

Stationery and the Use of Maps and Globes per term ..... $ 2 00
Music per month 12 00
For the Use of Musical Instruments per month ... 2 00
Drawing, including Paper and Pencils, per month. 5 00
Artificial Flowers, per term 10 00
Washing, per month 5 00
Expenses for the Bathing Season 4 00
Ordinary Infirmary expenses, per term 1 00

Books necessary for the different classes may be furnished by the parents themselves, or procured at the establishment at booksellers' prices.

Dress and Furniture.—No particular dress is required except on Sundays and Thursdays, on which days the young ladies must have, in winter, a blue merino dress and cape with a black belt, and in summer a white dress and cape, blue belt and ribbon.

Each young lady must be provided with twelve changes of linen, twelve pocket handkerchiefs, twelve pairs of stockings, eight towels, eight table-napkins, eight night caps or head-handkerchiefs, one black silk apron, a white veil, three pairs of sheets, two mosquito nets, six and a half feet high, two large bags of coarse linen, two smaller ones, a sun-bonnet, three cambric or jaconet capes, having the ruffles edged with lace one-inch wide. The capes as also the ruffles worn with the winter uniform must be made according to the model adopted by the Establishment. All the above mentioned articles marked with indelible ink. A silver spoon and fork, a knife and silver tumbler, a mattress five and a half feet long by two and a quarter wide, bolster, two blankets, a pillow two feet long and one foot and a half wide with six pillow cases, a wash-bowl and pitcher, a small bucket, a toilet-glass with drawer, lock and key, a little chair and a small work-box, also with lock and key.

Observations.—Visits are limited to Sundays and Thursdays *exclusively*, and can only be made to the pupils by their fathers, mothers, guardians, brothers, sisters; and on the above-mentioned days, the parlors are opened only from ten in the morning until noon, and from half-past twelve until half-past four in the evening. The young ladies are forbidden to receive fruits or other delicacies at the parlor. There is a yearly vacation which commences about the middle of September, and ends on the 3d of November. Parents are requested not to prolong that time, in order that the young ladies may resume their studies on the same day. No other absence is ever allowed except in case of sickness. Young ladies wishing to make their first communion in the Establishment must enter in November.
oc27 72 4jy1 73

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES
Conducted by the Sisters of Charity.
Near Emmitsburg, Frederick County, Maryland.

This institution is pleasantly situated in a healthy and picturesque part of Frederick county, Maryland, half a mile from Emmitsburg, and two miles from Mount St. Mary's College. It was commenced in 1809, and incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland in 1816. The buildings are convenient and spacious.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition per academic year, including Bed and Bedding, Washing, Mending and Doctor's fee $280 0
I. E. for each session 140 0
ALL PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

The Academic year is divided in two Sessions of five months each, beginning respectively on the 28th of August and the 28th of January.

Letters of inquiry directed to the
MOTHER SUPERIOR.
my5 72 1y St. Joseph's Academy, Emmitsburg, M.

COAL AND WOOD.

J. J. CLARKE,
WOOD AND COAL MERCHANT,
Office corner Julia and Dryades streets,
And Corner Liberty and Julia streets,
Box 199 Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange,
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. ap6 3m

JAMES CORCORAN,
DEALER IN
OAK, ASH, AND PINE WOOD,
ALSO,
SAND, SHELLS, ETC.,
Supplied on the Most Reasonable Terms.
No. 299 NEW BASIN, Julia Street Landing,
no24 6m New Orleans.

PATRICK MURPHY,
DEALER IN
WOOD AND COAL,
231 ..... Magnolia Street 231
oc13 6m Between Thalia and Erato streets.

CISTERN MAKERS.

RICHARD BRODERICK,
CISTERN MAKER,
132 ..... Julia Street 132
Between Camp and Magazine, New Orleans.

Second-hand Cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. Lockbox 30, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange. mh16 73 1y

P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
191 Magazine street,
(Between Julia and St. Joseph sts.,)
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. ja12 73 1y

THOS. E. M. SMITH'S
STEAM
VARIETY WOOD WORKS,
AND
CISTERN MANUFACTORY,
104...St. Joseph Street...104
NEW ORLEANS.

Lumber Dressing, Scroll Sawing, Wood Works, etc., etc.,
Stair and Gallery Balustres, Newels and Mouldings,
Constantly on hand and at prices to suit the times.

N. B.—Doors, Sash, Blinds and Openings made to order.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. STANISLAUS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI.

This institution, chartered by the State Legislature, and conducted by the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, has been in successful operation since 1855. Beautifully situated on the shores of the Bay, commanding an extensive view of the Gulf, and affording all the advantages of the sea breeze and bathing in the Summer, its epidemic location is a great incitement to healthful exercise and amusement for the pupils. The Commercial Course comprises all the branches of a good English education.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, per session, payable half yearly in advance	$250 00
Washing, per session	10 00
Bedding, per session, (optional)	10 00
Doctor's Fees	5 00
Vacation, if spent at the institution	40 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

Piano and Violin, per month, each	6 00
Use of Piano, per month	1 50
Flute, per month	4 00
Brass instrument, per month	1 00
Spanish and German languages, per month, each	5 00

For further particulars, apply to
BRO. FLORIMOND,
mh30 '73 1y Director of the College.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY
OF
THE HOLY ANGELS.
Under the Direction of the Sisters Marianites of Holy Cross.
Corner of Rampart and Congress streets, Third District, New Orleans, Louisiana.

This magnificent Institution was chartered February 2, 1866. It is situated in a quiet and healthy locality, in the suburbs of the city, and at a short distance from the river. It is very commodious, thoroughly ventilated, and affords all those advantages which contribute to the health and security of its inmates.

Pupils of all denominations are admitted; but for the promotion of order and regularity, all are obliged to attend the public exercises, and conform to the rules of the Institution.

TUITION:

The system of education embraces the French and English languages, viz: Reading, Penmanship, French and English Grammar, Arithmetic, Ancient and Modern Geography, use of the Globes, Prose and Poetice Compositions, History (Ancient and Modern, Sacred and Profane), Chronology, French and English Literature, Rhetoric, Mythology, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Book keeping, Mathematics, etc. Music, Drawing, Painting, Plain and Ornamental Needle-work, Tapestry, Embroidery, Artificial Flowers, etc

TERMS—PAYMENTS TO BE MADE QUARTERLY, IN ADVANCE:

Board and Tuition in French and English, per month	$30 00
Entrance Fee for the first year only	10 00
Entrance Fee, per quarter	50 00

EXTRA CHARGES:

German	
Vocal Music	$12 00
Music on the Piano, per quarter	12 00
Use of Piano	30 00
Stationery	6 00
Washing	2 00
Tapestry and Embroid'ry	12 00
Artificial Flowers	3 00
Drawing	12 00
Painting	12
Baths for the Summer Season	15 00
	4 00

The classes commence about the first of September, and close by the end of June, by an examination and public exhibition.

Books, etc., may be procured at the Institution at moderate prices.

Pupils are received at any time during the year, and charges made from the date of entrance only.

For further particulars apply to the Mother Superior, Academy of the Holy Angels. se1 72 1y

SPRING HILL COLLEGE.

This long-established Institution so favorably known to the people of the South, will enter upon its Forty-third Scholastic year on

OCTOBER 22, 1872.

With the old advantages of a sound Classical and Commercial Education, the Directors of the College can now offer to their patrons the additional advantages of a first-class building, entirely new, and much superior to the former College in point of ventilation, arrangement and accommodation.

The Professors being members of a Society which for three hundred years has devoted itself to the Education of youth, have in their favor the great advantage of long traditional experience. The Education they profess to give is based upon Religion and Morality, and has for its aim, not only to adorn the minds of their pupils with useful knowledge, but also to instil into their hearts the esteem of virtue and a practical love for the duties they will have to discharge in after-life.

The Plan of Instruction consists of three principal Courses: the Preparatory, the Classical and the Commercial. The Preparatory course lasts ONE year, and is intended to prepare the younger students for a higher class, either in the Classical or Commercial course.

The CLASSICAL Course lasts SIX years, and embraces all the branches of a thorough Collegiate and University Education. At the end of the sixth year those who give proofs of the requisite knowledge in the Greek and Latin languages, and show sufficient proficiency in Mental and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and the higher branches of Mathematics, are entitled to the degree of A. B. (Bachelor of Arts).

The Degree of Master of Arts (A. M.) is awarded to those who devote a second year to the study of Philosophy and Science in the College, or who have passed two years in the practice of a learned profession.

The COMMERCIAL Course lasts THREE years, and embraces all the branches usually taught in Commercial Colleges. The third year of this course corresponds to the fifth and sixth years of the Classical course. The Students attend lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry with the members of the Graduating class.

The age of admission is from nine to fifteen years; and to be admitted one must previously know how to read and write.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TEN MONTHS.

Entrance Fee, first year only	$ 15 00
Board, Tuition and Washing, payable half-yearly, and in advance	300 00
Medical Fees	14 00
Bed and Bedding	14 00

Circulars can be obtained by addressing the
PRESIDENT OF SPRING HILL COLLEGE,
Near Mobile, Ala.
THE JESUIT FATHERS.
Corner Baronne and Common streets, New Orleans.
P. POURSINE, College Agent,
se1 72 1y 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

ST. MARY-JEFFERSON COLLEGE
PARISH OF ST. JAMES, LA.,
Situated on the Mississippi River, Sixty Miles above New Orleans.

This ancient and magnificent establishment, incorporated by a law of the Legislature, and empowered to grant diplomas and degrees, will be opened on the 3d of October. It is under the direction of the Marist Fathers, who form a society specially devoted to education. College Point and Convent Landing are convenient and regular landing places for steamboats going to and returning from New Orleans.

TERMS:

Payable in U. S. currency half yearly in advance:

Board, tuition, washing and stationery, per term of five months	$130
Doctor's fees and medicine, in ordinary cases of illness (for all), per annum	10
Entrance fee, to be paid only once	10

N. B.—All music lessons are to be paid for monthly in advance.

REFERENCES:

His Grace, the Most Rev. Archbishop of New Orleans
The Rev. Clergy of Algiers.

For further details, apply to the Very Rev. President, at the College.

MR. P. POURSINE,
oc13 72 1y No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

SAINT VINCENT'S COLLEGE,
CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI.

This institution, conducted by the Priests of the Congregation of the Mission of St. Vincent of Paul, is beautifully located on the Mississippi river, forty miles above Cairo, and one hundred and fifty miles below St. Louis.

The College buildings are large, commodious and well ventilated. The grounds are beautiful, extensive, and well adapted for healthful exercise.

The College is of easy access. Regular daily packets touch at Cape Girardeau.

The scholastic year begins on the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, and ends about the first of July.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, per scholastic year	$250
Washing, and mending of articles washed	25
Physician's Fee and Medicines	10
Instrumental Music	40

For further information apply to
Rev. A. VERINA, C. M.,
President of the College,
Or to Rev. THOS. J. SMITH, C. M.,
se1 72 1y St. Joseph's Church, New Orleans.

Mr JOSEPH MITCHEL, Cashier of the Mutual National Bank, No. 108 Canal street, New Orleans, hereby authorized to receive and give receipt for any moneys which may be paid to him for account of the above Institution.

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTION OF THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH
Corner St. Philip and Galvez streets,
New Orleans.

The government throughout this establishment is mild and parental. The pupils are never separated from their instructresses. Recreation, table, dormitories, are the same for all. In short, everything tends to promote affectionate union between the Sisters and the young ladies intrusted to their motherly care.

The instruction is thorough and solid, and in harmony with the requirements of society. The course comprises (in both English and French) all the branches of knowledge cultivated at the present day. Each language is taught by natives of respective countries, so as to insure correct pronunciation.

The academical year closes with a public exhibition and distribution of premiums, to which parents are invited.

Education is here the object of special attention and solicitude. Governing those placed under their charge by moral suasion alone, the Sisters of St. Joseph endeavor to inculcate principles of solid piety, require the strict observance of polite and amiable deportment, and instil feelings of respect and affection towards parents.

Pupils of all denominations are admitted.

NOTA.—During the bathing season, the Boarding School is moved to the Bay St. Louis, where the Sisters of St. Joseph have a flourishing academy.

TERMS—To be paid in advance, as follows:

Boarding, per three months	$54 00
Washing, " " "	12 00
Entrance, " " "	10 00
Music Lessons and use Instrument	10 00
Singing Lessons	24 00
Drawing Lessons	6 00
Pastel, oil painting, according to the number of pupils	9 00

Needle-work in all is varieties, golden embroidery, artificial flowers, is taught to the boarders without extra charge.

For further particulars address, "Superioress of the Academy of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Box 1511, New Orleans;" or, if more convenient, apply to
THOMAS LAYTON,
no24 72 1y or C. D. ELDER, Agent.

ACADEMY
OF THE
IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY,
WEST CHESTER,
PENNSYLVANIA.

This Institution, situated in a very delightful locality in Pennsylvania, is under the direction of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. The Sisters having recently purchased the large and commodious building belonging to the late Anthony Bolmar, are now prepared to afford their pupils greater advantages than heretofore.

The Scholastic Year is divided into two Sessions of five months each, commencing September 1st, and February 1st.

TERMS.

Board and Tuition, per annum, payable half yearly in advance $200

Languages, Music, etc., form extra charges.

For further particulars apply to the
MOTHER SUPERIOR,
West Chester, Pa.
Or at
se6 72 1y OFFICE OF MORNING STAR,
124 Carondelet street, N. O.

COLLEGE
OF THE
IMMACULATE CONCEPTION
Corner of Common and Baronne streets,
NEW ORLEANS.

This Literary Institution, incorporated by the State of Louisiana, and empowered to confer degrees, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The buildings are well adapted for educational purposes. A courtyard, entirely cut off from the street, is reserved for recreation; so that, from the arrival of the pupils, at 7:30 A. M., till their departure at 4 P. M., they are constantly secluded and superintended.

The Course of Instruction is threefold: Preparatory, Commercial and Classical.

The Preparatory Course is for beginners.

The Commercial Course is for those students who do not wish to learn Latin and Greek.

The Classical Course is for those who desire to have a complete education.

French is taught in the three courses.

Students are not admitted, unless they know how to read and write.

The moral and religious training of the students is the leading objects of the instructors.

Every month a report is sent to parents, stating conduct, progress, rank in class and attendance.

The academical year begins on the first of October and closes towards the end of July.

TERMS:

Collegiate Course, payable in advance, and in United States currency, two months, $60.
Preparatory Course, $16.
ap21 72 1y REV. F. GAUTRELET, President.

PASS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE,
MISSISSIPPI.

The Halls of this Institution are open to young men desirous of pursuing a thorough Commercial, Scientific or Classical Course of Studies.

Vacation commences the first of August.

Terms, per annum, $300.

oc27 tf BRO. LEONIDIAN, President.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER of the Currency, Washington, February 18, 1873. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the HIBERNIA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the redemption and circulation thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act. Now, therefore, I, JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the HIBERNIA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 18th day of February, 1873.

[SEAL] JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of Currency.
[No. 2086.]

HIBERNIA BANK OF NEW ORLEANS—New Orleans, March 4, 1873.—Under above authority, this Bank commences operations, on and after this date, as the HIBERNIA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. Interest will be allowed to depositors on daily balances, on the mutual principle, and on special deposits, as may be agreed.
mh9 73 1y JAS. J. TARLETON, Cashier.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
51 ..... Camp Street 51

President—W. VAN NORDEN.
Vice President—DAVID WALLACE.
Cashier—JOHN S. WALTON.

DIRECTORS.

John T. Bronson, of Stanard, Bronson & Co.
W. H. Holcombe, M. D.
David Wallace, of Wallace & Co.
John S. Walton.
Henry J. Mullan, of H. J. Mullan & Co.
W. Van Norden.
W. He Thomas, of Folger & Co. de15 72 1y

HIBERNIA BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19, 1871.

STERLING BILLS ON THE HIBERNIAN BANK, DUBLIN, payable in 8 parts of Ireland, from One Pound upwards, for sale at this Bank.
ly21 72 1y JAS. J. TARLETON, Cashier.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

SOUTHERN BANK, New Orleans, May, 1870.

This Bank will draw STERLING BILLS in sums to suit purchasers I felt [illegible] amounts to England [illegible] course of [illegible]