**Surving Star and Catholic Messenger.

**ENW OFLICANS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1873.

**France and Germany.

***France and Germany.

**France and Germany.

***France and Germany.

***A Discomfited Minister.

***A Correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal, writing from Beloit, Wisconsin, tells a good atory of a recent affair that town which would be master at once of the world. The struggle against the tyrant, bave nor of the world. The struggle is an effort to vindicate freedom of worship and liberty of conscience against a cruel and Gridding despotism, which would be master at once of the world. The struggle is an effort to vindicate freedom of worship and liberty

peror and his frime sinister have trod faithfully in the footsteps of the founder of Prussian greatness. Intoxicated by foreign conquest, hugging with infatuated caresees the laurels of military glory, the Prussians have permitted themselves to be bound to the chains of an iron despotism. The Emperor William is, in fact, as well as it itile, Cosan of Rome. On the ruins of German liberty he has built up an edifice of unequaled despotism. Berlin is to day what Rome was sighteen centuries ago. In the time of the Roman Emperors the life and liberty of every man in the Empire depended on the smilesor from of Cosan. His word was omnipotent throughout the civilized world. It was law by the Frith of Forth; it was law and the sands of Palestine. The Sovereign towered above the people, omnipotent and alone. There was no aristocracy to temper his pride, no assembly to resist his whim, no clergy to moderate his passionate impulses. Such was the system of the old Roman Empire. And the result? That although the State was so wealthy and so strong—that although some of the Emperors were among the best men who ever lived—never, was there an epoch at which existence was so intolerable, never an epoch at which the burden of life was so heavy.

The Hobouxollern Cosar is, we say, endeavoring to set up a regime_exactly parallel to that of the old Cosars of Rome. In the new Gorman Empire the Sovereign is everything, the people nothing. The Emperor has destroyed Prussian freedom, and is destroying the liberties of the minor States. In Prussia, although the shadow of a Constitution ettil remains, the Sovereign is alone supreme. Whenever he thought proper he has laughed at the contact of the press as he dealt with the liberties of the Press as he dealt with the liberties of the minor States. In Prussia, although the shadow of a Constitution ettil remains, the Sovereign is alone supreme. Whenever he thought proper he has laughed at the contact of the press as he dealt with the liberties of the Fress he he dealt with the liberties of the

Government has replied by ucceasing and recognize as legal any appointment to a living made by the Prince Bishop till he restores the Baron to this. The Archbishop of Cologne has been cited before a criminal tribunal, to answer for having suspended tribunal, results who had joined the "Old certain priests who had joined the "Old a Catholic" movement. A similar prosecution has been instituted against the Archishop Ledochowski, the prelate who presides over the archdiceses of Posen, or Prussian Poland, for having appointed a parish priest without the feave of the authorities. But it is on the law of the seminaries that the grand struggle will take place. The bishops have with unanimous voice declined to place their seminaries under the control of the State. The Government has responded by an assault on some of the most prominent of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the most prominent of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the most prominent of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the most prominent of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the most prominent of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the most prominent of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the most prominent of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the most prominent of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the most prominent of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the most prominent of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the most prominent of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the most prominent of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the Government has responded by an assault on some of the Governm Catholie" movement. A similar prosecu

A Discomated Minister.

A correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal, writing from Beloit, Wisconsin, tells a good atory of a recent affair in that town which we must repeat: Professor Paul Broder is a young Catholic gentleman resident in Beloit, a graduate of Notre Dame University and "reckoned among the most solid and wealthy men of the place." He is in the habit of supplying the editorial articles of the Beloit Free Press, but being on one occasion absent from the city some days his place was temporarily taken by Mr. Case, a Methodist preacher. This person seized the opportunity to make the Free Press the mouthpiece for sundry violent attacks upon Catholics and their religion, and to challenge any one to meet him openly and contradict his statements if they could. On his return home, Professor Broder, learning the state of affairs, called at once upon Mr. Case and inquired how soon he could attend to the discussion he had opened in the Free Press and how he proposed to carry it on. After some talk Professor Broder proposed the Methodist Church as a suitable place, and that each should speak for a half hour, or an hour, as best suited. Mr. Case is objected to such a use of his church. The City Hall was then proposed, and on Mr. Case's objection to the expense the professor Broder's reply to Case's calumnies, in which, item by item each one was so clearly exposed and refuted that the professor Broder's reply to Case's calumnies, in which, item by item each one was so clearly exposed and refuted that the professor Broder's reply to Case's calumnies, in which, item by item each one was so clearly exposed and refuted that the professor Broder's reply to Case's calumnies, in which, item by item each one was so clearly exposed and refuted that the professor Broder's reply to Case's calumnies, in which, item by item each one was so clearly exposed and refuted that the professor Broder's reply to Case's calumnies, in which, item by item each one was so clearly exposed and refuted that the professor Broder's repl Protestant and Catholic hearers, and at which Mr. Case's ministerial successor occupied a seat on the platform with the professor. "A few days after," says the correspondent, "several of the most respectable Protestants of the city called on Professor Broder and requested a copy of his address for publication, as they fully agreed with his views regarding the necessity of a religious education."

islaion of the powers that bo. He has reduced the Protestant Church to the humble level of a branch of internal police. Alone between the Emperor and absolute dominion there stands one power—the Catholic Church. To broak down the last free freitintion of Prussia is the passions and his of Prince Bismarck, his associates and his passions. The glove them by the Greenment last willing to give unto Casarie, they also are determined to reader unto God what is God's. For Fatherland they bled at Weissenberg; for Fatherland they watered the Loire with their blood. To the liberties of their Church their blood. To the liberties of their Church they now cling with dauntless tonacity. The best and most obteint of sulpid cloir spiritual liberties of their Church they now cling with dauntless tonacity. The best and most obteint of sulpid cloir spiritual liberties of their Church they now cling with dauntless tonacity. The best and most obteint of sulpid cloir spiritual liberties of their Church they now cling with dauntless tonacity. The best and most obteint of sulpid cloir to sulpid to familiar.

The Beflu correspondent of the Times—no friend or advocate of German Catholic thy—has recently given the world an epitome of the Penal Laws which a sorvile Parliament has adopted at Prince Bismarck's blidding. This code is entirely almost six descriptions and making it in its most april thate.

A clause in the new laws ennets that the survoiding the liberties of the Catholic Church and making it in the most opiritual liberties. A clause in the new laws ennets that the survoiding the consent of the Government. No hishop can consure a priest without obtaining the consent of the Government. Survey and the consent of the Government. Survey and the consent of the Government and the consent of the catholic church and the consent of the Government. Survey and the consent of the Government is a replaced with the survey and the consent of the Government and the laws are not in the nature of a mere brutum fulmen.

A clause in the new laws e

"How charmingly those blinds of yours are painted!" remarked Smith to his friend Jones, who was furnishing a new and unpital abode. "They are," replied Jones, with his blandest smile, "and you will be surprised, perhaps, when I tell you they are the work of a blind mainter."

Laziness begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains. It creeps over a man so slowly and imperceptibly, that he is bound tight before he knows it.

The Crusaders in Spain.

The Crusaderia Spain.

[New York Freeman's Journal Sept. 221]

We have received two long letters from Chevalier Hugh Murray—one from Paris, the other from the frontiers of France adjoining Catalonia, in Spain, where he was making his last preparations for the campaign. The Chevalier has, of course, been accepted as an officer of the Pontifical Zouaves, at present in the service of Don Carlos. It is proper to say, however, that it is a fixed and published fact that foreigners, officers or privates, aven of the Pontifical Zouaves, are, with thanks for their devotion, refused service by Don Carlos. The Spainards, we know, are a very haughty and self-sufficient people, by nature. They are unwilling to have their liberties regained by the help of any but their own strong arms. The acceptance of the Chevalier Hugh Murray was, then, altogether exceptional. He was known as a vetram in the Papal Zouaves, and as a proved hero, whose valor was based on the lighest plane—that of a profound religious character. Besides those of pure Irish blood are hardly foreigners to the Spanish! And our Chevalier Hugh Murray goes there offering his services because he sees there the opportunity for a soldier to serve best the Cross and the Sacred Heart that was pierced upon it—whose symbols the Pontifical Zouaves wear on their breasts. And all he asks, of Don Carlos, in return, is rations for himself, and forage for the horse he takes with him, and even for these he is prepared to pay, if it could be received. He and his American friends, provide whatever money can supply to him, in his chivalrous career.

We are very sorry that the letters we have received from him have reference to matters so entirely confidential and delay.

ever money can supply to him, in his chivalrons career.

We are very sorry that the letters we have received from him have reference to matters so entirely confidential and delicate, that without impropriety and damage to the cause, we can hardly even make extracts from them.

We can only add that a brief Telegram, from Perpigaan, near the Spanish frontier, on Saturday, Sept. 13th, that we have received, implies that he is well, and, as always, full of resolution and courage. The difficulties in the way are formidable, but the Carlists are confident, resolved, and firmly advancing towards triumph.

All the Cable Telegrams to the Assectated Press about defeats of the Carlists, are false. Chaos rules at Madrid, and the true Spaniards await anxiously their King Carlos.

A Poetical Grammar.

The study of the exact sciences, at least among Europeans, is not considered generally a poetical pursuit. Nothing, as a rule, could be more prossic that a grammar or an arithmetic, and, though Professor Tyndail has most admirably shown the importance of a scientificuse of the imagination, yet such fields of research are not usually strewed with the flowers of poesy. With the Hindoos it is different. The luxariance of their tropical nature trails garlands over mathematics, and their simple problems are put in this style. We quote an instance from "Bhascora Acharya Lilizati," a mathematical work, translated by J. Taylor, and published in Bombay, in 1816, 4to. The author, after having invoked the deity with the head of an elephant, proposes a problem thus:

deity with the head of an eiephant, proposes a problem thus:

"Tell me, dear and beautiful Liliwati, thou who hast eyes like a fawn, tell me what is the result of the multiplication of 135 by 12?" This work of Bhascord Arcarya, like most Eastern treatises upon mathematical and astronomical subjects, is written in verse. In these days of research after the prehistoric migrations of the great Aryan race, it is interesting to see traces, though faint, of this tendency to poetic expression cropping out in our own literature, as an evidence of our inherited tendency. We have "A Poetical Grammar of the English Language," by Joseph Fitch, published in London early in this century, of which the following specimen will suffice:

"Meed, mode, or manner, is the way In which our meaning we convey. Or says a thing, as "William skates."

And so on through the whole of the parts of the total and the parts are the parts and the

After the taking of Talesche the victorious army marched for Momien, and, taking all they are not all the way in any store of the state of speak way. Momien is a state of speak way and the way in the state of speak way. Momien is the town visited by Major Sladen and Major Slade

to write a new poetical arithmetic. - M. Howland.

"The ugliest trades," said Jerrold, "have their moments of pleasure. Now if I were a gravedigger, or even a hangman, there are some people I could work for with a are some people I could great deal of enjoyment."

What is the most wonderful of acrobatic feats ?-For a man to revolve in his mind.

Irritating Virtues.

About the utility and the advantages of punctuality there can be no manner of doubt. Time is a commodity as strictly limited in quantity as coal itself—at least as far as each individual is concerned—and whatever tends, as punctuality does, to economize time, is, of course, a good thing.

Il but it is good only as a means to an end, not as an end in itself, and there are some people who do not cultivate punctuality for the saving of time, but rather devote their time to the cultivation of punctuality. In fact, it may be observed that a large porportion of people eminent in the practice of this minor virtue, are people who have more time on their hands than they know what to do with; who, when they have punctually swallowed their breakfasts, have nothing on earth to occur by their minds with except watching for the approach of the lunchcon-hour. To anch people, any event which breaks the incurrence of the day is an important epoch, just as to travelers in the desert the merest sand-hillock in the distance is an interesting feature in the landscape. It is a positive godsend them. It gives them something to do and something to think of—or, perhaps it would be more correct to say, excites a certain mental motion which may be considered a kind of radimentary. form of thinking. And yet, forsooth, these people must give themselves prodigions airs of virtue, and crow over all creation, because they never miss a train, fail in an appointment, or are late for any thing, as if this precious punctuality of theirs were acquired by severe self-denial, and practised solely from a stern sone of daty.

Pinctuality is by no means the only minor virtue which can be irritating in this way. That particular variety of the virtue of orderliness which women glorify under the name of "tidiness," is a most excellent thing in its way, when cultivated in moderation; but who has not groaned under its oppressiveness in the house of the unco tid? Who does not know the house where the maxim, "A place for every thing, and every thing in its pl plated occasion in the remote future. Die bodson and Tulliver calibre of mind is not confined to any one stratum or formation in the social system. It is simply a variety of the one-idead mind, an order of mind by no means spaisely distributed, and apt to be invitating if you are brought into too close contract with it. The unicon is very well in heraldry, where he has on one side of a shield all to himself, but he must have been an abomicable nuisance in the Ark with that obstruaive horn of his. In much the same way one-idead people are nuisances in society. They cannot keep their one idea out of their neighbors' eyes and ribs, and they tare by no means least exasperating when they and their idea are of a dull, commonplace nature; as in the case with those who make a minor virtue of thiness. With the same sort of people, cleanliness, also, is apt to degenerate into a minor virtue and as a minor virtue it is all the more aggravating, because there is no saying any thing against it. Except in the case of old aras a minor virtue it is all the more aggravating, because there is no saying any thing
sagainst it. Except in the case of old armor and beggars, and one or two other
objects of purely asthetic interest, it is
impossible to have too much cleanliness,
and, any one assuming and parading it as
a virtue, holds a perfectly unassailable position. This is what makes it such a favorite with a woman more especially with
those who pride themselves on keeping the
opposite sex in subjection. For making
man thoroughly uncomfortable, and reducing him to a wholesome sense of his
feebleness and inferiority, there is nothing
feminine ingenuity has discovered more
effective than that institution which takes
the form of a general cleaning, scrubbing,

A fruit tree with the limbs coming out near the ground, it worth two trees trim-med up five feet, and is worth four trees trimmed up ten feet and so on until they are not worth anything. Trim down, not up, shorten in, not lengthen up.

It is not poverty so much as pretence that harasses a rained man—the struggle between a proud mind and an empty purse —the keeping op a hallow show that must soon come to an end. Have the courage of its sharpest sting.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND LOTTERY FOR THE

NUN OF KENMARE, TO ESTABLISH A HOME FOR POOR GIRLS,

AND of the "Infe of St. Patrick" that were de-stroyed in the Great Boston Fire.

TO BE HEED ON Tuesday (St. Patrick's Day), March 17, 1874.

Prizo-A MAGNIFICENT LIMERICK LACE BRIDAL DRESS, VEIL and OPERA CLOSK. with a Tipre of Irish Diamonds, Necklets and Uracelets, etc., etc., value Gue Thougand Dollars. In Tipre A IEAUTIFUL IRISH POPLIN DIEES, designed expressly for the purpose white ground with gard champools), with a pleu-did set of Gold Ordanients, and the Applica-tion of the Commission of the Management of the Models, value One Thousand Deliars.

Models, value Uns Indusant Delaris.

Third Prize—A COMPLETE SHT OF THE WORKS
OF THE NUN OF KENMARE, bound in Green
and Gold Morocco, with her Autograph in cach,
value Five Hundred Dollars.

value Five Hundred Dollars.

h Prize—A SET OF IRISH POINT LACE
HANDKERCHIEFS, to be Embroidered with the
Name of the Winner, value Three Hundred Dollace.

Fifth Prise—A BEAUTIFUL BABY'S ROBE, HOOD and CAPE, in Irish Guipure Lace; the Pattern has been designed expressly for this Lottery, with the Hup and Shamrucks, value Two Hundred Dollars.

Sixth Frize—A MAGNIFICENT BLACK LIMERICK LAGE TUNIC, with Body Trimmings and Lace Shawt to match, value Three Hundred Dollars.

DRIWI to match, value Three Hundred Dollars. inth Prize—A WHITE LACE SHAWL OF IRISH POINT, of exquisite work, value Two Hundred Dollars.

Dollars.

Eighth Prize—A COMPLETE SET OF VIEWS OF CELF-BRATED IRISH SOEWERLY, in a Magnideen Lall-un of Killarney Arbutus Wood, value of Complete C

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

iny person disposing of Twenty Tickets, will received in return, free of all cost, a Magnificent Chromo-lithograph of the Nun of Kenmare. Libograph of the Nun of Kennare.

NOTUCE—Any person disposing of Sixty Tickeds will be presented with a Free Ticket for a Special Erawing for a MAGNIFICENT BANNER, mitable to any Society, value ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. No other ticket will be allowed a charge of the Banner.

Tickets can be obtained direct from the Convent of Poor Clares, Kennares, County Kerry.

The names of Local Agents will be annunced soon.

The Chemat Atherraphic Likeness of the NUN OF

And nature of Local agents will be announced soon.

The Chromo-Litherpraphic Likeness of the NUN OF
KENMARE will be mailed free to any address for 2s.

a carte-sized Photograph for One Dollar, and a cabinet
sized Photograph for 2s.

NEW WORKS OF THE NUN OF RENMARE.

NEW WORKS OF THE RON OF PURS IX—The Debit are cautioned against purchasing works said to be written by Sister Mary Clare, and against supporting those who are injuring her Convent by solling her books solely for their own advantage. The Life and Times of Pope Pius IX. has been in preparation for several years, and Sister Mary Francis Clare has had special opportunities for mary Francis work, which will be of realized porture to the work with other hooks, but a permanent standard work. The industries of sintations.

Becare of smittaness.

The "NUN OF KENMARE'S DOLLAR BOOKS '
This series of books will be issued immediately, and
will no doubt have the same extensive circulation as
the "Advect to Irish Girls."

the "Advice to Irish Ciffs."

Bister Mary Francis Clare's likeness wishes protected in the United States and Canada, to prevent unserquentions persons irem copying them, and defrauding the poet of the Profits of the sale.

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Insures Fire, Marine and River Risks dividing the profits on each department separately to the insured. For the accommodation of its customers, the Gen pany will make Marine Losses payable in London.

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ASSOCIATION, Office, No. 102 Canal Street,

FIFTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

FIRST QUARTER OF 1873.

In conformity with their charter, the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association publish the following statement of their affairs for the first quarter of 1873, and by March 21 1877.

tatement of their alls ending March 31, 1873: ..\$346,302 85 .. 211,404 09 .. 149,124 48—699,531 42\$262,346 01 1,038 47—263,378 48

Total 461,426 85 Fire losses \$17,036 71
Marine losses 66,855 12
Klver losses 14,947 27
Lesserved for unadjusted losses 256,000 60

8354,839 08

Keinsurances Expenses, liceuses and taxes... Rebate Profit and loss... \$23,317 21 Net profits....

The above statement is a correct transcript from the necks of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Associa-G. LANAUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUSIANA.
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of

April, 1873: G. LE GARDEUR, Jr., Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, is was resolved, in conformity with article seventh of the charter, to collect immediately the full amount of earned premiums of the first quarter of 1873, and to pay to stockholders, after settlement of said premiums, a quarterly interest dividend of two and a half per cent on the amount of capital stock paid in.

C. CAVAROO, President.

G. LANAUX, Secretary.

DIRECTORS: Chas. Cavaroc, Chas. de Ruyter, Leon Hass, Jr., E. F. Mioton, W. Agar, S. Cambon, Arthur Poincy. J. Egle. P. S. Wilts, Leon Queyrouse, Leon Roschi, J. B. Levert.

OFFICE OF HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS, 37 Camp street.—At an election
seld on Monday, the 5th last, the following named
certifemen were chosen Directors of that Company to
eve for the ensuing year:
Patrick I Iwin,
John T. Gibbons,
Those Markey,
E. B. Briggs,
A. Hirsch,
E. M. OBrien,
E. M. OBrien,
E. M. OBrien,
T. A. Gardaer,
A. Hirsch,
Edw'd Sweeney,
Thomas Kiag. ja19 73 ly

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, JOHN HENDERSON, Eq. was unanimously elected President, and F. Illevin, Enq. view the nest profits of the past twelve model and be perfectly the nest profits of the past twelve model of the nest profits of the past twelve model of the nest profits of the past twelve model of the nest profits of the past twelve model of the nest profits of the past twelve model of the nest profits of the nest profit

of the stock notes.

THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary.
my18 73 17

BOOTS AND SHOES-HATS.

LOUISIANA HAT MANUFACTORY,

JOHN FRIEL, PRACTICAL HATTER,
(Successor to A Magnier,)
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Services of the St. CHARLES, Associated by Crienas.
Personal assettion pad to all orders. Keeps constitute of band a choice assortment of Hate

Owing to the HARD TIMES. PARTIES having Planes. FURNITURE, etc., to be REMOVED PACKED or SHIPPED would find it to their advantage to call on E. SHOULE and J. W. Maddelf of the Control of