

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1873.

LETTER FROM ROME.

A SPEECH OF THE HOLY FATHER.

ROME, Oct. 5.—A deputation of the Catholic Young Men's Society of the Immaculate Conception went the other day to offer their homage to the Vicar of Our Lord. It included Canon Bartoloni, editor of the Roma; Antologia Illustrata, the Marquis Andrea Lezzani, Signor Joseph Lezzani, Count Joseph Barbiellini, and Signor Lupi Sebastiani, etc. The Marquis Lezzani read the address; after which his Holiness, who occupied the throne in the Sala del trono, replied to the following effect: "I have read in certain journals—not in the Unita Cattolica, nor in any Catholic paper, but in certain revolutionary organs, for as you know, I am accustomed to read the bad papers as well as the good ones—I have read, I say, that they mean to get the papal throne again just as it existed in the days of Nero or Augustus. And as they know that they cannot carry out such a plan as long as the Pope stays at Rome, therefore these men of the Sicile want to depose the Pope out. Thanks be to God, they will be prevented from accomplishing their design. It is by the prayers of the Catholics that such a calamity will be averted off. The Lord has placed at Rome the See of His Vicar on earth; and He will not allow the destination of this city to be so changed. Old Rome, the Rome of the Emperors, is really fallen: all that is left of it is merely a few columns and a few statues, which people dig up here and there amongst the ruins. But you may be quite sure that it will be impossible to pull down the Rome that is now; namely Christian Rome.

"Do you, then, my children, pray, pray constantly, for the Church. Before I leave you, I wish to give you my blessing; and the blessing of Christ's Vicar, unworthy as he may be—has its value. I therefore bless you and your families: I bless your labor and your hopes and your future.—Benedictio Dei, etc."

THE FEAST OF THE PLEBISCITE.

On the anniversary day of the sham popular vote that gave Rome to the Subalpine usurpation, a demonstration of loyalty to the Pope was made by many friends of the cause who assembled at the Vatican.

ANOTHER SCANDAL.

The Sindaco of Rome, Signor Pianciani, is a devoted partizan of the present usurpation and a bitter enemy of the Catholics. He is all the more so because he is an apostate. Pianciani once wore the soutane, and aspired to be a Roman priest. The other day he sent orders to the Religious men and Sisters who teach the schools at the Baths of Diocletian to attend at a distribution of school prizes that was to take place at the Capitol. He well knew that they could not come. All their principles—nay, even common decency—the proceedings that were to be sung, the speeches that were to be delivered, made it utterly impossible for Religious to show themselves on such an occasion. Pianciani, however, affected to be indignant at their refusal, and denounced clerical ignorance and narrow-mindedness. He at once decreed the immediate expulsion of all the Religious from the convents which they occupied. Next day, the Syndic's agents came to the convents, and informed the Monks and the Sisters that they must be turned out forthwith. The Brothers had one hour allowed them to prepare for leaving their homes; the Sisters were indulged with two hours. There were affecting scenes amongst the girls of the Nuns' schools. The children clung to their good mistresses and cried violently at the parting. The secular mistresses, who came in worldly fashionable attire to take the place of the Nuns, tried to pacify the girls, but in vain. The Sisters, twenty-four in number, have received a temporary shelter in the Monastery of St. Hubert; the Brothers have been taken into the establishment of the Borgo, which belongs to the Pope.

THE ARMENIAN CHURCH.

News has arrived from Constantinople that the Porte has come to the determination to recognize the Catholic Armenians as a distinct religious community from that under the governance of Mgr Kupelian, the neo-schismatic. The Catholics, are, therefore, to be re-instated in their rights, and nothing of the question now remains save the settlement of matters of detail. The hand of France is said to be perceptible in this improved state of affairs.

THE POPE'S PRELATES.

A circumstance happened on the occasion of their reception which shows how vigorous the memory of the Holy Father still is. Amongst those whom the Marquis Lezzani presented to the Pope was the Canon Bartoloni, who, many years ago preached a course of sermons in the Church of the Carthusian Monks, near the Baths of Diocletian, of which he was Pius IX., was an auditor. When the Pope saw Padre Bartoloni he immediately addressed him in the kindest manner, saying: "Ah, Father Bartoloni, I know you; I once heard you preach at the Carthusian Church, on the Feast of St. Bernard." The members of the deputation were all delighted at this special recognition of one of their members by the Holy Father.

THE PLEBISCITE ANNIVERSARY.

The festival of the Plebiscite was observed at Rome with very scanty demonstrations of public rejoicings. A few flags and an illumination of the Corso were all the outward signs of festivity. The Voce della Verita says that the state of the country is very alarming in some of the provinces. Murders and robberies are frightfully on the increase, and the police seem powerless to provide for "la publica sicurezza." At Ferrara, a stronghold of the "regenerators" of Italy, a whole family had been murdered by robbers. In another house, respects were paid to a man found with his throat cut. Two of the police in going their rounds, were set upon and butchered with knives. One of the chief banks in the city, in a central position, was entered and robbed by bandits at 2 r. m. There have also been many incendiary fires, and nobody has been arrested. One might almost say that ruffianism reigns unchecked at Ferrara.

DEPUTATION FROM CIVITA VECCHIA.

On the 28th ultimo, the Holy Father received a deputation from Civita Vecchia, presenting the "Society for the Promotion of Good Works" established in that town. Their object is to do good, after re-

marking on the chequered existence of man upon this earth—how our life is made up of an alternation of joy and sorrow, weal and woe, success and disappointment, the Holy Father went on to say: "Nevertheless, let us trust in God. You see how many subjects of bitterness come in upon us from Italy, from Germany, from Switzerland, and other kingdoms and provinces, where so many men are banding together to afflict the Church. Now, I do not tell you that all these evils will soon pass away; I do not tell you that we are on the eve of deliverance and of triumph; but I do tell you that God will surely show Himself, although I know not the moment when He will work the miracle." The Holy Father then dealt upon the importance of the early education of children in religion; and, in reference to the numerous audience of ladies before him, spoke of the duties of Christian mothers. Then, going back to the state of Christendom, he said:—"One of the most noted infidels of the last century recommended that the last king should be strangled with the entrails of the last priest. In our day the infidels do not use this language, but they are doing their best to turn the world into facts, and they who call themselves moderates allow themselves to be led onwards, and they would put into execution what Almighty God permitted them. Men walk resolutely in the paths of iniquity; and the clergy are the object of hatred in Italy as well as in certain countries of the North of Europe, where the Government is invading the office of the Bishops, punishing the good and rewarding the wicked, especially those who cast off the easy yoke of the Church and voluntarily put on the fetters of a human ruler, who will bear heavily upon them with his iron hand." The Pope then went on to speak of the Italian Government's prohibition of the pilgrimages, under pretence of danger of cholera infection; contrasting that pretence with the liberty allowed to vast multitudes in cities to assemble in theatres where blasphemous and licentious performances were permitted, nay, encouraged by the Government. "All," said the august speaker, "is done against God; all is done for the devil." The discourse concluded thus: "I exhort you all to practice courage, firmness, and constancy, oppose everything that conscience condemns. Lift up your eyes to heaven; implore the Divine succor, and you shall hear a voice saying: 'Fear not them who kill the body, they cannot kill the soul; but fear, rather, Him who can destroy both soul and body.'"—London Tablet.

The London Home Rulers and the General Election. The Home Rule London Election Committee has agreed upon an address to the Irish electors of the London Metropolitan constituencies. It states: "There are ten constituencies in this metropolis, and they send twenty-two members to parliament. In each of these constituencies the Irish vote now on the register offers us a most encouraging basis for future operations, as may be learned from the following:—Lambeth, out of 36,784 on the register has 4500 Irish voters; Marylebone, out of 35,576, 5000; Chelsea, out of 17,408, 4,500; Greenwich, of 38,311, 3000; Southwark, out of 19,416; 4500; Tower Hamlets, out of 32,546, 6000; Westminster, out of 17,408, 3500; and the City of London, out of 20,185, 3000. The total number of the electoral votes of the metropolis was 268,806, and of these the approximate estimate of the number of Irish electors was 44,000. This shows how great a power the Irish electors are in the metropolis of England. Therefore it was stated that a definite policy should be laid out for them, so that at the day of reckoning they might know whom to support and whom to reject."

The address then goes on to say, "An opportunity has at length arrived when we may materially contribute to the establishment of the parliamentary independence of Ireland. Soon there will be a general election throughout this realm. Irishmen scattered throughout Great Britain and especially those resident in London, can in many places, by their united vote, return to parliament members pledged to restore to Ireland by full parliamentary powers. The Irish vote, if properly directed, may decide many an election. We are now a power in England and Scotland. The Irish vote will be required at almost every polling booth. Let us take example from the English politicians. Our duty is plain. It is to support such candidates as pledge themselves in writing to vote for the restoration of a parliament to Ireland and the release of the political prisoners. It has been proved by the late commission sent to Ireland by the English Laborers' Union that untold and inconceivable distress prevails amongst our people, growing from the land monopoly, the absentee landlord, the oppressive police, the suspension of the constitution, the long imprisonment without trial of many of our countrymen on bare suspicion, and the wretched habitations (of one room each) in which half a million are obliged to dwell. No measure of an English parliament can remedy those sufferings except the repeal of that Act or Union which, in 1800, suppressed our legislature, extinguished our trade, scattered our wealth, and exiled, and continues to exile, the bone and muscle of our peasant population. We therefore call upon you to unite and make the Irish vote powerful in the borough, and to support, before all others, the candidate who will declare for amnesty to the Irish political prisoners and Home Rule for Ireland. In any borough where such a candidate is not in the field we will nominate a candidate to the constituencies where there is a chance of his success. We wish to support the advanced Liberal party of England, but if they refuse to us these concessions we advise you to allow the Tories to come in, either by openly supporting them or by splitting the Liberal interest. We look upon Mr. Gladstone's continuance, and every opposition to the release of the political prisoners as unworthy a statesman who stands at the head of the English Government."

The reporter of a Nashville paper who, mentioning a young lady's decease, touchingly alluded to her as "one of the brightest jewels that ever glittered in the diadem of an earthly home: one of the predest stars that ever gleamed upon the forefront of our social skies: one of the sweetest flowers that ever bloomed in the garden of earliest association" has had his salary increased to four dollars a month, half cash and the balance in cordwood.

"We expect everything, and are prepared for nothing."—Madame Swetchine.

A Plan of State Education.

BY PROF. FONTAINE.

[From the Pleasure of October 12th.]

Only a brief outline of a plan of State education, which was elaborated many years ago, is here presented. It was prepared for the State of Texas, after a careful examination of the educational systems of Germany, Sweden, Denmark, France, England, Scotland and of the New England States, and presented in various lectures delivered to the Texas Legislature, while I was chaplain of the Senate, during different sessions. Its leading features were adopted by the State, and the plan was working well when I removed from it in 1859, although its efficiency was somewhat limited by the incorporation in the plan of some of the objectionable features of the common school systems in operation in the older States, and which, in its incipency, I could not pre-

It is based upon the following simple and just principles, which adapt it to the condition of independent and enlightened States: 1. It is not the duty of a State to teach religion. The ministers of God, whoever they may be, are required to teach His truth. A free State, whose citizens are Jews and Gentiles of many sorts of beliefs, as well as Christians who profess forms of faith which cannot in its governmental capacity meddle with their conflicting creeds, or trespass upon their rights of conscience. Its Legislature cannot with propriety decide who are orthodox teachers, or appoint school boards to determine questions of controversy argued by a competency so variant in their religious opinions.

2. It is the duty of the State to punish criminals, and to protect all classes of obedient citizens in their lawful pursuits, in order that they may support themselves and the Government which they have established for their common good. No State can be stable and prosperous whose laws are not obeyed by its citizens; therefore, a fund sufficient for their education, and for those whom they elect to represent them, ought to be provided.

3. If this fund is provided by means of taxation, or by the sale of public land or other common property, it belongs equally to all of the citizens of the State and to their heirs who are the children, each one of whom is entitled to an equal share of it, or of the educational benefits of it.

4. Where the dominion of conscience begins, the civil power of the State should end; it is, therefore, wrong to force a parent to send a child to a school whose teaching, or religious, or moral influence he does not conscientiously approve. Supposing that an educational fund sufficiently ample is in the public treasury, without discussing the mode of accumulating or of managing it most efficiently, I will consider the question how it can be utilized so as to satisfy the judgments and consciences of the citizens who have paid it for the education of their children.

Some of those taxed to raise this fund are Jews who are not willing for their children to be coerced or allured by any plan of State education to becoming either Christians or infidels. Many of them are Roman Catholics, who will not have their offspring trained by those who despise their religion, and who they fear will endanger their salvation by teaching what they regard as heresy. Other classes of citizens belong to sects of more than 100 different kinds of churches or religious communities in this Republic, while others are skeptics and independent free-thinkers, dissociated from all the rest. Yet a majority of this discordant multitude who compose the body politic termed the State are parents who desire conscientiously all their offspring to be educated, protected, and brought up in an efficient all the plans of State education heretofore tried in the older States, there is another disturbing cause with which all our present plans are troubled, especially in what were the slave States. It is the education of the children of the emancipated colored people. It cannot be doubted that they ought to be educated; and if it is possible for them to receive it, an education should be given to them equal to that which is bestowed upon the white children, for they also are the children of the State. But many conscientious parents would suffer the extreme penalty of any despotism less rather than mingle their children with those of another race in a common school. I have no time or space to discuss the question whether a plan of State education should embrace "mixed schools." The plan here proposed will eliminate whatever difficulties in the way of education they may present, and it will rid the State effectually of the task of meddling with the subject of religion and the rights of conscience. I think it will be acceptable to all classes of our citizens, and be equally beneficial to all the children of the State, no matter what may be their complexion or parentage. I do not fear that any honest and intelligent citizen will object to it when he weighs well its impartial justice and practicability. I am certain that it will be adopted ultimately by every State in the Union, and I sincerely hope that the next Legislature will enact it.

The law should require all minors before the ages of six and twenty-one years to be registered in the office of the Treasurer of the State. The usual limit of what is termed the "scholastic age" of these children of the State is sixteen years. This should be extended to twenty-one, in order that after they have left the primary and academic schools, they may be aided from the fund to complete their education in some State college or university.

2. Make it the duty of the Treasurer, in addition to his annual report of the condition of the finances, to report semi-annually, to the Governor of the State, the amount of the fund which has been accumulated for the children of the State, which each minor or child of the State is entitled, which pro rata share shall be ascertained by dividing the whole sum by the number of registered children, which reports shall be published.

3. Neither the parents, guardians, nor children, nor any other person, shall draw this fund, or any part of it, into the treasury, except the teachers of the children. Whenever any teacher or teachers of any registered child shall present to the Treasurer, in due form of law, a certificate, witnessed by the parent or guardian of the said child, and properly signed and sealed by any judicial officer legally qualified to attest the said certificate, attesting that he or she has received instruction as a scholar from the said teacher or teachers during the past year, the Treasurer shall pay to the said teacher or teachers the portion of the educational fund to which the said child is entitled, or so much of it as is due for the educational services rendered.

It is easy to perceive that this simple plan is just to all classes, no matter what may be their complexions or creeds. It makes every child a child of the State. Any one of them, whether white or black, Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Pagan, can go to any school or college in the State, and the institution will be paid for the tuition. If the children do not go to school, their part of the fund will be lost to them; but it will be used by those who are educated. This will make their education sufficiently compulsory. If parents or guardians do not like the school most convenient on account of the creed of the teachers, their mode of instruction, or the conduct and character of the pupils, they can send their children to any other, public or private, sectarian

or otherwise, white, colored or mixed, which they may prefer, and the State will pay for their tuition. This plan will aid every deserving institution of learning and every meritorious teacher in the State; but the worthless will be abandoned for want of patronage. It proposes no sudden or radical change in the present common school system, but it will gradually improve until it is satisfactory. The school buildings now owned by the State, and the teachers commissioned, may be employed as they are now, as long as they are useful. But if the property of the State now used for educational purposes should not be needed hereafter, it may be sold, and the proceeds may be applied to increase the fund and lessen taxation. The wisdom of the people can amend the plan as it may be necessary. Its adoption will be an inestimable benefit, and it will prevent any collision of educational plans between church and State.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 9, 1873.

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION IN CORK.—A young girl, fifteen years old, has just been discharged from the North Infirmary after undergoing a surgical operation which was performed in her case, if not for the first time in Cork, at least for the first time with such complete success. At five years old the child began to suffer from white swellings about the right knee, which occasioned a contraction of the limb, and made it impossible for her to set her foot fairly on the ground. In course of time she suffered so severely from the malady that it was found necessary to place her in the Infirmary, and on examination of the limb it was decided that either amputation should take place or the knee joint be cut out. The latter alternative was chosen, and the rare and difficult operation was performed with complete success by Dr. N. J. Hobart, visiting surgeon to the institution, assisted by the usual surgical staff. First, the natural covering of the knee was laid aside, the kneecap and joint were then cut out most skillfully, and the end of the thigh and leg bones having been brought together and the leg thus straightened, the knee covering was replaced, and the limb bound up. It united perfectly, and all disease having disappeared, the child now walks with ease, the slight deficiency in the length of the limb being made up by the addition of a thick sole to her boot.—Cork Examiner.

An English inventor has secured letters patent for an incombustible paper, and fire-proof ink. Though the paper is not regarded as absolutely indestructible by fire of any degree of fierceness, it is yet claimed that under such circumstances as fires in houses, factories, or other buildings, it is "ordinarily incombustible." The pulp, which is manufactured in the usual way, is composed of vegetable fibre, one part; asbestos, two parts; borax, one-tenth part; and alum, two-tenths parts. These ingredients, having been previously ground and finely divided, are brought to the consistency of pulp by the addition of water in proper proportion. Not only can writing paper be thus manufactured, but a coarser substance for the binding of books or the inclosing of manuscripts. This fire-proof ink can be used either in writing or printing, and is made according to the following recipe: Graphite, finely ground, twenty-two drachms; copal, or other resinous gum, twelve grains; sulphate of iron, two drachms; mixture of nut-galls, two drachms; and sulphate of indigo, eight drachms. These substances are thoroughly mixed and boiled in water, and the ink thus obtained is said to be both fire-proof and insoluble in water. When any other color but black is desired, the graphite is replaced by an earthly mineral pigment of the desired color.

Moralizing on the recent "financial panic" in Wall street, the Nation says: "If a Roman or a man of the middle ages had been suddenly brought into view of the scene, he would have concluded, without hesitation, that a ruthless invader was coming down the island; that his advanced guards were momentarily expected; and that his body would be his for in possession of Western Union, or Harlem, or Lake Shore, or any other paying stock or bonds, would be subjected to cruel tortures, if not put to death. For neither Roman nor medieval could understand a rich man's being terrified by anything but armed violence. Success enumerates, as the life of the world, the fear of want, of disease, of oppression by the powerful: If he had seen Wall street brokers and bankers last week trying to get rid of stocks and bonds, he would, of course, have supposed that they were not poor or feared poverty; he would have judged from their physical activity that they were in perfect health, and he would have derived from the conclusion that some barbarian host, commanded by Sitting Bull or Red Cloud, was entering the city, and was breathing out threatenings and slaughter against the owners of personal property." Any one looking upon it "could hardly avoid feeling that a new plague had been sent among men, that there was an impalpable, invisible force in the air, which men of their wit, of which philosophy has not yet dreamed"—in other words, "panic."

A writer in Our Monthly has evidently been inside a composing room, if he has not "dug a living out of a case." He thus sums up the result of his experience: Working for forty editors and scores of authors, every one of whom is as sensitive as a sore thumb, and as lively and interesting as a national fiasco, he wonders that printers, young and old, pachydermatous, grizzly, mulish specimens get their share of life: "Happy infants, early bleat! Rest in peaceful slumber, rest! Resisted from the thumps, and jeers, which increase with growing years." The writer wishes he could offer himself as an awful example of the perils which environ the man who meddles with cold-type. A thoroughly trained printer should have had a stepmother, and then a stepfather, and then have married a scolding and interfering wife, and then have had a family of babies who were afflicted with the colic. He should have added to all this discipline a thorough knowledge of science, art, law, languages, theology, history and biography. If, in addition, he has a vicious-looking countenance and an amiable disposition, he may stand some chance of not being without an editor, and some chance of probabilities are, after all, they will worry him to death."

The slowly-starving editor of a paper in Brattleboro, Vt., drops into poetry as follows: "We had sweet dreams the other night, When all around was still, We dreamed we saw a host of folks Pay up their printers' bill. We wish the dream would come to pass, And our empty pockets fill. Tar da amp a te de de de dam. To keep to little did."

The grand Cathedral of Boston will be completed in another year. It will have capacity to seat 3000 persons.

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NOTICE.

The subscriber having purchased from Messrs. GAINES & RELF the stock of Merchandise contained in their Branch Store, No. 651 Magazine street, consisting of a complete assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES, PLATED WARE, CROCKERY CUTLERY, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, ETC., ETC., which he has removed to No. 592 Magazine Street, Near St. Andrew, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the customers of that establishment, guaranteeing to sell as low as any house in the city. ALFRED DAMARIN.

Referring to the above notice, we take pleasure in recommending Mr. ALFRED DAMARIN to the patrons of the above establishment, where they will always be served with attention and politeness, and find every thing they wish to purchase. GAINES & RELF.

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Having established ourselves as above, we are prepared to attend promptly and satisfactorily to all orders entrusted to us. We will endeavor to make our manner of transacting business our best recommendation, and hope to secure favor and consideration by careful and strict attention to the interests of all who honor us with their patronage. M. J. O'BRIEN, D. O'BRIEN. Mr. CORNELIUS KELLEHER, who is associated with us, will be always ready to serve his friends. sold 73 1/2

WHILE ANNOUNCING MY RETIREMENT

from business, I most strongly call the attention of the former patrons of MORRELL, GAYLE & CO. and E. M. HORRELL & CO. to the card of my successor, Mr. JOHN GLENN, Jr., who has been actively connected with the above mentioned firms for the past fifteen years, and for whom I most respectfully entreat a continuance of their past favors. E. M. HORRELL. New Orleans, Sept. 30, 1873.

NOTICE—REFERRING TO THE CARD OF E. M. HORRELL, Esq., I would beg leave to state that I shall continue, for my own account, the General Commission Business, and hope to merit the confidence of the patrons of my predecessors so far as to command a share of their patronage. Respectfully, JOHN GLENN, Jr., 34 Union street. New Orleans October 1, 1873. sold 73 1/2

JOS. B. WOLFE & CO., COTTON FACTORS, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 59 Carondelet Street, NEW ORLEANS.

Agents for DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED COTTON GIN and the EUREKA COTTON GIN. 1923 3m

MARTIN DRUHAN, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 31 Poydras and Nos. 43, 45 and 47 Tulon streets, under the style of E. L. MCKEON & CO. New Orleans, October 1, 1873. sold 73 1/2

Agents for DANIEL PRATT'S IMPROVED COTTON GIN and the EUREKA COTTON GIN. 1923 3m

WESTERN PRODUCE, LIQUORS, ETC.

COPARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have formed a copartnership for carrying on the HAY and GRAIN BUSINESS, at No. 31 Poydras and Nos. 43, 45 and 47 Tulon streets, under the style of E. L. MCKEON & CO. E. L. MCKEON, E. M. BELMONTINGHAM. New Orleans, October 1, 1873. sold 73 1/2

J. T. GIBBONS & CO., DEALERS IN GRAIN, CORNMEAL AND HAY, 57, 59, 61, 63, New Levee Street. 57, 59, 61, 63

NOTICE. I would call the attention of the trade to the fact that I have on hand, in lots to suit, a well-assorted and choice stock of HIGHWIGERS. NEUTRAL SPIRITS. NEW YORK BRANDY. And the celebrated brands of CHAMPAGNE, MARK TWAIN and YOSEMITE VALLEY WHISKIES. All of the above, considering my facilities unsurpassed, I offer to the wholesale grocery and purchasing trades, at the lowest market prices. J. WALSH, No. 21 Poydras street. 1923 3m

JOHN HENDERSON, WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER, 85 and 87 Tchoupitoulas Street, 85 and 87 Corner of Lafayette street, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Manufacturer of PALACE BOURBON and RYE WHISKY, ALCOHOL, and all grades of RECTIFIED WHISKY. sold 73 1/2

E. CONERY & SON, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Western Produce, CORNER OF CANAL AND DELTA STREETS, 1012 1/2 ly NEW ORLEANS.

EDWARD BURKE, WINES AND LIQUORS, 186 and 192 Tchoupitoulas street, 186 and 192

OWING TO THE HARD TIMES, PARTIES having PIANOS, FURNITURE, etc., to be sold, to move, PACKED or SHIPPED, will find it to their advantage to call on E. SHOOTER, corner Camp and Tchoupit