

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

CONSECRATION OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF BALTIMORE TO THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.

On last Sunday, the twentieth after Pentecost, the feast of the Maternity of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, the Archdiocese of Baltimore was most solemnly consecrated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. In every church and at every mission the solemn offering was made, and all the pastors of the diocese and the faithful were brought into requisition, in order that the consecration might be made a meet, right, and acceptable frank-pledge to the loving Heart of our Divine Lord...

Alas! have read the inspiring Circular Letter of our Most Rev. Archbishop, in which, following the expressed intention of his venerated predecessor, his Grace ordered the solemn consecration which we witnessed on last Sunday. In that letter we were told that the Holy Heart by means of special indulgences; and that not only had many provinces, but whole countries been dedicated to it. The rich blessings which God has showered down upon the heads of those who devoutly practice the Devotion...

The altar was beautifully decorated with natural flowers, which mingled their tints with the glow of hundreds of lights. The Archbishop and priests were arrayed in their richest vestments, and the seminarians, in their cassocks, and the vast congregation in the background, which filled up every part of the Cathedral, all were united in the solemn scene of adoration and prayer.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Bayley celebrated the Grand Pontifical High Mass, assisted by the following clergymen: Grand Deacons of Honor, Rev. Wm. Starr, Chancellor of the Archdiocese, and Rev. H. Volz, assistant pastor of the Cathedral; assistant priest, Very Rev. J. P. Dubourel, President of St. Mary's Seminary; the deacons, Rev. P. D. Dancy, sub-deacon, Rev. P. Chapou; and master of ceremonies, Rev. J. A. McCallan; all of St. Mary's Seminary. Baltimore Mirror, October 25.

On Thursday, October 16, the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey visited the Catholic protector, Westchester, for the purpose of Confirmation to the youthful inmates of that institution—male and female. As the Archbishop approached the Protectors, 1,300 boys, neatly attired, walked in procession to meet him, with banners flying and music playing. The ceremony commenced at 10 o'clock in the beautiful chapel of the Male Protectors. The Archbishop, assisted by Father Quinn, Vicar-General, and the chaplain of the Protectors, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 800 boys. The ceremony of Confirmation is always an interesting and impressive spectacle, but the visitors to the P. Factory on this occasion were more than edified as they beheld the young soldiers of the cross, kneeling, two by two, at the foot of the altar, to be confirmed.

At the close of the ceremony the Archbishop delivered a brief address to those who had received the Sacrament, exhorting them to be true to God, who had bestowed such signal favors upon them, and to be grateful to the good Brothers who had watched them day and night with loving care, and prepared them for Confirmation. After imparting the episcopal benediction his Grace, attended by Father Quinn, Father Kearney, Brother Paulian, and Brother Jellon, proceeded to the Female Protectors, which stands hard by. Here the Archbishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to four hundred girls, and concluded the ceremony with his wonted eloquence, bestowing a merited eulogy on the Sisters of Charity. Accompanied by Father Quinn, Brother Paulian, Brother Humphrey and Brother Jellon, he left the Protectors about 3 o'clock, and visited the novitiate of the Christian Brothers. The majority of those who were confirmed received their first Communion on the same day. Among those present, we noticed Father Quinn, Vicar-General; Father Kearney, Brother Paulian, Provincial of the Christian Brothers; Brother Humphrey, Director of the Protectors; Brother Jellon, Rector of the Protectors; Brother Adrian, Vice-Rector; Dr. Anderson, and others.—New York Irish American.

CONVERSION.

On Sunday, October 12th, the Archbishop of Cincinnati, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in the church of St. Bridget, Xenia, Ohio. On this occasion Mr. Samuel Ewing, a well known and most distinguished citizen of Xenia, was received into the Church. This gentleman, says the Catholic Telegraph, "had been baptized, by sprinkling, in the Episcopal Church, at the age of sixteen. Arriving at the mature age he carefully investigated the claims of the different religions, and being convinced that the Catholic Church, read its standard books, sought instructions, prayed for light and grace divine, which are always granted to the earnest inquirer. With an educated, firm, conscientious voice, he read the profoundest truths contained in the altar, amid the deepest stillness of the audience, received absolution from heresy and conditional baptism with all the ceremonies. After Vespers and Benediction, Mr. Ewing was confirmed with another most respectable convert, Mr. Walker, and ninety-three others, including several young men, citizens of Xenia, and youth of the church school."

The N. Y. World has supplied an omission in the Tribune's report of the sessions of the Evangelical Alliance. The latter journal overlooked a statement of Rev. Professor Astie, which the World thinks should be recorded. The words are few but they are true and suggestive, though not very flattering to the wisdom of the preachers who gathered in New York to reorganize Protestantism on an impossible basis for new conquests. "But two active organized religious forces exist," said this candid member of the Evangelical Alliance, "Independency and Romanism. Protestantism is dead for all offensive movements."

The Catholic Missions to Colored Americans.

[From the Brooklyn Catholic Review.]

Through the kindness of the faculty of St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary College, Mill Hill, we have received from the rector, Very Rev. Canon Benoit, the report of that educational institution, in whose success all Catholics, but more especially those of the United States, have a deep and prominent interest. This report we are about to publish, but from it we have selected some points which may advantageously be borne in mind.

Of the first inspiration of this Catholic mission to our colored brethren, we shall imitate the report, and say nothing. The story is already familiar to our readers. The idea was blessed by the Father of the Faithful, and in 1871 the first pious missionaries of St. Joseph's Society vowed before God to be forever "the Fathers and Servants of the Blacks, and to undertake no other work that might withdraw them from their special mission." They sailed for Baltimore, where Archbisp Spalding received them with open arms, and in the name of his brethren of the episcopate, added his blessing to those which they brought with them from the bishops of the Old World. The public has seen the work since then, and has heard except through the murmurings of the undisciplined dross of the enemies of the faith, who appreciate as well as we can the glorious mission that awaits them—glorious in its difficulties, its opportunities and its certain success. But, if their work, as the report states, has not only been silent and without parade, it has also been effective, and the report is able to say, "The success which has hitherto attended the labors of the missionaries has been far beyond expectation, both in respect to conversions and to the stability of the converts."

Our readers will remember the extremely able articles which our special correspondent, Mr. William Lummis, wrote last winter from the South to the Catholic Review on the character of the Southern negro and the probability of his conversion to the Church. The report briefly confirms the opinion then put forward of the admirable adaptability of the Church for the elevation and Christianization of the negroes. It says that the missionaries, by teaching the principles of religion, and if they had Catholic priests devoted to their service a large harvest of souls would be gathered in. We have been urged to establish ourselves in the midst of a number of black populations in different districts, and the report published to us in this report that there is no other impediment in the way of our acceptance of these invitations than the want of sufficient means to educate and prepare a larger number of laborers for the work."

Several important letters from American Bishops are published in the report commending the work. One of these from the late Bishop of Savannah, Mgr. Persico, contains the valuable statement that the colored men who give a reputation to the Society. And it is reported in the East Indies. This is stated on an experience of sixteen years in the East Indies and four in America. Bishop Quinlan, of Mobile, believes that "as the delirium of their suddenly acquired freedom is fast passing away, leaving them in cooler and better dispositions to hear the word of Eternal Life, no more favorable time to begin the conversion of the non-Catholic colored people of these States could in God's good providence be afforded than at the present. The Archbishop of Cincinnati has said to us, "with gladness and hope the Star from the East which promises to guide the colored people of the United States to the knowledge and love of the Saviour. It rises in England and illumines the West. England originated and America perpetuated the African race. And countries now unite to render tardy justice to the African race—tardy, but effectual."

The present condition of St. Joseph's College is not wholly satisfactory, owing to the want of funds. There are many demands for admission, especially from the colored brethren, with slight have been refused on the ground just stated, and must be refused until benefactors contribute £10 a year, required from each student. The report points out with regret and sorrow that our English brethren are a little negligent in contributing to this work, and shows that it actually receives more from the Society for the Propagation of the Faith than it gives back. The following is rather surprising when we remember the truly Catholic feeling we have been accustomed to attribute to our English brethren who properly speak in words and many of them show it in deeds, "they are first Catholics. We quote from the Report: "It is not out of place here to refer to the reason which has been assigned by some estimable persons for not contributing. They say that St. Joseph's College is not an English school, because it receives and educates a number of foreigners. To this we reply, let Englishmen with vocations present themselves in greater numbers than they do and they shall be received with open arms. But while millions are perishing we cannot wait for Englishmen. To the rebuke contained in the lines we have italicized, nothing need be added.

There are many readers of the Catholic Review who would desire, and some doubtless, who are bound to do something for the colored man. In no way can they do it more effectually than by aiding St. Joseph's Society.

The London Times has taken to spelling the word "banns" with only one 'n', and one of its contemporaries accuses it of "seeking to Americanize our English by arbitrary and revolutionary innovations."

Sisters of Charity.

Five Sisters of Charity have died in Memphis of yellow fever contracted while waiting on the sick of that disease. A good act done without ostentation must be beautiful in the eyes of heaven. We find a violet in some far away recess of the woods, in some lonely glen, or clinging to the precipitous side of some mountain—places which but the adventurous hunter looks upon, and even he only by the chances of the chase—but it is as fair in form and color, and emits as sweet a perfume, as if daily seen and admired by the eyes of thousands. And so it is with a good act. It is beautiful in and of itself; it shines of its own light; and though it may not be published abroad, there is a ray that sees and a heavenly hand stretched forth to reward and bless it. How many such untraded deeds of love and mercy, dictated by the most disinterested benevolence, are now being performed in our city, may never be known. We have found out enough, however, to learn how much of the pure gold of true manhood, and of noble woman's gentle devotion and self-suffering, there are in mankind. The silent watches of night testify how much of angelic sympathy there is, after all, in the human heart. What a glorious halo surrounds the head of the devoted Sister of Charity! Not hers the lot of ordinary woman-kind—hard enough at best, for woman in every station has her trials—trials that the gay world may never know, for her weeping and her heart bids her smile when she should better weep. Not hers the sweet blandishments of home.

"The primrose path of dalliance" the gay allurements of society, the fascination and intoxication of the fashionable belle. Not hers to drink of the cup brimming with the nectar of maternal love; to kiss the living, smiling miniature of her liege lord, to whom her heart goes out with the coming of him who is to her a world within himself; to guide and govern a happy household, and walk down into the reverend vale of age, leaning upon the trained affections that sprang up and flourished at her bidding, in the sunshine of home, sweet home. These, and more than these, has she resigned for His sake, who, upon the Cross of Calvary, gave up his precious life to save mankind. Silently and unobtrusively, she goes forth on her mission of love and mercy. Not into the houses of the wealthy and the great—they have no need of her ministrations—they have all the attention that money can command. Not to these does the meek and lowly Sister of Charity bring the tender care of her loving and skilful hands, the imparting courage of her abiding faith, the noiseless attentions and careful nursing which induces the stricken one to believe her a ministering angel; but to the poor and the outcast who have no friends and are without means to buy friendship; for in our day, alas! friendship is an article to be purchased with current money of the merchant! Without ostentation, without display, anxious lest the world should know it, eager to avoid an occasion of its being known, she walks in the thorny path over which the Saviour trod, with eyes of faith on Him, and love for the poor—His poor—in her heart! Where suffering is, there will she be found; where sorrow, the blessing of her smile will be there to soften and make tolerable the pangs of the wretched. The poorest cottage, the lowliest hovel, the prison dens, where the unhappy outcast members of our race writhe in fatal, lingering torture, the bed of pestilential death itself—things from which the strong man shrinks away in terror—are the scenes of this brave and noble woman's unpaid and unobtrusively performed sacrifices. She is the friend of those who may once have had friends, but now are deserted by the world. With unflinching courage she braves the pestilence, her woman's useful presence of mind never deserting her, for to the last she is physician, nurse and friend to the sick and dying. She is missed from the bedside of affliction only when she herself needs a physician and a nurse; and she returns no more to her post, because her spirit has at last flown away to the better land to hear the heavenly salutation, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Does there yet linger within the narrow, pent-up world of sectarianism, a spirit so mean as to sneer at or ridicule the splendid heroism of this woman? If such there be, let them not dare assail the glorious record of a Christian saint, lest in doing so, they mock the Christ that made charity for mankind, sealed with our life-blood, the highest testimony and type of Christian perfection.—Memphis Appeal.

Whoever understands his own interest, and is pleased with the beautiful rather than the unlovely, will be careful to cherish the virtue of gentleness. It requires but a slight knowledge of human nature to convince us that much of happiness in life must depend upon the cultivation of this virtue. The man of a wild, boisterous spirit, who gives loose reins to his temper, is, generally speaking, a stranger to happiness; he lives in a continual storm; the bitter waters of contention and strife are always swelling up in the soul, destroying his peace, and imparting the baneful influence to all with whom he is connected. He excites the disgust and ill-will of all who are acquainted with his character, and but few can be found to wish him success in any of his undertakings. Not so is the influence of gentleness. The virtue will assist its possessor in all his lawful undertakings; it will often render him successful when nothing else could; it wins the hearts of all; it is even stronger than argument, and will often prevail when that would be powerless and ineffectual. It shows that man can put a bridle upon his passions, that he is above the ignominious vulgar, whose characteristic is to storm and rage like the troubled ocean at every little adversity or disappointment that crosses their path; it shows that he can soar away into the bright atmosphere of glory, when all around him are enveloped in clouds and darkness, and driven about like mad maniacs, the sport of their own passions. The most favorable situations in life, the most lovely objects in nature, wealth, and all that is calculated to increase the happiness of man, lose their charm upon a heart destitute of this virtue.

He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city.

Wakefulness from Overwork.

A symptom of mental exhaustion, indicative of a very great degree of mental strain, is persistent wakefulness. The physiological cause of this condition is well understood. During excessive labor of the brain there is an increased flow of blood to the working organ, the vessels of the head and neck become distended with blood, as is shown by the flushing of the face. If this condition of distension is long continued, the vessels are apt to lose the power of contracting when mental activity is diminished. Hence arises the impossibility of fulfilling the physical conditions of sleep, the most important of which is the diminution of the flow of the vital fluid to the brain. Some extraordinary instances have been recorded of prolonged wakefulness as a result of mental overstrain. Boerhave mentions that when, on one occasion, intently engaged on a particular study, he did not close his eyes in sleep for six weeks. Sir Gilbert Blane was informed by Gen. Pichegru that, for a whole year, when engaged in active campaign, he slept but one hour in the twenty-four. These and other similar cases have probably been unconsciously exaggerated, for people often sleep without having an after-consciousness of the fact. It is certain that the continued deprivation of any considerable part of the normal amount of sleep will be seriously detrimental to health. Dr. Hammond, in his work on sleep, mentions the case of a literary man in America who, for nearly a year, while intently engaged in a favorite study, restricted his period of rest to four hours a day, and frequently less. At the end of that time the overtaking of his mental powers was manifested in a curious way. He told the physician that, though still able to maintain a connected line of reasoning, he found that as soon as he attempted to record his ideas on paper the composition turned out to be simply a tissue of arrant nonsense. When in the act of writing his thoughts flowed so rapidly that he was not conscious of the disconnected nature of what he was writing; but as soon as he stopped to read it over he was aware how completely he had misrepresented his conceptions. If the language happened to be at all intelligible it was sure to have no relation to the ideas he wished to express. Thus, wishing to obtain a book from a friend, he found that instead of that request, he had written the prayer of Socrates, as given by Plato.

Sir Isaac Newton, in the later years of his life, suffered greatly from wakefulness. The fact, well known to every medical man, that persistent sleeplessness is frequently the precursor or preliminary stage of several most intractable maladies, physical and mental, always invests the presence of this indication of mental overstrain with grave interest. But a continued course of excessive mental labor generally manifests itself on the mind itself in various ways, all more or less preliminary of approaching collapse. The brain worker begins to perceive an unwonted want of clearness in his ideas; work comes gradually less easy to him; he is alarmed at sudden awkward failures of memory; a feeling of surfeit or disgust will steal over him in the midst of work; he becomes unable to fix his attention, and latterly feels as if all mental energy was crushed out of him.

If these warnings of an overwrought brain, now speaking distinctly with the tongue, are disregarded, the woman, who frequently is, not the inevitable retribution follows, but that it should have been so long delayed. What particular form the Nemesis shall assume, whether of physical or mental disease, will be determined by accidents partly of personal habit and temperament, and partly of inherited predisposition. It is noteworthy, however, that the common opinion that excessive mental occupation gravitates toward insanity, does not appear to be verified by facts. Indeed, one of the foremost of living physicians doubts whether alienation of mind is ever the result of overstrain. It is to physical, not to mental derangement, that excessive work of the brain generally gives rise. Insanity, he points out, finds the most suitable material for its development among our cloddish, uneducated classes; while the worst form of physical diseases are originated and intensified by our educated, overstrained brain-workers.—Chamber's Journal.

CURIOUS ELECTRICAL PHENOMENON.—A party of surveyors belonging to the United States geological survey expedition of 1872 had a novel experience on the summit of a peak near Cinnabar mountain. When they were within five hundred feet of the top, a storm came up and they were enveloped in clouds. The ascent was very difficult, as the fragments of rock were sharp, and the most of them loose, sliding from beneath the feet of the party as they clambered upward. One of the company, however, succeeded in reaching the highest point and depositing his instruments, when he discovered that he was in the midst of an electrical cloud, and his feelings not being of the most agreeable sort, he retreated. As he neared the remainder of the party they observed that his hair was standing on end, as though he were on an electrical stool, and they could hear a series of snapping sounds, as if he were receiving the charges of a number of frictional electrical machines. Another member who attempted the ascent soon received a shock which he described as "the peak was appropriately called Electric Peak. Its altitude, as measured the following day, is 10,092 feet above the sea.

People are talking of the way in which the French physician, the late Dr. Nelaton, used to perform operations. While most fluently accurate, he was also calm to a marvel. One of his doctrines was that there was no danger when a correct diagnosis had been made, and when the surgeon knew what he was about. "If you have the misfortune to cut an artery," he would say, "remember that syncope will not occur for two minutes, and death about as long after. Four minutes is four times as long as is necessary to place a ligature on a blood-vessel, provided that you do not hurry." Never to hurry was one of the elements of his power. Once he gave voice to a clever paradox which deserves to be remembered by all surgeons. "You are going too quick," he said to an assistant, "we have no time to lose."

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

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS, 25 Commercial Place, Between Camp and St. Charles streets. Capital \$500,000 (EXCLUSIVELY FIRE) S. E. LOEB, President. B. MEYER, Secretary. O. S. ASCH, Superintendent of Agencies.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. Office, No. 111 Gravier Street. Insure Fire, Marine and River Risks at Lowest Rates. Assets \$796,454 61 A. EMER BADER, President. GEORGE STRIMMER, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office, corner of Camp and Canal streets. Capital, \$500,000. Assets, December 31, 1872, \$755,841 24 Insures Fire, Marine and River Risks dividing the profits on each department equally to the insured. For the accommodation of its customers, the Company will make Marine Losses payable in London. J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned members of the committee appointed by the Board to examine the accounts of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, and to report thereon to the Association, do hereby solemnly affirm that we have carefully and conscientiously examined said accounts, each item separately, as detailed in the statement now opened for examination of stockholders, in the Association's office, and that we have valued them, to the best of our knowledge and judgment, at their respective actual values, and that we have arrived at the following result, to wit:

Table with columns: Description, Value on Books, Reduction. Includes items like Cash on hand, Stocks and bonds, Real estate, and Total assets.

The actual net value of assets being, as above stated, \$708,458 88, we earnestly recommend that the Board take the proper steps to have the capital of the company reduced in accordance at \$75 per share, to wit:

Actual capital, 9532 shares, at \$100.....\$953,200 00 Proposed reduction, \$22 per share..... 199,740 00 Reduced capital, 9532 shares at \$72.....\$687,460 00 Reserving the original assets, thus reduced, as the exclusive property of stockholders. We furthermore certify that the foregoing lists of assets and liabilities agree with the books of the Association. New Orleans, October 18, 1873. LEON HAAS, JR., JOHN ROCCHI, LEON QUETZOUZE. A true copy: 1412 73 J. G. LANAUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, 37 Camp Street.—At an election held on Monday, the 21st inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year: John Henderson, William Hart, John T. Gibbons, R. M. O'Brien, Thos. Markey, J. A. Gardner, H. E. Briggs, J. G. Egan, A. Hirsch, J. A. Isaacson, Edw. Sweeney, Thomas King. And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, JOHN HENDERSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and J. S. WYATT, Esq., Vice President. The Board also declared the first dividend of the past twelve months 10 per cent interest, also 10 per cent dividend on the paid up capital, and 40 per cent dividend in premiums on the said interest and dividend under the amended charter, to be placed to the credit of the stock notes. THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary. New Orleans, May 12, 1873. my18 73 ly

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND LOTTERY FOR THE NUN OF KENMARE, TO ESTABLISH A HOME FOR POOR GIRLS, AND TO COMPENSATE FOR THE LOSS OF THOUSANDS OF NUMBERS OF THE "LIFE OF ST. PATRICK" THAT WERE DESTROYED IN THE GREAT BOSTON FIRE. TO BE HELD ON Tuesday (St. Patrick's Day), March 17, 1874.

First Prize—A MAGNIFICENT LIMERICK LACE BRIDAL DRESS, WITH YIELD AND OPERA CLOAK with a Tiara of Irish Diamonds, Necklets and Bracelets, etc. value One Thousand Dollars. Second Prize—A BRILLIANT IRISH POPLIN DRAWING ROOM EXPRESSION, for the purpose of a white ground with gold shamrocks, with a splendid set of Gold Ornaments, after ancient Irish models, value One Thousand Dollars. Third Prize—A COMPLETE SET OF THE WORKS OF THE NUN OF KENMARE, bound in Green and Gold Morocco, with her Autograph in each, value One Hundred Dollars. Fourth Prize—A SET OF IRISH POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, to be Embroidered with the Name of the Winner, value Three Hundred Dollars. Fifth Prize—A BEAUTIFUL BABY'S ROBE, HOOD and CAP, in Irish Guipure Lace; the Pattern has been designed by the Nun of Kenmare, with the Star and Shamrocks, value Two Hundred Dollars. Sixth Prize—A MAGNIFICENT BLACK LIMERICK LACE CLOAK, with Body Trimmings and Lace Shawl to match, value Three Hundred Dollars. Seventh Prize—A WHITE LACE SHAWL OF IRISH POINT, of exquisite work, value Two Hundred Dollars. Eighth Prize—A COMPLETE SET OF VIEWS OF CELEBRATED IRISH SCENERY, in a Magnificent Album of Killarney Arbutus Wood, value One Hundred Dollars. Ninth Prize—A MODEL OF AN ANCIENT IRISH HARP, in Killarney Bog Oak, studded with Irish Diamonds, value One Hundred Dollars. With Several Hundred other Prizes, all of Irish Manufacture, and all varying in value from Ten to Fifty Dollars.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH. Any person disposing of Twenty Tickets, will receive in return, free of all cost, a Magnificent Chromo-Lithograph of the Nun of Kenmare. NOTICE—Any person disposing of Sixty Tickets will be presented with a Free Ticket for a Special Drawing for a MAGNIFICENT BANNER, suitable to any Society, value ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. No other tickets will be allowed a chance of the Banner. Tickets can be obtained direct from the Convent of Poor Clares, Kenmare, County Kerry. The names of Local Agents will be announced soon. The Chromo-Lithograph Likeness of the NUN OF KENMARE will be mailed free to any address for a carte-sized Photograph for One Dollar, and a cabinet sized Photograph for 25c.

NEW WORKS OF THE NUN OF KENMARE. THE LIFE AND TIMES OF POPE PIUS IX.—The public are cautioned against purchasing works said to be written by Sister Mary Clare, and against supporting those who are endeavoring to prevent the sale of the same, by selling her works 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 writing such a work, which will be of real and permanent value. This work will not be a compilation of scraps out of newspapers and books, but a permanent standard work. Beware of imitations. The "NUN OF KENMARE'S DOLLAR BOOKS" will be mailed free to any address for a carte-sized photograph for One Dollar, and a cabinet sized photograph for 25c.

J. A. KEENAN & THOS. WHITE, PRACTICAL GILDERS, 106 Customhouse street, near Royal, NEW ORLEANS. Looking Glass and Picture Frames, Plain and Ornate, made to order. Regulator Clocks, very beautiful, made to order. Gilding, restored, cleaned and varnished. Having a business experience of nearly forty years in this city, they hope to give satisfaction to all who patronize them. In the superior quality of their work, but likewise in their moderate charges. N. B. The patronage of our friends is a great encouragement and country orders promptly executed. au12 7m

JUST READY. THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL READERS. A NEW GRADED SERIES. FULLY AND HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.

Meers, IYVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO. have the pleasure of announcing that they have now ready for sale, and to be published by subscription, the first four numbers of an entirely new series of school readers, which they designate "THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL READERS." These books are published to meet a want that is not supplied by any existing series, in size, gradation and price; and it is claimed that the new series will be a great improvement upon any other books that have preceded them. Attention is invited to the sizes and prices of the books, herewith appended: FIRST READER, 64 pages..... Price 25 cts. SECOND READER, 124 pages..... Price 40 cts. THIRD READER, 160 pages..... Price 50 cts. FOURTH READER, 240 pages..... Price 70 cts. FIFTH READER. The Fifth Reader will be ready during the Summer. One copy each of the first four numbers will be sent by mail to teachers and educationists on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. If desired, for examination, with a view to introduction.

IYVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS, 138 and 140 Grand street, New York. Or TIMOTHY MORONEY, GENERAL AGENT, No. 92 Camp street, New Orleans. J. F. CASSIDY & MILLER, SAUL MAKERS, COTTON DUCK AGENT, Manufacturers of Every Description of TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, etc., etc. Dealers in all styles and qualities of MANILA and CORDAGE, and all kinds of CHASE BLOCKS, all sizes. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Bunting for Flags, all colors and qualities. All orders attended to and on hand at all times. We pay special attention to getting up in any quantity or style the SILK FLAGS or BANNERS. Our facilities and long experience in business justify us in offering our services to all requiring anything in the line, and our prices shall be First Rate and our prices quite moderate. CASSIDY & MILLER, 107..... Poydras street..... au20 73 ly Between Camp and Magazine

BOOTHS AND SHOES—HATS. JOHN G. WAGNER, AT THE SIGN OF THE "RED BOOT," Corner of Ursulines and Dauphine Streets, BOOTS, SHOES AND BOOTEES, au28 3m VERY CHEAP. D. HURLEY, FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP STORE, 172..... Poydras Street..... au12 73 ly Between Camp and Magazine. Constantly on hand a large assortment of FINE HATS of the latest style. Also, Silk and Cassimere Hats. Children's Fancy CAPS. au23 73 ly HOME FOR EMIGRANTS. FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—130 Arpent's of fine high Prairie Land, eight miles from New Orleans, with a fine view of the Opelousas Railroad. Excellent neighborhood. Price Ten Dollars per Arpent. Easy terms. Apply at this office. au23 73 ly

THE UNDERGROUND HAVE THIS DAY FORM-BROWN & CLARK, at No. 172 Tchoupitoulas Street, for the purpose of carrying on the BROOM MANUFACTURING BUSINESS. E. H. BROWN, EDWARD CLARK, New Orleans, September 21, 1873. au23 73 ly