

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1874.

Persecution in Venezuela.

From the London Register. The French Uniers publishes a long and interesting letter from a correspondent at Venezuela, describing the system of religious persecution which has for some time past been persistently carried out in that Republic under the presidency of Guzman Blanco, whom the writer considers he would compliment too much by ranking by the side of Bismarck, but who has, he admits, in some of his acts even forestalled the tyrannical zeal of the great German Ministers. The Archbishop of Caracas, with many other priests, have been for some time past under sentence of exile, and have been residing at Port d'Espagne. Last year the offer was made to many political exiles to return on condition of presenting themselves before the President on their arrival. Archbishop Guebara, anxious to be again in the midst of his flock, consented to undergo this humiliation, but, on applying for his passport, he was kept waiting for three weeks, and was then informed that his return to Caracas could not be authorized. Not satisfied with this, a decree was passed rendering null and void all official acts of the Archbishop, past and future. Many laws were being infringed upon religious privileges, and, above all, the authorization of the civil marriage was decided upon. This law was passed under the dictatorship of Guzman Blanco before the meeting of the National Assembly. The same decree gave to the civil power the right of deciding upon marriage dispensations, and pronouncing upon divorces. It so happened, according to the explanation of the correspondent of the Uniers, that Urbaneja, who had been formerly Governor of Caracas, and who was at that period Minister of the Interior under the dictatorship, had sought in vain twenty years previously the marriage benediction upon his union with his own stepdaughter, the daughter of his deceased wife. Not succeeding in obtaining what he demanded from any religious minister, either Catholic or Protestant, Urbaneja had ultimately met with an English Consul named Ingham, who, according to some peculiar privilege of Consuls, had given him the form of marriage.

Now, after twenty years of this quasi legitimate union, the Minister of the Interior, on the morrow of the publication of the new law, demands from the new self-constituted authority a dispensation for his marriage with his step-daughter. This dispensation being readily accorded, the parties present themselves to the civil officer, and go through, for the second time, the empty forms of the marriage ceremony. They may have been legal reasons for this proceeding, but there can have been none for the very extraordinary incident recounted of the President Guzman Blanco himself. This gentleman, having been married about six years before, at the church, with every legal and religious ceremonial, thought proper on the establishment of the new law to go through the legal ceremony himself. He and his wife, already legitimately united six years previously, have now been re-married by civil contract, whether to give a fresh legality to their own marriage—thereby supplying that such an affirmation had been required—or whether to give a sanction to the legal ceremony by their high example, does not appear. The example, however, is contagious. Divers functionaries already married—whether legally or not—now hasten to follow in the footsteps of the President, and civil marriages and re-marriages are the order of the day in Venezuela. An encouraging picture this for the modern reformers of Germany. There have not been wanting, however, men of principle to protest against these innovations. At Matutin a French priest refused to administer the sacraments to a person who had gone through the form of a civil marriage, but who had no intention of invoking the religious benediction. This priest was condemned for opposing the laws, by the Government of Matrin, but the whole population of the country took the part of the zealous Minister; and, in deference to popular feeling, the supreme Government, on being appealed to, was obliged to rescind the sentence of the Governor. Such an instance, solitary as it is, is most encouraging. The example of the people of Matrin, who so worthily and energetically stood forward in support of the loyal and intrepid servant of the Church, should not be lost upon other flocks, who, according to present appearance, are only too ready to give way at the first approach of the enemy.

A SLEEPING CAR STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND PARTIALLY TORN TO PIECES. A remarkable accident happened to the eastward bound passenger train on the Kansas Pacific road Saturday last, while driving along a few miles west of Wallace, and one that for a few minutes spread consternation among the passengers. During a rain-storm, with light snow, a loud explosion was heard in the rear car, and the train came to an almost dead halt instantly. The front end of the sleeping car, which was empty, was found to have been blown almost to pieces by the explosion, heavy iron bars being bent and twisted, and great oak timbers lay rent and torn into splinters. At first it was thought a can of nitro-glycerine had been placed in the cars by some means, but afterwards a lady remembered that there was a bright flash of lightning simultaneous with the explosion, and the theory generally accepted was that a bolt of electricity had struck the car and caused the damage. The front end of the sleeper was a total wreck, and the rear end of the car next in front was also badly damaged. A few minutes before the explosion a passenger had been lying down in the front part of the sleeper, but left just in time to save his life.—Kansas City News.

The Catholic Union of New York is making arrangements for the erection of a large Catholic hall in the upper portion of the city. The building is to be put up at a cost of \$100,000, and it will be placed near the new Catholic Cathedral. It is to be provided with free reading rooms, apartments for "social conversation and amusements," where the various societies of the church can meet, and in which these lectures and fairs, in place of being public halls, as it now does.

An engineer on the Western North Carolina Railroad shouted to a crowd of rustics, who had gathered to see the first train of cars come in: "Put down your umbrellas! you scare the engine off the track!" The umbrellas were lowered at once.

Mood, on being shown a portrait of himself very unlike the original, said that some artist had perpetrated a false-hood.

State of the Church in Hayti.

Some very interesting details and statistics appear in the Journal de Florance concerning the actual condition of the Catholic Church in Hayti. "At present there are sixty-four priests belonging to the Mission of Port-au-Prince. The fathers of the Congregations of the Sacred Heart of Mary serve the seminary; the seminary of Port de Paix is attended by the priests of the mission society of St. Lawrence. The grand seminary was founded in 1864 by Mgr. Testard du Cosquer, and has supplied the islands with forty-one priests. It was closed for some years for want of funds but reopened December 3, 1872, and placed under the patronage of the Sacred Heart and of St. Francis Xavier. It contains now twenty-nine scholars. There are sixty-six parishes of which the arch-diocese of Port-au-Prince has fifteen, with eighteen priests for a population of 300,000. The diocese of Gonaives has eight parishes, six priests and 110,000 inhabitants; Cotes, twenty parishes and twelve priests for 240,000; Cape Hayti, nineteen parishes and eleven priests and 230,000 souls; the diocese of Port de Paix contains four parishes of 40,000 souls. The churches are too few and too small to contain their rapidly increasing congregations. In 1873 there were 41,423 baptisms throughout the entire republic, 9081 first communions and 2225 marriages. There are at present thirty-four rural chapels, some of which have been recently completed and the rest are in process of erection. There are four confraternities, 1. The Sacred Heart; 2. The Sacred Heart of Mary; 3. The Rosary; 4. The Holy Sepulchre. The general condition of the mission is excellent, but there are many obstacles to be met with, as, for instance, the pernicious influence of the Protestant missionaries and the traditions of pagan superstition which are still powerful in this country.

A HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST A DRUGGIST. A jury in Massachusetts has just given a verdict for fifteen thousand dollars' damages against a firm of Boston druggists, under remarkable circumstances. A woman living in Taunton, Mass., bought of a neighboring druggist what was supposed to be a dose of pica, but on taking it she was seized with convulsions, which nearly caused her death, and injured her probably for life. A chemical analysis proved the drug to be the terrible poison aconite, which, by carelessness, has been substituted for pica by the Boston house from whom the retail druggist made his purchase. The injured woman sued the Boston druggists to recover damages resulting from their carelessness, and her counsel succeeded in convincing the jury that she was entitled to the large amount which they awarded. The case has now up on appeal to the court of last resort; but the fact of which the druggists need to take note is that carelessness on the part of themselves or their employes may subject them to heavy loss. Too much care can hardly be used to avoid mistakes; for even if this case is, on appeal, decided favorably to the druggist, it cannot be expected that every case will be so decided. And this verdict, too, puts the whole relation between the State and the druggist on precisely the right footing—Laws that single out a particular employment as one requiring especial and peculiar regulation, and discriminate against it by putting oppressive restrictions on its transactions, are in themselves objectionable and commonly fail of their object. To compel druggists and their clerks to submit to examination by boards of self-styled experts, forbidding them to earn their living at their business unless allowed to do so by such boards, is a violation of the rights of citizens, and will in one way or another lead to evasions or other evils. But leave the druggist free to conduct his business on the same terms whereon any other man is at liberty to carry on his own, with the understanding that he is to meet the consequences of any negligence, and the common law remedies will be found sufficient to protect his customers.

TEMPERS.—Few men have sweet tempers, or hold such as they possess under invariable control, though they are men who, without this sweetness of nature, however much tried, never seem to lose their self-command. No public man can get on long who has not his temper well in hand; but with the same amount of inflammable particles, men differ much on the occasions that set fire to them. Some people, who are all composure when we might reasonably expect and justly excuse an explosion, will break down into peevishness or passing frenzy on slight provocations. We have known men, quite remarkable for a well-bred serenity, to be unreasonably and childishly testy at some transient annoyance of a sort they are not used to. Highly sensitive organizations and intellects kept on the stretch are always irritable. Dr. Quincy, who has no heroes, says that Wordsworth, with all his philosophy, had fits of ill-temper, though the unexampled sweetness of his wife's temper made it impossible to quarrel with her. The two great hymn writers and good Christians, Newton and Toplady, met but once, and for a few minutes, yet something passed—a trifling jest which upset Toplady's equanimity and made his parting words, we are told by the friendly bystander, not very courteous. There are times when men think they do well to be angry, and attribute their display of ill temper to a holy impulse, while the observer sees only a common pet—exposing itself at the most unsuitable moment—at the failure of the efforts to attract and impress, perhaps to shibe. The preacher is particularly subject to the temptation of an angry remonstrance uttered in this spirit. It must be hard to feel your best passages lost through the restlessness of school children or the infectious inattention of the singing gallery; but it seldom answers to allow the chafed spirit its fling. The parson may be in a passion without knowing it, but not without the congregation being quite alive to it, and the remembrance of the scene will outlive every other effect of his discourse.—Blackwood's Magazine.

A Milwaukee man has applied for a patent on a fountain pen, which, by the pressure of the thumb on a small rubber ball, projects a stream of ink through the holder and into the face of the fellow who is looking over your shoulder while you are writing. It lacks one essential, however; it makes no provision for the afterclap.

A Suggestion to the Ladies.

[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.] One of the most effective movements in the cause of temperance that could be made would be one among the women themselves. So long as many women, and they among those who are deemed respectable, are in the habit of drinking wine, punch, etc. and of offering them to guests and friends, the drinking of alcoholic liquors will be very strongly entrenched in social usage. Many a man can trace his downfall to the glass of intoxicating drink offered him by a young lady on New Year's day, or at a party; and the fact that in many of what are considered by some to be the best circles a young man who does not drink such beverages is deemed an eccentric, has great influence in a wrong direction throughout society. A movement which should involve the banishment of wine and other liquors from the dinner tables and the social gatherings of "our best society" would do more to aid the cause of temperance than anything yet attempted. If the ladies would refuse to attend socially excluded, or at such assemblies would take care to make it evident that they did not consider drinking respectable, and would show that they preferred the company of total abstainers, total abstinence would soon become fashionable; and the fashion being once set in that direction, the effect would be far-reaching and sure. Every community is full of men who are striving to win the respect of their neighbors. If they were made to feel that total abstinence raised them in the esteem of their acquaintances, they would be very apt to practice it. When the ladies who have unsuccessfully appealed to rum-sellers appeal to the moderate drinkers—from whose ranks the army of drunkards is yearly recruited—and when they ask their sisters to exert their influence against drinking instead of against mere selling, the chance of success will be far greater than it has heretofore been.

HONEST JOHN KELLY, THE TAMMANY GRAND SACHM.—John Kelly still rules the Tammany braves.—Matt Brennan's effort to depose him, though vigorous and successful, has failed. Since Matt made his exit from Ludlow street jail, where he spent some weeks in satisfaction for the escape of Harry Genot, his influence among the politicians has been rather on the wane. Mr. Kelly's power, on the other hand, steadily increases. "Honest John," as the Tammany Grand Sachem was called years ago, and which he still dears to be called, far there is not a more scrupulously honest man in New York, possesses the confidence of the Democracy to a greater extent than any other leader in the city. The masses are all with him, though some of their would-be captains, whose schemes he occasionally disturbs, would hail his overthrow with a good deal of satisfaction. Had they succeeded in deposing him at the election a few nights ago, he would be out of the way as a mayoralty candidate next fall, and the road would be open for some one more pliant to their plans and wishes. Mr. Kelly is not in any sense a brilliant man, but he is shrewd, clear-headed and perfectly reliable in every way. In the latter quality he differs from most political managers, nearly all of whom make a special study of the art of dodging their promises. His word is literally as good as his bond, and his character is so well known that if one man attacked it a hundred would be ready to come forward in its defence. The common opinion that Mr. Kelly is an Irishman is erroneous. He is a New York by birth, and one of the old Sixth Ward stock. His father was an Irishman, and he himself has been closely identified with the Irish element all his life. If he runs for mayor next fall, he will probably get the whole Irish Democratic vote of the city, though this same Irish vote is not at all a safe thing to count upon. It has very often upset the hopes of the politicians who have figured it up to their entire satisfaction before election day, and it may do so again. Fernando Wood thought at one time he had it all snug and safe in his pocket, but when voting day came along he found that about four-fifths of it had gone somewhere else. John Kelly does not pretend to control it, and for this reason it will be very hard for him to roll up a good majority for him at the ballot box.

BECK, OF KENTUCKY, THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Perhaps Beck comes nearest to being the Democratic leader of the House as any man. Certainly he does the most talking, and noise and leadership are held to be synonymous, inflexible honesty, and an obstinate determination to whittle down expenses are his prize attributes. The centre of a knot of about fifty administration hangers, he sometimes succeeds in making them the nucleus of a party, and he has done so on an unexpected number of occasions, with a copy spread upon before him. At about every other expenditure he has jumped up with an amendment to cut down, or strike out, the vital-money clause. He has usually been beaten on an immediate vote, or hit out of his demand by Garfield. This, however, has never dampened his zeal for reform, and he has been ready to slaughter the next expense on the list. In few cases he has succeeded, owing to the temporary absence of the republican majority, in silencing off some item. Perhaps the item thus silenced may have been among the fairest and most equitable in the bill. But it is all the same to Beck, who believes in the principle of retrenchment, and he has been ready to slaughter the next expense on the list. In few cases he has succeeded, owing to the temporary absence of the republican majority, in silencing off some item. Perhaps the item thus silenced may have been among the fairest and most equitable in the bill. But it is all the same to Beck, who believes in the principle of retrenchment, and he has been ready to slaughter the next expense on the list. In few cases he has succeeded, owing to the temporary absence of the republican majority, in silencing off some item. Perhaps the item thus silenced may have been among the fairest and most equitable in the bill. But it is all the same to Beck, who believes in the principle of retrenchment, and he has been ready to slaughter the next expense on the list.

The Masons have at present in Italy 3,020 workmen's associations under their control, which probably contain about 392,000 members. Yet they have only been able to send 69 deputies to Parliament. There are twenty-three of these societies in Rome alone. On May 23, there will be a general meeting of all the lodges in Italy in the Capitol. In the Masonic Society as in all other human institutions there is an aristocracy which enabled Palmerston, Bonaparte and Bismarck to do all the mischief to the Church which they have done, and to help to imprison the Vicar of Christ, one of the chief objects of this infernal association. Masonry is at present in Europe the ruler of thrones, and with the aid of Satan it has prepared a most monstrous and terrible state of affairs, a tyranny too odious to be long endured. The Catholics of the world can and ought to oppose the progress of Masonry in every way possible and seek to prevent its spread by the formation of societies for the true benefit of mankind.

A Cure for Hydrophobia.

The Salut Public de Lyons says Dr. Buisson claims to have discovered a remedy for this terrible disease, and to have applied it with complete success in many cases. In attending a female patient in the last stage of canine madness, the Doctor imprudently wiped his hands with a handkerchief impregnated with her saliva. There happened to be a slight abrasion on the index finger of the left hand, and, confident in his own curative system, the Doctor merely washed the part with water. He was fully aware, however, of the imprudence he had committed, and gives the following account of the matter afterward: "Believing that the malady would not declare itself until the fortieth day, and having various patients to visit, I put off from day to day the application of my remedy—that is to say, vapor baths. The sixth day, being in my cabinet, I felt all at once a pain in my eyes. My body felt so light that I felt as if I could jump out of a prodigious height, or if thrown out of a window I could sustain myself in the air. My hair was so sensitive that I appeared to be able to comb each separately without looking at it. Saliva kept continually forming in my mouth. Any movement of air caused great pain to me, and I was obliged to avoid the sight of brilliant objects. I had a continual desire to run and bite,—not human beings, but animals, and all that was near me. I drank with difficulty, and I remarked that the sight of water distressed me more than the pain in my throat. I believe that by shutting the eyes anyone suffering from hydrophobia can always drink. The fits came on every fifteen minutes, and I then felt the pain start from the index finger and run up the nerves to the shoulder. In this state, thinking that my course was preservative, not curative, I took a vapor bath, not with the intention of cure, but of soothing myself. When the bath was at the heat of 52 centigrade (93.5 Fahrenheit), all the symptoms disappeared as if by magic, and since then I have never felt anything more of the kind. I have attended more than eighty persons bitten by mad animals, and I have not lost a single one." When a person is bitten by a mad dog, he must for seven successive days take a vapor bath—"a la Russe," as it is called—of 57 to 63 degrees. This is the preventive remedy. A vapor bath may be quickly made by putting three or four red hot bricks in a bucket or tub of water, and let the patient sit over it on a cane-bottomed or willow chair, enveloped in a large blanket, for fifteen or twenty minutes. When the disease is declared, it only requires one vapor bath, rapidly increasing to 37 centigrade, then slowly to 53, and the patient must strictly confine himself to his chamber until the cure is complete.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHIEL ON THE TEMPERANCE HERESY.—The Archbishop of Cashiel in a letter addressed to the President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of New York makes some very practical remarks on a subject of great importance. While believing firmly in a pledge of Total Abstinence, fortified by the use of the Sacraments as the only remedy for confirmed drunkards, he goes on to say that an experience stretching over many years makes him believe that this should not bind him to Perpetual Abstinence, nor a pledge for life to Total Abstinence. That I consider not only not good, but most dangerous. A man bound to Total Abstinence for life does well for a time, till his first fervor begins to cool down. Then Intemperance, the old enemy, the demon whispers to him: "Oh! it is too much to be bound for life, you cannot keep such a pledge." And so the lower heart, then despairs of being able to keep his pledge, then breaks it. That is the history of Perpetual Teetotalism in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. Instead of a perpetual pledge, I would recommend a temporary pledge—say for a year, or two years, or three years, according to circumstances. When the time is up, renew the pledge;—always inculcating the frequentation of the Sacraments. I have known the most abandoned drunkards to have been reclaimed in this way." There is a practical wisdom in this advice which will commend it to those who have had to do with drunkards and whose own considerable acquaintance with their own frailties of whatever kind.—Catholic Review.

Chignons are worn in Virginia as life preservers. At least one of these atrocities was carried away from a young lady the other day by an eagle, while the head was left in a state of nature by the ungallant bird.

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MARTIN DRUHAN, COMMISSION-MERCHANT, SALE AGENT FOR Blood, Wolfe & Co.'s English Ale and Porter, No. 39 COUNCIL STREET. In store and for sale by and will be sold a and is in good bottles. Order in cases of 12 dozen or 24 stone and glass bottles. ap13 73 ly

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NEW YORK DAY-BOOK A Democratic Weekly, Published 1855. It supports State Sovereignty, political and social. Terms, 50 cents per year. To obtain, name copies for New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities. Sent by mail, 50 cents per year. ap13 73 ly

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 37 Camp Street. JOHN F. BRAGG, President. P. IRWIN, Vice-President, and P. IRWIN, Esq., THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary. At an election held on Monday, the 4th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year: P. Irwin, John Henderson, Thos. Markay, John G. Ryan, R. M. O'Brien, Thos. Gilmore, John T. Gibbons, William B. E. Conery, Jr., and at a meeting of the Board, held May 11th, JOHN HENDERSON, Esq., President, and P. IRWIN, Esq., Vice-President, were unanimously re-elected. The Board declared out of the net profits of the Company for the last twelve months, 10 per cent interest, also 5 per cent dividend on the paid up capital, and 2 1/2 per cent dividend on premiums paid by stockholders—said interest and dividends, under the amended charter, to be paid to the credit of the stock notes. Interest and dividends on full paid stock to be paid in cash at the office of the Company on and after July 15th next. THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary, may 17 74 ly

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OFFICE, CORNER OF CAMP AND CANAL STREETS. Capital, \$500,000. Assets, December 31, 1873, \$774,505 77 Insures Fire, Marine and River Risks dividing the profits on each department separately to the insured. For the accommodation of its customers, the Company will make Marine Losses payable in London. J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, mh29 74 ly

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STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIPS. As A. K. MILLER & CO. have generously commissioned me to SELL PASSAGE TICKETS for their Line of Steamships, and as the season for European travel will soon commence, it may be well to remind all those who intend visiting Europe or sending for their friends, that the best Line of Steamships direct from this port to Liverpool are those of the State Line. The reputation of this Line is now well established; a stewardess and surgeon are attached to each steamer; no charge is made for attendance and medicine; every comfort, good food and accommodations; prudent and skilful officers; and to the accommodation and safety of all those on these steamers. I am now prepared to sell RETURN TICKETS, available for twelve months, at reduced prices, and through Tickets to all parts of the United Kingdom and Europe. P. F. GOGARY, PASSENGER AGENCY, 151 Camp Street, opposite St. Patrick's Church, mh24

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FINANCIAL.

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HIBERNIA NATIONAL BANK, 47 CAMP STREET, 47 Paid-Up Capital, \$500,000. P. IRWIN, President. E. CONERY, Vice-President. JOHN G. DEVEREUX, Cashier. DIRECTORS: Dr. W. Newton Mercer, David Urquhart, J. G. Gales, Carl John, Carl Christian Schneider, Sam. Jackson, L. F. Genereux, George Jonas, H. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Chas. J. Leeds, mh23 73 ly

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STOVES.....STOVES.....STOVES The Cheapest and the "Best." The "BEST" and the "COTTAGE" COOKING STOVES, to which I call particular attention, are surpassed by any in this market for economy, durability and most perfect BAKING. They carry a uniform heat in the oven, and can be adapted to burning COKE, COKE or WOOD, without any additional cost. Every one sold under a full guarantee to do as they are warranted or the money will be refunded. Also a variety of other COOKING STOVES of every grade and price, from \$15 upward. HEATING STOVES. A very large and complete assortment, suitable for Offices, Parlors, Churches, Schoolrooms, etc., all of which are sold at very low prices to suit the times. Also dealer in TINWARE OF EVERY KIND and description, to suit the country and city trade. PRICES FOR CASH. Also, sole agent for the manufacture and sale of the Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend. Will clean your clothes WITHOUT RUBBING. Every one sold is FULLY WARRANTED. It saves labor, wear and tear, and the annoyance of wash day. It is a most useful and economical invention. Three hundred thousand have been sold since its introduction in 1861. At No. 52 GRAVIER STREET, near Tchoupitoulas, N. O. G. W. W. GOODWIN, fe15 3m

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J. S. AITKENS & SON, 236 Tchoupitoulas Street, 236 DEALERS IN HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Copper, Brass, Lead, Galvanized Spikes, Nails, Bolts, etc. Also, Ship Hardware, Builders' Hardware and Fire Hardware. Locksmiths and Bell Hangers' Materials. Together with the greatest variety of every description of Mechanics' Tools and Hardware to be found in the South, at reasonable prices. mh29 73 ly

G. PITARD, HARDWARE, GRATES, PAINTS, OILS, TERPENTINE, WALL PAPER, WINDOW GLASS, ETC., 340 Common Street, 340 mh28 73 ly Near Calumet Market.

GOOD NEWS! Better Times Ahead for New Orleans! THE FORT ST. PHILIP CANAL WILL BE BUILT. Therefore, save all the money you can during the inter-vening time, by buying your Shoes, Hats, Caps and Trunks AT MRS. D. J. LOWENSTEIN'S, THE LADY CHEAP JOHN'S, 549 Magazine Street, 549

Look for the sign of the WHITE LION on RED SHIRTS, where you will find honest dealings, pleasant and comfortable accommodation, GOOD and CHEAP GOODS and satisfactory treatment, before purchasing elsewhere. Country orders filled with punctuality and dispatch. Plantation and small country stores supplied to their advantage, as they can be furnished with ALL NUMBER AND QUALITY. mh29 74 ly

TO SAVE ONE DOLLAR PARENTS SHOULD BUY Silver Tipped Shoes. 1615 6m

LOUISIANA HAT MANUFACTORY, JOHN FRIEL, PRACTICAL HATTER, (Successor to A. Magrier), 54 Canal Street, 54 Personal attention paid to all orders. Keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Hats. mh23 73 ly

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS. LADIES' HAIR STORE, GEORGE T. SHILLING, 281 Dryades Street, 281 Bet. Thalia and Erato, opposite Jefferson School. Having during the past summer visited the principal cities of Europe, we have secured all the latest novelties in my line, and am better prepared than ever before to supply my customers and the public in general with LADIES' HAIR BRAIDS, guaranteed real HUMAN HAIR; SWITCHES, CURLES of my own manufacture, from the lightest to the darkest shades; HUMAN HAIR GOODS, of every description; Hair Sets, Hair Stays, Fancy Toilet Articles, Fancy and Jet Hair Sets, Fancy Tassel Jets and Black Sets, and every article used in Hair Dressing; Combs, Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, and all kinds of hair goods made and repaired. City and country orders promptly attended to. and HAIR CUTTING done in the most expert manner. Hair Dresser is always prepared to wait upon Ladies and Children. English, German and French spoken. mh23 73 ly

THE LADIES' GREAT INDULGEMENTS! All styles of HAIR, Plaits, Curls, Chignons, Braids and Switches AT COST. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs, Half-Wigs and Bows. Latest styles of Jet Goods, Hair-Furniture, and all Fancy Hair Goods, guaranteed real HUMAN HAIR. Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, and all kinds of hair goods made and repaired. Hair Work of all kinds made and repaired. City and country orders promptly attended to. and HAIR CUTTING done in the most expert manner. Hair Dresser is always prepared to wait upon Ladies and Children. English, German and French spoken. mh23 73 ly

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