Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.
NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1876.

AN UNCLE "SAM' SNEER.

The Irish at Home Not to be Dictated to by Those at a Safe Distance.

THE IRISH WORLD BELIES IRISH HISTORY.

(Dublin Nation.)

Up to the close of the war between the Northern and Southern States, one could, at all events, understand the ferver with which some enthusiastic Irish-American newspapers would declare that the only successful way for Ireland to have her way with England was to take to sword and rifle. All other ways were reproached with "failure"; but this would not fail, could not fail, never failed at all—forsooth.

The New York *Irish World*, in its issue last received, has a cartoon of Irish Pat "discoursing with Uncle Sam, underneath is the following:

ADVICE FROM ONE WHO KNOWS WHEREOF HE SPEAKS.

Uncle Sam—"What, Pat! still a petitionin' parli'ment for Self-Government? I should think that after seven centuries of such work you'd' a' got tired of it afore this. Now, if you want independence, just do as I did in '76;" and instead of carrying that 'ar piece of paper to London, make gun wadding of it. Self Government is to be got, not through parli'ment, but through the rifle."

The *Irish World* dialogue-maker takes good care to stop at this point, lest Irish Pat, quick and shrewd, should answer as follows:

"The Southern States did as you did, and did they succeed, Uncle Sam? Did they get self-government through the rifle in 1861-64? It does not lie on your lips, Uncle Sam, to tell subject peoples how to rebel; you have shown governments how to quelch rebellions. You are qualified to instruct Russia in putting down the Poles, England in putting down the Irish, Turkey in putting down the Cretans. To these powers, Uncle Sam, you, in your new character, now say: "If you want unification, do as I did in 1864. Instead of sending that treaty of compromise or concession to Warsaw, Dublin or Crete, make gun wadding of it. Suppression of disaffection is to be achieved, not through parley with the rebels, but through the rifle."

It seems to us that of all the countries on the face of God's earth from which we Irishmen in Ireland, trying gallantly to do the best we can for our country, should not be insulted by reproaches of cowardice or folly, conveyed in such sneers at our efforts and such recommendations to war, it is the United States of America, especially the Northern States of that Union. That is the country, and those are the States, whereby a deadly blow has been dealt to the hopes, chances and prospects of insurrections, revolts and secessions in our day. Neither the Poles in Poland, the Indians in India, nor the Irish in Ireland, could equal the perfect unanimity of the Southern people.

Neither the Poles, nor the Indians, nor the Irish, nor any people in the world, could surpass—few could equal, few ever have approached—the splendid heroism, the self sacrifice, the endurance, the ability the valor displayed by the South under the galaxy of military genius, virtue and patriotism, at the head of which was Robert E. Lee, the Bayard of modern American history. The South had to seek for nothing, to fight for nothing, but the end and object of the revolt, the day it seceded. That is to say, it had everything ready to its hand, like a settled and constituted government—armies, arsenals, stores, civil and military organizations. Yet the South "failed." "Through the rifle" it "got" not success, but ruin, disaster, overthrow, and desolation. It merely amounted to this—that four millions could not fight twenty millions, not more than a boy of thirteen, no matter how spirited and brave, could fight a powerful man of forty. Whoever else then, may talk to us Irishmen in Ireland about the virtues of the "rifle," it is not Uncle Sam. We doubt it would be manly on his part—we would call it cowardly, treacherous, and murderous—for him, after trampling under foot his own (unanimous) four millions, to come to our (divided) four millions, and urge them to stake their fortunes on the same hazard!

It is true that a hundred years ago the United States of America wrested their independence from England by force of arms. That, we may remark, was before rifles, and telegraphs, and steamships were invented. It does not follow that Ireland could do as much now, when all these important aids to the science of war are in the hands of her oppressor. That success of the United States in 1776 has really less bearing upon our case than the failure of the Confederate States in 1864. England, fighting in America in the former period, was three thousand miles away from her base of supplies—three thousand miles of ocean, which could be traversed only by slow-going sailing ships; England fighting now in Ireland, would have greater advantages on her side than the Northern States had in their war with the South in 1864. If we are to look to America for a lesson on the chances of insurrection, it is of course, to the latter period we should turn our attention, for the conditions, arts and appliances of military ware then existing are those we should now face. And this being so, the lesson which Uncle Sam is now as competent as any man on the face of the earth to teach us, is that an armed uprising of a small body of people with an extemporized government against a great nation, with an established one, is not likely to prove successful; and that, in fact, if the contest be allowed to lie between such combatants, victory will be certain to rest with the power that has the greatest resources in men, material, and money, the best credit on the stock exchanges, and the freest intercourse with the rest of the world.

We are not here discussing the abstract theories or controversies of "physical force" or moral force." The slavish doctrine that under no possible circumstances ought a people to resort to arms, is as great an outrage on history and as great an insult to humanity as is the brutal doctrine that arms alone should be the resort of all. It would be a woeful day for small but liberty-loving nations, whether subject or free, if Almighty God left the weak in this world no countervailing resorts for the brute strength of the strong. It is not so, and it is well for us all that it is not so. The possession of physical force and military capacity is one of the elements of moral force amongst nations; and therefore we would have Ireland be an armed and courageous nation. That element in the calculations of our foes—though they might settle it in Uncle Sam's 1864 style if it stood alone and measured itself as such on a battle-field—add immensely to the momentum of demands pressed skillfully on a field which gives us more advantage. The world is full of instances where this combination of forces has succeeded in winning national liberty exactly as we Irishmen are now seeking to wins ours; instances, let us also say, where such a course succeeded, though the "rifle," which Uncle Sam recommends us, failed.

We Irishmen will not be lectured by Uncle Sam or anyone else on the virtues of manliness, and courage, and the vices of cowardice and slavery. For it is we Irishmen who have best taught those vital maxims to Uncle Sam and all the world. No people of them all have more sufficiently vindicated their courage and bravery; none of them have poured their blood more freely or struck more frequently for liberty than we have. If, therefore, we see fit to wage our warfare by other means that just as fully prove our patroitism, we are but as the general on the field who adapts his mode of attack to the circumstances of the time and the likelihood of advantage to his forces, such as they are. It is not "after seven centuries of such work" as "petitioning"—(by the way we never heard that Ireland was now petioning Parliament for Home Rule)—but after seven centuries of trying "through the rifle," that Ireland still holds to her protest against subjugation. Uncle Sam himself would have given up long ago and embraced "accomplished facts." The Irish paper that puts such a sneer against Ireland into the lips of Uncle Sam belies Irish history and insults the record of seven centuries" that are the glory, not the reproach, of Irish endurance and Irish valor.

A MAN WORTH KNOWING.

A FRIEND OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, AND ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

[New York World.]

Sitting two places to the left of the Chief Justice Waite is the man who ran upon the labor reform ticket for the Presidency in 1872, much as Charles O'Conor ran upon that of the Straight-Out Democracy, and who, had his friends succeeded in winning for him the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, would possibly have been in Grant's place to-day. I mean David Davis. He is worth looking at for many reasons, personal as well as political, among which this is not the least: The Illinois politicians have made up their minds that after the various prominent candidates to be presented to the next National Democratic Convention have failed under the two-thirds rule, to secure a nomination, and their respective champions are worn out with rivalry and contention, they will bring forward the Judge as a man upon whom all can unite. His prospects for becoming a compromise candidate may be fair, but there is nothing of the compromise nature in the man himself. Everything about him betokens originality, rude strength, and positive convictions. His face is almost a typical Anglo-Saxon one. His features are not finely cut, nor is their expression intellectual; but, though coarse, they are harmonious, and there is a look of good humor, common sense and careless, self confident manhood in the whole countenance. There is a narrow frill of gray whiskers running round the Judge's face and under his chin, and the frosty colors sets off his hale ruddy complexion to advantage. His judicial robe conceals his figure to some extent, but it is plain that he is tall and powerfully built. He has an air of perfect fearlessness befitting one never cowed or broken by sickness or defeat. At times it almost amounts—*facete linguis*—to a swagger. In fine I should sum up the matter by saying that Judge Davis seems to be moulded of a piece of the same clay and kindled with a spark of the same spirit as the Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals. Every glance and movement suggests Sanford E. Church—as he was in 1872 before sickness touched him—bold, self-reliant, and hopeful. As a jurist, Judge Davis is careless of subtle distinctions or legal precedents and looks to broad, general principles and the equities, involved in a case. He aims to do substantial justice always—sometimes doing it even at the expense of the law. He has all the legal knowledge that becomes a member of the highest court in the country, but he is more noted for his independence than for his legal scholarship; and during the war and the trying period of reconstruction, when our judicial system was shaken to its foundations and the supremacy of the military power seemed imminent, he was ever the champion of the civil authority and the advocate of the mild and liberal interpretation of coercive statutes. He did not hesitate in the heat of the rebellion to interfere to prevent the suppression of the Chicago *Times*, and it was through his prompt action that the case of McMillan, Bowles, and Horsey, sentenced by a military commission at Indianapolis, was brought before the Supreme Court for review. In his opinion, he maintained the majesty of the courts against drum-head tribunals, and saved the lives of the doomed men. To his influence doubtless, the conservative attitude of the Supreme Court since then has been in a great measure due.

But a few particular incidents will illustrate peculiarities of his character better than a volume of analysis. At Indianapolis, which is within his circuit, a lawyer named Ketchum was ready when his case was called, but his opponent was absent and had sent word that he could not arrive for an hour or two. Ketchum insisted upon proceeding at once. The Judge remonstrated in favor of the absent lawyer, but to no purpose. "Well," said he, finally, "if you insist upon going on, Mr. Ketchum, you have, of course, the technical right to do so; but if I were you I wouldn't urge the matter. Over at Springfield, the other day, there was just such a case, and the lawyer would insist upon going on with the trial; and so I had to look after the interests of the other party myself—and, do you know, curiously enough, Mr. Ketchum, we beat him!" It is needless to add that Mr. Ketchum concluded to wait. A well-to do farmer, who had fallen into bad company and bad courses, was convicted before him of having counterfeit United States notes in his possession with the intention of passing them. The Judge called him up, and before sentencing him asked if had arranged his affairs in anticipation of his enforced absence. The culprit replied that conviction was a surprise to him, and nothing was in order; but that he could settle his business affairs in about ten days. As the criminal could find no one to go on his bail bond, the Judge allowed him to depart on his own recognizance, much to the amusement of the lawyers in the court, who laughed at the idea of the man being fool enough to come back again; but Mr. Davis insisted that the fellow had not "taken to the tall timber." His knowledge of human nature was justified, for at the appointed time the farmer returned, like Regulus, and the Judge sentenced him to the penitentiary. Frequently the penalties attached to the violation of the revenue laws are too severe, considering the the fact that they may be ignorantly and innocently broken. In such a case when the least term of imprisonment allowable by statute was one year in the penitentary, Judge Davis sent the prisoner thirty days to the county jail, with the remark that nobody would mind whether he neglected the law except the prisoner, and he would hardly venture to complain about it. In a case where a loyal Virginian after the war began suit for a review of the procedure confiscating $100,000 worth of State bonds, Senator McDonald argued that, as the Confiscation act made the procedure in the nature of an admiralty seizure there could be no review. "Well," said the Judge, "there may be no precedent, as you say, McDonald, for a review in an admiralty case; but when such a thing as this can happen, it is time that there was a precedent, and I am going to make one." Instead of multiplying these stories further, I may say that one anecdote published in the Cincinnati *Commercial* some time ago, describing a court scene in Indianapolis, Judge Davis presiding with his coat off, a cigar in his mouth, and his feet on a table, and Senator McDonald, arguing the cause with a cigar in his mouth and his feet on the other side of the table, is somewhat overdrawn. Both parties assert that court was adjourned at the time, and that they were merely continuing the discussion of the question up for decision for their own private satisfaction.

As a politician, the career of Judge Davis has been a peculiar one. Although spoken of as a possible candidate for the Democracy, he has never been wholly in accord with that party. He was born in Maryland, and settled in early manhood in Illinois. In the days before the deluge he was an Old Line Whig, and would probably even yet retain some prejudice in favor of a protective system and a liberal conception of the scope of Federal power. After the breaking up of the Whig party he became a moderate Republican, and was one of the most active partisans of Abraham Lincoln in the Convention which nominated him for the Presidency in 1860. He was Lincoln's warm personal friend, and presided over the State Circuit Court for the Springfield district, in which the late President was often called upon to plead. By Lincoln he was appointed to the Supreme bench, and since the death of his friend, of whose estate he was administrator, he has gradually drifted into sympathy with Democratic principle and policy, and into association with Democrats. With old-fashioned Republicans in Illinois, Judge Davis is still a great favorite on account of his close association with Lincoln, and among the farmers and laboring classes he is popular, although a man of wealth, for his well-known bias in favor of the mechanic, as against the capitalist, and the individual as against the corporation. His decisions have been almost uniformly in support of grange legislation so general in the West during the last two years. He is, therefore, one of the few men who could carry the State of Illinois for the Democracy in 1876, and that fact adds greatly to his availability. It is also worthy of remark that he is one of the two men whom the Chicago *Times*, the most widely-circulated journal of the West, pledges itself to support if nominated for the Presidency. The other is Samual J. Tilden.

It may be said in conclusion that Judge Davis, although so long upon the bench, is distinguished for his executive not less than his judicial capacity.

A new electric light, experimented upon some weeks ago on the roof of the Siemens-Halske works at Berlin, proved so successful that ordinary writing could be read by its aid at the distance of a mile. When the light was thrown toward the clouds by means of a mirror a luminious train appeared thereon, which much resembled the tail of a comet, and drew together great crowds of spectators in the streets. Signals made by the instrument were also repeated upon the clouds, becoming thus visible at a very great distance. The experiments were made in the presence of a large number of officers of artillery and of other branches of the Government service, and were continued for nearly two hours. The instrument, which is provided with a locomotive engine, will be set up in the Tegal artillery polygon for further experiment, the German War Department having the intention of purchasing several of the machines for military use, both afloat and ashore.—*Revue Militaire d'Etranger.*

Last Christmas Eve the family of a Berlin tradesman, who had formerly been prosperous but was then a bankrupt, were sitting sorrowfully around their open fire-place. The house had been nearly emptied of its furniture to meet the execution of judgment creditors, and a promisory note of six hundred marks was overdue. Suddenly the door bell rang, and the gentleman who held the note entered, followed by a servant carrying a large basket. The servant placed the basket on the table and quietly departed. The creditor pressed his debtor's hand, slipping into it at the same time a sealed envelope, and begging him to hope for better times left the house. The basket was hurriedly opened, and a large assortment of delicacies, besides coffee, sugar, etc., was disclosed. The envelop contained the promisory note torn in half, and a bank note for one hundred marks. And joy reigned in the late disconsolate house.

The annual report of the State Charities Aid Association develops the fact that pauperism has increased in New York to an alarming extent during the past two or three years. Not only is the interior of the State overrun with tramps who are either unable to obtain employment or are lazy vagrants who have failed to gain support from charity in the cities, but many thousands of industrious people, heretofore in comfortable circumstances, are thrown upon public charity for the means of living. The figures of the report throw some light on this subject. Of the 25,000 homeless people given lodgings last January in New York city, not more than 1000 were of the utterly vagrant class known as "revolvers." One-fourth of the applicants were women, and it is stated that a very large proportion of these had been accustomed honestly to earn their support. A yet more significant fact appears: thirteen out of twenty four tramps were of American birth.

EXTRAORDINARY CHESS PLAYING.—A case of chess playing extraordinary is mentioned in the London *Spectator* by Mr. S. B. James, who says that some years ago his brother and the late Dr. Pears, of Repton, who played a game of chess on the top of a Dorsetshire coach, on a dark night and without a board before them.

Cardinal Manning recently making an appeal for the Little Sisters of the Poor made a fine distinction between poverty and pauperism. "Poverty," he said, "was a holy state, whilst pauperism was hateful. Poverty and innocence were two things that must go together; but pauperism was the poverty of vice and sin, of crime, of drunkenness, of disease, and of the inheritance of all those evils, physical and moral, which were transmitted from parents to children and from generation to generation. And this pauperism existed under the light of the greatest splendor that the world had ever seen. Pauperism was a plague, an ulcer, from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head of England. He was not going to speak of that pauperism, but he was going to speak and ask their alms for the relief of honest poverty."

Exploration of Sumatra.—An exploration of the interior of this island, now scarcely known beyond the coast, is in contemplation under the auspices of the Geographical Society of Amsterdam. Government assistance to the extent of the use of vessel is expected, and the staff of the expedition will include a geoprapher, linguist and artist. The Djambi River has been selected as the most feasible route, since it has been already found by Van Ophuysen, who visited the Sultan of Djambi in 1869, to be navigable for a considerable distance from its mouth.

"We find that he came to his death from calling Bill Johnson a liar," was the verdict of a coroner's jury in Missouri.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DURABLE DENTISTRY.

Dr. J. H. MALONEY, corner of Josephine and Camp streets, near Magazine Market, respectfully informs his patients and the public in general that he is performing all operations appertaining to his profession in the most scientific manner. Artificial teeth inserted, with or without extracting the roots, on a new plan. Old sets of teeth remodeled, and a perfect adaptation secured. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of gas or chloroform. Charges reasonable. ja9 76 1y

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH

GREAT REDUCTION!

$30—GOLD AND PLATINUM SETS—$30
Usual charge, $100
$15—ALUMINIUM AND OTHER MATERIALS—$15
Usual charge, $50.
$2—GOLD FILLINGS—$2
Usual charge, $5.
$1—SILVER, AMALGAM AND GUILLOIS CEMENT FILLINGS—$1.
Usual charge, $3.

DR. G. A. BETANCOURT,
173 St. Joseph St., bet. Camp and St. Charles, New Orleans, La.,
Offers to insert sets of Teeth at the above prices, with or without the extraction of the roots
Warrants the purity of all materials, as also the fitting of plates, stability and duration of fillings, as if paid the highest prices.
Extractions and other operations performed by means of anæsthetic agents. Toothache cured instantaneously. Consultation gratis. jy4 75 1y.

DENTIST.....DENTIST
JAS. S. KNAPP, D. D. S.,
15.....Baronne Street.....15
my23 75 1y New Orleans.

G. J. FRIEDRICHS,
DENTAL SURGEON,
155.....St. Charles Street.....155
my9 75 1y Corner Girod.

W. B. LANCASTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
122.....Gravier Street.....122
de1 1y Between Camp and St. Charles.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Citizens' Committee appointed at the Mass Meeting held at St. Patrick's Hall, January 27, in the interest of the NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, have recommended the following well known, active, energetic and highly respectable gentlemen as solicitors to the capital stock of the company. The public are hereby informed that the districts as designated will be canvassed by the gentlemen whose names are appended.

The eastern and western boundaries are from river to swamp:

1. South side of Canal street and north side of Poydras, inclusive, Col. R. R. Bailey, F. Camerden, Esq.
2. South side of Poydras to north side of Calliope, inclusive, E. F. Schmidt, Esq., H. W. Fowler, Esq.
3. South side of Calliope to north side of Jackson street inclusive, P. R. Byrne, Esq., B. B. Hotchkiss, Esq.
4. South side of Jackson to upper line of Carrollton, inclusive, John McNulty, Esq., A. Gallaird, Esq.
5. North side of Canal street to south side of St. Louis, inclusive, J. P. Roux, Esq., A. Dupre, Esq.
6. North side of St. Louis street to south side of Esplanade, inclusive, J. G. Sanchez, Esq., E. Kilshaw, Esq.
7. North side of Esplanade street to lower line of city, inclusive, John Pasley, Esq., Sam'l Powers, Esq.

The above named gentlemen are fully authorized to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock of the NEW ORLEANS PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

E. B. WHEELOCK,
President.
February 5, 1876. fe13 1m

TO SUFFERERS WITH RHEUMATISM, GOUT AND NEURALGIA.

In view of the numberless sufferers afflicted with the above painful maladies, I feel induced to offer to the public my

ANTI-RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.

This medicine proves to be the only successful remedy in this line, for it has almost always given instantaneous relief, and in most cases permanently cured the disease. During the last sixteen years I have cured thousands of persons in this city and State, and the majority of those using my preparation recovered by the use of but one bottle. Should the patient not recover, or at least find great relief after the use of the first bottle, that person is undoubtedly not suffering from any of the above diseases. It is but one year since I first began advertising this remedy, although I have successfully used the same for over sixteen years with the most satisfactory results, and it has now acquired such a wide-spread reputation that convinces the most skeptical of its curative powers.

Of the many thousands who have been cured, I will only refer to the following well-known citizens of our city, who have all signed the following card:

We, the undersigned residents of the city of New Orleans, have used Mr. W. L. Jurgielewicz's ANTI-RHEUMATIC MIXTURE, and have found that it really possessed the medicinal virtues as stated in the above advertisement, and therefore do most cheerfully recommend the same to the afflicted.

James Regan, owner of livery stable, No. 134 Baronne street; Stephen Kraus, corner Annunciation and Washington streets; Charles Roemer, proprietor of saddlery store, No. 991 Tchoupitoulas street; A. Guth, owner of bakery, No. 21 Fulton street; Charles Buhler, grocer, corner Gen. Taylor and Magazine streets; Capt. Boyd Robinson, No. 410 Rampart street; Mrs. Ann O'Heron, No. 388 Camp street; D. J. Wickes, No. 103 St. Andrew street; Capt. Wm. Claiborne Harrison, No. 469 Dryades street; Eugene Erath, owner of Pelican Brewery, No. 282 Villere street; George Steuernagel, No. 188 Villere street; W. A. Kowalski, No. 103 Tchoupitoulas street; Jean Durantin, No. 95 Gaiennie street; Capt. James A. Sylvester, No. 343 St. Charles street; Mrs. M. J. Brun, midwife, No. 361 Magazine street; Mrs. E. Siebrandt, midwife, No. 324 Camp street; H. H. Finegan, chief gauger, United States Custom house; O. F. Thiesman, grocer, No. 364 Magazine street.

For sale by
W. L. JURGIELEWICZ, Druggist,
Cor. Magazine and Thalia sts., New Orleans, La.
Price $1 50 per bottle. my30 75 1y

THE

AGAIN VICTORIOUS OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

THE WORLD'S AWARD

AGAIN RECEIVED BY

"THE WORLD'S FAVORITE"

STATISTICS OF SWORN SALES:

COMPANIES.	SOLD IN 1872.	SOLD IN 1873.	SOLD IN 1874.	
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.	219,758	232,444	241,679	Increase...
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.	174,088	119,190	92,827	Decrease....
The Howe Machine Co. (Estimated)	145,000	No returns.	35,000	Est. decrease
Domestic Sewing Machine Co.	49,554	40,114	29,700	Decrease....
Weed Sewing Machine Co.	41,444	31,769	20,495	Decrease....
Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co.	52,016	36,179	20,000	Estimated..
Remington Empire Sewing Machine Co.	4,982	9,183	17,608	Increase....
Wilson Sewing Machine Company	26,666	21,247	17,525	Decrease....
Gold Medal Sewing Machine Co.	18,897	16,431	15,214	Decrease....
Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.	33,639	15,841	13,710	Decrease....
American Button Hole Sewing Machine Co.	18,930	14,182	13,329	Decrease....
Victor Sewing Machine Co.	11,901	7,466	6,392	Decrease....
Florence Sewing Machine Co.	15,793	8,960	5,517	Decrease....
Secor Sewing Machine Co.	311	3,430	4,541	Increase....
J. E. Braunsdorf & Co (Ætna)	4,982	3,081	1,898	Decrease....
Bartram & Fanton Sewing Machine Co.	....	....	250	
McKay Sewing Machine Co. Association	....	....	138	
Keystone	....	....	37	

These figures are the highest evidence of the

PEOPLE'S APPRECIATION OF THE SINGER MACHINE

that could be given. Its excellence, superiority and great variety of work, noiseless movement, light-running permanency and simplicity of construction have secured for it the

HIGHEST AWARD FOR SUPERIORITY IN EVERY POINT OVER ALL OTHER SEWING MACHINES.

The figures are from SWORN RETURNS made to owners of Sewing Machine Patents, and show that of the SINGER MACHINE

Exceed those of any other Manufacture by 148,852 Machines.

or nearly as many as the

OTHER SEVENTEEN COMPANIES COMBINED.

While the sales of the other principal companies are largely decreasing,

OUR SALES HAVE LARGELY INCREASED.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

S. E. RUNDLE.
AGENT,
89.....CANAL STREET.....
ja9 76 6m NEW ORLEANS.

MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MOBILE, ALA.

ORGANIZED JUNE 1871.

A VIGOROUS AND PROGRESSIVE "HOME INSTITUTION," ISSUING POLICIES ON

ALL THE NEW AND IMPROVED PLANS.

Before Insuring Your Life Elsewhere, Examine into the Life Endowment and

Other Plans of Policies as Issued by this Company.

MAURICE McCARTHY, President.
JOHN MAGUIRE, Vice-President.
H. M. FRIEND, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

Persons desiring Insurance, or those wishing to act as Agents, will please address

H. M. FRIEND, Secretary,
Mobile, Alabama.
my30 75 1y

BELLS.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1837.
Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, Chimes, etc. Fully Warranted.
Illustrated Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT,
102 and 104 East Second St., Cincinnati.
no9 75 1y B. J. WEST, Agent, New Orleans.

MENEELY'S BELLS.

The genuine TROY BELLS, known to the public since 1826; which, by their uniform excellence, have acquired a reputation unequalled by any and a sale exceeding that of all others.
Catalogues free. No agencies.
Postoffice address, either TROY or WEST TROY, N. Y.
jy26 75 1y MENEELY & COMPANY.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated BELLS for
CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, ETC.
Price List and Circulars sent free.
HENRY McSHANE & CO.,
Baltimore, Md.
je26 7 1y

BLYMYER M'F'G CO
BELLS
CHURCH, SCHOOL, FIRE-ALARM
Fine toned, low priced, fully warranted. Catalogues giving full particulars, prices, etc., sent free.
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO.,
604 to 614 West Eighth St., Cincinnati, O.
jy18 75 1y eow

GLASS STAINERS
CUTTERS, AND EMBOSSERS.
CHURCH WINDOWS A SPECIALTY.
Estimates and Samples on application.
WM. COULTER & SON,
102 & 104 E. 3d St., Cincinnati, O.
mh21 75 1y

CARRIAGE MAKERS.

J. THOMSON & BROS.,
Carriage and Spring Wagon Makers,
68 and 70.....Rampart Street.....68 and
Between Common and Gravier.
Received Highest Premiums at State Fairs of 1871, and 1873 for best Family Phaeton, Victoria, Open and Top Buggies, Beer Wagon, Grocer's Wagon, Express Wagon, etc.
Being practical workmen, and employing none the best mechanics, we are prepared to make to order or repair Carriages, Buggies, Spring Wagons, etc. We refer to many business men in the city using vehicles of our manufacture. All work guaranteed. fe18 76

JOSEPH SCHWARTZ,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Carriage, Wagon and Cart Materials,
Springs, Axles, Bolts, Ready-Made Wheels, Hubs, Bodies, Wood Work, Trimmings,
PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
SARVEN PATENT WHEEL.
Carriage and Wagon Maker and Repairer
SALES-ROOM, NO. 76 CARONDELET ST.
Factory—No. 6 Carroll Street.
no28 75 1y NEW ORLEANS.

W. F. CLARK,
134 and 136.....Rampart Street.....134 and
Between Toulouse and St. Peter,
NEW ORLEANS.
—Manufacturer of all kinds of—
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies,
Express Wagons, Platforms and Elliptic Springs Wagons,
SEWING MACHINE WAGONS, ETC.
Agent for Jas. Cunningham & Son's celebrated Carriages and Hearses.
Country orders promptly attended to. ap11 75 1y