Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.
NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17 1876.

Diocese of Natchez.

PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

Rev. Pastors, Beloved of the Laity

According to No. XXIV. of the Diocesan Statutes, the collection for the Propagation of the Faith is to be taken up on Rosary Sunday, October 1st, or the first Sunday after it that Mass is celebrated in each church.

Again I remind you of the deep obligations we are under to this Association, for almost all that has been done for religion in our diocese, even what we have done of our own exertions, is at least indirectly owing to the Society of the Propagation of the Faith; because we could not have done it without priests, and priests could not have come except for the means furnished by this Society.

All that the Propagation of the Faith asks from each person is to make a contribution of one cent a week, or fifth-two cents for the year, and to offer every day, for the objects of the Association, one Our Father and one Hail Mary, with the ejaculation: "St. Francis Xavier, pray for us." The Our Father and Hail Mary of your morning or evening prayers will be sufficient, if offered for that intention.

Whoever does this, becomes thereby a member of the Association. Besides having a share in all the merits of the work, and in the benefit of all the prayers and Masses offered for the members, he can gain a Plenary Indulgence on any two days of each month, and every Mass offered in the name of an associate, for the soul of an associate departed, carries with it a Plenary Indulgence for that soul, commonly called a Privileged Altar.

For every ten contributions, amounting to five dollars and twenty cents ($5 20), is given a copy of the Annals of the Propagation, published once in two months, and containing interesting letters from missionaries in different parts of the world.

Let each individual ask the question: "Is there any sufficient reason why I should not make the full contribution of fifty-two or fifty-five cents?" And if to some this should be really too much, then let the family at least unite their little offerings to reach that amount.

I desire of each pastor that on Monday, Oct. 2nd, he despatch a postal card stating the amount received, and that on or before Oct. 9th he remit the amount. If other sums should be received later, let them be remitted accordingly; but do not delay what is first received beyond Oct. 9th.

The notification of the amounts, and the amounts themselves, must be sent, not to the Bishop, but to Rev. John H. McManus, St. Paul's Church, Vicksburg, Miss.

Given at Natchez, Feast of the Holy Name of Mary, Sept. 10th, 1876.

† WILLIAM HENRY,
Bishop of Natchez.

[Communicated.]

St. Rose de Lima and Its Choir.

Sunday, Sept. 2nd, a large congregation filled the beautiful Church of St. Rose de Lima, which had been charmingly decorated by the ladies of the Altar Society. The very worthy pastor, Father Mittelbronn, deserves much praise for his untiring efforts in forwarding the interests of the souls committed to his care, for he never permits any of the great Festivals to pass by without doing his utmost to promote piety and zeal among his flock by celebrating the feasts with all possible splendor.

Sunday, being the Sunday within the octave of St. Rose de Lima, patroness of the Church, the choir, under Miss M. Landumiey, organist, sang in very fine style, Mercadante's Third Mass in G Minor. The very effectual rendering of this beautiful Mass was much appreciated by the many amateurs present, who, after the services, congratulated the choir very heartily. With such material as the choir possesses, let us hope we may soon hear the inspiring strains of the grand Masters, Mozart, Haydn, Cherubini, Weber, etc, for we feel confident it will do ample justice to them. Before the Gospel, Mr. P. Poutz, Jr., sangh with much taste a "Veni Creator," by Verdi.

At the effertory, Miss H. Martin sang very effectually the beautiful "Ave Maria" of Meyerbeer, while, after the Elevation, Miss E. Gaudin sang with much spirit the "Inflammatus," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

Altogether, the musical portion of the service was admirably given, and we can only hope the choir will continue its noble efforts to give us choice selections from the many great Masters, as its efforts on Sunday plainly show it can do.

We append the names of the singers, all members of the choir except Mr. Cassard, who kindly volunteered his services: Sopranos, Misses E Gaudin, H. Martin, M. Boulanger and Mrs. Mauras; altos, Misses A. Vredendurgh, O. Vredenburgh, C. Durrive, A. Ledoux and H Durrive; bassos Messrs. A Cassard and P. Pontz, Jr.; tenor, Mr. E. Durrive, Jr.

AMATEUR.

EDUCATION IN TUSCALOOSA.—We are pleased to learn that Miss M. M. Murphy, of New Orleans, has opened a school in Tuscaloosa, Ala. We know of so much that is morally and intellectually commendable in the lady that with our voluntary word, we hasten to the encouragement of the enterprise. All classes of the community are to be alike congratulated on the prospective results of such a beginning. God in the schoolroom ought to be a welcome guest. Miss Murphy, however, knows how to respect a parent's wishes, and will either stop at or go beyond a specified limit in the spiritual order, as may be required of her. The lady is worthy and capable, and must prove at once an honor and benefactress to the good people whose patronage she solicits.

PERSONAL.—We are happy to note the return of our excellent friend, Mr. Leopold Levy, of the firm of Levy Bros., from an extended tour in the North. Besides the pleasure of a short sojourn at each of the fashionable watering places, and a brief visit to the Centennial exhibition, Mr. Levy had the happiness of attending the marriage festivities of one of his brothers in Brooklyn, N. Y. Our readers will be specially delighted to learn that, taking advantage of his visit to the great commercial centres, Mr. Levy, after consultation with his resident agents, made extensive additional purchases of seasonable dry goods which will soon be offered at his elegant store, 580 Magazine street, at extraordinarily low prices.

SKETCHES OF ALABAMA HISTORY.

NUMBER ONE.

The early records of Alabama are so intimately connected with those of Louisiana that sketches of the one cannot fail to prove interesting to the readers of the other; while, apart from this close relationship, there are heroic deeds and gallant names connected with the former which challenge admiration with the brightest events recorded in Grecian or Roman history.

It is a well known fact that our American youth find the general history of their country dull and tedious; whereas a study of each individual State will be found to possess an attractive interest surpassing that of the most elaborate fiction; and it is very much to be regretted that many persons familiar with the exploits of antiquity are strangely ignorant of the early records of their native soil.

Bienville—the noble and the good—the founder of New Orleans, is also entitled to be called the Father of Alabama. As governor of that territory during forty years, all the incidents of its early career cluster around his memory, and Louisiana can only divide with this noble State the glory of his name and the benefits of his administration.

For the lovers of ancient relics and centennial celebrations it may be interesting to learn that there exists, in the city of Montgomery, a precious memorial which serves to remind the traveler at once of the gallantry of Bienville, and of the undaunted perseverance of our American hero—Jackson. In 1726 Bienville penetrated into the heart of the Indian settlements and erected a fort on the west bank of the Tombeckbee river, which he named Fort Toulouse, in honor of a French officer. Here he gallantly attacked the Chickasaws, who had been making hostile depredations upon the settlements around Mobile; and, although eventually driven back by the immense forces opposed to his little army, he taught the murderous savages that the colony under his care owned one determined arm, which would seek them out and strike its avenging blow, however far they hid themselves within the depths of their glorious forests. Being obliged to abandon this fort, the French spiked some of their guns, throwing the others into the river. Nearly one hundred years afterwards, Jackson also established a small force at old Fort Toulouse, and on leaving it, abandoned Bienville's guns to whatever fate might betide them. One of these venerable souvenirs of the two illustrious men found its way to Montgomery, and —"Alas, how are the mighty fallen!"—now serves to hold up a broken sidewalk at Pollard's corner in the pretty capital of Alabama.

There are three incidents in the colonial history of Alabama which, once learned, can never be forgotten. The Massacre of Fort Mims, the Canoe-fight, and the life of Weatherford, the Red Eagle, are among those details of American history which are not to be found in works of a general character.

We propose giving short, consecutive sketches of these three points, which may serve as samples to illustrate the terrible perils of the early settlers of Alabama, the splendid courage of her hardy hunters, and the heroic spirit of her untamed forest warriors.

Fort Mims was situated on the Tensaw branch of the Alabama, and the fearful massacre which sent a thrill of horror thoughout the entire Union, was perpetrated in 1813 by the Creek Indians under the leadership of the Red Eagle.

The settlers along the banks of the Tensaw, Alabama and Tombeckbee rivers were, for the most part, emigrants from the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia, with a few French and Spanish Creoles from Mobile and Pensacola. Among these bold and adventurous spirits, were intelligent and refined families and many individuals of great moral worth and excellence. Agriculture was, of course, the chief employment of the men, while the boldest among them engaged in hunting the game, then so valuable and so abundant throughout the country.

In 1812, Tecumseh, who had conceived the grand although terrible design of uniting all the Indian tribes against the Americans, paid a visit to the towns along the waters of the Alabama so as to incite the different nations to a concurrence in his designs; and so well did he succeed in his wily plans that all the prominent chieftains joined the conspiracy, and immediately began the arrangements necessary for carrying on the bloody work.

In consequence of this determination on the part of the Indians, hostilities began in a desultory way by the burning of houses and the murder of defenceless women and children. A party of Creeks, in this manner, while on their way to Pensacola to procure arms and ammunition, murdered a whole family of settlers under circumstances of particular cruelty. A military force, aided by some friendly Indians, resolved to intercept this party on its return from Florida and revenge the atrocious deed. The collision took place at Burnt Corn Creek, "where the old furrow path turned off to Pensacola." This engagement, although it resulted in defeat to the attacking party, cost the Indians the most of their goods, and a large number of their bravest warrrors.

It also acted as an incentive to immediate and general hostilities; and Fort Mims was selected as the first point of attack, because it was supposed the main body of the soldiers who had participated in the action of Burnt Corn had taken refuge there.

The news of battle caused a terrible fear among the settlers, and all who could do so, hurried to the various forts or stockades for protection. Fort Mims, sixty miles from Mobile, had been erected around the dwelling house of Samuel Mims, a wealthy citizen whose residence was a few yards from Tensaw Lake, a tributary of the Alabama. The defence consisted of walls made of pine trunks about fifteen feet high, of a blockhouse and bastion, and of an inner line of picket fencing. The garrison had no artillery, but the walls were pierced for musketry, and two gates opened out, one to the east and the other to the west. Including soldiers, men, women and children, there were five hundred persons within the inclosure; and of the effective force, two hundred and forty soldiers, Major Beasely was in command.

Rumors of danger daily reached the fort, and Gen. Claiborne had even visited the post, warning them against a surprise, and recommending the building of two additional blockhouses. Some friendly Indians gave them notice of the proximity of Weatherford's warriors, and two negro men positively declared, the day before the fatal one, that they had seen twenty mounted Indians in the woods around the lake. And yet, strange to relate, the instinct of danger seemed to die within the breasts of all within the fort, but most particularly within that of the commander, who actually ordered the two negroes to be flogged for giving a false alarm to the garrison! On the 30th of August, a beautiful summer day, the young people were allowed, as usual, to wander out along the shores of Tensaw Bay, the officers were enjoying themselves at cards, couples of light dancers were whiling away the time within the fort, and the great clumsy eastern gate was left open and unguarded!

Major Beasely little thought as he participated in the hilarity of his subordinate officers; that a thousand fierce warriors were creeping stealthily up through the oaks and pines of the grand old woods around them, ready to take advantage of his strange and criminal negligence. At the signal of noon, the hour of dinner, a wild yell burst over the heads of the doomed garrison, and a cloud of painted savages poured through the open gate.

Beasely, realizing in an instant the terrible responsibility incurred by his want of prudence, rushed to the fatal spot, calling gallantly upon his men to aid him in his desperate enterprise. It was in vain; he fell at the post he had failed to guard, and many of the boldest spirits in the Fort perished at his side. It is needless to detail all the horrors of the scene, so suddenly changed from joy to fear, from sunshine into gloom.

Of five hundred and fifty inhabitants, who awoke within the Fort, on that 30th August, 1813, only seventeen survived to tell the horrid tale. The Indians fought from twelve until five in the afternoon, burning all the houses, scalping all the dead, and mutilating all the women in a manner too horrible to be detailed.

Of the two negroes who had given the alarm, one was actually tied up to be flogged when the Indians rushed in, and the poor fellow was killed by their murderous tomahawks while unable to raise a hand in his defence.

The venerable Samuel Mims was struck down on the threshold of his own home, and died with the agony of knowing that the defence his wealth had generously provided for his fellow citizens had been of no avail, because of the stupidity of the commanding officer.

Amid all the horrors of the day, some poor Spaniards knelt around the well, and crossing themselves with simple, pious faith, prayed aloud for their companions and themselves. Even while imploring Heaven's aid, the Indians silenced them with their tomahawks and scalping-knives.

Weatherford, whose eagle plumes were red indeed that day with blood of the whites, vainly sought to stay the murder of the women and the children, but the fierce spirits he had gathered for the work refused to listen to his appeal, and thus affixed to his already dreaded name that of "the murderer of Fort Mims."

Of those who survived, one, a soldier named Mathews, had showed himself a coward, skulking behind the block-house at a time when even the children gave their aid to the brave men fighting for their lives. It is true he was wounded, but it was by a woman's hand, for Mrs. Baily, provoked at the cowardice of the man, punctured him severely with a bayonet as he lay trembling against the wall.

The blood-stained warriors revelled in their successes, and boasted that Tecumseh's mission had already been accomplished. They thought the American settlers would never recover from this fearful blow, and that Alabama's soil would soon be rid of their hated presence. They had yet to learn what Claiborne, Floyd and Jackson could do when the spirit of revenge for their murdered countrymen inspired the brave hearts under their command.

"Fort Mims!" was the war-cry throughout that brilliant series of engagements which, culminating in the battle of Tohopeka, or the Horse-shoe Bend (March, 1814,) encircled the name of Jackson with almost Homeric glory, and crushed forever the confederacy of the Creeks, while it terminated the public career of the brave but terrible Weatherford.

RELIGIOUS POPULATION OF EUROPEAN TURKEY.—Petermann's *Geographisce Mittheilungen*, a periodical which is generally considered to possess the latest and most accurate information, has some interesting notes on the elements of which the population of the Turkish Empire is composed. The following summary table showing the contrast in respect to religious denominations may not be uninteresting:

Provinces.	Christians	Mahom.	Totals.
Turkish Croatia	105,000	72,000	177,000
Bosnia and the Hercegovina	747,000	408,000	1,155,000
Albania	761,000	716,000	1,477,000
Thessaly	148,000	23,000	17,000
Roumelia	1,147,000	940,000	2,087,000
Bulgaria	1,663,000	1,303,000	2,966,000
Grand total	4,513,000	3,400,000	7,913,000

DIMINUTION OF WAGES IN ENGLAND.—Complaints regarding the inflated state of wages in England are becoming both bitter and frequent. At a recent meeting of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, the chairman said that at the present day the cost of mining coal in Great Britain is 15 per cent higher, as a matter of wages, than it was eight or nine years ago. He pointed out that the English iron trade is seriously affected, and that it is now impossible for it to compete in America or other markets of the world. He further stated, however, that the diminution of wages paid in England was already nearly $10,000,000 weekly, and expressed the hope that, after another year of such discipline in the way of financial stress, England, by reducing the inflation of wages and doing more work, would outbid all other producers in the world in the cheapness of her products.—*Scientific American, Sept. 9th.*

"The present condition of the Catholic Church in this country," says the Philadelphia *Catholic Record*, "is a subject particularly interesting to our readers. Let us look on the bright side first. Churches are constantly being erected, many of them very beautiful and costly; the number of vocations to the priesthood is large; education is being attended to more than it ever was before; there is very little anti-Catholic prejudice in the country, and Catholics are growing in wealth and increasing in numbers. In addition to all these gratifying signs, neither heresy nor schism seems to trouble the Church in America.

"Yet there are numberless drawbacks to this pleasing exhibit. Are Catholics really united in heart and feeling with one another? Do not our organizations display very frequently a tendency to jealousies and petty strifes unworthy of the Catholic name?

"Is the standard of intelligence amongst us equal to the requirements and necessities of a skeptical age? Are we all ready and able to give a 'reason for the faith that is in us,' or are we merely Catholics because it so happens, but are ignorant of the why and wherefore, indifferent to Catholic interests, and unacquainted with the history and services of the Church to humanity, art and civilization?

"Is there any intellectual movement towards the Catholic Church perceptible in the American mind; and if there is none (and we confess we can see few, if any, traces of such a movement), is it our fault or not? Are Catholics showing the good effects of Catholicity practically before the world? Are Catholic legislators nobler than their fellows, and Catholic districts freer of crime? As a State or a city becomes more Catholic, does it, *pari passu*, become more and more industrious, sober, law abiding, and freer from political, social and moral evils, or not? Are we neither better nor worse than our fellow citizens, but about the same, perhaps worse? These are not trivial questions, they are vital ones.

The Right Rev. Bishop Dubuis, returned to this city on Friday *morning* from New Orleans, where he had arduously labored during the past two weeks. After celebrating Mass at the Cathedral, he took the 11 o'clock train for Marshall, Texas, where he to-day consecrates a new church edifice. The work performed by Bishop Dubuis is little less than marvellous to those cognizant of his unremitting labor. He never seems to pause for rest or recreation; but, animated by a holy zeal that sustains him, he seems never weary or worn. The condition of the Church in this diocese sufficiently attests the great wisdom and efficiency of our good and devoted Bishop.—*Galveston Catholic, Sept. 10th.*

A Deceitful Person is Odious.

This is a recognized fact among all good people. But to deceive by imparting to your grizzled moustache, grey whiskers or faded hair a black or brown color so natural that it cannot be detected is eminently proper and no breach of good faith. It meets with the appreciation and admiration of the most polite society. To render it possible to practice this innocent deceit to perfection, Dr. Tutt has invented a dye that is being used in all fashionable circles with the happiest results. Its use is attended with but little trouble; its effect is instantaneous, and the color it produces is perfectly natural.

MARRIED:

MEHRTENS—EBELING—On Thursday, September 7, 1876, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, by the Rev. Father Begley, John Hermann Mehrtens to Celestine Margaret, only daughter of the late Henry Ebeling, both of this city.

Palmyra, Mo., and Cincinnati papers please copy.

POINCY—SAUCIER—On Thursday, September 7, 1876, at the Church of St. Augustin, by the Rev. Father Sebilean, Joseph Albert Poincy to Miss Marie Sydonia Saucier both of this city. No cards.

DIED:

TUMOINE—On Sunday morning, September 10, 1876 at 10 minutes to 3 o'clock, Alexis J. Tumoine, brother of Very Rev. H. Tumoine, aged thirty-two years, a native of La Selle en Cogles, Bretagne, France, and a resident of this city for many years.

TOURNE—At Niagara Falls, September 7, 1876, Paul M. Tourne a native of Bordeaux, France, and for many years a resident of this city.

CONNOLLY—On Tuesday morning, September 12, 1876, at 11 o'clock, Thomas Connolly, aged seventeen years eldest son of Andrew Connolly and Mary Boyle, a native of Clair, County Galway, Ireland.

TENBRINK—Capt. William Tenbrink, born in Baltimore, Md., aged sixty-six years, a resident of this city for the past forty years.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED—On Monday, September 4, 1876, at 5 o'clock A. M., MARY KENNEDY, aged seven years.

"Whom the Gods love die young."

In a darkened house of mourning,
Stricken by the hand of God,
Loving hearts are bowed in anguish
Underneath the chastening rod,
For their little bud is hid
'Neath the casket's heavy lid.

Taken in her youthful glory,
Summoned in the spring of life,
She has fled the summer's tempest,
Free from earthly care and strife.
Autumns winds she shall not know.
Never shrink from winter's snow.

Son of God, thou hast commanded
"Suffer them to come to Me,
For of such is Heaven's kingdom,"
Now and for eternity.
Earth to earth and dust to dust.
Sore the trial, sweet the trust.

'Twas a voice she loved in childhood
Fell upon our darling's ear;
'Twas a parent's hand that led her
To a bright and happier sphere;
And we know our dove's at rest
On her saintly mother's breast.

Little darling of her household,
Little pet of every heart
Though thy tiny form is missing,
Yet our spirits will not part,
For the lengthened chain of love
Stretches to thy home above.

Farewell, Molly, flower of meekness,
Words our sorrow cannot tell;
Earth has lost thee, Heaven has claimed thee,
Little blossom, fare thee well,
Rest, sweet bud, within the tomb,
That a flower in Heaven may bloom.

YAKRAM.

New Orleans, September 14, 1876.

JACOB OTT,
BUILDER,
289 Magazine Street, Corner of Calliope,
Stores, Counting Houses and Dwellings Fitted Up with Dispatch. Jobbing promptly attended to. Cisterns made and repaired.
All orders for work left at the Office, 289 Magazine street, or sent through the Postoffice, promptly attended to. de19 75 1y5p

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Teeth extracted without pain, under the influence of NITROUS OXIDE GAS. mh18 76 1y5p

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AUCTIONEERS.
Office, No. 25 Commercial Place,
Will attend to sales of Real Estate, Furniture, Stocks, Bonds, Scrip, etc., and to Renting of Houses. se17 (m5p

INFANT SCHOOL.

On the First Monday of October the Sisters of Christian Charity having charge of ST. HENRY'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, corner of Berlin and Live Oak streets, Sixth District, will, in connection with their school, open an

INFANT SCHOOL
(KINDERGARTEN)

for children of both sexes, between the ages of three and six years.

The Sisters will bestow a motherly care on the children confided to their charge, and impart to them such knowledge as children of that age are capable of receiving.

For further particulars apply to the Sisters' Convent.

Terms moderate, within the reach of even the poorest. se17 1m

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Conducted by the
SISTERS OF OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL,
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The plan of this Institution combines together with the valuable benefits of a Christian education every advantage that can be derived from a punctual and conscientious care bestowed on the pupils, in every branch of science suitable to their sex.

The Course of Instruction is similar to that pursued in the Select Female Schools of Louisiana.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, per Academic year	$150 00
Payable in advance every quarter	48 00
Entrance fee, to be paid only once	10 00
Washing for three months	9 00
Piano lessons and use of the instrument, per month	7 00

se17 3m

SCANLAN'S
Circular for the Coming Season.

I will open on MONDAY, 18th inst., the following Goods, which I will sell CHEAP FOR CASH, viz:
White and Brown COTTONS;
Scarlet, Twilled and Plain FLANNEL;
White FLANNEL; ROB ROYS; Linen TOWELS,
COTTON FLANNELS at all prices;
DENIMS, HOSIERY, DOESKIN and other JEANS; together with a large assortment of other goods too numerous to mention, all at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
JOHN SCANLAN,
se17 1t No. 547 Magazine street.

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PETER KAISER,	M. J. SHEEHAN,
H. FEEHAN,	E. M. REDDINGTON,
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ED. BYRNS,	THOS. HYLAND.
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REPLENISH YOUR WARDROBE
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B. T. WALSHE'S.

Good SHIRTS, either White or Fancy, at $1 50, $2 $2 25 and $2 50 each.
The best Jean or Muslin DRAWERS, all sizes, 75 cents per pair.
India Gauze UNDERSHIRTS, all sizes, 50c, 75c and $1 each.
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Finest Silk UNDER GARMENTS, all sizes.
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Fancy HALF HOSE $3 to $9 per dozen.
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BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY, medium to finest.
Silk and Gingham UMBRELLAS, new styles.
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OF THE NEWEST MATERIALS AND PATTERNS.
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Orders, taken for Printing and Binding at Low Rates. jy30 76 1y5p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ST. ALPHONSUS' ORPHAN ASYLUM IS TO open September 9th. Any aid towards furnishing this Asylum will be very gratefully received. Donations in Furniture Bedding, Groceries, etc., for this charitable institution may be sent to the Asylum, on Washington street, opposite St. Joseph's Cemetery. se3 1f

THE SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD have constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR SALE. Plain and Embroidered Under-Linen for Ladies; Fine and Coarse Shirts; Plain ones and Overalls for Laboring Men and Mechanics. All substantially made and at low prices. no7 75 1y

HALL MECHANICS' AND WORKINGMEN'S Central Council.—Books for the enrollment of all Mechanics and Laborers of this city who are in want of employment, and the number of their families dependent upon them for support, are now open at the shop of the President at No. 112 Carondelet street, near Poydras. All mechanics and laborers out of employment are requested to come at once and enroll their names.
P. GRANZIN, President.
JOHN TAYLOR, Acting Secretary. my14tf

ST. JOSEPH'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held THIS (Sunday) EVENING, Sept. 17th, 1876, at 4½ o'clock, in their new Hall, Marais street, near Common. Punctual attendance is requested, as important business will be transacted.
Gentlemen wishing to join are invited to attend.
JOHN McCAFFREY, President.
J. A. PLACE, Secretary. 15

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By Right Rev. Richard Gilmour, D. D., Bishop of Cleveland.
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have met with a most cordial reception from those entrusted with the education of our Catholic youth. We give here the names of a few who have endorsed the series. For a full list of Testimonials we refer to our School-Book Circular.

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The Most Rev. Archbishop of Oregon.
The Most Rev. Archbishop of New Orleans.
The Right Rev. Bishop of Albany.
" " " Covington.
" " " Nesqually.
" " " Alton.
" " " Detroit.
" " " St. Hyacinth, Canada.
The Very Rev. F. M. Boff, Cleveland.
Rev. Walter H. Hill, S.J., St. Louis.
Rev. J. N. Reinbolt, Provincial, Dayton.
Rev. Joseph Wirth, C.SS.R., New York.
Rev. M. Puts, Napoleon, O.
Rev. Vantel, Pres. Seminaire de Ste. Therese, Montreal, Canada.
The Xavarian Brothers Industrial School, Carroll P. O., Md.
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W. K. Delany, Esq., Erie, Pa.
J. O. Bourret, Esq., Principal E. E. C. School, Detroit.
The Ursuline Sisters, St. Louis.
Sister Nepomucene, St. Mary's, Pa.
F. M. Gates, Esq., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

The Catholic Press
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