

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 28, 1877. GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

"He" said a lady recently to an Aberdeen man, "What's your prettiest daughter has married for a husband?" "Well," she replied, "the father." "I believe she has married a rich man, but I understand he's a very poor husband."

A pious woman of Newport was shocked by the blasphemy of a ragged urchin under her window. She bought him off. The next morning the air about her house was blue with curses, and the one wicked boy reappeared again with a troop of allies. Moral: Never compromise with the devil.

A witty old judge, who had spent an evening with a young lawyer in the country, whose office was on the second story, on taking his departure stumbled on the stairs and fell to the bottom. The young lawyer, hearing the noise, rushed out, and seeing the judge lying down, with great anxiety asked, "Is your honor hurt?" "No," said the judge, scrambling to his feet, "but my head is."

Steps have been taken to acclimatize Florida cedar in Bavaria. The superiority of the wood of this tree over all other kinds of cedar is well known, and the demand for the species in Bavaria, where immense quantities of led pencils are made, has induced manufacturers to venture on the experiment. Seeds have been sown in the royal forest, and about 5,000 young plants are now thriving in one batch.

The race of Irish wolf-dogs is believed to be now extinct. The last genuine specimens of these magnificent animals were in 1866 possessed by De Quincy's friend, the late Marquis of Sligo, who owned hundreds of thousands of acres in the wild, storm-beaten County of Mayo. They were the old arms of Ireland, what the lion and unicorn are to England, supporters; wearing collars with the mottoes: "Gentle when stroked; fierce when provoked."

An Erie Railroad train that stopped at Binghamton on January 13th had a figure-head standing in front, under the head-light and covered up to the ears with snow. The figure-head stepped down, and walking back to the fourth car, remarked to the conductor: "Didn't I tell you I'd get home ahead of you?" The young man had been put off the cars at Waverly for not paying his fare, and had surreptitiously climbed to his post on the engine. The conductor was beaten by four cars' lengths.

Over five thousand Indians are growing up and advancing in civilization on a Reservation in Western New York. They give the white people no trouble. They cultivate the lands and have thirty-one schools among them, mostly taught by Indian teachers. The enumeration of the Indian population last year showed an increase over the previous year of seventy-nine. In Canada the Indians are in a state of more than semi-civilization, they make as reasonable progress in the direction of civilization as could be expected.

The Legislature of the island of Ceylon has refused, by a vote of ten to six, to disestablish the Church of England in that island. The petition for disestablishment was based on the facts that the membership of the Church of England numbered only 15,000, while there are 40,000 other Protestants, and 130,000 Catholics. The good old hymn is:

"What though the spire bees, Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isles, Just now the breezes blowing there concerning the disestablishment matter are considerably more 'spicy' than 'soft.' Pepper and mustard are the prevailing sort of spice in this controversy.

Last year the English Life-Boat Institution saved 435 lives, besides rescuing 18 vessels. It also made great progress in saving 80 lives by fishing and other boats, making a total of 513 lives saved last year mainly through its means. Since its formation the society has contributed to the saving of 24,372 shipwrecked persons, for which services it has granted 968 gold and silver medals, besides pecuniary rewards to the amount of £50,000. Notwithstanding the peril and expense incurred by the crews last year, only one life was lost from the 251 life-boats of the society, although about 13,000 men were out in them on all occasions during the twelve months.

The Fakir, the official journal of Constantinople, says that the Government has 500,000 regular troops under arms, and will soon have 380,000 more, without reckoning volunteers. "This army," it says, "has been created only to preserve the rights. The heroic Mamelukes will sacrifice all to possess to save their country, and those who have not volunteered will rush to the standard the moment they hear that the empire is to open its festival of glory. We shall perform miracles of valor, and we possess arms and provisions in abundance. We have 500,000 needle guns and 150,000 others of the latest invention, without counting the last order given in America, half of which is already in the way. We have thus a multiplicity of arms, both for our regular troops and for the clouds of volunteers who will come to gather for their country's defence. Allah will protect the faithful and give them victory."

Sporting in Labrador involves romantic incidents. When deer are not met with except at so great a distance from a settlement that the night has to be passed in the woods a commodious snow house is erected in a marvellously brief time by the attendant Eskimoes. They roll small lumps of snow into heavy, compact beams, which are then cut into square pieces and placed one over the other, and the walls are raised. If it freezes they throw water upon each layer to render the structure more compact. Sled poles are lashed together and laid across the top. Blocks of snow are placed upon these, and the crevices in every direction are filled in with soft snow, thus excluding the air. A narrow door is scooped out in front, and the door plentifully strewn with snow blocks, skis, and other gear. Kodely patched but cozy furs constitute the covering, and the portmanteau who have ventured into that inhospitable region aver that they have slept comfortably and without experiencing cold within those unique places of shelter.

One of the chief purchasers at the Mexicas book sale a few weeks ago was quite a new collector whose history is curious. Years ago he took it into his head that he would take to farming on Long Island, and set out to find a desirable farm. He went on a tour of inspection carrying with him a shovel with which he dug up ground and then had it analyzed. However, not finding anything to his taste on Long Island, he determined to go to Rhode Island and there purchased a farm for \$20,000, in which he expended \$20,000 more, and then apparently tired of it, rented the ground for a few hundred a year, and with the small remainder of his fortune went to California; there he returned to the East to make the agreeable discovery that during his absence the city of Providence had, providentially for him, been steadily advancing toward his farm, which had become immensely valuable. Presently he sold the \$20,000 worth, and then, arriving at the conclusion that he had let it go too cheap, he had it rest surveyed and laid out in streets and north. At the Mexicas sale he insisted on getting many books, for which his agent told him he was paying a ridiculously large price.

The Chinese game of war—a sort of Kriegerpiel—is called wei-chi. A very interesting description of it is given in Temple Bar by Herbert Giles, of the English Consular service, who has never learned it. Dr. Williams's new Chinese-English dictionary, the outcome of forty years' residence in the country, puts it down as a game played on a board with 361 squares, all but one of which is not played on the squares, but in the intersections of the lines, including those on the sides of the board.

players employ about 300 small, silver buttons, black and white, and the object is to occupy or acquire, by surrounding as many of the 361 squares as is possible, the vicinity of combinations and the vicissitudes of the game make it difficult and exciting. It is only played by the literati of China, demanding great study and much mental vigor and astuteness. So unusual is it in China for a man of high literary tastes and abilities to be ignorant of the game, that history has accorded that fact of the talented Emperor, Ch'ien Lung. The Emperor Yao, about 2300 B.C., and Mencius, writing about 300 B.C., mentions the champion player of the time in an illustration of the necessity of application where success is desired.

THE BISHOP ELECT OF PEORIA. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DR. LANCASTER SPALDING.

(Louisville Catholic Advocate) It has been known for several weeks now that a Kentucky priest has been selected to preside over that portion of the American Church Catholic included within the boundaries of the newly established Diocese of Peoria, Illinois. John Lancaster Spalding bears a name that has long been associated with Catholicity in the United States, and especially in Maryland and Kentucky.

Among the first Catholic immigrants into this, from the former State, were his grandparents, Richard Spalding and wife, and John Lancaster and wife. The families settled in what is now known as Marion county, where the elders lived to a good old age, and died regretted by all who knew them. Both of the present couple were blessed with numerous progeny, and they were duly blessed in their moral attributes and Catholic piety of their children. Their descendants to this day are reckoned among our most honored citizens, and, what is much better, they are illustrating their Catholic faith by the practice of those heroic virtues by which men are made fit for heaven.

Three uncles of the Bishop elect of Peoria became priests, viz.: M. J. Spalding, afterwards Bishop of Louisville, and Archbishop of Baltimore; B. J. Spalding, V. G., and afterwards Administrator of the Diocese of Louisville; and James Madison Lancaster, pastor of the congregation of Frankfort, Ky., and afterwards Administrator of the Diocese of Covington.

Two sons of Richard Spalding intermarried with daughters of John Lancaster. From the second of these marriages—that of Richard M. Spalding with Mary Jane Lancaster—the Bishop of Peoria elect was the first-born. John Lancaster Spalding was born on the 2d day of June, 1840, in Lebanon, Ky. He was carefully trained at home, both in the elements of Christian doctrine and of secular knowledge. He was afterwards entered as a pupil at St. Mary, Emmitsburg, Maryland, and to that of St. Mary's of the West, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Having determined to devote his life to the holy ministry he was ordained a priest, then Bishop of Louisville, to the Catholic University of Louvain, where he finished his ecclesiastical studies in 1864, and was ordained priest. Returning to Louisville, he was appointed by his then Bishop, the late Right Rev. Dr. Lavallee, assistant pastor of the Cathedral. This position he retained until 1868, when the then present Ordinary of the Diocese, Dr. Wm. McCloskey, entrusted to him the difficult task of forming a congregation of the colored Catholic population of the city and building a church for their use. He went to work with commendable activity, and the result was, in a few years, a commodious church and a neat parsonage (wholly paid for), and a very respectable congregation of colored Catholics.

Three years ago Father Spalding, with the consent of his bishop, took up his temporary abode in the city of New York, where he received the appointment of assistant pastor of St. Michael's Church. In this position, as in those he had filled at Louisville, he proved a most efficient worker in his Master's cause. The young Bishop of Peoria has already acquired a very high position among the pulpits of the country. We were among those who listened to his first sermon, after his ordination and return to his native land, and it was these our impressions that we never had so remarkable an effort from so young a man. His voice, like that of his renowned and lauded uncle, the late Archbishop of Baltimore, is at once clear, incisive and pleasant. Without seeming effort he is able to make himself heard distinctly in the largest churches. His manner in the pulpit is at once graceful, dignified and modest. With a mind well stored with the learning of the schools, and possessing in a marked degree those special attributes, inabilities which characterize the successful public speaker, it is no wonder that he attracted the attention of his elders of the hierarchy that is implied in his appointment to the high office of Bishop in the Church of God.

Father Spalding is, possibly, even better known and appreciated as a writer than as a speaker. He writes not only a graceful pen but a nervous one. At one time he was a weekly contributor to our own columns, and we remember well the interest he then excited in the public mind through his matured reflections on the questions of the hour in their relations to man's interests for eternity.

Father Spalding's motive for leaving the diocese, temporarily, was to be near a well-known ecclesiastical writer then engaged, as was supposed, in preparing for the press a memorial biography of his uncle, the Most Rev. M. J. Spalding, late Archbishop of Baltimore. As matters turned out, the entire labor expended upon this work (since published) devolved upon the nephew, who brought to his self-imposed task not only exact knowledge of facts, but an earnest desire to perpetuate the memory of one from whom he had himself received his baptism, and whose name had become identified with the apostles of the faith.

We regard the appointment of Father Spalding to the new See of Peoria as a most fortunate one. He possesses those very qualifications which will best insure the success of his missionary labors among a population of mixed nationalities, speaking different languages. He speaks the German almost as fluently as he does his native tongue, and he is familiar with both other languages. He is at once zealous and prudent, strong in pursuing the right, and yet fearless of the praises of men. While regretting our own loss, we must certainly congratulate our brethren of the diocese of Peoria on the fact that Providence has furnished them with a pastor so well fitted, as we conceive, to lead them in their spiritual warfare against the enemies of Holy Church and their own salvation.

IS IRISH NATIONALITY DYING? (Boston Pilot, Jan. 20.) It is of interest now and again to seize the prominent events and opinions current in Ireland, as a test of the public spirit. As the market-man runs a scoop into a skin of butter, to test its quality, the editor should dive into the daily life of a country, and bring forth the evidence of its condition. There is a bustling intelligence among the people that bodes no good for special legislation. On all sides in Ireland we see the people waking up to large practical interests and the settlement of important questions according to recognized principles of law and equity.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from active practice, having placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all chronic diseases, he writes as follows: "I feel it my duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive, and conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will, free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, with full directions for preparing and successfully using, sent by return of mail, enclosing a copy of the book, 'The Consumption Cured,' by Dr. W. D. Stevens, 18 Power Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The Irish farmers are agitating for reformed land laws with intelligent persistence. In cases of hardship, the tenant does not now desert himself and his hopes by shooting the merciless agent or landlord. Instead, he gets with his case in the leading papers full statements of his case, and the punishment of public opinion more effectively than the bludgeon. A year ago, an Englishman named Gradwell, owner of an estate in county Meath, tried to eject, for personal spite, a farmer named Elocck. The neighboring farmers took up the case; public meetings were held, and resolutions condemning the injustice passed; subscriptions were taken up, headed by parish priests, to defend the attacked farmer in the courts; the local Dublin dailies followed, and the end of it was that Gladwell was glad to drop the ejectment, and Mr. Elocck retains the property his family has made valuable.

A somewhat similar case is now in agitation in county Louth, from which we expect a similar result. A Mrs. Brennan, just before Christmas, served a notice of ejectment on a Mr. Tasse under circumstances of peculiar injustice. Mr. Tasse and his friends have given the case to the public, and all over Ireland the woman's conduct has been condemned by priests and laymen, by landlords and tenants—in fact, by persons in every rank of society, and of every religious and political creed.

In the West of Ireland, a landlord named Austin Duggan recently evicted a tenant named Michael Kenny from his farm near Clonfert. The last mail brings a report of a monster public meeting held in Eyrewood, called by the Ballinacree Tenants' Association, at which the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, That the ruthless eviction of Michael Kenny by his landlord, Austin Duggan, of Dublin, calls forth the warm sympathies of the people of this locality—we, therefore, tender to Mr. Kenny our heartfelt sympathy in this, his great affliction, and we hereby record our condemnation of the law which allows the tenant farmers of Ireland to be harshly and capriciously evicted from their farms and the homes of their forefathers."

A powerful address was delivered at this meeting by a Mr. Kilmartin, of Ballinacree. Alluding to the eviction of Kenny, he said: "The intercession of the priests, the tears of the delicate wife, the entreaties of the tenant are unavailing to stay the ruthless hand of the tyrant; and the poor wife who was flung out on the street in the torments of rain, is now in a dying state, as we are just now informed. What Irishman can travel, as we did, from Ballinacree to Eyrewood and see these miles upon miles of the fairest and most fertile land under the sun, which was once teeming with industrious, prosperous and happy tenantry, and now all is a deep, deep walk or ballad park, and not shed salt in the desolation which everywhere meets his gaze? The fate of poor Kenny may be the fate of any one of us the moment we may happen to displease our landlords. What protection have we under the law when any one of us may be sent adrift on the waves of the world like Michael Kenny by landlords such as Austin Duggan? A tenants' defence Association is necessary here in Eyrewood to watch the various interests of the voters, and among them an Englishman from London. It was the voice of the meeting that their candidate should be an Irishman and a Home Ruler; and it was unanimously resolved on motion of the Very Rev. Dr. Byrne, that 'they pledged themselves to accept no man, who was not a Home Ruler, Tenant Righter, and a Demagogical Educationist; who was not for Sunday Closing and the Permissive Bill, and who was not an Irishman.'"

"The Government which rules Ireland," says the great Irish Archbishop John of Tuam, "does not know the wants of the people—worse still, does not care about the people. These brave words were spoken in one of his latest addresses, by a man who was nearer to O'Connell than any man living, who has been through a long life one of the purest Irishmen in Ireland. The words are well noted; as are these from the Dublin Freeman's Journal of the 30th ult: "There is not in the world a parallel to the case of Ireland as the philosophic student knows it. Here we have a people of singular quickness, moderate desires, unrivalled versatility; a soil of abundant riches, rivers of noble power, natural harbors equal to any in the world; and for results infinite struggle with poverty, a deprivation of every softening influence, a complete absence of every art, in science, in commercial enterprise, a life made anxious by the constant worry of pecuniary and the folly of abortive revolution. There have been three distinct and bloody revolts in Ireland since the legislative independence of the country was stolen away; and yet no man can say of any of the efforts of the ruling power have made future attempts impossible. The case of Ireland is not healed in its sores. English statesmen are constantly declaring this to be the fact, and yet they bitterly oppose the only measure which would bring healing in its wings."

"Home Rule alone," says Archbishop Malles, "can bring about a better state of things. We should all, then—priests and people and bishops—be Home Rulers if we are in earnest in helping the poor. No other kind of help will do." Taken as they come, we think these are healthy signs in Irish life. They prove that the old nationality is vigorously alive, and is becoming a Principle and Practice. Whether by the sword or the vote the improvement is to come, we have the fullest faith in its coming, so long as the hearts and brains of the people of Ireland are true to themselves and their country.

A HERO'S REWARD.—The readers of the Gazette may remember an account I gave, in most other papers, of the rescue of twelve men from the wreck of the Waterwitch, at Pouch Cove, Newfoundland, through the heroic efforts of Alfred Moores, fisherman, and a number of his companions. In the darkness of a winter night, and in the midst of a snow storm, Alfred Moores permitted himself to be swung, at the end of a rope, over a precipice 600 feet high, at the bottom of which were twelve shipwrecked men clinging to the rock, with the sea washing over them. Moores reached them with the rope, and by one all were drawn up and saved. Our land agent, Sir S. Hill, forwarded a statement of the gallant services of Moores and his companions to the imperial authorities, and the result was that the Royal Humane Society have sent out a silver medal for Moores, and a bronze medal for each of his companions. Lady Glover very kindly presented these medals a few days ago to the brave men, at a meeting specially called for the purpose, in the Colonial Building.—Montreal Gazette.

NOT YET. "My son, give me thy heart," said the Lord Jesus to a little boy. "Not yet," said the little boy, who was busy with his hat and ball; "when I grow older I will think about it." "My son, give me thy heart," said the Lord Jesus to a young man. "Not yet," said the young man, "I am just going into business, and when I see it prosper I shall have more time to attend to the matter."

"My son, give me thy heart," said the Lord Jesus to the man of business. "Not yet," said the man of business; "I am pressed now. When my children are well settled in life I will be better able to attend to the affairs of religion." He lived to be an old man. "My son, give me thy heart," said the Lord Jesus to the old man. "Not yet," he cried, "I shall soon give up trade, and then I shall have nothing else to do but to read and pray." And so he died. He put off to another time what should have been attended to in his childhood. He therefore died as he had lived, without God.

Somebody says that every cord of wood given to the poor is re-ordered above.

GROCERS—COMMISSION MERCHANTS. BE OF GOOD CHEER. During the New Year

P. H. BOYLE will continue to sell Choice Groceries, FINE WINES, LIQUORS, ETC., at his Store, COR. MAGAZINE AND ST. JOSEPH STS. AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

NO AUCTION GOODS! Every Article Guaranteed Pure and Fresh. Call and examine my stock and prices. Goods delivered free of drayage. Don't forget the place. P. H. BOYLE, de31 1m Corner Magazine and St. Joseph streets.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS' AGO. J. D. REEL, 779 and 781. Tchompitonlas Street, 779 and 781 Near Sorapurn Market.

First-Class Family Grocery, The very best of goods at the very lowest prices. Polite attention given to all, and entire satisfaction guaranteed as to quality and weight. de31 78 1y

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DE PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDERS. STEELE & PRICES' RELIABLE BAKING POWDERS. SHEPARD'S IMPROVED HOP YEAST. DR PRICES' LEMON SUGAR. DE PRICES' ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER. DR PRICES' SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS. DR PRICES' AMERICAN PERFUMES. LAVINA'S EXQUISITE FLOWER ODORS. TOWNSEND'S COUGH TROCHES. BIXBY'S MUGILAGE, SCHOOL INK, DRY AND LIQUID BLUE, STOVE POLISH, SHOE DRESSING, BEST SHOE BLACKING, ETC.

CORKS. VIAL WINE, FLASK, SODA, JAR, CARBOY, BUNGS, ETC. Common, X and XX qualities.

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FACTORS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY. 37.....Carondelet Street.....37 Premiums for the year ending April 30, 1876, \$66,654 52 1/2 less paid within the year..... 27,478 74 1/2 Balance of unretained risks, April 30, 1876..... 86,600 00 Net Profits for the year..... 13,101 76

Cash Dividends for the year: Interest (semi-annually)..... TEN PER CENT Premiums..... TWENTY PER CENT ASSETS, April 30, 1876..... \$1,328,655 40 This Company continues to issue policies on Fire, River and Marine Risks, at current rates of premium. E. A. PALFRY, President; JOHN CHAFFEY, Vice President; THOMAS F. BRAGG, Secretary.

W. A. Johnson, John Noble, John Chaffey, Richard Milliken, John I. Warren, N. S. Becker, Samuel Friedlander, A. A. Yates, John I. Adams, Isaac Becker, R. M. Wainman, A. H. May, de31 3m Wm Hartwell.

HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 37 Camp Street. JOHN HENDERSON, President. P. IRWIN, Vice President. THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary.

Earnings..... \$918,494 Losses Paid..... 77,474 Net Profits..... 68,438 At an election held on Monday, the 1st inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year: P. Irwin, John Henderson, Thomas King, John G. Ryan, Charles Leebe, W. F. Gaudin, John T. Gibbons, Jas. A. Girardin, William Hart, Emile Gausche, David Jackson, John H. Hanna, F. J. Gasquet.

And at a meeting of the Board, held May 8th, JOHN HENDERSON, President, P. IRWIN, Vice-President, and THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary, were unanimously re-elected. The Board declared out of the net profits of the Company for the past twelve months 10 per cent interest; also 4 per cent dividend on the paid up capital, and 25 per cent dividend on premiums paid by stock holders (making, with the rebate, 40 per cent on premiums). Said interest and dividends to be placed to the credit of the stock notes. Interest and dividends on full paid stock payable in cash at the office of the Company on and after June 15th prox. THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary. New Orleans, May 12, 1876. my14 76 1y

FINANCIAL. NEW ORLEANS SAVING INSTITUTION, 156.....Canal Street.....156 OFFICERS:— D. URQUHART, President. THOS. A. ADAMS, First Vice President. THOS. ALLEN CLARKE, Second Vice President. CHARLES LEBLANC, Third Vice President. CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. THOMAS A. ADAMS, George Jones, Thomas A. Adams, John G. Gaudin, Chas. J. Lewis, Christian Schneider, Saml. Jamison, Carl Kohm, A. Martin, T. L. Bayne, E. A. Palfray, David Urquhart.

Interest allowed on Deposits. de15 76 1y LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, 51 Camp Street, Capital.....\$500,000 E. C. PALMER, President. JAMES JACKSON, Vice President. DIRECTORS: ED. COMERY, FREDERICK WING, J. H. KELLER, W. H. TOMAS, W. B. SCHMIDT, JAMES JACKSON, E. C. PALMER.

This Bank insures against loss by BURGLARS, THEFTS AND FIRE at low rates. Deposits of FIFTY CENTS and upward received and Six Per Cent allowed, payable Jan. 1st and July 1st. Receipt and the character of the Directors guaranty their depositors against loss. JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier. de15 76 1y

HIBERNIA NATIONAL BANK, 47.....CAMP STREET.....47 Paid-Up Capital.....\$600,000 J. C. MORRIS, President. K. GAUCHE, Vice President. JOHN G. DEVERAUX, Cashier. DIRECTORS: J. C. Morris, John I. Adams, Emile Gausche, P. Irwin, Andrew Stewart, Thomas Smith, Adam Thomson.

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DENTIST. JAS. S. KNAPP, D. D. S., 15.....Baronne Street.....15 my14 76 1y New Orleans. G. J. FRIEDRICHS, DENTAL SURGEON, 155.....St. Charles Street.....155 my14 76 1y Corner Girod.

W. E. LANCASTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 122.....Gravier Street.....122 de1 1y Between Camp and St. Charles BELLS. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY, Established in 1837. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, furnished with the best quality of Iron, Brass, for Churches, Schools, Parlors, Taverns, Hotels, Churches, etc. Full Catalogue sent Free. HANSEN & THOMPSON, 102 and 104 St. Charles Street. B. J. WEST, Agent, New Orleans. de15 76 1y

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Orders left with J. B. ROY, at G. Gaudin's, 26 St. Charles Street, will be promptly attended to.