Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.
NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS IRISH NEWS.

The Irish Ambulance.—On the 17th the Irish ambulance tents, wagons, etc., in charge of some of the men who are to accompany them to the battle-fields of France, were exhibited in the Rotunda Gardens, where they were viewed with deep interest and minutely inspected by many thousands of the citizens of Dublin. There is but one opinion as to the manner in which the Ambulance Committee have acquitted themselves of the noble duty which they took in hands. Their various arrangements have been universally pronounced to be excellent. The appliances they have procured for the corps, the tents, wagons, surgical instruments and other necessaries are the very best of their kind, while the medical staff and their corps of assistants are such as, it is confidently believed, will prove in every way worthy of their noble and holy mission, and be a credit to the land which has sent them forth. Ireland looks to this deputation of her sons with hope and confidence, believing that they will prove themselves fully worthy of their noble mission. They go to undertake arduous but glorious duties. They will have to undergo hardships and face no small degree of danger, but it is for France and Ireland they labor, and their hearts are in the cause. Ireland wishes them God-speed and trusts they will have a splendid record to which she and they may refer with pride "when this cruel war is over."—*Nation.*

An Irish Regiment for France.—The following important dispatch from the French Minister of the Interior to the Prefect of Rouen has been published, under date of September 29th: "Inform the Irish delegates that a decree of the 28th of September has ordered the formation of a foreign regiment at Cherbourg, which, according to the intentions of the Government is exclusively intended for Irishmen. The delegates will confer with the General-Commandant of the 60th military division at Cherbourg. If necessary, communicate this circumstance to that general officer." A correspondent, writing to the *Irish Times* from Rouen on the above subject, says: "It is a fact that a very useful and formidable force is expected to be formed of Irishmen sympathising with France. Since the 21st of September the neuclus of such a corps has existed at Cherbourg, and a few days ago delegates from Ireland waited on the Prefect here to offer him the services of some hundreds of your countrymen, and he has given them every encouragement, and sent them to Cherbourg, where they have joined the 16th Military Division. It is not surprising that the idea of an Irish Brigade should have occurred to the French Government. It is in accord with their traditions—it is naturally suggested by the history of the Crimean war, where the valor of Irishmen had been made public; and, perhaps they remember the soldiers which came from the "France of the North" do not know how to turn their backs upon an enemy.

Death of Dr. Barter.—Dr. Richard Barter, M. D., died Monday evening last at his residence, St. Anne's Hydropathic Establishment, Blarney. Dr. Barter had reached the good old age of over seventy years. Up to within a short period he was in the enjoyment of his usual robust health, and his rather sudden death will come upon many with surprise. He was not a public man, and yet we may say that his death is almost a public loss. The amount of unostentatious, but none the less real and positive good which this one man has done in his generation has been enormous. His death will be mourned by numbers whom his unaffected simplicity and kindly good nature converted from being grateful, though, thanks to him, temporary, patients into warm and permanent personal friends and admirers. Dr. Barter will be remembered hereafter as the introducer of the Turkish bath into these kingdoms. For the past fifteen years he labored assiduously, and in the face of great opposition, to bring its benefits within reach of the public. He devoted a very large sum of money to this purpose, and was happy before his death in seeing his efforts successful, and "The Bath," as he always called it, firmly established, not only in his native city—Cork—but in nearly all the chief towns of Ireland and the United Kingdom. One of his first acts, on taking possession of St. Anne's was to erect free baths for the poor of the neighborhood, to whom he was also in other ways a constant benefactor. After a long fight he recently succeeded in having the Turkish baths introduced into the lunatic asylum at Cork, with the result of completely curing and restoring to their friends a number of unfortunates who had been before regarded as "hopelessly insane." But neither our space nor our ability would enable us to do justice to the private merits of Dr. Barter. He was in every sense of the word a truly good man. Simple and almost childlike in his manner, generous and confiding almost to a fault; his charity knew no distinction of persons, and was extended alike to all who needed it. It was only those who knew him intimately who knew what a fund of knowledge and originality and breadth of intellect lay under this simple exterior, but the public may surmise that the man who could live down the opposition which he had to face, who could create such a place as St. Anne's, and could introduce and firmly establish such innovations as the Turkish baths in almost every great city of the Empire, must have been no common man, and possessed of no common force of character.—*Freeman.*

Restoration of Roscommon Abbey.—Sir William Wilde has received, says the Roscommon *Messenger*, the following letter from Mrs. Bookey, of Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, which we have great pleasure in publishing, and hope it will be an incentive to other patriotic ladies to "go and do likewise:" "Dear sir—Having read in the *Saunders'* this morning your letter to the editor of the Roscommon *Messenger*, I with pleasure enclose £5 towards the funds for the preservation of the Abbey. I have just returned from a visit to some of the beautiful old Abbeys in Yorkshire, and was much struck with the contrast in the care of such ruins in England and Ireland, the neglect here being, I am aware, regretted by no one more truly than yourself."

Recruiting in Ireland.—The *Dublin Irishman*, speaking about Irishmen enlisting in the English army, says: "We observe with pleasure that recruiting for the English army makes but poor progress in Ireland. Our authority for this statement is the Dublin correspondent of the *Times*, an individual not by any means likely to underrate the success of the English recruiting sergeant in Ireland. He waites: 'It may be interesting to inquire how far the plan recently adopted for increasing the strength of the army by the addition of 20,000 men, and forming a reserve force in case of war, has been successful. It may be hoped that in other parts of the empire it has worked satisfactorily, but it may as well be known that in Ireland, which was looked to as a prolific field for raising recruits, the results are discouraging. It promised well at first, and the number enrolled in the month was even larger than was expected, but the supply has since fallen far short of the demand, and there is now a grand total of only about 1200 out of the 20,000 who were wanted. In the North chiefly there are some young men joining, but it will take a very long time to fill up the wide margin which remains on the muster-roll. With respect to the reserve force, the prospect is not brighter. It is almost a blank.'"

Search for Arms in Cork.—The police made several searches for arms in Cork on Monday evening. At the house 6 Rope-Walk, Sunday's Well, they found a military uniform of the 81st Regiment, with regimental number, the lock of a gun, and some ammunition. The owner was a young man named Robert O'Sullivan, an engraver, who was for some time in custody. The police continued to search other houses in the same locality, but found nothing. They then proceeded to Kearney's land, and in the house of a laborer named John Reilly, employed by Hegarty Brothers, they discovered twelve rounds of ammunition, a snap cap, pike-head, and a quantity of percussion caps. He was arrested at work. Robert O'Sullivan, engraver, and John Reilly, were brought before the Cork, magistrates, the former charged with having a suit of military uniform and the hammer of a gun in his possession, and the latter with having several rounds of ammunition and a pikehead. Evidence having been given of the finding of the gun hammer and the suit of uniform, including a waist belt of the 81st regiment, and bearing the regimental number, "1638," at the house of the prisoner O'Sullivan, it was alleged for the defence that the regimentals belonged to a nephew of O'Sullivan's mother, and were given to her to keep shortly after his arrest for desertion. The name of the deserter was shown to be Patrick Donovan, who, on the occasion of his arrest, about six months ago, offered terrible resistance to the police, and endeavored to shoot one of them with a handsome revolver which he carried. It was also shown for the defence that the gun hammer was found in the clothes of the prisoner's brother, a mere lad, who picked it up in the street. The Bench discharged the prisoner, but directed the police to take steps for the prosecution of O'Sullivan's mother, for having in her possession soldier's necessaries contrary to law. In the case of Reilly the police deposed to having found some revolver and breachloading ammunition, in his house, together with a pikehead and a quantity of precussion caps. The Bench committed the prisoner for trial, and agreed to accept bail, himself in £20 and two sureties in £10 each.

The Priests' Bribery (Ireland) Bill.—To the Editor of the *Nation*.—County Sligo, Sept. 28th, 1870.—Dear Sir—In your issue of last week appears a letter from our distinguished fellow countryman, O'Niel Daunt, in refutation of statements put forward by a correspondent (seemingly a Catholic clergymen) writing in a former issue over the signature "Clericus." I think this last letter of O'Neil Daunt's deserves more than an ordinary share of attention from Irishmen at large, and more particularly from the Catholic hierarchy and clergy of Ireland. No doubt can be entertained that all the arguments and show of reasoning that could possibly be brought forth in favor of the Bribery Bill were given by your correspondent "Clericus;" and less doubt can there be entertained that the able letter of O'Neil Daunt effectually disposed of these arguments. To attempt to add to the effectiveness of this reply would be only to spoil its completeness; and we may rest assured that the only priest that has, as yet, defended this nefarious bribery business, has cause sufficient to be silent on that subject for the future. But how many, and what per centage, of the priests of Ireland are willing to accept the proffered bribe? is the question, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is one of deep moment to the future well-being of our country. It is a question that should be well considered by all Irishmen who are determined to stop at no abstacles in the attainment of their right—to be citizens of a free country. It is a question of stupendous importance to the priesthood themselves, affecting as it does their future dealing and friendly intercourse with the people who never deserted them, and to whom they were always guides and protectors. Without attempting a solution of this great question, I would hazard an opinion—and one which I fondly entertain—that *still* the majority of the priests of Ireland are true to the cause of Ireland, and that they will be found on the side of honor and faithfulness and have patriotism enough to scorn the bribe and the bribers. We can point to men imbued with the same spirit that inspired the writer of the letter signed "Soggarth," which appeared in your paper a few weeks ago, who are an ornament and pride, no less to the Church than to their country, who, I am convinced, will never soil their hands with the bribe of the stranger. *These* are the men upon whom we must now rely to avert a change which would bring ruin and disaster upon the Church in Ireland, and which would be the prelude to a state of things in Ireland which I shudder to imagine.

French Feeling Towards Ireland.—The *Cork Examiner*, publishing some sketches of life in Paris, by a Corkman, says: Among the incidents of our informant's sojourn in Paris not the least remarkable was the arrest of three of his employees (Cork men), who were mistaken for Prussian spies. They had gone out to see the beautiful Place de la Concorde, and while admiring the charming prospect were civilly addressed by a gentleman. They could only reply to him in such French as is habitually spoken in Blackpool, and the official believing he had secured a prize, and notwithstanding the remonstrances of a griscette, who assured him that the strangers were English, marched the trio off to prison, where they were subjected to considerable discomfort for a time. When, however, it was found that they were neither Prussians, nor English, but Irishmen, the change was magical. They were overwhelmed with apologies and embraces, refreshments were eagerly pressed on them, the officer commanding the station actually insisted on kissing the hands of *les braves Irlandais*, sons of that noble Ireland which had been so true to *la Grande Nation* in her sore extremity. A cab was instantly provided, and the three Irishmen were driven to their hotel, where the *Garde d'honneur* took leave with renewed apologies and assurances of friendship. *Apropos*, our informant assures us he was enabled to satisfy himself that a feeling of deep and vindictive indignation is entertained on all sides in Paris towards the English, while on the other hand sentiments of the warmest gratitude and friendship are expressed toward the Irish people. It appears the French, or at all events the Parisians, are neither geographically nor ethnologically so ignorant as our correspondent represents them; and that they are perfectly capable of discriminating between friends and enemies—between Ireland and England. He states frequent expressions in Paris were—"Wait till England's turn comes and she shall know how we feel," or "If ever again we get the chance, we shall remember this for Ireland, and she may rely on our assistance.!"

The Irish Monarchy.—Alba is the original Irish or Gaelic name for Scotland, whose kings were derived from the race of the Ard-Righs of Erin, of the Hermonian line. The first Prince of the House of Stuart, who reigned over the Three Kingdoms of the British Isles, or James VI., of Scotland, and I. of England and Ireland, observed, of the latter kingdom, to the Irish Agents, in 1614—"I have an old claim as King of Scotland—for the ancient Kings of Scotland are descended from the Kings of Ireland." The Hanoverian dynasty, through its connection with the Stuarts, has succeeded *them* upon the throne. And hence, says a writer of the last century—Forman—respecting the *earliest* origin of that dynasty's claim to the government of the three nations—"Even the greatest antiquity the august House of Hanover itself can boast, is deducted from the royal stem Ireland"—as the origin of the "royal stem" of Scotland. Accordingly, it is related, adds the learned Hardiman, of King George IV., that his Majesty, "during his visit to Ireland, passing in view of the hill of Tara, declared himself proud of *his* descent from the ancient monarchs of the land.—*O'Callaghan's History of Irish Brigades in France.*

Progress of Waterford.—A highly intelligent citizen, who had been absent from Waterford for the last thirteen years, arrived here last week. Since he left, he had frequently been over most other parts of Ireland, especially the North and West. He assures us that he can see a vast improvement for the better in our good old city since his departure. In fact, he says there appears to be a more visible improvement in Waterford within the same period, than in any other city or town in Ireland with which he is acquainted. He was particularly struck with the forest of shipping at our unrivalled quay, now so tastefully kept—many of those ships being of very large tonnage, and from distant parts of the globe. Our imports of foreign grain last week, as published in Friday's *News*, were—wheat, 8000 quarters; Indian corn, 18,000 quarters. These arrivals were only one week's, and that the last. They frequenely exceed this. Waterford does an immense business in corn and flour.—*News.*

Meeting to Establish Monthly Fairs in Kilmacthomas.—A large number of persons attended at the sessions house of Kilmacthomas, on Wednesday, the 28th September, in accordance with the announcement contained in a circular, emanating from a preliminary meeting previously held, to consider the propriety of establishing in the town monthly fairs, instead of the present ones, which so frequently clash with other important fairs in the neighborhood. It was often a cause of disappointment to the residents, around Kilmacthomas that the principal fairs happened so frequently to fall on those days which are occupied by monthly fairs in the larger towns of Dungarvan, Carrick, Clonmel, and Waterford city.

Munificent Gift of Lord Southwell to the New Church of Rathkeale.—The Right Hon. Lord Southwell, on the occasion of his late visit to the new church of Rathkeale, signified his intention of putting up the great eastern window. The cost of this magnificent gift, according to the design of Lord Southwell, cannot be less than £600. Lord Southwell and his ancestors for generations have been regarded amongst the chief benefactors of Rathkeale. The present magnificent gift, and many other gifts already made to the poor of Rathkeale, show that the noble donor is resolved to uphold the character which he has inherited, and thus establish for himself the lasting gratitude of a people ever mindful of the kindness of their benefactors.

Home Rule.—At a meeting of the County Wexford Independent Club, held on Wednesday week, in the Town Hall, Mr. Clemont Roice presiding, the following resolution in favor of Home Rule was unanimously adopted:—Resolved—"That we see with pleasure the formation of an association of Irishmen for the purpose of obtaining Home Government for Ireland; that we warmly approve of the objects sought for by that association, and earnestly hope that all creeds and classes will unite in its support." A resolution was also adopted in favor of vote by ballot, and another in favor of a reform in the Irish grand jury laws.

Carrick Cattle Fair, Thursday.—The supply of stock was large, but somehow the amount of business transacted was dull, and animals changed owners slowly. Beef, a scant supply, about 60s. per cwt., for anything prime, 63s. Milch cows scarce, and not much sought after.

Clonmel, Wednesday.—The attendance was unusually large, and anything like beef sold well, but in unfinished cattle and stores the business transacted was extremely small. Good beef sold at from 60s. to 63s. per cwt., second quality, 50s. to 57s. 6d., and inferior, 45s. to 50s. There was a large supply of sheep, and hogget mutton brought from 6½d to 7½d per lb.; ewe mutton, 6d. per lb., lambs from 25s. to 32s. 6d.

Pig Fair, Monday.—At the usual monthly pig fair which came off on Monday, there were from 1800 to 2000 pigs offered for sale, nearly all which were disposed of at from 50s. to 55s per cwt. In some few instances where the animals were of a decidedly superior quality, as high a price as 57s. 6d. per cwt. was obtained.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

Thurles, Tuesday.—Prices tended upwards; fat cows scarce and in demand. Farm—£8 to £14 was the general price for this description of cattle, though very few indeed fetched the latter price.

Waterford October Fair.—Our monthly fair on Monday, under extremely fine weather, was well supplied with stock, and had also a good attendance of buyers. A prominent portion of the business was in cattle for shipment to England, and in this branch strippers were foremost.

Ballinasloe Fair.—The sheep fair opened on yesterday morning, Tuesday, but was smaller than usual. Buyers found great difficulty in effecting purchases on account of the high prices demanded.

Gallant Rescue from Drowning.—A few days ago a boy fell into the river, opposite Conduit lane, between the quay and the ship. The crowd, which immediately assembled, looked helplessly on, without an attempt at rescue, till a stevedore, named Matthew Long, who had been assisting in landing the vessel, jumped in and saved the little fellow, who sustained no other injuries than the fright.—*Waterford Citizen.*

Aid for the Wounded French.—The true men of Ballybricken, ever foremost in the cause of patriotism, are collecting funds for the relief of the French wounded, and within the past day or two upwards of £30 have been subscribed. Mr. Michael Casey, T. C., will take charge of any subscriptions forwarded for the same noble object.—*Ibid.*

Arrest Under the Coercion Act in Cork.—Two men were arrested in Cork on Monday on a charge of having arms in a proclaimed district. In the residence of one of the men the uniform of a British footsoldier and a revolver were found; in that of the other some rounds of ammunition and some percussion caps. The prisoners were committed for trial at the Assizes.

Illness of Dean O'Brien.—For the last week Dr. O'Brien, Dean of Limerick, has been under treatment in consequence of a sharp attack, arising, it is said, from over work. We are glad to say that he is out of danger, but D. O'Hanlon, Esq., M. D., J. P., his medical adviser, insists upon perfect suspension of all business for some time.—*Freeman.*

On Wednesday last, High Mass and Office were celebrated in the Cathedral, for the deceased bishops and clergy of the diocese. The Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien presided assisted by the Very Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Carrick-on Suir, and Rev. Dr. Ryan, Adm., Cathedral, and a large body of the clergy.—*Ibid.*

Death by Drowning.—On Wednesday evening last, an industrious poor man, named Doyle, of Peter street, was engaged in conveying ballast to a vessel lying at the Ballast quay. For this purpose he had to convey the mud ballast in a wheel-barrow from the shore to the vessel, across a plank. He performed the journey several times in safety, but on one occasion the barrow fell into the water, dragging him with it. He immediately sank and rose no more in life. An expert diver subsequently recovered the body from 50 feet of water.—*Ibid.*

The Glandore Mines.—These valuable mines have latterly become exceedingly productive in copper. They are of well known repute for their manganese (but have been standing still for the last ten years through the falling in the price of the article.) Recently they were bought for a considerable sum by an English gentlemen, Mr. George Underwood, of Raby Hall, Chester, who very soon discovered the value of his purchase.

Cork Half Yearly Fair.—On Monday the half yearly fair was held at the Fair Field. The attendance of the people was large. The stock in the different departments of the fair seemed rather backward in condition, and purchasing was exceedingly dull for all descriptions. The general prices ranged from £8 to £12 for two year old heifers and bullocks, and from £5 to £10 for good yearlings.

THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.—It is interesting to mark the progress of civilization from year to year. On the 19th of September, one twelvemonth ago, all Europe quivered with horror at the slaughter of the Kinck family by Tropmann. The violent death of seven persons shocked the civilized world. How vast has been our improvement in this short period! What tone have our nerves acquired! We read of the slaughter of 7000 persons with far more calmness than we heard of the slaughter of seven. The Kinck family were only sacrificed in the exigencies of an individual; the thousands whose corpses are lying beneath the battle-fields in Alsace and Lorraine have been sacrificed to the necessities of nations; and herein lies the difference. Yet we should never forget that the victims in each case are individuals; every wounded man lying now in an hospital suffers more than any of the Kincks. Gamblers tell us that it is not so much the money they lose at the table that ruins them as the impossibility they find of economising shillings in the ordinary transactions of life when they have accustomed themselves to stake hundreds of pounds on one throw of the dice; and so it is with human lives. We lose all sense of their value in the lavish waste of war.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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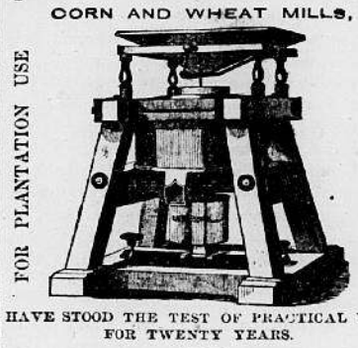

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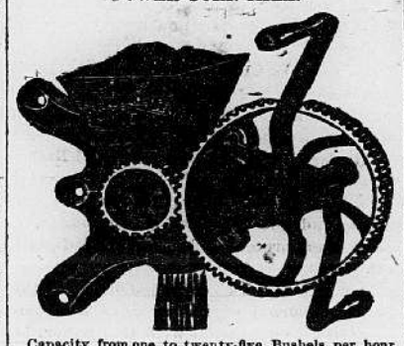

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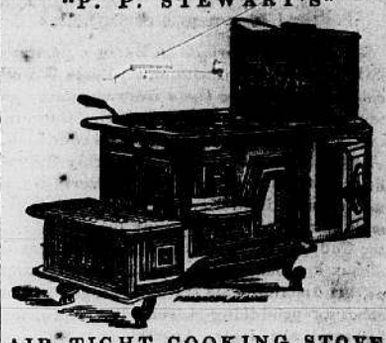
HARDWARE—STOVES—COOPERAGE.

THE CELEBRATED
"P. P. STEWART'S"



AIR-TIGHT COOKING STOVE,
WITH DUMPING GRATE.
The STEWART COOKING STOVE, which has hitherto maintained an acknowledged superiority over all competitors, is now introduced to the public with the addition of a DUMPING GRATE and ASH DRAWER. In point of economy and general utility, it has been conceded that the STEWART STOVE was ahead of all others. By this addition of the NEW DUMPING GRATE the heating surface of the Oven is greatly increased, and the capacity of the flues nearly doubled, and no dust can escape while cleaning or dumping the grate.
To get a genuine Stewart's Stove, see that P. P. Stewart's name is on the Hearth-Plate.
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Exclusive Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
For sale by E. B. HOGAN, 25 Canal st.
Where it can be seen in operation daily. fe30 1y

B. J. BERKERY,
COOPERAGE,
31, 32, and 33 Front Street, between Bienville and Conti,
SUGAR LANDING,
New Orleans.
Molasses Barrels, Half Barrels, and Iron Bound Work constantly on hand.
Particular attention paid to Trimming. d26 1y

J. S. AITKENS & SON,
236.....TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.....236
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE
For Buildings, Foundries, Railroads, Steamboats, and Cotton Presses.
Also—Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Window Glass.
my15 1y

G. PITARD, DEALER IN
Builders' Hardware, Grates and Mantels
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, TURPENTINE, WINDOW GLASS and WALL PAPER.
349.....Common Street.....349
my1 6m Near Claiborne Market.

TINNERS—PLUMBERS—IRON WORKERS.

GEORGE CRONAN,
(Seccessor to Bennett & Lurgen,)
Southern Ornamental Iron Works,
Corner Magnolia and Erato sts.,
Near Jackson Railroad Depot,
New Orleans, La.
Blacksmithing and Housework in general, Vaults Store Fronts, etc., made to order at the shortest notice.
Office at the Foundry. au21 1y

EDWARD O'ROURKE. MATTHEW MEAGHER.
O'ROURKE & MEAGHER,
STEAM BOILER MANUFACTURERS
—AND—
BLACKSMITHS,
Nos. 183 and 185 Fulton, and 213 New Levee streets, between St. Joseph and Julia streets.
Low Pressure, Locomotive, Flued and Cylinder Boilers, Clarifiers, Filters and Juice Boxes made at the shortest notice. Second-hand Boilers kept on hand.
Will make contracts for Boilers, and all necessary connections, such as Fire Fronts, Grate Bars, Steam and Stand Pipes, Valves, etc. Chimneys and Breeching, all of which will be furnished at the lowest foundry prices.
All work done at this establishment will be guaranteed equal in point of workmanship and material to any in the city or elsewhere.
Planters and Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our work and prices. ap3 1y

JOHN M'INTYRE. M. B. APPLEGATE.
McINTYRE & APPLEGALE,
PLUMBERS,
—AND—
Dealers in Cooking Ranges and Boilers, Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Wash Stands, Kitchen Sinks, and Force Pumps, Ale Pumps, Sheet and Lead Pipe, Brass and Plated Cocks of all patterns,
146.....POYDRAS STREET.....
NEW ORLEANS.
N. B.—Agents for Colwell's, Shaw & Willard's Patent Tin Lined Pipe.
Hydrants put up, extended, and repaired. Repairing neatly done.

LEEDS' FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1835.)
Corner Delord and Foucher streets.
We are prepared to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Judson's Governors, Cowell Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, and all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Work, and every description of Machinery for the South.
fe13 1y LEEDS & CO.

D. McKENDRICK,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER,
GAS FITTER, Etc.,
464.....Magazine Street.....464
Between Race and Robin. m20 1y

D. BRADY, COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKER,
463.....St. Charles street.....463
(Next to the Horse-station.)
Roofing, Guttering, Stove-Piping, and all kinds of Job work done with neatness and dispatch.
Pumps and Blowers made to order. ap9 1y

DECIDED IMPROVEMENT IN LIGHTNING RODS.
I would call the attention of Builders and Property Owners to my new improved Copper Covered and Galvanized Lightning Rods, which I offer at prices that defy competition.
All orders intrusted to me will meet with prompt and careful attention. FRED. FICK,
oc31 1y 149 Baronne street.

CAHILL & COFFEY,
JACKSON CORN MILL AND FEED STORE,
Nos. 726 and 732 Levee street, and 35 and 41 Water street, Fourth District.
Dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Hominy, Grits, Chicken and Cow Feed, etc.
Goods delivered free of drayage. my22 6m

ALABAMA LIME FOR SALE.
I am constantly receiving Alabama Lime, which I offer for sale in lots to suit purchasers at the lowest market price. This Lime is superior to all other Lime that is sold here, and for cornicing, hard finishing and sugar making far superior.
For sale by SAMUEL JAMISON,
au14 3m 66 Carondelet street.

STORE FOR RENT FROM NOVEMBER 1st.
Store No. 37 Commerce street, between Lafayette and Girod streets. For particulars apply to
MARTIN DRUHAN,
se18 1m 39 Commerce street, Between Lafayette and Girod.

STAINED GLASS.
WILLIAM NELSON,
23 Market street, Pittsburg, Pa.,
Stained, Ground, Enameled and Embossed Glass for churches, dwellings, etc. I am prepared to supply orders on the most reasonable terms. Lead and Iron Sash made to order. Specimens and estimates sent to all parts of the country on application. de26 1y

LIGHTNING RODS—
Office 120 Camp street, New Orleans.
Copper Scroll Lightning Rods.
W. T. PRATT, Proprietor, offers to the public the best and only honest Copper Rod guarantees the work when done and keeps the same in repair in the city.
Orders respectfully solicited. je5 3m

W. J. CASTELL,
NOTARY PUBIC,
127.....Gravier Street.....12
Between Camp and St. Charles streets,
ja24 1y New Orleans.