

Commercial and Financial Matters.

The bark Nellie M. Shade cleared yesterday for Rouen with 28,888 bushels of corn in bulk.

Among the items of cargo brought to this port yesterday by the ship Constantia, from Bremen, were 550 empty demijohns and 300 crates of empty bottles.

Oakes Ames was supposed to be worth \$15,000,000 when he died, but the estate will not pay out over \$25,000.

State consols opened at 77 and went up to 77 1/2, but afterwards receded, and closed firm at 76 3/4.

The wages of men servants in Boston now range from \$12 to \$20 per month, about the same that women get, and only the most experienced command the higher figure.

The professors of Yale do not suffer from poverty. Ex-President Woolsey is assessed upon a property of \$47,206; Prof. Dwight on \$11,290; Prof. Silliman on \$37,900, and Prof. Hoppin on \$34,781.

One single house at Neufchatel forwards annually to Paris 6,000,000 cheeses, the value of which is estimated at 1,200,000 francs.

The eccentric genius who delights in statistics says every man eats on an average eight bushels of wheat in the course of a year.

We can point out men who consume at least twenty-five bushels of corn in the same time, but they don't take the trouble to chew it.

It may be some comfort to Americans to know that financial difficulties are not confined to this country at present.

A Boston man named Samuel B. Hale, who has been farming in Buenos Ayres forty-five years, owns now 28,000 acres of rich prairie.

The appreciation of greenbacks to coins and another cause are exterminating the army of money brokers in San Francisco, who once amounted to 200.

Gas for the public lamps in New York is coming down, the bids of the several companies for the year ending April 30, 1879, being fully 33 1/2 and in some cases nearly 50 per cent below those of 1877.

By way of warning, the London press reminds that £3,000,000 for depreciations committed by the Alabama and her consorts during the late war.

At present the annuities to the sons and daughters of Queen Victoria, which the people of England are called upon to pay, amount to £121,000 a year.

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duet of the West for European destination.

The same paper states that one of the largest and most responsible receiving houses of St. Louis has taken an active interest in promoting and promoting the water route, and in a circular just issued make the following statement of the result of their investigation of the possibilities of this way of shipment. They say:

On the seventeenth of last month we addressed a circular to the re-shipment of tobacco in our State, engaged in putting up leaf for the English market, and in the shipping of tobacco to these markets by the way of New Orleans, informing the parties addressed of the efforts we were making to perfect such arrangements with our river transportation companies and ocean steamship lines as would enable us to secure for them a lower through rate of freight from here to Liverpool and London by way of New Orleans than by the way of New York, and making the request that they would give us an opportunity of seeing what could be accomplished before making their shipping arrangements.

In reply to our circular, we received prompt and hearty endorsements of our efforts from nearly all the parties addressed, agreeing with us that the river route was the natural channel and outlet for tobacco, and all other products of the Mississippi valley, destined for export, and assuring us of their preference for the southern route, provided as cheap and speedy facilities for shipment could be secured as by the northern route.

We now desire to say, especially to those who informed us they would await the result of our efforts before making any freight arrangements, that we find no difficulty whatever in obtaining a satisfactory rate of freight for the season to New Orleans, but we have not yet been enabled to make any definite arrangements for ocean freights, so as to enable us to name a definite through rate of freight on tobacco for the season, as we were in hopes to do, but we are very anxious to accomplish this, owing to the disturbed and uncertain condition of affairs in Europe, that we will be unable to accomplish our object during the present season.

But ship agents in New Orleans, with whom we are in correspondence, inform us that they are of the opinion that the supply of ocean tonnage, both of steam and sailing vessels, will be abundant all the year, provided peace is maintained in Europe, and while there is an unwillingness on the part of ship owners to contract freight ahead at a given rate, they are inclined to think that there will be frequent opportunities of securing as low rates of freight, correspondingly, as from New York, of which they will keep us advised.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS DEMOCRAT, Wednesday Evening, May 8, 1878. NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

Table with columns: May 4, May 6, May 8. Rows: Clearings, Balances, etc.

Thus far this week \$4,567,146 97 \$48,129 39

The demand for money at the banks is small, and there is but little commercial paper offered.

We quote exceptional paper 7/8 @ cent; A1 10 @ 90; second grade 10 @ 80; loans on collaterals 6 @ 80.

Gold is steady but quiet.

Foreign exchange is quiet and unchanged from yesterday.

Slight rise in light demand and easy.

States Bonds are firm at 74 1/2 @ 75.

Premium Bonds quiet at 34 1/2 @ 35.

Stocks quiet.

Gold opened in New York at 100 1/2, and closed at 100 3/4.

STERLING SALES—\$3000 bill of lading at 65 1/2, \$5000 do at 65 1/2, and \$5000 do at 65 1/2.

FRANCIS—Are easy, Bank francs @ 117 1/2 @ 118.

SUGAR—In light request, Bank light @ 11 1/2, commercial @ 11 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Table with columns: 100,000 State Consols, 20,000 State Consols, etc.

OFFICE OF NEW ORLEANS DEMOCRAT, Wednesday Evening, May 8, 1878.

GENERAL REMARKS—With the exception of a slight shower about 1 o'clock, this has been a clear, bright day.

The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to only 2100 bales.

For Corn there is a fair demand, and sales footed up 2700 sacks at from 50c to 52c.

There is a good inquiry for Sugar, and we note a continuance of the firm feeling in this article mentioned yesterday.

noted at the Exchange, leaves in process 99,343 bales.

The figures for Liverpool include 16,718 bales for Channel ports for orders.

The movement at ports for five days, up to 12 m. to-day, is given below:

Table with columns: Received, Same time last week, Same time last year.

Receipts at ports since September 1, 4,009,296 bales.

The consolidated report for five days gives exports to G. B. Free, Con. Chan. S'ia.

By sea—Cotton to Liverpool 15,610; to Havre 11,100; to Bremen 10,000; to Genoa 20,000; grain to Liverpool 10,000; to Bremen 10,000.

Steam rates to Northern ports are quoted at \$1 25 on molasses 3/4 to New York, and \$2 00 on sugar.

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London, May 8, 2 p. m.

Foreign Markets. Flour—American extra State flour at 75 1/2.

Wheat—American extra State flour at 75 1/2.

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RAILROADS.

THE NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD—MOBILE FAST LINE.

THE GREAT THROUGH ROUTE TO THE EAST, NORTH AND WEST.

Carrying the U. S. Mail. Trains arrive and depart from depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

DEPART. EXPRESS 7:30 a. m. Express 9:00 a. m. Coast Accommodation 10:00 a. m.

ARRIVE. EXPRESS 7:30 a. m. Express 9:00 a. m. Coast Accommodation 10:00 a. m.

DEPART. EXPRESS 7:30 a. m. Express 9:00 a. m. Coast Accommodation 10:00 a. m.

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CATHOLIC LOAN.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. DIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Loan of \$250,000. Issued by the Board of Administrators of the Roman Catholic Church of the Diocese of New Orleans.

Divided into four series, as follows: Series A, 40 Bonds of \$1000 Each.

Series B, 100 Bonds of \$200 Each. Series C, 1000 Bonds of \$100 Each. Series D, 1800 Bonds of \$50 Each.

These Bonds, dated January 1, 1878, are assigned by the President, the Treasurer and the Secretary of said Board of Administrators.

The interest and principal are payable in New Orleans, New York, Rome, Paris, and in several other cities of the United States and Europe.

THE SUBSCRIPTION IS OPENED IN NEW ORLEANS: AT THE ARCHBISHOP'S RESIDENCE, Secretary's Office.

AT A. CARRIÈRE & SONS, Commission Merchants. AT THE PEOPLE'S BANK. AT THE HIBERNIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

OBJECT OF THE LOAN. During the crisis which followed the war of secession, and which weighed so heavily on the State of Louisiana, the Administrators of the Diocese of New Orleans assumed liabilities.

SECURITIES. The Diocese of New Orleans, a corporation constituted under the laws of Louisiana, by the name and style of THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS.

REAL ESTATE OFFERED AS SECURITY. From the official report recently made to the Holy See, the property of this Diocese is divided as follows:

Independent or un-mortgageable properties valued at about \$1,000,000. Mortgageable properties valued at \$1,000,000.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST—REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL. At their meeting of January 11, 1878, the Council of the Corporation ascertained that, outside of the usual and irregular receipts, the annual revenue of the Diocese, after deduction of the costs of administration, leaves a surplus of \$20,000 that can be disposed of semi-annually.

SUMMARY. From what precedes it follows: That the loan is negotiated with the sole object of liquidating all former debts.

That it represents the liabilities of the "Society of the Roman Catholic Church," which are thereby unified and consolidated with a reduced interest.

That it is secured by special mortgage on properties worth five times as much as the amount borrowed, and therefore amply sufficient to guarantee both the payment of interest and the redemption of the capital.

W. A. ROBERTSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OPELOUSAS.

Furniture. JOHN BOIS, 152, 154, Camp Street.

W. A. ROBERTSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OPELOUSAS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

GRAND EXCURSION. REDUCED RATES TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Reduced Rates for First Cabin Only. From New Orleans to Paris and back to New Orleans by a steamer of this line.

From New Orleans to Paris and back to New Orleans by a steamer of this line.

From New Orleans to Paris and back to New Orleans by a steamer of this line.

From New Orleans to Paris and