MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1869.

Wanted to Die a Catholic.

We take the following account of a recent occurrence at Fort Augustus, in Inverness-shire, Scotland, from the London *Register*, to which it was communicated by a gentleman living in the neighborhood of that place, and upon whose word the utmost reliance is placed. A sensational version of the affair was published in all the Protestant papers, with the intention of casting odium on our religion,

This hitherto quiet village was thrown into a state of excitement on the evening of Monday last in consequence of our respected priest having been sent for by an old military gentleman—a Captain Ross—who has been confined to bed for some time past. The captain has, on every opportunity that he could get, in the absence of his lady (who is his junior by upwards of thirty years,) sent urgent requests for the priests to visit him. When she became aware that the dying veteran of Waterloo had resolved to seek admission into the Catholic Church, she refused to allow the priest to enter the house. The captain sent several messages to Father M'Donald to force his way should his wife refuse him admittance. Only on one occasion did Mrs. Ross admit the priest, and that in the presence of several ministers. Still the dying captain decided for the old faith, but would not be allowed a private interview with the priest. On the above-named evening, Father M'Donald, having been sent for by the captain, repaired to attend on the dying man, but was met at the door by Mrs. Ross, who not only refused him admittance, but attacked him in a disgraceful manner, using her hands, feet, and even mouth to prevent him from entering. Father M'Donald, fearing violence would be offered him, brought two persons with him, who relieved him from Mrs. Ross before any serious damage was done him. He then entered the captain's room, by this time nearly filled with people, the poor man still wishing to become a Catholic, but this being impossible, the priest retired, followed by Mrs. Ross, who, in a very treacherous manner, aimed a blow at Father M'Donald with a heavy iron poker, which struck him on the back. Mrs. Ross has given in a charge against Father M'Donald for forcing his way into her house, he having, of course, lodged a charge against Mrs. Ross for assault on him while in the discharge of his duty as a clergyman. The whole affair is in the hands of the authorities. The Protestant press will, no doubt, hail this as another Romish scandal.

The *Daily Telegraph*—a Protestant paper—comments on this affair in the paragraph given below. Of course *honest* journals, like the *Southwestern Presbyterian* of this city, will ignore the candid Protestant account, and spread the sensational one, with all the usual Cracow adjuncts:

"Fort Augustus was thrown into a state of excitement on Tuesday morning last." There is good local authority for the statement; but, of all other places under the sun—except, perhaps, Sandwich, one of the old Cinque ports—it is harder to imagine Fort Augustus in a wild and excited condition than any other. The traveler by the Caledonian Canal who is obliged to stop there is usually told that it used to be regarded as "the key" to a strong military position. There are no longer any valid reasons for maintaining it as a key; but the canal has placed it in immediate connection with a lock. Delayed by this necessary triumph of engineering art, you have plenty of time to walk up and survey the queer old blockhouse of the Georgian style of architecture; and, whatever ideas it may suggest, that of excitement is not among them. Years ago the unfortunate Gordon Cumming gave a factitious gaiety to the forlorn outpost by establishing his museum there; but the sight of stuffed animals, if presumably instructive, is not usually considered exciting. A quieter place than the old fort itself in which to doze away the evening of a soldier's life could hardly be imagined. What, then, has thrown the poor old place into a spasm? Naturally a dispute about religion. Captain Ross, a Waterloo veteran, was dangerously ill, when he asked to see an old friend of his, the Rev. John M'Donald. Both were Lochabre men, and had many other feelings and sympathies in common; but the Rev. J. M'Donald was a Roman Catholic priest. Thereupon the Protestantism of Fort Augustus arose in its wrath, and there was waged forthwith an energetic battle around the brave old gentleman's sick bed. "The priest, *it was believed*, endeavored to pervert the captain, and make capital out of his friendly visit." We are not precisely told who believed it; nor is the exact method of "making capital" explained to a secular public. The priest "was told not to repeat his visit"—though here again we are not informed who told him, by whose authority he was told, or whether his old comrade had anything to do with the prohibition. The story, loosely related throughout, with a sort of flippant and careless bigotry that is intensely amusing, goes on to say that the priest, with a couple of other Highlanders—an old soldier and a gamekeeper—forcibly effected an entrance to the captain's house, late at night; that the gamekeeper held Mrs. Ross's hands behind her back, whilst the pensioner disposed of a male attendant; and the priest made ready to finish the horrible work. Visions of the dagger and the poisoned bowl may be here conjured up for a moment, but for the moment only. "The priest prepared to administer Extreme Unction, *or something of the sort*, to the dying captain." Exactly; never mind what Extreme Unction may happen to mean; never mind whether it is "Popish" for strychnine or prussic acid; it is "something of the sort;" and the grand religious fervor of the local reporter boils over at the thought. Let that noble historian conclude the chronicle in his own chaste words: "The screams of Mrs. Ross brought assistance, and the priest and his minions were ejected from the house." We have not much esteem for death-bed conversions in general; we decidedly object to any attempt at securing them by means of housebreaking in particular; but we think that a subject for legitimate inquiry is afforded by the peculiar Protestantism of the far North which speaks so glibly of "Extreme Unction, or something of the sort."

DOYLE & RAUM.—A short while ago we alluded in a general way to the wholesale grocery establishment of the above firm, located at 102 Poydras street. We would now invite a little more attention to details, dwelling first on their teas, which are of the latest importation and choicest flavor, comprising gunpowder, imperial, oolong, English breakfast and Japan. Whisky, rectified—including Western rectified, Boyle & Mill's "Rose," Pike's "Magnolia," "Wiltshire," Old Virginia "Mountain Dew," "Orange Grove." Old Bourbon, of such brands as Nelson's "Bourbon," "Chicken Cock," three years old, Anderson's "Bourbon," Miller's "Bourbon," and Old Kentucky "Bourbon," etc. They have all the most celebrated bitters and the choicest stock of wines. Butter, from the most renowned dairies. Coffee, and Flour of the most superior brands. But no enumeration would do justice to the goods in their warehouses. City and country purchasers are invited to visit 102 Poydras street, where the courteous and affable proprietors will take pleasure in waiting on them and filling their orders, and on terms which will enhance the pleasure of the visit.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The efficient management of the above company by the Superintendent, David Flavery, is a matter of which this community has been long aware. He has given another evidence of his desire to accommodate the public at large. By a notice in another column it will be seen that branch offices have been opened on Carondelet street, corner of Gravier; on the Levee, corner of Common; on Poydras street, near Tchoupitoulas, Tchoupitoulas street, corner of Robin; Stock Landing, Jefferson City, near the Elevator; Jackson Railroad Depot. The tariff from these offices will be the same as from the main office, 57 Camp street. Particulars will be found in advertisement.

Differences of Opinion.

What a blessing it must be to the press of this country when it discovers—or thinks it has discovered—any difference of opinion between the teaching of the Catholic Church by one bishop or priest, and that which another ecclesiastic puts forth. During the past week, all our daily contemporaries have been in ecstacies; first, at the so-called protest of the nineteen German Bishops, and secondly, at the letter of Father Hyacinthe to his superior in Rome. And yet both documents are really of no importance whatever. To begin with that of the German Bishops. The protest they have made is upon a hypothesis—they have put forward in this shape, (and in order to controvert them,) the anticipations of the anti-Catholic party in Germany. The English press has only been too delighted to believe that these prelates intend their protest as an appeal against what they believe the Council of the Vatican will do, whereas they really intend nothing of the kind, but have set up the man of straw and knocked him down again, in order to quiet, as it were, the extreme and absurd ideas that the infidel teachers and Socinian preachers in Germany have promulgated respecting the Council that will be held in Rome. But, supposing for the sake of argument an extreme case—supposing that these nineteen Bishops did differ from the majority of the Council in any matter brought before that assembly, do our friends think that would cause a schism in the Church? If so they are greatly mistaken. The German Bishops would most assuredly submit their opinion to the rest of the assembly, and would henceforth be, as before, obedient to the voice which they believe as Catholics to be infallible. As regards Father Hyacinthe's letter, it is only an old story told over again. A clever and eloquent preacher is made very much of. He ventilates opinions which are condemned by his superiors. He is reprimanded for the same, and rebels against authority. He does not put forth any doctrine contrary to the Catholic faith, but he has not learnt how to be obedient when censured. He will either subside in time into the obedience he owes his superiors, or he will sink into insignificance after a season of popularity. But, in any case, he will not injure or undermine the foundation of the Church, nor is he likely to found a sect of his own. But, to turn from imaginary to real differences, how is it that the English press do not look at home a little more? The worst that can be said of the German Bishops and of Pere Hyacinthe is that they differ from the Church—or from the authorities on matters of discipline, or upon questions which have been, and are, considered as not of faith. In the Anglican church we see clergymen refusing to meet on the same platform. Incumbents of churches that are in the same diocese, teach and preach doctrines upon the vital points of Christianity at direct variance with each other. There are thousands of rectors and vicars in England who would far sooner allow a Baptist or an Independent minister to occupy their pulpits than they would permit Dr. Pusey, Mr. Liddon, or Mr. Mackonochie to preach for them, and who would infinitely sooner worship in Mr. Spurgeon's Meeting House than in St. Alban's, or Christ Church, Clapham. We know of instances in which Evangelical clergymen have advised members of their congregation who happened to be going to reside in places where there were no Anglican churches except those served by Ritualistic clergymen, rather to go to a Dissenting place of worship than attend, where, what they were pleased to term idolatry, was practised. On the other hand, we have often seen Anglicans of the Catholic school hearing Mass in our own churches, rather than attend an Evangelical place of worship. How is it that these differences—these utter divergencies upon the most vital doctrines—are never made mention of? Or take the case of Mr. Voysey. How is it that that gentleman is, so to speak, backed up—defended by a dean and five other clergymen of his own Church? Surely what he has written and preached for two or three years are at variance with the tenets of the Anglican Church. If they are not, then the whole book of Common Prayer is nothing more or less than false from beginning to end. Mr. Voysey's defenders say that he ought to be allowed to teach what he likes; if so, no Anglican Bishop could refuse to ordain Mr. Bradlaugh.

Differences of opinion exist, and always must exist, even within the limits of the same Church. But with Catholics they exist only upon such subjects as the Church has not yet defined to be matters of faith. In the Anglican Church they exist upon subjects of vital importance—upon questions upon which there can be no two opinions consistent with truth. The Church of England has had an opportunity of bringing her dogmas all under one defined opinion. Had the Bishops of that Church, half-a-dozen years ago, joined, and led the Catholic movement within her pale, she would at the present day have been, at any rate, a united and consistent body. But it has turned out differently, and the opportunity has been lost for ever. The Council of the Vatican will, no doubt, open the road for the conciliation of Catholic-minded men with the Catholic Church, and in such a way as not to injure their feelings nor hurt their pride. Even within the last week we have learned certain facts which show that the work of union between the Anglicans and ourselves is more advanced than we have had any idea of; and that on both sides men are stepping forward to explain, conciliate, and unite doctrines, differences, and opinions. The work is a great and good one, and it will be indeed a happy day for England when it is carried out. But, for the present it is wiser, and in every way better, not to enter too minutely into details. The work is in good hands, and may be safely left to the care of those who have undertaken it. In the meantime we should certainly recommend the English press to think a little more of the troubles at home, and make a little less noise about matters which they certainly do not understand. They are consistent in their antagonism to Catholicism, but the pertinacity of these attacks upon us serves our ends much more than they believe.—*Weekly Register.*

CHOICE—CHEAP—FRESH—GROCERIES.—Such is the heading of an advertisement in this day's paper, the conclusion of which is "A. W. Skardon & Co., corner of Jackson and Rousseau streets, Fourth District." Between these extremes is a list of good things, the bare inspection of which is enough to make a gourmet's mouth water in anticipation of "coming events." We would not spoil this picture by separating the various parts and dwelling on each particular excellence. It is a harmonious whole, to which we would invite special attention, confident that those who purchase their groceries of Skardon & Co. will lay up for themselves pleasurable remembrances as lasting as their palates. If this sounds like enthusiasm, we have only to say that our perceptions have been keenly awakened by meditating on the happiness of those who inhale or imbibe the atmosphere that surrounds Skardon's "Mountain Dew."

PLEASANT NEWS.—The ladies will be pleased to learn—particularly those of the Third District—that a large and fresh assortment of millinery goods has been received at 502 Burgundy street, opposite St. Peter's Church. This stock comprehends every variety of bonnets, flowers and ribbons, which will be disposed of at unprecedentedly low prices, and every satisfaction guaranteed to all who will do themselves the pleasure of a visit.

SILKS.—Braselman & Co., corner Magazine and St. Andrew streets, publish an advertisement in our columns to-day, each sentence of which commences with a "we have." But this "we have," although it sounds selfish, is only so in seeming. Ladies, by visiting the above locale, can soon change the tune to "I have!"—what do you think? Why neither more nor less than silks at $2 50, $2, and $1! Now, then, "we have"—said enough.

C. C. Haley, of Commercial Place and Poydras street, the indefatigable literary and news caterer, has the Banner of the South, Irish People, Irish American, United Irishman, Boston Pilot, Irish Citizen, the Dublin Nation, Liverpool Mercury, London Illustrated News, Appleton's Journal, Glasgow Herald, Scientific American, Harper's Bazar, Chimney Corner, Western World, New York Weekly, Saturday Night, Round Table. Some of the October monthlies have been received which, with the large catalogue of late foreign publications on the counters, make a visit to Haley's a most pleasant thing.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—There are several public reunions announced at which disturbances are feared, but the Government will enforce law for suppressing meetings calculated to disturb the public peace.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The *Times* has an article on the present condition of affairs in Spain, in which it states that they have little sympathy and less faith in Spanish Republicanism.

Lord Derby has been insensible for several hours.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The Sultan will preside at the inauguration of the Suez Canal.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—Prim reviewed the city troops to-day. Government officials declare the rebellion subsiding. The Republicans say the rebellion is increasing. Interrupted communications prevent reliable information, but insurrection undoubtedly extends throughout the country. The Cortes has appointed a committee to inquire into the conduct of the deputies implicated with the insurgents. The insurrectionists were defeated with heavy loss in Saragossa. Martial law prevails at Malaga. Valencia still holds out, but it is believed a capitulation is imminent.

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The *Patrie* denies that the Government intends to suspend the right of reunion, but simply desires to warn the people against meetings which may degenerate into insurrections.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The coal miners' strike in Anbin continues. A large meeting in Arondissement of Belleville was forcibly dispersed, and several hurt.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—General Pierrad, who was recently captured and imprisoned at Tarragona, has escaped. A Republican demonstration is apprehended at Madrid, but the Government is taking great precautions to prevent it.

TORONTO, Oct. 11.—The volunteers throughout the country are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. The Government apprehends another Fenian raid.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Emperor has gone to Compeigne, but will return on the 24th inst.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—At the late amnesty meeting here an address was adopted declaring that the refusal to release the Fenian prisoners will be regarded as an indication that the British Government is determined to rule by terror and not by conciliation.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Martin, the Fenian, died at King's College Hospital. One thousand persons attended his funeral. The mourners wore green scarfs. Four hundred people met at Nottingley; they favored amnesty to Fenians. The speeches delivered were inflammatory, but the meeting was orderly.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—There were several large meetings yesterday. No disturbances occurred.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—The Empress Eugenie arrived to-day and was received with imposing ceremonies.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Ministers have gone to Compeigne to attend Council, having been summoned there by the Emperor.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Buenos Ayres advices report Lopez still in Paraguay with 2000 men and 20 pieces of artillery.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—The Republicans in Valencia propose terms, but the authorities demand unconditional surrender. The town of Beja has revolted. A number of Republican journals, published in the provinces, have been suppressed. Deputies to the Cortes composing the Republican minority are absent from the Chamber. It is rumored that the Government intends to arrest.

COLORED MEN IN A CATHOLIC PROCESSION. On September 29th, St. Michael's Day, the corner stone of the Chapel of St. Michael's Hospital, at Newark, N. J., was laid. Bishop McQuaid officiated, in the absence of the Bishop of the diocese. The following comments on the appearance of a colored society in the procession are taken from the *Daily Advertiser*, and the other from the *Evening Courier*, both of Newark:

"The extended report of the proceedings at the laying of the corner stone of St. Michael's Hospital, given in other columns, does no more than justice to one of the most imposing ceremonies witnessed in Newark for many a day. Perhaps the most notable feature of the great procession was the participation of a society of colored men. We understand that these colored men are Protestants, and joined the procession in accordance with the general invitation extended by the committee of arrangements. Their peaceful association with a class of citizens who have hitherto been credited with an unrelenting hostility to the recognition of the right of colored men to participate anywhere as equals with the white race, was remarked as a conspicuous sign of progress, and one triumph of the Roman Catholic influence over political feeling with which nobody will find any fault."

"One of the most interesting features of yesterday's demonstration was the presence of a society of colored men in the ranks of the procession. We believe this to be the first time that such a scene has been witnessed in any procession in the North, and we are glad that the example has been set, and a course of this kind inaugurated. The history of the case is simply this; An announcement was made some weeks ago that a meeting of members of different societies would be held to make arrangements for the procession of yesterday. Among those who came was a delegation of the Friendship Benevolent (colored) Society. The meeting received them very kindly, and invited them to a seat on the floor of the house, and to participate in the proceedings. This they accepted, and yesterday they formed the third division in the line, and took part in the ceremonies at the corner stone. It may have seemed strange to see negroes uniting with Catholics in a celebration of this kind, but we understand that in the South there are a great many who belong to the Catholic Church, and that in several places there are communities of colored Sisters, who have charge of asylums, schools, etc., and conduct them very creditably. Why not? God has made of one blood all the nations of the earth, and Christian charity recognizes no distinction of color or race."

FINE CLOTHING.—R. Sproule & McCown, have just removed into their spacious and elegantly fitted up store, 40 and 42 St. Charles street, where they have a large stock and the most elegant assortment of fine clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods to be found in the city. As their goods are made up under their own supervision, at their own manufactory, material, cut and finish can be guaranteed. See advertisement.

EXCHANGE.—Elliott, McKeever & Co., 184 Gravier street, draw sight drafts, in sums from one pound sterling up on all the cities, and most of the inland towns of Ireland, an enumeration of which will be found in advertisement elsewhere. The connection of this house with the well-known bankers, Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, would serve as a guarantee, if any were needed—which, we are sure, there is not—of its reliability.

We direct attention to the card of Mr. Albert G. Blanchard, civil engineer and surveyor, in our advertising columns. Time effects changes, and *bells* ring changes, but neither the one nor the other can change the opinion of this community, formed by observation and experience, as to the position which Mr. B. holds in this community, both as a scientific gentleman and a citizen.

Elkin & Co., 168 Canal street, opposite Christ Church, have one of the largest stocks of carpeting in this city, including velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain; together with floor oil cloths, window shades, cornices, rugs, mats, crumb-cloths, curtain goods, etc., which are offered on the most accommodating terms. See advertisement.

MILLINERS.—Two No. 1 milliners are wanted. They must be first class, who will learn further particulars by inquiring at 502 Burgundy street, opposite St. Peter's Church.

It will be seen by a notice elsewhere that the organ which was exhibited at Mr. Gruenwald's for a charitable purpose, will be raffled on the 17th instant, at the Fair Grounds.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

For the Week Ending Friday, October 15.

MORNING STAR OFFICE, Saturday Morning, October 16, 1869.

COTTON—Friday, October 8—The market opened with a limited supply and good inquiry, and the sales summed up 3650 bales at still fuller prices; showing a further improvement of nearly or quite ¼c. Towards the close prices were less buoyant, but during the morning strict good ordinary sold up to 21¼ and even 25c, and low middling at 23½c. Saturday, 9—The sales were confined to 1300 bales, at stiffer prices in the morning, but easier subsequently, requiring no change in quotations. Monday, 11—The movement was on a more liberal scale, with a better but by no means liberal supply, and buyers came forward more freely. At the opening of the market prices were stiffer, but became easier as the day advanced, and under the influence of unfavorable advices from New York and Liverpool, closed weak at Saturday's figures, with sales of 3450 bales. Tuesday, 12—The market opened with a fair inquiry, but buyers claiming material concessions predicated upon the decline reported at New York, while factors were no willing to give way to the extent demanded, and only 2300 bales changed hands during the day at a reduction of ¼ to ⅜c. Wednesday, 13—The market opened with a fair inquiry, but at lower prices than factors were willing to accept, and the morning passed with only a limited movement, but subsequently parties came together more freely, and 5250 bales were sold at irregular and lower prices, showing a decline of about ½c. Thursday, 14—The sales embraced 3500 bales, at decidedly stiffer prices in the morning, but at about previous rates subsequently, the advantage on the whole being on the side of the factor. We now quote good ordinary at 23½ to 23¾c, low middling at — to 24½c, middling at 24¾ to —, and strict middling at 25 to —.

TOBACCO—The market has continued wholly inactive, without any change in quotations.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Market undergone no material change, the demand continues moderately active, and prices continue firm. We quote as follows: Extra number 1, lbs, bright, 80@90c; good medium bright, 67½@72½; medium do 62½@65; common sound, 60@62c; half lbs, bright, 62½@72½; 40 dark 60@62c; number 1, 5s and 10s, 57½@65; navy lbs 57@63; do half lbs 57@60; fancy styles, natural leaf twist, pancake, etc., 80c@$1.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The market for Louisiana Sugar continues very firm, with a fair inquiry. But business has been mostly of a retail nature, at 12 to 12½c per lb for common, 12¾ to 13½c for fair, 13¾c for fully fair, and 14¼ to 14½c for prime. Refinery sugars command 15¾ to 16c per lb for yellow clarified and 16¾ to 17c for white. Louisiana molasses continues in light supply, the last sales were 50c for common. City Refinery 65 to 90c. Golden syrup $1 10 per gallon.

FLOUR—The market is very dull, with holders asking $5 60 for superfine, $5 65 for single extra, $5 75 for double extra, $6 15 to 6 25 for treble extra, and $6 75 to 7 75 for choice extra per bbl.

CORN—The supply is better, but the market is very dull, and prices have declined. New white is quoted at $1 10 and old at 1 15 per bushel.

OATS—The demand is limited, and prices have declined. We quote at 62c per bushel.

BRAN—Is in less demand, and the market has weakened. We quote $1 17½ to $1 20 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and prices firmer. Choice Western is quoted at $31 to $32 per ton.

PORK—Is dull. Holders are asking $33 75 for mess. It is jobbing at $34, and retailing at $34 50 per bbl.

BACON—Shoulders 18½c, clear rib sides 21½c, clear sides 21½c, sugar cured hams 20c per lb.

LARD—Is dull. Tierces are quoted at 18 to 18½c, and 20½c per lb for kegs.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is scarce and firmer. Northern commands 23. Western 21c per lb.

HIDES—Mexican flint 20@21c; Texas flint 19c; country flint 18c; selected; dry salted 16 to 17c; green salted city slaughter ⅞ to 16c for steers light to heavy; green salted city slaughter kips 12½ to 14c.

SALT—We quote fine $2 40 to 2 45, coarse $2 25 to $2 40 per sack.

CHEESE—Scarce. Prices firm. Factory commands 20 to 22½c per lb.

POTATOES—Potatoes sell on the landing at $1 65 to 1 50 per bbl. Onions $3 50 to 3 75. Apples at $4 50 to 6 50, and Sourkrout at $5 75 to $6 25 per bbl. Cabbages $18 to $21 per crate.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $6 to $8 per dozen. Geese at $11. Eggs are dull at 22 to 23c per dozen for Western.

LOUISIANA RICE—Quotations entirely nominal.

WHISKY—Market weaker, at $1 27½ to $1 30 per gallon for rectified, as in proof.

MALT AND HOPS—Western malt sells slowly at $1 50 to 2 25, and new hops at 18 to 22c for Western and 25 to 32c for Northern.

BUTTER—Choice is scarce, but other kinds are plenty. Choice Goshen is quoted at 46 to 47c, common Northern 35 to 36, choice Western 29 to 31, inferior 23 to 26c per lb.

LIME—Is in fair supply. Tomaston and Rockland, in small lots, command $2 25 to $2 50 per bbl. Cape Lime $2 25, Western $2 per bbl.

TAR—Is very dull at $2 25 for small packages and $5 for forty gallon bids.

PITCH—Is in fair supply and in light demand at $3 per bbl.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The supply is light and in fair demand. Holders ask 60c per gallon.

ROSIN—Is in fair supply and demand at $4 40 to $4 50 for pale Virgin, $4 for pale No. 1, $3 25 for No. 1, $2 25 for No. 2 and $1 75 for common.

BAGGING—We now quote India at 26¼ to 27½c, domestic (2¼ to 2½ lbs) 26½ to 27c, flax power loom 27 to 28c, according to weight. Demand good.

BALE ROPE—Is better demand, with light supply. It is retailing slowly at 9½c per lb for choice machine.

IRON TIES—Are in good demand and firm at 6¼ to 6½c per lb, according to quality.

VINEGAR—18 to 28c for cider, and 25 to 30c for grape.

STAR CANDLES—Fair jobbing demand. F. W. 21½c; 14 oz, 18½c; 12 oz, 15½ to 16c; 11 oz, 15c.

LARD OIL—Nominally $1 40 to 1 42½c for choice W. S.

Money Market.

The money market proper worked still closer to day, and the street rates were quoted at 1 to 1½ per cent per month for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals, 1½ to 2 for A1 without collaterals, and 2½ to 2¾ for second-class, 10 to 12 per cent per annum for A1 mortgage paper and 15 to 18 for good and second grade.

Gold 129¾ to 129¾. American half dollars 129.

Sterling exchange 139 to 140. France 4.10 to 4.05.

Metropolitan Police Warrants 82 to 84. State Warrants 71 to 75, according to size. City Treasury notes 23½ to 24½ per cent discount.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MORNING STAR

BOOK AND JOB OFFICE,

No. 109 Gravier Street, New Orleans.

This Establishment is now fully prepared to execute all kinds of JOB WORK, such as CIRCULARS, CARDS, ENVELOPES, DEEDS, CONTRACTS, INVOICES, MORTGAGES, HEADINGS, CATALOGUES, AUCTION BILLS, HAND BILLS, BILL HEADS, PROGRAMMES, BILLS OF FARE, BANK CHECKS, DRUGGISTS' LABELS, DRAY RECEIPTS, BILLS OF LADING, PROMISSORY NOTES, Etc., Etc., Etc. ON THE MOST ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

CHICAGO STAINED GLASS WORKS,

P. F. McMAHON, Agent,

209 to 213 Superior street, near North Clark, Chicago, Ill.,

Manufacture and furnish to order every description of STAINED AND ORNAMENTAL GLASS For Churches, Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass for Side Lights, Transom and Door Lights.

Patterns and descriptive Price List sent to any part of the country on application. se26 1y

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To all who value their Sight, and wish to improve KERNAGHAN & CO., 11.....CAMP STREET.....11

Beg leave to offer to those in need of Lenses, their GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, warranted to preserve the eyes unimpaired to extreme old age. "Their construction," says a celebrated writer on optics, "is in accordance with the philosophy of nature, in the form concavo-convex mirror," and their transparency is so perfect that the wearer can only perceive he has them on by the improvement in his sight.

The advantages of our improved Brazilian Pebble Spectacles have been fully tested by the most scientific men of both Europe and America, and approved as the best spectacles now known for the preservation of the impaired vision.

For sale only by KERNAGHAN & CO., fe21 tf Opticians, No. 11 Camp street.

GUACO BITTERS—THE MOST POPULAR BEVerage of the day. The base of these Bitters consisting of the medicinal properties of the famous Guaco Plant, they are the best known preventive of cholera, dyspepsia diarrhea, liver complaints, derangement of the stomach, chronic and nervous debility, etc; and, as a blood purifier, they have no equal.

JOS. LLADO, Druggist, Sole Agent, se12 1y Cor. Bank and Chartres sts., N. O.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOMAS B. BODLEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND DEALERS IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND FERTILIZERS,

9.....Perdido street.....9

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

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