The Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.
NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1875.

## EDITORIAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The United States exported $584,950 worth of books last year, of which England took $95,688.

A woman in Lancaster county, S. C., has made a profit of ninety dollars in one year from three hens.

A Canadian can lend you his newspaper by mail for 1 cent postage, but it will cost you 4 cents to return it to him over the same route.

The N. O. City Railroad Company have melted up during the week 66,780 counterfeit nickels weighing 703 lbs, and making a loss of $9,339, to the Company.

The Protestant Bishop of Manchester has declared the novels of Miss Braddon and of Miss De La Paurs (calling herself Ouida) to be not only unwholesome but immoral.

Among the 1,196 painters and 400 sculptors who exhibited in this year's Salon, 1,385 were born in France. Of these 464 painters and 122 sculptors, or more than a third of the number, are Parisians.

It is estimated that the bonded indebtedness of the railroads of this country is $1,700,000 000, and default has been made in the payment of interest upon $650,000,000, or more than one-third of the whole amount.

Fine sensibilities are like woodbines—delightful luxuries of beauty to twine around a solid, upright stem of understanding; but very poor things if, unsustained by strength, they are left to creep along the ground.

Pittsburg papers claim to possess the person of the next President; and every Pittsburger remembers that when he was a baby somebody put hands on his head and said he would yet be President. Each man is willing to make the sacrifice.

It is recorded that M. Thiers once had his hat knocked off by some fixtures in front of a shop in Paris, and he was so pleased with the fact that he was too tall for once in his life that he often revisited the shop and became a regular customer.

A pastoral Conference of Lutheran pastors recently held at Wittenberg has agreed upon an address to Prince Bismarck counselling milder treatment of the Catholic clergy. No notice will be taken of it, and the Liberal papers laugh at the simplicity of these orthodox Protestants.

A large panel painting by Rubens has been lately discovered at Cassel, in the Church of Notre Dame. A young artist having been employed to restore some of the pictures of the church discovered on removing a thick coating of dirt the Virgin appearing to St. Francis, indubitably by the great painter.

The Pope, it is announced, has resolved on carrying out his long-projected plan of placing twelve statues round the cupola of St. Peter's, as Michael Angelo designed. Each statue will be assigned to a different sculptor, and he must have lived in Rome before 1870 and not have allied himself against the Holy See.

A luckless Louisville lawyer comes into court with the story that a feloniously discriminating rat has gnawed just the signatures, and nothing more, from a large number of promissory notes which he put in a drawer, and of which he has forgotten the drawers, and wants to know what can be done to ratify them.

"In a private letter from England to a gentleman in this city," says the N. Y. *World*, "we are told that Mr. Gladstone everywhere, in private and public, expresses his earnest conviction that England and Europe are on the brink of "a great religious war," and that his bitterness against the Catholics can only be imperfectly appreciated from his written and published words."

Capt. Eads, on the 26th, addressed a letter to President Grant and also to the Secretary of War, informing them that the construction of permanent works at South Pass had been commenced, designed to create and maintain a deep channel across the bar. Provisional works have been extended 1000 feet from land to the seaward on the line of the east jetty, and work is progressing at the rate of 200 feet per day. Capt. Eads is gone to St. Louis.

The Belgian Parliament has enacted that "the proposition to undertake an attempt to the injury of another, and the menace of such an attempt shall expose the person making it to a severe penalty." This refers to Duchesne's proposition in regard to Bismarck, which could not be punished under the Belgian law, and so led to representations from Germany that the laws should be amended in this respect.

An admirer of Mr. John Bright writes to a Manchester paper that he has discovered the secret of the power this great speaker possesses of riveting the attention of his audience. This he believes to lie in the fact that he uses monosyllables very largely. The passage in Mr. Bright's speech on the Burials bill, describing a Quaker funeral begins, "I will take the case of my own sect," and on counting the words of that oration it is found that of 190 words 149—more than 75 per cent—were monosyllables.

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There is something wonderfully significant in the gleam of the snake's eye—it is a look generally of the most malicious nature. Cats have the same look when irritated. At such times there is a ray of vicious intelligence in the eyes of both cat and snake, and that they are both of them animated by a deadly purpose is soon perceived should any creature be in their power. A bird has been seen to whirl round and round in a circle, near the ground, not in the usual manner of flying, but with short, frightened, fluttering motion, till it fell to the surface, when it was very soon in the mouth of the snake. Now, we believe a cat is the only quadruped that will face a snake. We have watched a big tom-cat stare at a large snake for an hour together, puss all the time with his back up, his hair on end, and his tail gently waving to and fro; the snake, at the same time, gazing just as intently on the cat; but the moment the eyes of his feline antagonist were turned away (and they turned for an instant purposely), the snake glided away with all possible dispatch, but puss was after him, and with a single bound seized him close to the back of the head and dispatched him. The sharp teeth of the cat were through the vertebræ of the snake in an instant, and there it lay, wriggling at an alarming rate, but perfectly powerless, till it died.

The reduction of taxation is pleasant to hear of in these days of extravagance. In the State of New York the State tax has been reduced one and a quarter mill, making an aggregate reduction for the present year of $2,411,635. This surpasses the hopes expressed by Gov. Tilden. The New York *Tribune* says this saving is effected by no false economy, but is largely in consequence of cutting down extravagant salaries, lopping off useless expenses and checking unnecessary outlays.

It is reported that an Italian professor has discovered that perfumes from flowers have a chemical effect on the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into ozone, and thus increasing its health-imparting power. As the result of his researches, he states that the essence of cherry, laurel, lavender, mint juniper, melons, fennel and bergamot are among those which develop the largest quantities of ozone, while anise and thyme develop it in a less degree. Flowers destitute of perfume have no such effect. He recommends that dwellers in marshy or otherwise unhealthy localities should surround their homes with a profusion of the most odoriferous flowers.

An article in the *Galaxy* for July makes the inquiry, "Can the trip to Europe be shortened?" and says that "the time has arrived when freight and passenger traffic should be separated on the ocean, as they have long been on the land." The writer, Mr. Colgate, proposes a new route. He directs attention to the excellent harbor of Whitehaven, at the southwest corner of Nova Scotia, which, by a slight extension of the present Canadian railway system, could be reached within thirty hours from New York. A vessel running at an average speed of twenty-one miles an hour could cross from Whitehaven or Plymouth or Brest in four and a half days. The voyage from New York to Milford Haven, England, would require six days.

Mrs. Somerville, the famous mathematician, gave an amusing account of the fear of a thunder storm which prevailed in her home in girlhood. Her mother always trembled when a storm was approaching. She prepared for it by taking out the steel pins which fastened her cap. Seating herself on a sofa at a safe distance from the fireplace, she read aloud passages from the Bible, selecting often the sublime descriptions of storms in the Psalms. Little Mary, who dreaded the thunder, was frightened the more by the strong language of the Bible. To crown the whole, a beautiful pointer dog named Hero, that lived out doors, used to rush into the house with a howl at the first clap of thunder, and hide his head between Mary's knees. The father would laugh at them all, but generally closed the window shutters to please his wife, and she sat in the dark with the Bible in her lap as a protector.

It is presumed that the finest lot of "short horned" cattle in the world are now in temporary quarters at No. 97 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City. They number fourteen in all, and have been selected by competent and experienced buyers from every part of the United States and Canada, at the almost fabulous cost of $125,000. They are the property of Mr. George W. Fox, the foreign partner of Mr A. T. Stewart, of this city, and will be shipped by the steamer Holland, of the National line, on Thursday next, for England. Of the fourteen valuable animals, three are from Kentucky, eight from New York, two from Indiana, and one from Canada. The two most valuable beasts are from the celebrated plantation of Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Woodland Park, Kentucky, and for them Mr. Fox paid $30,000. One is a bull, and the other a heifer. For the former $12 000 was paid, and for the latter $18,000.—*N. Y. Herald*

At a recent sale of drawings in Paris, "The adoration of the Magi," by Leonardo da Vinci, brought 12,900 francs; study for a picture of St. Anne, 13 000 francs; study of draperies, 1,000 francs; studies of men, 2,100 francs; "Mounted Courier," 5 500 francs; three studies for a victory, 2,025 francs; "Beatrice d'Este" and "Ludivico Sforza," 3 600 francs. By Raphael, "The Flight of Lot and his Daughters" brought 10 000 francs; "Scene at the Tomb," 5 500 francs; "Crowning of the Virgin," 5,000 francs. "Intoxication," by Rubens, 2 300 francs; "Fall of Phaeton," by Michael Angelo, 5 000 francs; sketch for the last Judgment, 5 000 francs. By Rembrandt, "Young Girl Looking at Her Face," 3 700 francs; "Corneille-Nicolas Ansloo," 7,300 francs; "Old Woman," 900 francs; three studies for a martyr, by Cimabue, 850 francs; two heads, by Albert Durer, 2,650 francs; "Philip the Good," by J. Van Eyck, 6,000 francs; "Triumph of Cæsar," by Mantegna, 1,600 francs; "Four Children," by Perugino, 2,300 francs.

The best joke that poor gullible John Bull has had to witness (and to pay dearly for) was perpetrated on the queen's birthday. We refer to the fact that the Prince of Wales was on that day created (bless the mark) a field-marshal. He never heard a shot fired in war; he knows nothing whatever about military tactics any more than a London boy who sees a review in Hyde Park; and yet he is put over the heads of hundreds of officers who have braved death in many a battle-field, and grown grey in the service of an empire which has thus proved itself ungrateful. The pay of a field-marshal is very large, and it ought to have gone to some old soldier instead of being given to one who has already £120,000 a year from the over-taxed people of these countries. How different this from the plan of Napoleon I., who told the French privates that each of them, if brave, carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack. Hence it was that his marshals were men who had fought their way gallantly up to the honours they gained, and left names identifying them with the military history of the world. We wonder what would such men as Ney, Murat, Junot, or Soult have thought of giving a marshal's baton to one who (as Shakspeare says)—

> Never set a squadron in the field,
> Nor the division of a battle knew
> More than a spinster.

When Bishop Wilberforce was translated to Winchester he was succeeded in the bishopric of Oxford by Dr. Mackharness. It was rather trying to any man to come after so talented a predecessor as William Wilberforce's brilliant son, and invidious comparisons between present and past prelates were freely drawn in the most erudite of dioceses, but Dr. Mackharness seems likely to gain as much celebrity for plain speaking as Dr. Wilberforce for pleasant speaking. "To speak simple truth," he said in his recent charge, "a very considerable number of graduates who hold office in the university, or fellowships in colleges, have ceased to be Christians in anything but name. In some instances even the name is repudiated when arguments based on its retention are pressed." The Bishop should have gone on to inquire how these worthy men reconcile it to their consciences to draw stipends especially provided for those only who have, as they have, subscribed to the thirty nine articles. Theodore Hook told the Vice Chancellor of his day that he was ready to subscribe to "forty, if you please," and doubtless these infidel Oxonians are of like mind. It is enough to make the pious founder, in most cases a devout Catholic, who hoped by such benefactions to at least put some rungs into a heavenward ladder, turn his grave, to see the uses to which his splendid gifts have come at last.

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### Preparations of France and Germany for War

*Blackwood* for June, in a remarkable letter, dated from Paris, and evidently inspired by high authority, or, as the *Pall Mall* puts it, "written on good information," discusses in its turn, the momentous question as to whether or not the European Continent is for a very much longer interval to hold on in its present state of dubious tranquility. According to the writer, the war preparations, both in France and Germany, have long been, and still are, formidable and threatening. France, stripped to the skin, as he expresses it, by the last war, was left at the close of it, so to speak, "without a cannon, a horse, a musket, or a uniform." Since then she has been getting together, *ab initio*, her war materials. She has looked to those rather than to the mustering of an army. The system adopted he thus explains:—"The total of the French soldiers has been kept down steadily since the peace to about two-thirds of the regulation footing, and the money economized in pay and rations has been employed in casting cannon and refurbishing empty magazines. This has never been publicly avowed as yet, for fear of wounding the vanity of the French people by letting them know how utterly helpless they are, but nobody at all acquainted with the facts will venture to deny it. The French regiments are little more than skeletons; reserves are not constituted; the new Reffye cannons have only just been cast; the whole energy of France has been concentrated for the last three years on the reconstitution of her war *material* to the neglect of her soldiers themselves." Cannon, ammunition, accoutrements, small arms, horses, gun-carriages, and all the rest of the paraphernalia of battle accumulated, the men who are to use them will then be drawn together in earnest, and then, at length, France may hope to regard herself as—what she certainly is not yet—prepared for any immergency. Meanwhile Germany, in a time of peace, is all the while keeping up an enormous force, at a cost that cripples her in all her resources. The outgoings of the annual Budget, it is actually calculated, have increased by twelve millions sterling. Germany under existing circumstances, is about as strong as she ever will be, but weighted with a stupendous expenditure. Meanwhile France—though she could not at this moment call together, at a pinch, two hundred thousand men (though Germany could summon into the field, with ease, any day, more than double that number)—is steadily, as the time runs on, becoming richer and more formidable. The question is how long Bismarck will refrain from letting slip the dogs of war, in the constant temptation that must be upon him, to prevent this growth anew for France of her wealth and of her power.

The London *Weekly Register* says, editorially, on this subject:

Turning from the details of organization to the general character of recent changes in the internal condition of the French army, we meet with signs of happy omen for the future of France. The army does not fear to confess its failures and its faults. It has given up boasting, and has turned to serious work. At the same time, it is rapidly becoming the Catholic army of a Catholic nation. Every regiment has now its chaplains. Religion is brought home to the soldiers, and is practically at work amongst them, and every rank openly shows that French soldiers have ceased to be afraid to openly profess their faith. Generals commanding districts are proud to take part with their officers in Catholic celebrations, to aid in the working of Catholic societies, to appear in uniform at great functions. Special correspondents express their wonder at the "Ultramontane mania" which is seizing upon the army. And, happiest omen of all, when, on the 16th inst., pilgrims from every part of France, will crowd to the great sanctuary of the Sacred Heart, at Paray-le-Monial, to pray for the persecuted Church and for the great Pontiff, whose accession is that day celebrated, official deputations from the French army and the military colleges will be there to worthily represent that gallant army which has so often drawn the sword in the cause of the Church. We may, indeed, rejoice at signs like these. France is gathering her old strength together, inspired not by the doctrines of the revolution, but by the living realities of faith. God grant that war may be long averted; but if France is again invaded, the faith, and courage, and devotion shown by the Pontifical Zouaves upon the battle-fields of the Loire will be emulated by many a brave Christian soldier of the new army of France.

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THE "CONVERSIONS" IN PODLACHIA.—A recent letter in the *Germania* gives the following account of the process of "conversion" to the Russian schism, which is still in full operation:

"A band of Cossacks rides from a 'converted' village to an unconverted one, where it puts in the scourging system until the peasants seem to perceive that the Orthodox Church must be the true one, and declare their willingness to subscribe a statement that they are members of it. 'Now, Karl, you are at last Orthodox,' says the 'Converter,' 'but see that you do not forget that you have willingly subscribed the declaration, for otherwise it would be necessary for you to feel the knout again.' Conversions of this kind took place on the 5th and 6th of May in the village of Rudnia, near Biala. The Cossacks beat the poor peasants so unmercifully without convincing them that a fine young man was three times beaten to the earth, so that at last he expired under the blows. The name of this victim is Josaphat Spus. Those who doubt the story of this and similar 'conversions' may refer to one of the Consuls at Warsaw, who are in a position to verify them."

According to the Russian theory all this resistance is caused by a simple attempt to restore the liturgical parity of the Sclavonic rite. The Ruthenians of Podlachia must indeed be a strange people. They let themselves be knouted and shot rather than allow their liturgy to be assimilated to the Russian, and yet they declare themselves "willing to be converted" to the Russian Faith.

### Father Tom Burke.

THE HEALTH OF THE GREAT DOMINICAN PREACHER FAILING RAPIDLY.

[Correspondence of New York Herald.]

Father Tom has never been quite well since his return from America. Stalwart and robust as he may seem to be, he is not of a strong constitution, and his tour through the United States told on him. The unceasing labor, the fatigue that could know no intermission or repose, the grave anxiety and the responsiblity which continuously rested on him, stealthily, but surely, wrought their effects. If he could have been sent away to some quiet, remote place, far from the busy haunts of his usual avocations, all might have been well. But he could not be spared for even a short necessary holiday of Idleness. An Irish Dominican friar does not belong to the category of "the lazy monks of old." His life is one of constant activity. And so when Father Burke returned home, practically worn out after the toils of his American mission tour, it was not to rest, but to resume the routine of his usual duties.

FIRST SIGNS OF FAILING HEALTH.

It became known, however, before very long that he was not able to do all that the public wished to have at his hands. For, high as his reputation stood before he crossed the Atlantic, the reception accorded to him by the people of the United States had increased his fame. Everywhere now people wished to see him and to hear him. No church or chapel could be opened, no foundation-stone of convent or hospital laid; in fact, no religious function could be popularly celebrated but Father Tom was expected to preach. Invitations to lecture also poured in upon him—a novelty in his Irish occupations; for previous to his visit to America, he used not to lecture. It was not possible for any ordinary constitution to hold out under these incessant demands.

But the first public indication of failing strength was given about four weeks ago. On Sunday, May 16, the new organ was opened in Armagh Cathedral. Father Burke had been asked by the Primate to preach on the occasion. It was an instance of the variety and multiplicity of the demands upon him. Up to the last moment he struggled to fulfil his engagement and gratify the wishes of the Ulster Catholics. But he broke down, and his place had to be taken by another.

He was to have preached at Tuam last Tuesday, to celebrate the jubilee of Archbishop McHale. But he found he was unable—too late, however, to allow of his place being supplied. And now, it is rumored that he will not be able to preach the sermon at the grand religious ceremonial which is to be a part of the O'Connell Centenary.

What is the nature of his illness? It is stated to be some obscure affection of the stomach, which has not yet developed sufficiently to admit of accurate diagnosis. But those who have good opportunities of knowing speak very ominously, and hint that all the symptoms point to cancer of the stomach. If this be so, we must only be prepared for the worst, but even hope that the painful sufferings attendant on this disease may be abridged for him.

In any case, it is most probable that our American friends have for the last time heard the eloquent voice and gazed on the expressive face of Father Tom Burke.

### Archbishop Purcell and the Cardinalate.

[Cincinnati Telegraph June 26.]

With all the good feeling possible and perfect good nature, the undersigned rises to answer a question, started in some of our newspapers.

1. Did Archbishop Purcell oppose the creation of an American Cardinal? Answer: He did not, this year or last year. But he did twenty-four years ago, not exactly oppose it, but he did in 1851, state to the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda the opinion of Archbishop Kenrick of Baltimore, that it was then inopportune and premature to create a Cardinal in the United States. This subject was then discussed, and our Charge d'Affaires in Rome, Mr. Cass, had rather much to say on the subject. Archbishops Hughes and Purcell were then in Rome, where each received the pallium from the hands of his Holiness, and the latter took occasion to ask the Holy Father if it was true that the former was to be raised to the Cardinalate, the rumor being at that time current that Archbishop Hughes had received a subsidy from the Leopoldane Association at Vienna to enable him to meet the expenses of the high dignity. The Holy Father smiled at the ruse adopted by Archbishop Purcell, to find out the truth, and replied, "It is true that the American Government has asked for the appointment of a Cardinal, not 'Celui la, mais un Cardinal,' not him but a Cardinal," and answered, "There was then no place of Cardinal priest vacant." This was true and at the same time quite diplomatic on the part of his Holiness.

2d question: Was Archbishop Purcell not made a Cardinal because of his having opposed the definition of the Pope's infallibility? Answer, no; for Archbishop McCloskey also opposed it. He was one of some ten American bishops who signed a paper addressed to the Holy Father, deprecating the definition, as did seventy other bishops. And the fact of the Pope's making him Cardinal, and sending the pallium to the Prince-bishop of Breslau, and laudatory letters to Bishop Dupanloup, who also spoke and wrote against the definition, proves that the bishops had perfect freedom of speech, and that they not only incurred no disfavor, but have been commended by his Holiness for their ingenuousness and a certain decent independence which, if censured elsewhere, is not placed under the ban in Rome.

† J. B. PURCELL,
Archbishop of Cincinnati.

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DR. G. A. BETANCOURT.—In another column will be found the advertisement of this justly popular dentist. As will be seen, his charges are very moderate. We have had the pleasure of visiting his office, and can assure our readers that they will find every appliance that has been adapted for the comfort of patients. Dr. B. makes no charge for consultations and warrants all work performed by him. All in need of the services of a first class surgeon dentist would do well to call on him at 173 St Joseph street.

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TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND ALL IN NEED OF FIRST-CLASS LUMBER.—Mr. J. Simpson, one of our oldest and most reliable lumber merchants, advertises in another column, a scale of prices of his dressed ceiling, flooring, etc. which are unequalled by any other mill in this city. His lumber is all fully seasoned, and can be purchased in quantities to suit. We advise our patrons to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

### Protestant Texts.

[From the writings of John Henry Newman.]

Protestants judge of the Apostles' doctrine by "texts," as they are commonly called, taken from Scripture, and nothing more; and they judge of our doctrine too, by "texts" taken from our writings, and nothing more. Picked verses, bits torn from the context, half-sentences, are the warrant of the Protestant idea of what is Apostolic truth on the one hand, and, on the other, of what is Catholic falsehood. As they have their chips and fragments of St. Paul and St. John, so have they their chips and fragments of Suarez and Bellarmine; and out of the former they make to themselves their own Christian religion, and out of the latter our own Anti-Christian superstition. They do not ask themselves sincerely, as a matter of fact and history, *What* did the Apostles teach then? Nor do they ask sincerely, and as a matter of fact, *What* do Catholics teach now? They judge of the Apostles, and they judge of us, by scraps, and on these scraps they exercise their private judgment—that is, their Prejudice, * * * and their Assumed Principles, * * * and the process ends in their bringing forth, out of their scraps from the Apostles, what they call "Scriptural Religion," and out of their scraps from our theologians, what they call Popery.

The first Christians were a living body; they were thousands of zealous, energetic men, who preached, disputed, catechised, and conversed from year's end to year's end. They spoke by innumerable tongues, with one heart, and one soul, all saying the same thing. All this multitudinous testimony about the truths of Revelation, Protestants narrow down into one or two meagre sentences, which at their own will and pleasure they select from St. Paul, and at their own will and pleasure they explain, and call the Gospel. They do just the same thing with us. Catholics, at least, have a lively illustration and evidence of the absurdity of Protestant private judgment as exercised on the Apostolic writings, in the visible fact of its absurdity as exercised on themselves. They, as their forefathers, the first Christians, are a living body; they, too, preach, dispute, catechise, converse with innumerable tongues, saying the same things, as our adversaries confess, all over the earth. Well, then, you would think the obvious way was, if they would know what we really teach, to come and ask us, to talk with us, to try to enter into our views, and to attend to our teaching. Not at all; they do not dream of doing so: they take their "texts"; they have got their cut and dried specimens from our divines, which the Portestant tradition hands down from generation to generation, and, as by the aid of their verses from Scripture, they think they understand the Gospel better than the first Christians, so by the help of these choice extracts from our works, they think they understand our doctrine better than we do ourselves. They will not allow us to explain our own books. So sure are they of their knowledge, and so superior to us, that they have no difficulty in setting us right, and in accounting for our contradicting them. Sometimes Catholics are "evasive and shuffling," which, of course, will explain everything; sometimes they simply "have never been told what their creed really is"; the priest keeps it from them, and cheats them; as yet, too, perhaps they are "recent converts," and do not know the actual state of things, though they will know in time. Thus Protestants judge us by their "texts"; and by "texts" I do not mean only passages from our writers, but all those samples of whatever kind, historical, ecclesiastical, biographical, or political, carefully prepared, improved, and finished off by successive artists for the occasion, which they think so much more worthy of credit and reliance as to facts, than us and our word, who are in the very communion to which those texts relate. Some good personal knowledge of us and intercourse with us, not in the way of controversy or criticism, but what is prior—viz in the way of sincere enquiry, in order to ascertain how things really lie—such knowledge and intercourse would be worth all the conclusions, however elaborate and subtle, from rumors, false witnessings, suspicions, romantic scenes, morsels of history, morsels of theology, morsels of our miraculous legends, morsels from our devotional writers, morsels from our individual members, whether unlearned or intemperate, which are the "text of the traditional Protestant view against us. * * * Yet any one is thought qualified to attack or to instruct a Catholic in matters of his religion; a country gentleman, a navy captain, a half pay officer, with time on his hands, never having seen a Catholic, or a Catholic ceremonial, or a Catholic treatise in his life is competent by means of one or two periodicals and tracts, and a set of Protestant extracts against Popery, to teach the Pope his own religion, and to refute a Council. —"*Present Position of Catholics*," p. 322.

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A WANT SUPPLIED.—Our citizens will be pleased to learn that Mr. L. F. Gery, the popular engraver, has opened a swimming school at the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad. With the great facilities at our command, the lack of a teacher has been the chief cause of the ignorance of this valuable art which exists in this community. Now that this want is supplied, our young genlemen should at once avail themselves of the advantages offered. Mr. Gery's office is No. 16 Royal street, where full information will be given.

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LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK.—On the fifth page of to-day's STAR will be found the statement of this well known bank. In these days of financial embarrassments, it is consoling to find that at least a few institutions are flourishing and it may be truly said that of these few in this city, the Louisiana Savings Bank is one. To the great financial abilities of its managers and their high reputation for official integrity, which inspires the community with that confidence so essential to success, is due this flattering result.

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IRON COTTON TIES.—The attention of all country dealers and merchants is called to the card of R. W. Rayne & Co., 48 Carondelet street, offering the celebrated Arrow Cotton Tie for sale. These gentlemen are general agents of the American Tie Company, and sell at the very lowest market rates.

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### ADVERTISING RATES OF THE "STAR."

| SQUARES. | One M'th. | Two M'ths | Three M'ths | Six M'ths | One Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One | $ 5 | $ 9 | $ 12 | $ 20 | $ 30 |
| Two | 9 | 16 | 20 | 32 | 50 |
| Three | 12 | 22 | 28 | 44 | 70 |
| Four | 15 | 27 | 35 | 56 | 90 |
| Five | 18 | 32 | 42 | 68 | 110 |
| Ten | 30 | 55 | 75 | 130 | 200 |
| Fifteen | 40 | 75 | 100 | 180 | 280 |
| Thirty | 70 | 130 | 180 | 300 | 480 |

Transient Advertisements, $1 50 per square each insertion.
Cuts inserted at special rates.
Death and Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
Wants and Personal Information Advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Editorial Notices, 20 cents a line.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

MORNING STAR OFFICE,
Friday Morning, July 2, 1875.

The Money Market is quiet. The offerings are moderate at the banks and on the street. Collateral loans and commercial and mortgage paper are unchanged. Gold continues higher than at New York. Foreign and domestic Exchange have shown no marked variation, and but little animation, owing to the limited movement in cotton. Under the complex state of city affairs City Bonds declined ¼ per cent on Wednesday, but recovered ¼ to ½ per cent of the falling off yesterday. New State Consols are weaker. City Scrip is drooping. Metropolitan Police warrants are in demand and higher. State warrants are unchanged. The following are the recent semi-annual dividends: Canal, State, Hibernia and Union Banks, 4 per cent; New Orleans and Louisiana Banks and Carrollton Railroad Company, 5; Germania Bank, 7½; Citizens' Savings Bank, 10. The Louisiana Savings Bank and Safe Deposit company and Workingmen's Banks are now paying the semi-annual interest of 3 per cent to depositors.

Cotton has been but little in request, except for the better qualities, which are held firmly, and are ⅛ to ¼c higher, while the inferior grades are ⅛ to ¼c lower. The sales (Friday to Thursday inclusive) sum up 2350 bales. The New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, June 25th, reports the world's visible supply of cotton at 2,617,469 bales; 164 064 less than same time last year. Watts & Co.' Liverpool Cotton Circular, June 11th, stated that the stock of cotton in England would be about 877,000 bales on the 28th; 77,000 less than same time last year. Sugar and Molasses are quiet and unchanged. The crop prospects are favorable. Tobacco is quiet. The higher grades are firm, while the lower are weaker. The crop accounts continue encouraging. Rice is in better demand and lower. The recent frequent rains have improved the aspect of the crop. Flour is dull and lower. The market continues bare of Wheat in bulk. Under the influence of the recent overflows in France, and unfavorable advices from the United States, the European Wheat market is hardening. Corn is in fair supply, moderate request and higher. On the 12th, the visible supply of bushels of grain in this country and Canada was: 10 402,217 wheat, 7,402,580 corn, 62,033 barley and 90,321 rye, against 8,093,202 wheat, 6,831,603 corn, 2,075,983 oats, 64,538 barley and 118,116 rye same time last year. In sympathy with the stiffening of the Western Provision market, Pork has materially advanced, Bacon and Dry Salted meats have improved, and Lard has hardened.

FINANCIAL.—First-class commercial paper and collateral loans are quoted at 8 to 9 per cent per annum; A1 do. at 10 to 12; second grade do. at 15 to 18; first-class mortgages at 9 to 10 per cent per annum, and second grade do. at — to —. Gold rates at 11⅛ to 11¼; American Silver half-dollars at 109 to 109½. Mexican dollars at 93 to 93½ gold; Commercial Sterling at 568 to 569, bank do at — to 572; the bank checking rate on New York at ⅜ per cent premium, and commercial sight at — to 5 16.

### COMMERCIAL.

COTTON.—Dull, demand limited, prices ¼c lower than last Friday morning's for Good Ordinary and ⅛c for Low Middling, while Good Middling ruled ⅛c higher and Middling Fair ¼c. Week's receipts at New Orleans 8[illegible] bales. Week's exports 11,600. Net stock 22 [illegible]. Quotations—Low Ordinary —; Ordinary 12½; Good Ordinary 13¼; Low Middling 14⅛; Middling 15⅞; Good Middling 16; Middling Fair 16½ nominal. The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at New Orleans since Sept 1st 978,068 bales, against 1 175 694 last year—decrease 197 [illegible]. Receipts at all ports, 3 413 837 bales against 3 707 667 last year—decrease 271,720. Stocks at all ports, 19,643 bales, against 219,671 last year—decrease 21,241.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—Firm; demand moderate; prices unchanged. Supply fair. Extra Fine 73 to 90; Fine 65 to 70; Fine Medium 60 to 65; Good Medium 55 to 60; Common Sound 52 to 55; Bright Quarters Common Medium 52 to 60c; Bright Navy 4s and 5s, 54 to 59; Black sweet 50c; No. 1, 5s and 10s Black sweet 50 to 52c; Navy lbs 50c; Navy 3ds 54 to 58; Fancy styles National Leaf Twist Package 65 to 90c.

LEAF TOBACCO.—Quiet; prices unchanged. Inferior lugs, 9 to 9½; medium 10 to 12½; fine 11 to 12; low leaf 13 to 14½; medium 13½ to 14; good 15½ to 16; fine 17 to 18; and selections 20 to 22.

LOUISIANA SUGAR.—Quiet; demand moderate; prices unchanged. Common 8c per lb; Good Common—; Low Fair 8½c; Good Fair 8¾c; Fully Fair 9c; Prime 9½c; Yellow Clarified 9½c; White 10½c.

LOUISIANA MOLASSES.—Dull; demand limited; prices unchanged. Common 45c per gal; Fair 55c; Prime 60 to 65c; Strictly Prime 62c; Choice 65 to 70c.

COFFEE.—Prices nominal. Job lots; Ordinary 2¼ to 2½ currency; Fair 21 to 21½c; Good 22 to 22½c; Prime 23½ to 23c.

RICE.—Dull. Stock small; prices lower: Louisiana No. 2, 3½ to 3¾c per lb; Common 5 to 5½c; Ordinary 5½ to 6; Fair 6¼ to 6½c; Prime 7¼ to 7½c.

FLOUR.—Dull; demand moderate; prices a little lower for the higher grades and weaker for the lower; Superfine $4 50 per bbl; Single Extra $4 75; Double Extra $5 to —; Low Treble Extra $— to 5 25; Good Treble Extra $— to 5 75; Choice Treble Extra $— to 6 25; and $6 50 to 7 00 for Choice Family Extra.

BREAD AND CRACKERS.—Ginger Nuts, 9c per lb; Bread, 9c; Navy Bread, 4½c; Lemon Snaps, 14c; Cream Biscuits, 9c; French Biscuits, 6c; Soda Crackers, 6c; Butter do, 7c; Boston do 9c; Wine do, 10c; Sugar Biscuit, 8c; Water do, 5c.

CORNMEAL.—Lower, Jobbing at $— to 4 00 per bbl.

BEANS AND WESTERN PEAS.—Western Beans [illegible] lb; Northern 3¼ per lb; Green Peas none; Cow Peas market overstocked; nominal at 50 to 65.

ESCULENTS AND GREEN VEGETABLES.—Stock fair; demand active; Louisiana Potatoes $3 00 to $3 25; Louisiana Sour Krout, $12 to $15 per bbl; Louisiana Cabbages $8 00 to 12 per 100; Louisiana Onions $2 00 to 2 [illegible].

CORN IN SACKS.—Supply fair; demand moderate; prices higher; Mixed 65c per bushel; Choice White 90c; Yellow 90c.

OATS.—Supply light; demand moderate; prices lower; New rules at 67 to 68c per bushel.

BRAN.—Supply good; prices unchanged; Choice — to 95 per 1 000 lbs.

HAY.—Dull; supply fair; demand light; Ordinary $22 per bale; Prime $23 to — per ton, and Choice $— 00 lbs.

PORK.—Stronger; market quiet; prices higher; Mess $22 00 to 22 50 per bbl.

BACON.—Dull; demand limited; prices higher; Shoulders fair, Shoulders jobbing, 9½c per lb; Clear Rib Sides 14¼ and Clear Sides 14¼.

DRY SALTED MEATS.—Market firm; prices higher; stock limited; Shoulders jobbing at 9½c; Clear Rib Sides 12½c; Clear Sides 12½c.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS.—Dull; supply fair; demand fair; jobbing at 14½c.

LARD.—Dull; supply good; Tierce Refined 14c per lb; Keg — to 15c; Jobbing ¼ to ½c over these prices.

BEEF.—Dull; supply light; Fulton Market $11 50 to 12 50 per bbl; Texas $10 to 11 50; Western $— to 10.

BUTTER.—Choice New York Goshen 30 to 32c per lb; Medium 25 to 28c; Inferior — to —c; Choice Western 25c; Medium 20 to 22c; Inferior 15 to — per lb.

CHEESE.—Market dull; demand limited; Choice Western Factory 10 to 12; New York Cream 17 to [illegible].

POULTRY.—Western Chickens none, $— to — per [illegible]; Young $— to —; Ducks $— to —; Geese $— [illegible]; Turkeys $— to —; Louisiana Chickens, $3 50 to [illegible]; Young $2 50 to $2 75; Ducks $2 75 to 3 00; Turkeys [illegible].

EGGS.—Supply good, demand dull; Western 15 [illegible] per dozen; Louisiana 20 to 25c.

FISH.—Mackerel extra, No. 1, bbl, $18; ½ bbls, 9 [illegible]; bbls, $5 00; Kits 2 50; No 1, bbls, $10 50; ½ do, 5 [illegible]; do, 3 25; Kits, 1 25; No 2, bbls, $9 50; ½ do, 5 00; [illegible]; $2 75; Kits, 1 10; No. 3 Large bbls, $8 75; ½ do $4 [illegible]; do, $2; Kits, 1 10. Codfish Drums, $6 25; boxes, [illegible]; Herrings, 55c per box.

SALT.—Stock large. Dealers' rates: Coarse, $1 [illegible] sack. Fine, $1 50 to $1 60. Turk's Island, 90c per bushel bag. Pocket's Table Salt, 2½ to 6½ according to size.

OILS.—Linseed Oil—78 to 80c per gallon. Refined Oil—16 to 17c in bbls, 24 to 26 in cases. Lard Oil—[illegible] to $1 20 per gallon. Castor Oil 18 to 20c per lb.

SOAP.—Western, 5½c per lb; New Orleans Extra [illegible]; German Olive, 6½c; Magnolia, 5½; xxx Palm [illegible]; Castile, 11c, with a reduction on round lots.

STAR CANDLES.—Dull at 16½ to 17c per lb.

YEAST POWDERS.—$15 to 25 for quarter boxes, and [illegible] for medium per gross.

IMPORTED FRUITS AND NUTS.—Palermo Oranges [illegible] to 5 00 per box; Messina $3 50; Lemons, 8 00; [illegible]; Raisins, 2 75 to 3 00; Bananas, 75c to $1 00 per bunch; Cotton, 3½c per lb; Currants, 6¼ to 7c; Brazil Nuts, 16c; Almonds, 21½ to 23c; Filberts, 12 to 14c; Dates, 7c; Cocoanuts, $40 to 45 per 1000.

FRESH FRUIT.—Green Apples 25 to 50c per box; [illegible] 75c to $1; Peaches 25c to $1 00; Plums 25 to 40c.

DRIED FRUIT.—Supply good; demand fair; Apples [illegible]; Peaches, 7½.

HONEY.—½ lb jars $5 50 per dozen; 2½ lb $9 00.

Wax 25 to 27c per lb.

MOSS.—Demand good; Black — to 5½c per lb; Green to 2½c; City Picked 7 to 11c.

WOOL.—Demand good; Louisiana Clear, 28 to 30c per lb; Clear Lake, 31 to 36. Burry, 15 to 16. Texas [illegible].

HIDES.—Dry Salted, 11 to 11½; Country Green, [illegible]; Flint, — to 14c. Tallow—8 to 9c per lb.

COTTON SEED.—$10 to $12 per ton.

COOPERAGE.—Molasses bbls, $1 25; Half do [illegible]; Sugar hhds, $2 75. Hhds. Pales, $60