Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 8 1875.

EDITORIAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Protestant religion of America is styled by an English journal "pewism."

A Frenchman has estimated that 40,000,000 Frenchmen could live on the food which 40,000,000 Americans throw away.

A clergyman once said to his Bishop, after preaching, "I wrote that sermon, my lord, in one sitting." "I should think so, my child," was the significant reply.

Ten fine stallions have recently been imported from Scotland, at a cost of $85,000. They were selected for breeding purposes by the Powell Brothers, of Crawford county, Pa.

The most serious trepidation is excited in Elisabethtown, Ky., by an inconsiderate person, who persists in carrying about with him a tame snake, so that people who meet him never can tell whether they've got it or not.

The United States Marine Hospital in Savannah has been turned over to the entire care and charge of the Sisters of Mercy. Three of the Sisters are now located at the hospital, and the number in attendance will be increased to five in a few days.

Among the remarkable productions of California is the Hogan family of Mendocino county. The father stands six feet two inches in his stockings, one son six feet six inches, a second six feet three and a half inches, and a third six feet seven inches.

The School Committee of Berkley, Mass., figures in this way: "Three thousand one hundred and fifty days were lost last year through absence. Supposing each child in the school gets one new idea in the day, there is a loss to the town of 3150 ideas."

In the Zoological Garden at Paris a big seal, of the sort called sea lion, has distinguished himself by saving the life of a little boy who had tumbled in, and couldn't get out, because of the high edge of the basin. The seal held him up with his teeth till help came.

One German grand duchy, four duchies and six principalities have just ceded the command of their military forces to the King of Prussia. The duchies are the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg and Anhalt.

Woman's revenge—if she dies for it. As the bride got out of the carriage she caught her veil and tore it, and the bridegroom was ill-natured about it. Then when the functionary said, "Will you have this man," etc., she said "No," and that was the end of that marriage.

One hundred dollars was sent to the people "drowned out" in the south of France, with this observation: "I think this donation will be gladly accepted, as coming from a good German citizen who has never ceased to recognize the immense service rendered by France to the progress of all Europe."

A large number of Americans now in England celebrated their national Declaration of Independence by a *fete* held on the 5th of July at the Crystal Palace. Not one of the speakers abused the British. Was it that they recollected that they were in a glass house, and so must not throw stones?—*Punch.*

From all reports received from the jetties at the South Pass, it appears that work is progressing satisfactorily, and that no difficulty is experienced in driving piles to a solid foundation, it requiring about the same force to drive a pile in the river bottom as it does anywhere else; this augurs well for ultimate success, and is calculated to make all jetty believers more sanguine than ever before. It is also claimed that the water has already deepened considerably where the dykes have acquired some solidity by the river sediment filling up the interstices between the willow work and stones, which process is said to be very rapid.

JOHN HENDERSON, ESQ., WHOLESALE DEALER in LIQUORS.—So numerous and cunning are the tricks of trade in this enlightened age, that notwithstanding the experience and care of a purchaser, he can generally be imposed on by the many artful dodgers who infest every large city under the name of merchants. Hence, no matter how well versed a man may be in the details of his business, he invariably takes into consideration, as the most important factor, the character of the man he patronizes, if for nothing else than that it relieves him of the painful duty of being always on the lookout to see that he is not swindled. Thus it is that when a man has established a reputation for fair dealing, he not only retains as a customer every one who once makes a purchase of him, but daily his business increases, verifying the old saying that "honesty is the best policy." In this connection we would call the attention of our readers to the card of Mr. John Henderson, wholesale liquor dealer, 85 and 87 Tchoupitoulas street. By a strict adherance to the rules of trade and an indomitable energy which baulked at no obstacle, he has built up a business probably greater in extent and volume than any house in his line ever before enjoyed in the South. Though giving much of his time to the management of the Hibernia Insurance Company, of which he is President, and of St. Patrick's Hall, in the inception and successful completion of which he was the moving and controlling spirit, Mr. Henderson yet manages to bestow that same attention on his private business as a wholesale liquor dealer which has proved so satisfactory to all his customers in years past.

A WONDERFUL RACE.—The great performances of Bassett and Longfellow, which created such a stir in the racing world sometime ago, have recently been excelled by Preakness and Springbok, the winners of the Saratoga cup last Thursday week. These two racers came in together, neck and neck, having beaten five other celebrated horses, making the two miles in 3.54¾, the fastest time on record, being 1¾ seconds ahead of Bassett's best time. Various have been the causes assigned for the improvement in speed and bottom among the racers of recent days, but the one bearing most conclusive evidence of truth is that given us by a knowing young man of this town, who said that both Springbok and Preakness were fed on oats, hay, etc., purchased from Messrs. Jno. T. Gibbons & Co., 57, 59 61 and 63 New Levee street, corner of Poydras. Messrs. Gibbons & Co. enjoy a splendid reputation as prompt and wide-awake business men, ever ready to forward the interests of their customers. Besides all this, the naturally courteous and kindly dispositions of the individual members of the firm and its employes make it a pleasure to have dealings with them.

REMOVAL OF MR. CUSACH'S DRUG STORE.—Mr. P. L. Cusach announces, on page 5 of to day's STAR, the removal of his drug store to 57 Royal street, between Bienville and Customhouse. He is constantly importing, and has always on hand a splendid stock of the best and freshest drugs, chemicals, essential oils, dyers', tanners' and distillers' materials, etc. As a merchant of integrity, energy and intelligence, Mr. Cusach stands in the front rank of our business men, and those of our city or country readers who may need anything in his line of business may be assured that their orders will be filled promptly, satisfactorily and at the most advantageous rates by being sent to him.

The Papal Legation.

PREPARATION FOR THEIR DEPARTURE TODAY.

[New York World, Saturday July 31.]

Mgr. Roncetti, Ab-Legate of Pope Pius IX, and Rev. Dr. Ubaldi, Secretary of the Papal Legation, will sail to day on the Cunarder China for Rome. The steamer Long Branch has been chartered by the clergy of the diocese of New York and those gentlemen, accompanied by a few distinguished laymen, to whom invitations have been sent, will go down the Bay as escort. At 2 o'clock this afternoon she will leave the pier at the foot of Twenty-third st., North River, and the farewells will be said in the Narrows, where the China will lie to take Mgr. Roncetti and Dr. Ubaldi aboard.

Thursday evening a committee of the former students of the American College at Rome waited on Rev. Dr. Ubaldi at Cardinal McCloskey's residence. The committee consisted of Rev Dr. Braun, Rev. Father Hennessy, Rev. Dr. Duffy, Rev. Father Farley and Rev. Charles O'Keefe. An appropriate address was read by Rev. Dr. Braun, of Washington Heights, and a handsome gift from graduates of the American College of Rome in all parts of America was presented.

FROM THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

Yesterday morning a committee of the Total Abstinence Union of America waited upon the Ab-Legate, Mgr. Roncetti, and presented him with an address, elegantly engrossed upon parchment, from that body, to be conveyed by him to the Holy Father. The committee consisted of Very Rev. Dean Byrne, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America; Rev. James H. McGean, Spiritual Director of the Catholic Union of the State of New York; Rev. Patrick Hennessy, Spiritual Director of the Catholic Union of the State of New Jersey; James M. O'Brien, Secretary of the C. T. A. Union of America; Alexander Patten, President, and John F. Welsh, Vice President of the Metropolitan Catholic Total Abstinence Union; and John J. O'Mahoney, of the *Catholic Total Abstinence Union Journal*; Vicer General Quinn and Rev. Dr. Ubaldi were also present. Rev. Father Byrne, on behalf of the committee, presented the address which was adopted at the late National Convention of the Union.

THE AB LEGATE'S REPLY.

The Ab-Legate replied, acknowledging the courtesy of the Temperance Union of America and thanking them for their kind expressions towards himself. He said: You who are engaged in this work are providential men, for you are contributing powerfully to carry out the designs of Providence in the formation of a mighty continent. He has placed you among a wonderful people, wonderfully endowed, and he will demand great things of you. It is the wont of the enemy of all good to strike hardest, to mar most the fairest works of God. Satan finds for so foul a design a most ready instrument in the vice of intemperance. Go on then, prosper and increase in your holy work. It will give me the greatest pleasure to present your address to the chief shepherd of the chief fold. I shall not fail to tell him what great things I have witnessed of the good effect of your total abstinence union in America. I shall add my prayer to that of your address that the Holy Father will bless his worthy ecclesiastics in all their labors, but most of all in the work of temperance, and hasten its perfect temple by his powerful benediction.

FROM THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC CLERGY TO THE POPE.

The clergy of the diocese of New York met in the school-house of the Cathedral Thursday night and adopted a Latin letter of thanks to his Holiness the Pope. The letter was read at the meeting of the clergy, unanimously adopted, and a committee of the following gentlemen was appointed to sign it and present it to the Ablegate at the Cardinal's residence last evening: Rev. William Quinn, Vicar-General; Rev. Thos. S. Preston, Rev. Wm. H. Clowry, Rev. E. J. O'Reilly, Rev. Father Wirth, of the Redemptorists, Rev. Father Hudon, of the Jesuits, Rev. P. McCarthy and Rev. Dr. McGlynn. Yesterday the Sisters of Mercy on Houston street engrossed the address on parchment. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the committee met in the Cardinal's parlors. Rev. Dr. McGlynn, at the request of Vicar General Quinn, made a brief address in Italian to the Ablegate expressive of the esteem and affection that his amiable qualities had engendered in the hearts of the clergy of the diocese, and regretting his early departure. Father Quinn expressed similiar sentiments in Latin, and requested the Ablegate to be the bearer of the following letter from the clergy to the Pope:

To His Holiness, Pope Pius IX:

Most Holy Father—When you recently did so great an honor to our beloved Archbishop, one without precedent on this continent, in elevating him to be a Cardinal of the Roman Church, we of the clergy of this diocese of New York could not but be filled with sentiments of joy and gratitude to your Holiness. We rejoice not only in the promotion of our Archbishop to higher honors and a greater sphere of usefulness for the Church of God, but also because we were well aware that in his promotion you desired to honor the Catholic Church spread throughout this country, and the country itself as well as our own diocese, and now that he whom you, Most Holy Father, sent hither as your Ablegate, to be the bearer of your insignia of so great a dignity, and whom, because of his own merit and the cause of his coming, but especially on account of you who sent him, we have endeavored to the best of our weak ability, but with fervent hearts, to entertain and to honor, is soon to return to you, we cannot permit the opportunity to pass without sending a letter, brief, as is proper, but full of love and reverence for you and for the See of Peter, to tell you of our joy and gratitude. We do not doubt that your Ablegate, both because of his kindness for us and his devotion to you, will cheerfully become the bearer of our letter to Your Holiness, and will say to Your Holiness many other things for us beyond the proper limits of this letter. We have not failed, Most Holy Father, on this occasion, to manifest our sentiments toward you and toward the See of Peter, but now Your Holiness has bound our hearts to yourself by a new, and, if possible, closer tie when you have thought well to bestow so striking commendation before the whole Church of God upon the virtues and the long labors for the cause of God of our prelate and father, and at the same time so honor this our city and diocese that you have certainly given notice of new zeal to every one of us to strive still more for the glory of God and the welfare of our brethren. Permit us, therefore, Most Holy Father, to repeat again and again our thanks; permit us, kneeling, to pray God to preserve you to us for many a day, and to save you and His Church from the hands of its enemies. Permit us, last of all, to implore your benediction upon ourselves and our people as a pledge of every good.

The Ablegate replied in Latin. He accepted the mission tendered him with pleasure. He spoke in glowing terms of the wonders of religion and charity he had seen during his visit to America, and particularly in the diocese of New York. He would not, he said, fail to tell the Holy Father much more of the clergy of the diocese of New York than they themselves had been able to express within the brief limits of a letter.

After a short informal reception the committee withdrew.

The Guibord Case in Montreal.

[N. Y. Tablet.]

The Privy Council of England seems to have allowed itself to be swayed in a very important case, connected with the government of Canada, by its antipathies rather than by justice. The treaty made with France on the cession of Canada to Great Britian guaranteed to the Catholic Church its perfect integrity and freedom in its government, according to its accepted laws and usages. One of these well-established laws concerns the right of burial in consecrated ground. Whilst every Catholic is bound to seek burial in ground that is blessed or consecrated, the Church has always held as a most severe penalty the refusal of this privilege, which is very important, because implying the right to the suffrages offered by the Church, for all the souls of the faithful departed in communion with her. Public sinners and notoriously excommunicated persons are denied this burial in consecrated ground, or, as it came to be generally termed, Christian burial. The cemeteries were under the absolute control of the Church, and subject to the same laws that controlled Church property. Burial was considered a spiritual privilege, so much so that all above puberty who, though owning property, oftentimes had not the right to dispose of it without the consent of their parents, yet had the right to determine the place of their burial without their consent. Wives, too, had the right of chosing their burial place without the consent of the husband. For "the parental or marital authority could not interfere with a spiritual privilege."

The Church always laid aside in the cemetery a place where unbaptized persons and all persons dying out of the communion of the Church might be buried. Of course the purchase of any plot sold in the cemetery by any individual, or for the interment of any family, is subject to the well recognized laws of the Church.

A certain J. Guibord, a printer of Montreal, had incurred excommunication by becoming a member of the Canadian Institute, that was notoriously in antagonism with episcopal authority; and died without signs of repentence. His widow applied to have him buried in the family plot, which was refused, though the offer was made to bury him in the part of the cemetery reserved for those dying out of the communion of the Church. Had there been any excessive severity in the condemnation of the Canadian Institute, the proper appeal should have been to the Archbishop of the Ecclesiastical Province and from him to the Pope. It was an ecclesiastical matter coming under the sole control of the Church. But the members of the Canadian Institute wished to appeal to the civil courts, and persuaded the widow to seek from these a decision compelling the ecclesiastical authorities to grant the burial in the family plot. Appeal was carried to the Privy Council in England, which has not properly considered the real merits of the case, deciding that burial shall be granted in the consecrated ground, but without the ecclesiastical ceremony. This decision was probably hit upon as a compromise, but was a contradiction. The ecclesiastical ceremony was to be omitted that the freedom of the Church might be saved in accordance with the treaty of cession. The Privy Councillors forgot that the burial in consecrated ground against the laws of the Church was a most open violation of this freedom. One consequence flowing from this burial of one excommunicated would be that according to the Church's law the cemetery would be considered desecrated or as if not consecrated; and the serious inconvenience would follow, that a new cemetery would be required for the interment of Catholics until this obstruction were removed.

What a happy compromise this of the Privy Council of England! And yet the question was very simple to any one who chose to study the laws of the Church. These, be it remembered, were guaranteed their full force by the treaty of cession. The members of the Canadian Institute may boast of having brought on a conflict between the highest civil tribunal and the ecclesiastical authority. They have shown that they were animated by a spirit that rendered them worthy of the episcopal ban and of the reprobation of all good Catholics. Yet we cannot but conclude that British justice was blinded by British antipathy to the Church. British prudence seems to have delayed the dispatch of the formal decision, and probably will seek to avert the consequence of its hastiness.

It would be hazardous to violate a most fundamental condition on which hangs England's right to the allegiance of Catholic Canadians, and to alienate by an injustice the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities, whose influence has undoubtedly been always cast on the side of submission to the civil authorities. The reason why they refuse submission now is because they are asked to violate laws that have a prior claim on their allegiance. We are not aware of the possibility of such a conflict happening in our midst, though we have no treaty of cession whereon to rest our claim for the freedom of the Church in this matter. The equity of our courts has practically come to the conclusion that in these matters, connected so intimately with religion, each denomination makes its own regulations, which the courts will hold in respect, and not allow the caprice or whims of any rebellious members to be made a lever wherewith to upturn the legitimate self-control of religious bodies.

In the case in point, it seems very capricious on the part of the Canadian Institute (which is the real party to the suit against the Church in Montreal, the widow appearing at its instigation only) to take no means to re-enter the communion of the Church during life, and to seek its privileges after death—not through the ecclesiastical, but civil courts.

In the matter under consideration—that of property in cemeteries—it has been a wise precaution of the most experienced not to sell plots for burial without the express condition that the purchaser is subject to the rules of the Church. Such stipulation stops at the threshold any attempt to introduce the civil courts into the discussion of a purely ecclesiastical question.

It would be a strange interference on the part of the civil courts in British territory, as in this country, to dictate whether an excommunication was to be respected or not by members of the Church.

These conflicts, however, result from the mania of secularizing everything in government or of ignoring revelation or the authority of Christ's Church in the ruling of society. It is the plain duty of ecclesiastics to avoid these conflicts as far as conscience will allow, taking cognizance of the readiness of the ruling secular authorities, everywhere almost, to bring them on, in hopes of alienating people from the Church under pretext of emancipation from clerical rule.

From 1868 until 1872 the Hon. W H. Drummond spent most of his time in hunting the wild animals of South and South-eastern Africa; and he tells the story of his experiences in a book just published in Edinburg. His adventures were often very perilous. He has been knocked down and pounded by buffaloes, chased by elephants, and clawed by lions. Mr. Drummond discovered one curious fact about elephants, which had not been previously known. They get drunk. There is a fruit of which they are passionately fond which makes them tipsy, and after eating it they stagger about, screaming so as to be heard miles off, and not seldom having tremendous fights. "Native hunters," writes Mr. Drummond, "fear to approach them when in this state; but on the principle that it is safer to quarrel with a drunken man than a sober one, I consider that, so long as you possess sufficient nerve not to become flustered by their trumpeting, or by the exhibition of strength displayed on the trees and upon one another, you have far more chance at such a time of killing several, as they are not so likely to take to flight at the first shot and perhaps make their next halt thirty miles off. Although I do not think that the lion deserves the title of king of beasts, as the elephant is more sagacious, and the black rhinoceros is certainly more dangerous, and either of the two could kill him in a few moments with but little dagger to themselves, I consider him the most noble-looking of all."

A private letter received in Sheffield from one of the crew of the iron ship Glance of London which arrived in the Thames from Adelaide on the 15th, gives intelligence of a terrible event which recently occurred at sea. On the 27th ult. the Glance passed an out bound vessel, bearing the name of Jessie Osborne, and was hailed by the captain of the latter ship, who reported that one of his crew had gone mad; that for five days the maniac had stationed himself aloft, and that nothing could induce him to return to deck. The captain further reported that the madman had armed himself with a large chisel, with which he was cutting the ropes, and that the boatswain had tried to bring him down. The maniac, however, threw a block at the boatswain, knocking him on the deck and breaking his arm and leg. As a matter of safety to his vessel and crew the captain of the Jessie Osborne considered that it was necessary to shoot the maniac, and after some consultation that course was decided upon. The crew and officers of the Glance were requested to be present as witnesses, and in their presence the man was shot with a revolver. In consequence of the way in which he moved about the rigging three shots had to be fired before he was fatally injured. He fell dead on deck, and his body was eventually thrown overboard.

When, during the recent "unpleasantness," says a Northern journal, the rebels raided Southern Pennsylvania, they visited the ancient and the decorous town of Chambersburg. On its outskirts was a mansion, palatial for that moderate region, with grounds decorated and cellars well stocked. The owner, as usual when the enemy was about, was absent—possibly at Harrisburg, with an intervening river; more probably at Philadelphia, with two, and intrenchments bristling in Fairmount Park or on the heights of Hestonville. At all events, he was not at home. The rebel commander announced his intention to burn the house, and on being remonstrated with, and told it was not the usage of civilized war to destroy private property, he grimly admitted the rule, but denied the application to *Colonel* Alexander McClure, whose house it was. Every brick and joist in that luxurious mansion was paid for out of public money, or the fruit of legislative lobbying, and he, this well-informed rebel raider, felt it his duty to treat it as property of the State, and burned it accordingly. It was a cruel blow, but not half so cruel as the reason given, which every "loyal" citizen of Franklin and Dauphin counties knew to be a good one. Every spark that whirled up to heaven told of some legislative job well paid for.

THREE CROPS A YEAR.—Two or three crops a year may be raised upon the same ground if good judgment be used. Mr. J. W. Board, of Terrebonne, La., planted Irish potatoes on an acre of ground, the last of November last year; he took off a large yield the first of April, then put the ground in sweet potatoes, which he is now digging and burying the vines, and will immediately manure and put the same ground in cabbages. This will give, without injury to the soil, three fine food crops a year.

On another piece he planted Irish potatoes in April, and, not liking the stand when they came up, planted six weeks' corn every two feet in the rows. He had a good yield from both crops, and is now manuring and putting in a good garden on the same land.

How easy it is to raise abundant food in the Southwestern States with thoughtful management and a little labor?—*Times.*

The French papers announce the death of his Eminence Cardinal Matthieu, Archbishop of Besancon, France, which took place in the archiepiscopal city on July 5. His Eminence was born on January 20, 1796, studied for the law, and went to Landes to manage the affairs of M. Montmorency, who opened for him his career of ecclesiastical dignity. Having studied at the seminary of St. Sulpice, he was ordained a priest and in 1825 became secretary to the Bishop of Evreux, and shortly afterwards one of the grand vicars of Mgr. de Quelen, Archbishop of Paris. In 1833, after being cure of a parish in Paris, he was appointed Bishop of Langres, and was promoted to the Archbishopric of Besancon June 11, 1834. Mgr. Matthieu was created a cardinal in the consistory of 1850 and promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor, June 16, 1856. In 1865 proceedings were taken against him by the Council of State for having read, in spite of the interdiction of the government, the encyclical of the Pope of December 8, 1864, and he was condemned by a decree of February 8, 1865. His eminence was the author of several important works; amongst them are, "*Mandements*," "*Un Mot Sur la Brochure, Pape et Empereur, de M. Cayla*," "*La Cause Italienne et le Pere Passaglia*," and "*Le Pouvoir Temporal des Papes Justifie par l' Histoire*," etc. The late cardinal was distinguished for his active charity and great piety. He was an exceedingly eloquent speaker. His great age is of course, the indirect cause of his death, which resulted from over fatigue sustained at a recent religious ceremony.

On June 26, a party of eighty-four German Franciscans arrived in this country. They are mostly young men, eighteen only of them being priests, the rest not having as yet received the holy orders. Sixty-three of them have gone to Teutopolis, Ill, and twenty-one to Quincy. In a few years the students will have completed their theological course, and we shall then have a great increase of missionaries. There are now six German monasteries of the Franciscan order in the West, at Teutopolis, St. Louis, Cleveland, Memphis, Herman and Quincy. The house at Quincy now contains forty-three monks, including those who have recently arrived from Germany. Another party of Franciscans who left Rotterdam late in June will shortly arrive at St. Louis, and it is thought that in a little time funds will be gathered for the formation of several new monasteries. All these houses are still under the control of the mother house in Germany.—*Review.*

A fearful accident is reported from Toulon. A young naval lieutenant M. Jacquemin, invented a kind of torpedo, or to speak more correctly, a kind of submarine shell, which bursts the moment it touches the water. The peculiarity of the shell is that the busting charge consists of a dynamite, and it is fired by a fuse containing a wick of cotton steeped in a substance called phosphuret of calcium, the property of which is that a little moisture makes it ignite and explode. Lieutenant Jacquemin had loaded his shell, and was arranging the fuse, when he told the gunner in attendance upon him to inform the officers waiting outside that everything was ready for the experiment, and that he awaited their pleasure. The gunner was barely out of the room when a fearful explosion shattered the building to pieces, killing outright M. Jacquemin and two others. Of M. Jacquemin the only portion found was his head, with the features so utterly undisturbed that it is clear that his death must have been so sudden as to be painless. Phosphuret of calcium does not seem likely henceforth to be adopted for igniting torpedoes or shells.

The "More Money" Delusion.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

"More money," which everybody wants, not only now, but at all times, can be obtained by any one only by more labor and more economy, and if the United States Government should to-morrow either coin a thousand millions of gold and silver or print a thousand millions of rags and paper, no man in Ohio could get into his own pocket a single dollar, gold or paper, of all this "more money" unless the Government needed his service, and then not until he had performed the service. When he has made this clear to them, let him show them next that while, during the war, the Government was spending far more than it received from taxes, and thus had occasion to print and pay out greenbacks, now it is receiving more than it spends; and, consequently, if it should print ten thousand millions of greenbacks these would have to lie in the Treasury, because it would have no occasion or excuse for paying them out. If Mr. Thurman will make these two points clear to the Ohio men he will knock the bottom out of Mr. Pendleton's inflation scheme, and will send his audience home a good deal wiser than Judge Kelley, Senator Gordon, Mr. Pendleton or General Butler will ever be.

And when he has shown his hearers that "more money" would not help them in the least unless some of it got into their individual pockets, and there is absolutely no way of getting it there except by doing some service which somebody who has money wants done, then he might very well go on to the third lesson and show the Ohio men that while they are crying out "more money" the banks are stuffed with it, and would be only too glad to lend it out on reasonably good security.

SAGACIOUS MULES.—A gentleman who is too modest to allow us to use his name furnishes the following instance of the sagacity of a pair of mules belonging to one of our most popular boss-draymen, which he witnessed last week. The boss-draymen was coming in Poydras street from the Levee right behind the float drawn by these mules, which stopped suddenly at the corner of Fulton street. In vain the driver tried to make them go ahead, whipping or coaxing would not budge them. The boss came up, and after looking on for awhile, observed that the mules kept their eyes fixed on one special spot. In a moment he "saw the point," for the object those mules so sagaciously gazed at was a board in front of Mr. John McCaffrey's feed store, which bore the following words: "Hay—new 8.8, old prime, $9 per ton. Oats—choice Western 67c. per bushel. Everything in my line at lowest market rates, and guaranteed." Seeing the point, the boss immediately ordered ten tons of hay and one hundred bushels of oats and the mules started home. "Evidently," remarked the relator of this tale, "the mules knew, either by intuition or experience, that McCaffrey's oats and hay were capital in quality and full in quantity. This knowledge all dealers in the city and country, and also all owners of horses and mules, possess, besides being convinced by past experience that Mr. McCaffrey always watches for an opportunity of favoring them by making purchases at great bargains and transferring the goods to them at only a small advance.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, PHILADELPHIA.—Those parents who desire to have their children taught how to work at the same that their minds are developed, will read with pleasure the card of this Institution, which appears on our fifth page. Besides meeting, in every respect, the wishes of persons who have such old-fashioned notions, another important fact will strike the attention of the reader, and that is, that the charges are only $150 per year.

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	9
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, August 6, 1875.

We notice a better demand for money both in bank and on the street, and a slight hardening and upward tendency in rates on the latter. In sympathy with the advance of ¼c in gold in this market and ¼c at New York, Foreign Exchange is fully ½ per cent higher, but owing to the moderate movement in Cotton Bills has been done in it or New York Sight. Stocks continue flat and dull, with the exception of the Citizen's Bank, which is in strong demand and about 2 per cent higher. City Bonds are quiet, weak and nominal. Under heavy fundings of old State issues, and more liberal offerings, new State Consols are fully 1 per cent lower, with a declining tendency. City Scrip, Metropolitan Police Warrants and State Warrants are apparently without any movement, and quotations are entirely nominal.

Cotton has exhibited a firmer tone and more activity. The sales sum up 1400 bales, against 1018 last week. The improvement is ascribed to the Liverpool market, which hardened under apprehensions created by final accounts. The receipts are light. The crop accounts from some localities which have been affected by the drought are less favorable, and the reports of the rise in the upper rivers continue to excite apprehensions of not only further damage to Wheat, Grain and Tobacco but to Cotton also. The receipts of Sugar are light, the stock is small, and the market is firm and unchanged. Rice is in limited supply, in moderate demand, and continues to rule at previous prices. The condition of the crop is favorable. Under Western advices, estimating that the Tobacco crop has suffered 50 per cent damage, holders have raised their pretensions so high that buyers will not meet their views, consequently there is nothing doing on which to base quotations. In response to the material advance in the West, Flour has shown a marked improvement, especially for the better qualities, but prices are so high that buyers are holding off. Corn is in light supply, good demand, and tending upwards. Provisions are quiet, in limited supply, and the market is firm for Bacon and Dry Salted Meat, while Pork is higher.

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 rules at 113 to 113¼; American Silver half-dollars at 104½ to 105½; Mexican do. dollars at 91 to 94½ gold; Commercial Sterling at 548 to 549 and — to 552½, bank do nominal; the bank checking rate on New York at ½ per cent premium, and commercial sight at - to 5-16.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON.—More active and firmer, but without quotable variation. Week's receipts at New Orleans 36 bales. Week's exports 15 bales. Net stock 1 50. Quotations—Low Ordinary, Ordinary 11¼; Good Ordinary 12; Low Middling 13¼; Middling 14¼; Good Middling—; Middling Fair—. The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at New Orleans since September 1st, 991,4 bales, against 1,183,491 last year—decrease 191,868. Receipts at all ports, 3,454,719 bales against 3,742,994 last year—decrease 288,205. Stocks at all ports, 120,488 bales, against 126,169 last year—decrease 5,68.

LEAF TOBACCO.—Market strong for the better qualities, but is too unsettled for regular quotations.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—Firm; demand moderate; prices unchanged. Supply fair. Extra Fine 75 to 80; 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 55; Black sweet 50c; No. 1, 5s and 10s Black sweet 50 to 52; Navy 1lbs 50c; Navy 3lbs 54 to 58; Fancy styles National Leaf Twist Package 65 to 90c.

LOUISIANA SUGAR.—Quiet; firm; prices unchanged. Common 4 per lb; Fair 8⅝; Good Fair 9c; Fully Fair 9⅛; Prime 9⅝c; Yellow Clarified 10c; White 10⅝.

LOUISIANA MOLASSES.—Dull; demand limited; prices unchanged. Common 40 to 45c per gal; Fair 50 to 55; Prime 58 to 60c; Strictly Prime 60 to 62c; Choice 65 to 70; Fancy 75c.

COFFEE.—Prices firm. Jobbers; Ordinary 21 to 21½c currency; Fair 21½ to 22½c; Good 22½ to 23c; Prime 23½ to 23½; Choice 24 to 25c.

RICE.—Firm. Stock small; prices unchanged; Louisiana, No. 2, 3¼ to 3½c per lb; Common 5 to 5½c; Ordinary 5½ to 6¼; Fair 6¼ to 7c; Prime 7¼ to 8c.

FLOUR.—Less active; demand good; prices higher; stock light. Superfine $5 50 per bbl; Single Extra $5 75; Double Extra $5 50 to —; Low Treble Extra $— to —; Good Treble Extra — to $7 50; Choice Treble Extra — to 7 25; and $8 00 to $8 50 for Choice Family Extra.

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

CORNMEAL.—Unchanged; Jobbing at $4 00 to — per bbl.

BEANS AND WESTERN PEAS.—Western Beans $5 00 to 5 50 per bbl; Northern $6 50 to 7 00 per bbl; Green Peas none; Cow Peas — to 5.00 per bushel.

VEGETABLES AND GREEN VEGETABLES.—Stock fair; demand active; Potatoes $2 75 to $3 00; Sour Kraut $5 to $8 00 per bbl; Cabbages $7 00 to $8.0 per 100; Onions $3 to 2 50.

CORN IN SACKS.—Supply light; demand moderate; prices easier; Mixed 87c per bushel; Choice White 90c and Yellow 90c.

OATS.—Supply light; demand moderate; prices firm; 60c per bushel.

BRAN.—Supply fair; prices higher; Choice — to $1 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—Dull; supply fair; demand light; Ordinary $— per bale; Prime $36 to — per ton. and Choice $—.

PORK.—Quiet; market strong; prices higher; Mess $23 25 to 23 50 per bbl.

BACON.—Quiet; demand fair; prices firm; supply small; Shoulders 10½c per lb; Clear Rib Sides 13¼, Clear Sides 14.

DRY SALTED MEATS.—Scarce; prices easier; supply limited; Shoulders jobbing at 9½c; Clear Rib Sides—, Clear Sides —.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS.—More active; supply fair; demand fair; jobbing at 14 to 16½c.

LARD.—Dull; supply good; Tierce Refined jobbing at 14½c per lb; Keg — to 15½c.

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

BUTTER.—Choice New York Goshen 30 to 32c per lb; Medium — to —; Inferior — to —; Choice Western 22 to 25c; Medium 18 to 20c; Inferior 15 to 18c per lb.

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

POULTRY.—Western Chickens $6 00 to 6 50 per doz; Young $2 00 to 3 00; Ducks $3 00 to 3 50; Geese $1 00 to 1 50; Turkeys $12 00 to 15 00; Louisiana Chickens $3 to 4 75; Young $. 75 to $2 75; Ducks $2 50 to 2 75; Geese $5 00 to $5 50; Turkeys $12 00 to 15 00.

EGGS.—Supply good, demand fair; Western 15 to 18c per dozen; Louisiana 18 to 22½c.

FISH.—Mackeral extra, No. 1, bbl, $18; ½ bbls, $9 00; bbls, $5 00; Kits, 2 50; No. 1, bbls, $10 50; ½ do, 5 50; ¼ do, 3 25; Kits, 1 25; No. 2, bbls, $9 50; ½ do, 5 00; ¼ do, $2 75; Kits, 1 10; No. 3 Large bbls, $7 50; ½ do, $4 50; ¼ do, $2; Kits, 1 00. Codfish Drums, $6 25; boxes, 8½c. Herrings, 55c per box.

SALT.—Stock large. Dealers' rates: Coarse, $1 30 per 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—73 to 76c per gallon. Refined Coal Oil—16 to 17c in bbls., 24 to 26 in cases. Lard Oil—$1 00 to $1 10 per gallon. Castor Oil 18 to 20c per lb.

SOAP.—Western, 5½c per lb; New Orleans Extra Olive 7; German Olive, 6½c; Magnolia, 5½; rex Palm 6; Castile, 11c, with a reduction on round lots.

STAR CANDLES.—Dull at 16½@17c per lb.

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

IMPORTED FRUITS AND NUTS.—Palermo Oranges, $4 to 5 00 per box; Messina $3 50; Lemons, $5 50; Malaga Raisins, $ 75 to 3 00; Bananas, 75c to $2 00 per bunch; Citron, 30c per lb; Currants, 6½ to 7c; Brazil Nuts, 10c; Almonds, 21½ to 24c; Filberts, 12 to 14c; Dates, 6 to 7c; Cocoanuts, $10 to 45 per 1000.

DRIED FRUIT.—Supply good; demand fair; Apples, 8c; Peaches, 7½ to 10.

HONEY.—½ lb jars $5 50 per dozen; 2½ lb $3 00.

WAX.—25 to 27c per lb.

MOSS.—Demand good; Black — to 55 per lb; Green 2½c; Gray and Black mixed 4½c.

WOOL.—Demand good; Louisiana Clear, 35 to 36c lb; Clear Lake, 33 to 34, Burry, 14 to 16. Texas 25 to 30.

HIDES.—Dry Salted, 11 to 11½; Country Green, 7½; Flint, — to 14c. Tallow—8 to 9c per lb.

COTTON SEED.—$10 to $12 per ton.

COOPERAGE.—Molasses hhds., $1 25; Half do., 90c; Sugar hhds., $2 75. Hhds. Poles, $60 per thousand; bbl. do, $30.

NAVAL STORES.—Small stock: Tar $2 25 to $4; Pitch $2 75 to $3; Rosin $2 00 to 2 50; Turpentine 30 to 32c per gallon.

IRON COTTON TIES.—5½c per lb.

BAGGING.—Domestic Jute and Hemp, 14½ to 16c per yard