Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.
NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1875.

EDITORIAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Providence, R. I., by expending $200,000 on a school-house made it so perfect a building that it is killing off its occupants with typhoid pneumonia.

During the great Texas cyclone, September 14-18, there was not a single flash of lightning, nor was any disturbance of the telegraph wires experienced.

The population of Charleston is 56,540, an increase of 7,618 since 1870. The population of the county is 123,489, of whom 89,883 are colored people.

Modesty, were it to be recommended for nothing else, leaves a man at ease, by pretending to little; whereas, vain-glory requires perpetual labor to appear what one is not.

The new Boston Cathedral is rapidly approaching completion. The pews are all set up, and so is the organ; the alar also is nearly finished. It will be ready for use in December.

Billy Emerson, the negro minstrel, makes $25,000 a year. Ralph Waldo Emerson, the philosopher, makes $900. The latter has frequently deplored the fact that he couldn't get his head to hit a tambourine right in the middle.

Most of the sporting men are contributing $50 toward a monument for American Girl, and most of the great statesmen are, in a spirit of rivalry, going to contribute toward a monument for Washington. So far, American Girl's chances are 200 feet higher than Washington's.

Indian corn in North Germany often assumes a place among the household plants. It is regarded there as tropical. In our country it becomes tropical only under the name of Bourbon, and then it warms a man up so that he feels as if he were under the tropic of Capricorn.

General O. O. Howard is to contribute his "Recollections of Three Famous Battles" to the Atlantic *Monthly*. If he doesn't recollect more about them than he did about his management of the Freedman's bureau when called upon by the authorities to do so he had as well forego the attempt.

The current price of the first edition of Shakespeare, 1623, is not far from £500 for a perfect copy. An exact reproduction of it by a photographic process, guaranteeing not only accuracy but absolute identity with the original, will soon appear in a small octavo volume. This is the third reproduction by some photographic process, the other two having been in folio and in quarto.

A society of Catholic ladies, to be called the Ladies Catholic Indian Missionary Society, is projected in Washington. The announcement was made a week or two ago from the pulpit of St. Aloysius' Church in that city. The praiseworthy object of this Society is to raise funds for the support of the Indian Missions. It is proposed to establish in every parish in the United States a branch of this Society, and an appeal is to be made to this effect.

GOOD NEWS! THE GREAT CIRCUS IS COMING! This is good news, not only for the children but for grown people too, as with Howes' Circus is the celebrated Sanger's English Menagerie, containing more wild beasts than any menagerie in the world, thus making a visit to the show not only a source of amusement but also of instruction. The claims set up in the advertisement for the circus are certainly very great, but from the testimony of thousands who have had ample opportunity of judging, they are also in exact accordance with facts. Says the Rome, Ga., *Commercial* of October 8th:

HOWES' BIG SHOW.—Early as 8 o'clock yesterday morning the streets were crowded with people from the country and the neighboring towns, gathered together to witness Howes' Great London Circus, which had been heralded by such complimentary notices of the press. Broad street, Rome, had the appearance of Broadway, New York; and it was really difficult to make one's passage through the crowd. It is saying much for this show, but no more than they deserve, to say that Howes' Circus comes up to the people's expectations. The street parade was not only the grandest affair of the kind we have seen since the war, but surpassed some bellum displays of this kind. The circus was crowded, not a vacent seat could be seen. The performance was of the highest order; the riding, somersaulting and gymnastic feats cannot be excelled, and the trained animals are just what they are advertised to be. In a word, the performances are of that very rare order, just what one sees illustrated upon the big, highly colored posters. We say to all, if you ever intend going to a circus, take advantage of Howes' visit, for you will never have a better chance.

The Visitors' Guide to New Orleans is now in press, and will soon be before the public. As Mr. Waldo has combined historical reminiscences and statistical facts with his directions, the public is prepared to find his work more than usually useful and interesting, and is looking forward with pleasure to its forthcoming. We know that the labor of collecting the material for such an enterprise is no light task, but we also know that the work is in experienced and energetic hands, and are sure that it will be—just what it ought to be—a word-picture of our city and a sketch of its resources for the instruction, amusement and entertainment of visitors, with directions as to the most pleasant and convenient ways of reaching all desirable localities.

BLACKMAR & FINNEY.—Mr. A. E. Blackmar, one of the oldest music publishers in the South, and for many years one of our largest dealers in music and musical instruments, has formed a copartnership with an energetic young gentleman from Vicksburg, Mr. Finney, and will conduct the business of publisher and dealer as of old. Messrs. Blackmar & Finney have secured the elegant store 174 Canal street, nearly opposite to Christ Church, where they will be pleased to see their friends.

L. E. Meehan publishes a card on the fifth page of to-day's STAR which is of some importance to those who have not yet bought their supplies of coal and wood for winter. Mr. Meehan furnishes the best clean screened Pittsburg coal at the lowest rates, weighing every load before sending it out. Send him your orders either direct to the yard, 127 Calliope street, or through the Post Office.

Over a quarter of a million dollars have been paid by the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company to its policy-holders since its organization. The Company is managed by leading merchants of this city, whose names are a guarantee that its dealings will be not only honorable but liberal. Office corner Carondelet and Gravier streets.

THE LEVEES.—A notice on fifth page from M. A. Tarleton, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer Louisiana Levee Company, calls for proposals for building the levees as ordered by the Commission of Engineers. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Levee Company's office, 23 Carondelet street.

LADIES, READ.—2000 pieces good calico, elegant styles, at 5c a yard, at Levy Bros., 580 Magazine street.

MISCELLANEOUS IRISH NEWS.

[Dublin Nation Oct. 16.]

The Autumn campaign for Home Rule goes on satisfactorily. On all sides are heard cheery sounds of preparation for battle. It is now likely that the memorable demonstration at the base of Vinegar Hill will be a few days hence equalled, if not surpassed, in importance by demonstrations at Tuam, Maryborough, and Dungannon. In each of those places, the summons to action issued by the Home Rule League has been promptly and, indeed, enthusiastically obeyed. Priests and people are working together as of old; and the result, accordingly, is that a splendid success is in prospect.

The League itself is not idle. The second of a series of meetings which the council has resolved to hold in Dublin, came off in the Rotundo on Tuesday, and was a gratifying one from many points of view. It was well attended; there was a display of great earnestness and enthusiam; and the speeches were of more than usual importance. Mr. Butt's address, for instance, on the question of the parliamentary franchise in Great Britain and Ireland, is a nut which ministers and their satellites will find it impossible to crack. Never has the gross injustice that is done to Ireland in this business been so clearly and so convincingly laid before the public, and the Irish people will welcome the intimation which Mr. Butt gave, that next session he will afford the government an amply opportunity to defend, if they can, that injustice.

But Mr. Meldon's speech is the one which will probably attract just now the most attention. The member for Kildare has been down in the West on business connected with the forthcoming demonstrations in that quarter, and from his visit he was able to say there the people and the priests are heartly united in support of the national movement. He then turned his attention to Mr. Peter Paul M'Swiney, and to that gentlemen's attack, on the Home Rule party and the policy they have been elected to put forward and defend. It is little to say that he utterly demolished Mr. M'Swiney's position. He unearthed a declaration of "the member whom Meath would not have," to the effect that though a Repealer he "would not refuse the largest instalment which could be wrung from an alien government by the united efforts of the Home Rule party, with whom he would loyally co operate!" The effect of this "palpable hit" on the meeting was rather sensational, and we imagine that the country at large will not fail to draw from it both amusement and instruction.

The echoes that arose from Vinegar Hill last week, had scarcely died away when the cry was taken up by the men of Meath. On Wednesday week, Mr. Parnell, M. P., addressed his constituents in Navan, and and was enthusiastically received by a large and thoroughly representative audience. Amongst others who attended to testify their devotion to the national movement were some thirteen of the true-hearted clergy of the royal county. Mr. Parnell's address (which will be found reported at considerable length in another column) dealt with all the chief topics of the day in a thoroughly patriotic spirit; and it was preceded and followed by equally patriotic addresses from the Very Rev. Father Lynch, the Rev. Father Behan, and the Rev. Father Torney. Here again were the Mansion House Plot and the Red Herring Circular denounced in the strongest terms. Each of the three respected clergymen whom we have named, spoke of both in terms which will probably not be soon forgotten by Mr. M'Swiney, and which certainly amount to the severest possible condemnation of that gentleman's conduct. On the whole the meeting in Navan, though not of the dimension of that of Enniscorthy, was a more than usually important demonstration.

Father O'Keeffe.—Father O'Keeffe has come to the front once more. On Monday his Dublin organs—the anti papal *Express* and *Mail*—published two letters of his—one addressed to his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, the other to Mr. Disraeli. The burden of both is that Father O'Keeffe's resources are now exhausted, that he is ready to accept from his ecclesiastical superiors any terms with which he can conscientiously comply, but that he will never acknowledge himself guilty of a crime of which he is innocent. He asks Cardinal Cullen to spare his life, and he warns the Prime Minister that the British people will hold him responsible for his "murder"!

The very day of the publication of these extraordinary documents, curiously enough, the people of Callan, who, it used to be pretended, were on the side of Father O'Keeffe in his struggle with his superiors, appear to have shown a very decided tendency the other way. "Last night," says a telegram dated Tuesday from Kilkenny in the *Daily Express*, "a mob of people attacked the residence of Father O'Keeffe, and completely wrecked it, tearing down the slates from off the house and throwing the furniture out of the dwelling-house on to the street." Whether all this is true we cannot say; but, if it be, it is plain that Father O'Keeffe's "party" is at last where many suspected it always to have been—*in nubibus*

DEATH OF MOTHER ST. JOHN.—Died on the 15th inst., Feast of St. Teresa, at St. Joseph's Convent, Chesnut Hill, Mother St. John (Furnier) First Superior-General of the Order of St. Joseph, in the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, in the sixty-first year of her age, and fortieth of her religious profession. Profound grief will be felt by the Sisters of St. Joseph and by all to whom the name of Mother St. John is known, at the sad intelligence that the long sickness from which she has been suffering, and which she has borne with so much patience, has terminated in death. Mother St. John, the sainted *religieuse*, the loved Superior, and the foundress of the American houses of the Sisters of St. Joseph, died on Friday night at Mount St. Joseph's Academy, Chesnut Hill.

Mother St. John had been nearly forty years in religion and between twenty and thirty years in the United States. Her life was one of arduous piety and zealous devotion to the interests of religion, and was full of edifying incidents.—*Philadelphia Standard Oct. 23*

CHOICE GROCERIES.—Our readers will do well to call upon Mrs. A. C. Wilner, who has a well supplied grocery store at the corner of Magazine and St. Mary streets. Those who call on her will receive the best of articles, good weight and polite attention.

WHAT A BOND IS.

[N. O. Times of Saturday.

A Bond may be defined in this connection, to be a series of several promissory notes, written together on one sheet of paper, payable in regular succession, each at its own distinct, fixed maturity except the two latest which are generally payable on the same day. The last note in the series is commonly called the face of the Bond, the others the coupons; but it would be more accurate to call the parts respectively, face-coupon and interest-coupons. Ordinarily, coupons represent a half year's interest on an amount equal to the face of the Bond. A Bond is therefore composed of the face and the coupons, sometimes called its capital and interest. By nature, the coupon alone is not the Bond, and the face alone is not the Bond. In cash value the coupon is more desirable than the face, regard being had to their respective amounts. The cause of the difference in value is the earlier maturity of the interest-coupon. A parcel of coupons to the extent of $1,000 payable 1st January, 1877, has a definite value and can be sold for a large sum of money; the face of a Bond of $1,000 due 1st January, 1897, has comparatively little value. Therefore a Bond, such as States and corporations habitually issue, is simply a legal obligation payable in installments to suit purchasers: it may be issued in divers forms. It is a custom to issue bonds whose face coupon is $1,000 payable at 25 years from date with 50 interest-coupons (30 called) of $25 each, (if the bond be styled a 5 per cent. bond). There is not the slighest legal impediment, however, to the issue of a bond whose face-coupon shall be $100 payable at 25 years from date with 50 interest-coupons (so called) of $43 each. The aggregate amounts of money to be paid by the deptor of these two styles of bonds are the same in both instances, viz: $2,250 each, and the periods of time within which the aggregates of face and coupon are to be paid are identical. The first instance exemplifies the 5 per cent. bond, so called; the second instance would be denominated a 43 per cent. bond.

It is plain, therefore, that the face coupon and the interest coupon have nothing to render them, in nature, dissimilar; they are integral and complementary parts of the same legal entity—the bond. A bond might be framed without any face-coupon, as for example, a 25 year bond with 50 coupons of $45 each. This would require the deptor to pay $2,250, as in the former examples also. Or, a bond might be framed without any interest-coupons as a bond payable 25 years from date for $2,250. Administrator Pilsbury is proposing to issue some bonds on this latter model. Some of his premium bonds are to be issued, the capital of which will be paid 50 years hence with 5 per cent. per annum interest to accrue in the meantime and to be paid only when the capital is paid; in other words, some of his 5 per cent. premium lottery issues are really $270 bonds having 50 years to run without interest. Hence a bond may range through a variety of forms: 1st, it may have a large face-coupon and small interest-coupons; or 2d, it may have a small face coupon and large interest coupons, or 3d, it may have no face coupon; or 4th, it may have no interest coupon. In any form, however, it is evident the interest coupon plays as important a part as the face coupon, and we cannot dissever or distinguish the one from the other in any legal analysis of the validity of the bond. A bond that is illegal in one part is illegal throughout; the parts cannot be separated in questioning their validity; if valid as to its face, it is valid as to its coupons and

"Vital in every part
Cannot but by annihilation, die."

In the next place, the Funding Board is a mere agent, and like all agents, must produce its letters of authority, must point to the law under which it presumes to act. Under what law of the State are interests coupons defined not to be bonds? or bonds defined to be exclusively composed of face-coupons? If there is no such law the Funding Board cannot make the law. *It is not true* that act No. 3, of 1874, in words or implication has stricken any bonds or coupons whatever with the fiat of nullity. It does not even forbid the legislature to levy a tax to pay the maturing coupons of valid outstanding old bonds. It does not forbid a tax to pay maturing bonds of the ancient issues. To do either would be repudiation, whereas the idea of the funding scheme is compromise as a better alternative than bankruptcy. Act No 3 has *not* cancelled any coupon of any old bond. All coupons of all valid old bonds are a debt of the State, recognized as such by the funding act, and unless withdrawn amicably by this funding scheme will rear their creat to the further detriment and disgrace of the State, which does not repudiate but cannot pay them in full.

Finally the strongest position any of the advocates of the stump truncated tail bond theory have assumed is to assert that holders of coupons detached from bonds which have been funded, are holders with full notice of the equity against them, just as purchasers of a mortgage note after maturity take it at their own risk. But this is begging the whole question. Is there any risk? Is there any equity against them? We have proved that no law exists annulling the coupons, that there is no risk and no equities running against such coupons, and therefore, if there were no other reasons, purchasers for valuable consideration are purchasers in good faith, and hold a legal title to fund their interest coupons as being as valid a part of the bond as the face coupon.

CURIOSITIES OF LANGUAGE.—The Hindoos are said to have no word for "friend." The Italians have no equivalent for our "humility." The Russian dictionary gives a word the definition which is, "not to have enough buttons on your footman's waistcoat;" a second means to "kill over again" a third, "to earn by dancing." The Germans call a thimble a "finger-hat," which it certainly is, and a grasshopper a "hay-horse;" a glove with them is a hand-shoe," showing that they wore shoes before gloves. The French, strange to say, have no verb "to stand," nor can a Frenchman speak of "kicking" any one. The nearest approach he, in his politeness, makes to it, is to threaten to "give a blow with his foot," the same thing, probably, to the recipient in either case, but it seems to want the directness, the energy, of our "kick." The terms "up stairs" and "down stairs" are also unknown in French.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM.

From an elaborate and able article in *Brownson's Review* on Protestant Journalism we take the following extract:

We distinguish between the journal and the newspaper. The newspaper originated some three hundred years ago, if we are not mistaken, in the commercial city of Venice, and was designed chiefly to communicate such intelligence as was of special interest to merchants and bankers, or, as we say now, to the business classes. Gradually it enlarged its scope, especially when transferred to England, and gave political intelligence, as well as banking and mercantile information; but it confined itself to giving current news, and avoided all political or other discussions. It grew naturally out of the invention and general adoption of the art of printing, and simply superseded the intelligence which had been, from time immemorial, communicated by written instead of printed letters. The newspaper was not only a harmless, but a useful institution.

The journal may indeed publish news, but is not by any means a newspaper. It is of recent origin, and owe its birth to the French Revolution of 1789, that fountain of so many evils, and, to human eyes, of no good. The design of the journal is to influence and control public opinion, and, through public opinion, to influence and control public action. The public to which it is addressed may be the general public, or it may be a party, a faction, a coterie, or a sect, but its design is always to influence and control the thought and action of its public, whether its public be larger or smaller; and it seeks to do this by discussion, by arguments addressed to reason or prejudice, and by declamation, or inflammatory appeals to passion. The so-called independent journalism, represented by such journals as the *N. Y. Herald*, the *N. Y. Tribune*, and the *N. Y. Sun* of this city, professes to be independent of all parties, sects, and cliques, and to set forth the views and convictions of its management alone, or what its management believes, or pretends to believe, is for the public interest. But it must have popular support, a wide popular circulation, and, to gain this, it must court popular opinion, and study not to outrage popular prejudice. It can afford to have no unpopular principles, or to support an unpopular cause. Indeed it cannot afford to have any principles, especially any religious principles, for any decided principles are sure to be unpopular with one or another section of the public. It, in fact, has no positive religion of any sort; and whatever religion it favors, is so vague and indeterminate that it is as good as none at all. Its influence in regard to religion is either to encourage infidelity pure and simple, or perfect indifferentism. Its religion is secularism, and it is less really independent and more fatal to all the great interests of society than even the partisan or sectarian press.

Satan never made a better hit than when he invented independent journalism; and the *N. Y. Herald*, which so admirably represents the spirit of the age, should be, as we have no doubt it is, a great favorite with him. None but a renegade or bad Catholic could ever have founded and sustained such a marvellous journal; nor could even a bad Catholic have done it without extraordinary satanic assistance. The very design of the journal is satanic. It throws the forming and directing of public opinion and action into the hands of men who are responsible only to the laws, and hardly to them; who have and can give no guaranty of their wisdom, who scout all authority but their own, and proceed always on the assumption of their own infallibility, and that of the public to which they appeal. Independent journalism is Protestantism raised to its highest power, the deification of private judgment, and a fitting forerunner of Antichrist. Its power is immense, and its despotism is in proportion to its power. In France, in 1830, it overthrew the government and extemporized the monarchy of July; in 1848, it expelled the citizen king, and proclaimed the democratic republic; in 1851, it overturned the democratic republic, and reestablished the Napoleonic empire. Making itself the organ of the secret societies, it has, for the last hundred years, kept all Europe in a chronic state of insurrection, and rendered all government, but that of sheer force, impossible. It is everywhere a disturbing element, and five millions of armed men in Europe are found necessary to maintain some semblance of order against the passions it stirs up and inflames. And yet is it vociferated in our ears, "A free press is the palladium of our liberties!"

The governments for a time established and maintained a rigid censorship of the press, but without much salutary effect. Secular governments are no safer directors of thought and opinion than the journals themselves. The government censors, for the most part, sought only to protect the secular authority, and left religion and morality, the spiritual authority of the Church, and all the higher and more important interests of society, to protect themselves. This was especially the case in Austria, Prussia, and the smaller German States. If they looked after the interests of religion at all, it was as the national religion, as a function of the civil government, as it is in England; and in France, where the parliaments, judicial not legislative bodies, were for centuries almost uniformly anticatholic, and not seldom antimonarchical. They in general treated the Church in France as a national, rarely as the Catholic Church. In such cases the censorship of the press could be little else than an impertinence or an unmixed evil. We doubt if what is called preventive censorship has ever been efficient for good. The Church divinely commissioned and protected is the only authority competent to exercise the censorship of the press, or the supervision of thought and opinion; and she can do it only through her own pastors, who, in our times, since secular governments no longer hold themselves amenable to the law of God, can exercise it only as directors of the consciences of the faithful.

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	4[illegible]	7[illegible]
Four	15	27	35	5[illegible]	[illegible]
Five	18	32	42	68	110
Ten	30	55	75	12[illegible]	200
Fifteen	40	75	100	160	250
Thirty	70	130	180	300	480

Transient Advertisements, $1 50 per square each insertion.
Cuts inserted at special rates.
Wants and Personal Information Advertisements, 15 cents per line each insertion.
Editorial Notices, 20 cents a line.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

MORNING STAR OFFICE,
Friday Morning, November 5, 1875.

The demand for money was moderate up to yesterday, the 4th, when it became quite active, to meet the obligations falling due, which we learn amounted to nearly $2,000,000 at the banks, but were promptly settled with scarcely any renewals. On the street rates hardened, but not sufficiently to require any change of our quotations. The movement in Gold and Foreign Exchange has been of fair extent, and the market was at one time ⅛c higher than our last quotations for Gold and 1c for Sterling, but closed yesterday at a net falling off of 1c for the former and ⅛c for the latter. The large sales of cotton created liberal supplies of New York sight, which were met with a moderate demand by the banks owing to a want of currency, and consequently Commercial fell off nearly ¼ per cent. Stocks continued quiet. The only movement of consequence in Bonds has been in City Premium issues at rather low figures. City issues of the old denominations and new State Consols have been quiet and week. City Scrip has been steadier at previous prices. Metropolitan Police Warrants have continued unchanged, while State Warrants of 1874 issues have recovered last week's falling off.

Cotton has continued in liberal supply and fair demand for England and the Continent, and in some request for the North. The movement has been liberal summing up 38,550 bales, against 34,800 last week, and the market has been rather easier, owing to New York and Liverpool advices, and closed ¼ to ⅛c lower yesterday. Tobacco has continued dull and unchanged. The decrease in receipts at New York, compared with last year, is 74 per cent, and at this port 71 per cent. It is estimated that the Western crop will be but little less than that of 1873, and will be of fair quality. Old Sugar is exhausted; new is steadier; the better grades are in request, and the quality is improving. Molasses is dull and lower. The receipts of Rice have been large and the market has been more active. Coffee is dull and lower at all markets. Flour has continued quiet and unchanged. The sales of Flour thus far at this port, compared with last year, show a falling off of 122,000 bbls. Grain and Feed are quiet and without any marked change to notice. Provisions have steadily improved, particularly Pork, which is 50 to 75c higher. The prospect of our Salt market is that it will be overstocked and materially lower.

FINANCIAL.—First-class collateral loans and commercial paper are quoted at 1 per cent per month; A1 do. at 1 to 1½; second grade at 1½ to —; first class mortgages at 10 per cent per annum, and second grade do. at — to —. Gold rules at 115¾ to 115¾; American Silver half-dollars at 109 to 110; Mexican do. dollars at 93 to 93½ gold; Commercial Sterling at 54½ to 54¾, bank do nominal; the bank checking rate on New York ½ per cent discount and commercial sight at ⅜.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—Active; market strong; prices ⅛c lower than last Friday morning for Good Ordinary and Low Middling and ⅛c for Middling and Good Middling. Week's receipts 47,039 bales. Exports 35,832; and sales 38,550. Quotations — Low Ordinary —; Ordinary —; Good Ordinary 11⅞; Low Middling 12⅜; Middling 12¾; Good Middling 13⅛; Middling Fair —. The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at New Orleans since September 1st 199,253 bales, against 152,244 last year—increase 47,009 bales. Receipts at all ports, 859,026 bales, against 726,020 last year—increase 133,006. Stocks at all ports, 473,281 bales, against 456,155 last year—increase 17,126.

LEAF TOBACCO—Dull and unchanged. Stock on sale 2900 hhds. Quotations—Frosted and Factory Lugs nominal; Low Lugs 7 to 7½; Good do 8 to 9; Low Leaf 9½ to 12; Medium Leaf 13 to 14½; Good Leaf 15½ to 17; Fine Leaf 18 to 20; Selections — to —.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—Dull and unchanged. Supply good. Extra Fine 75 to 80c; Fine 65 to 70; Fine Medium 60 to 65; Good Medium 55 to 60; Common Sound 50 to 52; Bright quarters Common Medium 53 to 60c; Bright Navy 4s and 5s, 55 to 60; Black sweet 53 to 55c; No. 1, 5s and 10s Black sweet 53 to 55c; Navy 1lbs 53 to 55c; Navy 3ds 53 to 55; Fancy styles Natural Twist Package 60 to 65c.

LOUISIANA SUGAR.—Demand moderate at lower prices. Common 6c per lb; Fair 7c; Good Fair 7¾; Fully Fair 8c; Prime 8½c; Yellow Clarified 8¾c; White 9½c

LOUISIANA MOLASSES.—Lower and dull. Common 35 to 38c per gal; Fair 43 to 48c; Prime 52 to 53c; Strictly Prime 54 to 55c; Choice 57 to 58c.

RICE.—In good supply and dull. Prices unchanged. Louisiana. No. 2, 3 to 3½c per lb; Common 4½ to 5c; Fair 5¾ to 6c; Good 6 to 6⅛; Prime 6¾ to —; Choice 7c.

FLOUR—Moderate supply and dull. Superfine $4 50 per bbl; Double Extra $5 00 to —; Low Treble Extra $— to $ 35; Good Treble Extra — to $5 75; Choice Treble Extra $— to 6 25; and $6 75 to 7 00 for Choice Family Extra.

CORNMEAL—In light supply at unchanged prices. Jobbing at $— to 3 75 per bbl. Wholesaling at $— to 3 50.

CORN IN SACKS—Supply limited; demand moderate; prices unchanged; New Mixed 77c per bushel; Choice Yellow 77c and White 80c.

OATS—Supply light; demand moderate; prices unchanged; Ordinary — to 44c; Prime — to 48c; Choice — to 54c; and Texas — to —c. per bushel

HAY—Prices unchanged; supply fair; demand moderate; Ordinary $— to 22 per ton; Prime — to $24 00, and Choice $— to 27.

CORN IN BULK—None here.

WHEAT IN BULK—Some arriving from Texas, but none selling.

PORK.—In fair demand and higher. Mess $25 00 to — per bbl.

BACON—Scarce and higher. Shoulders 1[illegible]½c per lb; Clear Rib Sides 14½c, and Clear Sides 1[illegible]¼.

DRY SALTED MEATS—Firmer; stock limited; Shoulders jobbing at 13; Clear Rib Sides 13½c; Clear Sides 14c.

SMOKED HAMS—Supply light; prices lower; demand fair; Ordinary 15 to 15½; Fair 16 to 17½c; Choice 17 to 17½c

LARD—In fair request at unchanged prices; Tierce Refined jobbing at 14½c per lb; Keg — to 15c

BREAKFAST BACON—In fair supply and dull at 16 to — per lb.

BEEF—Dull and unchanged; Fulton Market $11 50 to 12 00 per bbl; Texas $10 to 10 50, Western $— to 16 00.

BUTTER—Choice New York Goshen 34 to 35c per lb; Medium 30 to 32c; Inferior — to —c; Choice Western 24 to 26c; Medium 20 to 22c; Inferior — to —c per lb

CHEESE—Choice Western 14; New York Cream 15½ to 16c

FISH—Mackeral, extra No. 1, bbl, $ 9 00; ½ bbls, 18 50; ¼ bbls, $ —; Kits, 3 00; No 1, bbls, $18 50; ½ do, 9 50; ¼ do, 5 25; Kits 1 75; No 2, bbls, $16 00; ½ do, 8 50; ¼ do, $4 50; Kits, 1 75; No. 3 Large bbs $ 14 00; ½ do $7 25; ¼ do, $4 00; Kits, 1 50. Codfish Drums, $6 50; boxes, $1 50; Herrings, 55c per box.

OILS—Linseed Oil—70 to 75c per gallon. Refined Coal Oil—19 to 22c in bbls, 26 to 29 in cases. Lard Oil—$1 00 to $1 15 per gallon. Sperm Oil 175 to — c per lb

SALT—Stock large. Dealers' rates: Coarse, $1 15 per sack. Fine, $1 30 to $1 35. Turk's Island 80c per two bushel bag. Pocket's Table Salt, 2 to 6 according to size.

SOAP—Western, 5½c per lb; New Orleans Extra Olive, 7; German Olive, 6½c; Magnolia, 5½; xxx Palm, 7; Castile, 10c, with a reduction on round lots.

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

YEAST POWDERS—$15 to 25 for quarter boxes, and $21 for medium per gross.

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, 5c; Boston do, 6c; Wine do, 10c; Sugar do, 8c; Pic Nic do, 5c; Water do, 5c

COFFEE—Prices lower; demand limited. Job lots; Ordinary 20¾ to 22 currency; Fair — to 23c; Good — to 23½c; Prime — to 24c.

TEA—At Wholesale—Imperial 25c to $1 10 per lb; Gunpowder 45c to $1 30; Hyson 30c to $1 10; Oolong 50c to 90c.

IMPORTED FRUITS AND NUTS—Lemons, $8 00 per box; Layer Raisins 2 50 to 3 00; Bananas $1 to 3 00 per bunch; Citron 35c per lb; Currants, — to 7½c; Brazil Nuts, 9 to 10c; Almonds, 21½ to 24c; Filberts, 12 to 14c; Dates, 6½ to 7c; Cocoanuts, $40 to 45 per 1000.

DOMESTIC DO.—Pecans 5 to 10; Peanuts 6 to 7c per lb; Louisiana Oranges $5 per bbl.

POULTRY—Western Chickens $5 00 to 5 50 per dozen; Young $4 00 to 3 50; Ducks $3 00 to 3 50; Geese $6 00 to 7 00; Turkeys $10 00 to 20 00; Louisiana Chickens, $4 50 to $5 00; Young $2 75 to 3 00; Ducks $3 00 to 3 5[illegible]; Geese $6 00 to $7 00; Turkeys $12 00 to 15 00.

EGGS—Western 15 to 25c per dozen; Louisiana 25 to 27c.

ESCULENTS AND GREEN VEGETABLES—Apples $2 00 to $4 00; Western Potatoes $1 40 to $2 00; Sour Krout $5 to $6 00 per bbl; Cabbages $2 00 to $2 75 per box; Onions $1 75 to 2 00.

BEANS AND PEAS—Western Beans 3 to 2½c per lb; Northern 2½ to 3½c per lb; Green Peas 3 to 3½c per lb; Cow Peas — to —c per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples — to —c; Peaches, — to —c.

HONEY—½ lb jars $5 50 per dozen; 2½ lb $8 00. Bees Wax 28 to 29c per lb.

MOSS—Demand good; Black 4 to 4½c per lb; Gray 2 to 2½c; Gray and Black mixed 3 to 3½c.

WOOL—Demand good; Louisiana Clear, 29 to 31c per lb Clear Lake, 25 to 29. Burry, 14 to 16. Texas 25 to 30c.

HIDES—Dry Salted, — to 12; Country Green, 6½ to 7c; Dry Flint, 13 to 15c. Tallow, to 9c per lb

COTTON SEED—$— to $19 per ton.

COOPERAGE—Molasses bbls., $1 25; Half do., $1 00; Sugar hhds., $3 25. Hhds. Poles, $50 per thousand. Bbl. do., $25

NAVAL STORES—Tar $2 00 to $3 50; Pitch $2 75 to $5; Rosin $3 25 to 3 75; Turpentine 28 to 30c per gallon.

BAGGING—Domestic Jute and Hemp, 14½ to 14c per yard. India, 10 to 11. Gunny Bags—14 to 15c each, resewed; Baling Twine 14 to 15c per lb.

IRON COTTON TIES—75c per lb.

LIVE STOCK—Texas Beeves, 1st quality, $40 to $35 2nd do., $20 to $25; 3d, — to $10. Western do—none in the market. Texas Hogs—$8 to 10; Western do., $10 to 11. Sheep, 1st quality, $5 to $7; 2nd do., $3 to $4; 3d do., $2 to $3. Milch Cows—choice, $70 to $80; ordinary do., $40 to 60. Calves, $7 to $9. Yearlings, $10 to $12.

EXCLUSIVELY

TEA AND COFFEE.

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THE FIRST

AND ORIGINAL FIRM DEALING SOLELY

IN

TEA AND COFFEE,

AND BUYING FROM FIRST HANDS FOR

CASH ON THE SPOT.

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As every place where the article is sold is now known as the "Tea Depot," and as we keep TEAS AND COFFEES ONLY, which give us great advantages over miscellaneous dealers, our store will hereafter be known as

THE ORIGINAL CHINA AND JAPAN

TEA HOUSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

637 - - - Magazine Street - - - 637

(Three Doors from Jackson street.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

M. HOGAN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Pioneers in making

TEA AND COFFEE

the special and only articles of business.

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RETAIL PRICE LIST.

Oolong, Black	[illegible]
Oolong, Black	50c
Oolong, Black (recommended)	[illegible]
Oolong, Black	75c
Oolong, Black	80c
Oolong, Black (very superior)	$1 [illegible]
Mixed Green and Black	[illegible]
Mixed Green and Black	50c
Mixed Green and Black (good family Tea)	[illegible]
Mixed Green and Black	75c
Mixed Green and Black	80c
Mixed Green and Black (best)	$1 00
English Breakfast, Black	50c
English Breakfast, Black	60c
English Breakfast, Black	80c
English Breakfast (best imported)	$1 00
Imperial, Green	[illegible]
Imperial, Green	50c
Imperial, Green	60c
Imperial, Green	[illegible]
Imperial, Green	75c
Imperial, Green (recommended)	$1 00
Imperial, Green (very fine)	1 25
Imperial, Green (best imported)	1 50
Gunpowder, Green	1 00
Gunpowder, Green	1 25
Gunpowder, Green (very superior)	1 50
Gunpowder (best imported)	1 75
Japan Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Japan Natural Leaf (best imported)	[illegible]

DISCOUNTS.

We will make a reduction of 5c. per pound to consumers purchasing five pounds and upwards on TEAS under 80c per pound, and 10c. per pound on TEAS at 80c. and upwards.

COUNTRY CONSUMERS

can have TEA shipped by express or boat C. O. D., in any desired quantity, FREE OF FREIGHT at the above prices net, or they can pay the freight on delivery and we will allow the discounts named.

We can offer great inducements to

GROCERS OR FAMILIES CLUBBING TOGETHER

to order large quantities, and in such instances on application, we will furnish special price list.

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COFFEES.

We would direct special attention to our

PARCHED AND GROUND COFFEES.

PRICE LIST:

Rio, choice, parched or ground	[illegible]
Rio, prime, " "	[illegible]
Cordova, " "	[illegible]
Costa Rica, " "	[illegible]
Java, Old Government	[illegible]

All our Coffees are parched and ground fresh every day. We select them with great care, purchasing the best grades in the market, and we guarantee our Parched and Ground Coffee to be

PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

COFFEE CONSUMERS

should bear in mind that all COFFEES lose from 25 to 30 per cent of their weight in ROASTING, consequently three pounds of our Parched or Ground Coffee are equal to four pounds of green. Try them once. You will save your money, time and labor, and will always continue to use them.

ALL GOODS PURCHASED OF US NOT GIVING SATISFACTION CAN BE RETURNED AT OUR EXPENSE, AND THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

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CAUTION.

As we are the PIONEERS in the business, and have a well established reputation for the purity and excellence of our TEAS and COFFEES, unprincipled parties have sought to palm off their inferior goods by pretending to represent us, and we would therefore advise all who want articles of the BEST QUALITY to see that their orders direct to us, and to be particular to remember the address,

M. HOGAN & CO.,

THE ORIGINAL CHINA AND JAPAN

TEA HOUSE.

637 ..... Magazine Street 637

oc31 1m5p NEW ORLEANS.