Morning Star and Catholic Messenger
NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1876.

LETTER FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, March 13th, 1876.

Editor Morning Star:

Lent has finally set in. At the Cathedral we have sermons by the Right Rev. Bishop and Father Ryan; at St. Joseph's by Fathers Imsand and Downey, of the Society of Jesus. The Very Rev. Father Coleman, Superior of the Augustinians in Dublin, after a short rest here as the guest of Father Browne, went to Pensacola to give a Mission there and at the Navy Yard. Last Wednesday Father Imsand gave a practical instruction on Temperance. There was a large congregation present and some of the fruits of his discourse were made manifest by the accession of a number of new members to the Total Abstinence Society of which he is Spiritual Director.

Father McDonough left us last week for an extended collecting tour through the West. The first place he will visit will probably be Chicago, upon whose people he has some claims, having been the first to remit them a good sum of money from Selma, where he was the pastor, when they were in such distress from the great fire.

To-morrow night Bishop Quinlin lectures on "Church and State," for the benefit of the Cathedral Parochial School. I will try to give you some details concerning the lecture in my next. On the 20th our people are to be treated to an "Old Folks' Concert." From the preparations made, the standing and energy of the parties engaged, and the charitable object for which it is given—in aid of the Church Home—I have no doubt it will be a success. After Lent another concert is to be given by some of our best amateurs, for the benefit of the Catholic Educational Society.

Rev. J. B. Bassen, of Tuscumbia, is in our city at present. He speaks very cheeringly of the prospects of the Church in North Alabama. We are pleased to hear also that his colony, a few miles from Florence, is prospering well.

I cannot close this letter without calling attention to the "Pride of Mobile," the Providence Infirmary. Founded some years ago, when the spirit of Knownothingism was rife in these parts, it has grown into magnificent proportions under the control of the angelic Sisters of Charity, and stands a glorious and lasting monument of the zeal and devotedness of its founder, Very Rev. Father McGarahan, who was ever the steadfast friend of the Sisters and the protector of the Orphans. The Sisters in charge (or, rather, as I believe the Superiors are called, the Sister-Servants) during the past years have been Sisters Gabriella, Hillary, Theogene, Regina and Mary, the last named being now at the Hotel Dieu in your city, and the first, Sister Gabriella, in charge of our City Hospital. Sister Mary Cornelia, the present Sister-Servant, with her companions, keep the Infirmary fully up to the highest standard; everything, beds and bed linen, floors, walls, furniture, in their scrupulous cleanliness and tasty arrangement, giving proof of the presence and care of devoted women. But it is in the treatment of patients, in the long and weary hours spent by the bed-side of the sick, in the words of comfort and hope spoken, in the thousand and one little things thought and done, things that are only thought of by a wife or mother for her husband or son, but which the Sister of Charity remembers for *all*, that the entire and perfect self-sacrifice of the Daughter of St. Vincent for the glory of God and the good of her neighbor shows itself, that the fire of divine charity burns with a brilliancy which forces even the world, aye, even the worldliest of the world, to pause in admiration and gratitude and thank the Father of Mercy for the works of these his precious children.

The building is located about a mile from the wharf and, with the grounds, occupies a square, which is enclosed with a substantial brick wall. The rooms are large and airy and every comfort one could think of is provided. Persons of all creeds are received at moderate charges, and each one is allowed to have the attendance of the physician of his choice, so that all the doctors of our city frequently visit the institution. There is, however, a regular attending physician in the person of Dr. Goode, a worthy disciple of the lamented Gilmore. Upon entering the Infirmary almost the first things that strike the attention of the visitor are the portraits of those two noble and generous spirits, Drs. Nott and Gilmore, Dr. Goode's predecessors, both of whom have gone to receive the rewards of well spent lives.

But I must close, and as some may deem a graceful final necessary, and others may think the length of this letter needs justification, I answer both demands by quoting the words of a non-Catholic patient whom I recently found taking his evening meal at the Infirmary: "Would that the glad tidings were heralded over the whole country that such places as this exist, where poor, suffering humanity is cared for with such unselfish love and tenderness."

ADIEU.

CISTERNS.—Our energetic fellow citizen, P. A. Murray, Esq., has again received an official diploma expressing the verdict long ago given by the general public as to the superior excellence of his cisterns. It comes from the great Southern Agricultural exhibition, which has just closed at the Fair Grounds, and is the third of a similar kind received by him—the diplomas of '72 and '73 having also been awarded to him. Mr. Murray is prepared to make cisterns of all sizes to order at the shortest notice, guaranteeing perfect satisfaction as to material, workmanship and price. He has also a lot of ready-made cisterns, of from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, always on hand. This is the time to purchase, as the spring rains will give a plentiful supply of water for the hot summer months, which are now coming fast.

The New Louisiana Remedy for throat and lung complaints, catarrh, coughs, etc., has obtained a remarkable reputation in this and other communities, and the facts show it to be richly merited. It is a product of our swamps, contains no poison, and is delicious to the taste. It is splendid for children, both as a soothing syrup and for ridding the system of all foul humors, worms, etc. It is strongly indorsed by great numbers of our prominent citizens.

Premium bonds will be taken in payment of goods at 5 per cent above their market value, by Levy Bros.', 580 Magazine street.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

It is a curious fact that while the names of all our animals are of Saxon origin, Norman names are given to the flesh they yield.

At a meeting of American patriots (?) lately held in Brooklyn, a resolution was unanimously adopted, that Catholics ought to leave this country, for the country's good.

The cause—A philosopher asserts that the reason why ladies' teeth decay sooner than gentlemen's is because of the friction of the tongue and the sweetness of the lips.

In the old record book of a Connecticut church, dated 1702, is this item: "For making a noise in church, Ann Bolton, spinster, is to sit three days in the poor pew, and pay a fine of five shillings."

The American Minister to Vienna, Godlove S. Orth, lately nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Indiana, had enough confidence in his election to lead him to resign the Austrian mission.

Chicago has a new way of heating her horse cars. A red hot 100-pound shot is placed in a box under the car, with registers to admit the heat. Five of these will heat a railway car for four hours, the inventor says.

A bill before the California Legislature would, if passed, prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of the State University; and the San Francisco *Chronicle* says the title should be "An act to promote pedestrianism among students."

J. A. Bound, of Cedar Falls, has a quilt which he made himself, containing 12 220 pieces. We always thought it was foolish enough for women to spend a life time over a patchwork quilt, but this man—oh, stuff him, stuff him, and send him to the Centennial.

A man, who said he was very poor, nearly blind, and unable to work, and whose appearance justified his words, was recently, in London, fined six cents and two shillings costs for not sending his son to school. He was unable to pay it, and was sent to jail for five days.

The International Commission for the construction of the Channel Tunnel between England and France has terminated its labors after signing a protocol attesting that the scheme is feasible, and that an agreement has been arrived at upon all the points to be considered.

While James Buchanan was President he was so particular not to receive presents, that when a lady sent him a pair of slippers he not only returned them, but directed the messenger to wait and get a receipt from the giver, so that he might have in his possession proof that they were sent back.

Paul Haupt, of Denver, served throughout the war without receiving a wound, and when his regiment was sent to Arizona, he, on one occasion, fought five Apaches single handed, killing three of the number. The other day he was crushed to death between two blocks of ice in an ice house.

It is among the curiosities of the time, says a New York cotemporary, that the Joliet Iron Works have been shipping steel rails to Canada and there underselling British rails, where each party had to pay the same duties. Some of the Troy and Pittsburg steel rail mills have been doing the same thing.

A North Carolina negro thought he could outrun a locomotive the other day on the Air Line road, and when he picked himself up, after being thrown twenty feet and landing on his head, he said: "Yer don't ketch dis yer chile doin' dat agin. It's a right smart wonder I didn't tear dese britches clean off."

Rev. Father William Beecham, pastor of St Peter's Catholic Church at Rome, N. Y., for forty years, died Saturday, March 11th, aged seventy years. He was one of the oldest clergymen in the diocese, and when first stationed in Rome rode hundreds of miles on missions to southern, western and northern counties.

Baron von Washington is the name of a Bavarian officer now in the German army. The family are of British origin, though when or why they went into Bavaria, or whether they belong to the English Washingtons of Brighton in Northampton, whose coat-of-arms has been reproduced on the flag of the United States, is not known.

The proprietor of Meissonier's picture, called "Eighteen Hundred and Fourteen," is M. de la Haute, who paid 85 000 thousand francs for it. A picture dealer recently offered 200,000 for the painting, but M. de la Haute replied that he would not sell it for less than 250,000 francs, 200,000 for himself and 50,000 francs for M. Meissonier.

Over one half of all the confirmed drunkards who take refuge in the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, are permanently cured of their morbid appetite. The official statistics on the subject, which have been published, cover 7 years, and a very large number of cases. This is encouraging news for the slaves of drunkedness.

The color of a soldier's uniform is shown to be not so much a matter of taste as of vital importance. Experience proves that men are hit in battle according to the color of their dress. Red is the most fatal; the least fatal, Austrian gray. The proportions are: Red, twelve; rifle green, seven; brown six; Austrian bluish gray, five.

Lady Burdett-Coutts has not undertaken one day too soon her crusade in behalf of the small birds. In a single sale at London, in February, there were disposed of no fewer than 15,574 humming birds, topaz colored, ruby and emerald; 25,000 parrots and 17,000 kingfishers, together with 10,000 aigrettes made of birds feathers. All these butchered to make a woman's holiday!

Two factions of Chinamen have often fought in Virginia City, Nevada, a recent encounter resulting in the death of two and the wounding of the others. A formal agreement of peace has now been signed by Sam Sing and Hop Sing, the opposing leaders. This was brought about by a Grand Jury, the foreman of which, in a speech, told them that their shooting endangered other citizens, and that they would be driven out of the city unless they behaved themselves.

Successful experiments have been recently made in France with a view of determining whether lines could be sent ashore from a stranded vessel by the aid of pigeons. The pigeon from the wrecked vessel, when set free and naturally flying to land, is able to convey a thread four hundred feet long and two thousandths of an inch in diameter. People on the shore by pulling the string, obtain a cord, and at length a strong rope, by which communication is had with the ship.

Mr. Patin, the perpetual Secretary of the French Academy, and the oldest member of that learned body, died February 15, aged 83. He was from his earliest youth walled up, so to speak, in Agamemnon's tomb, and he never got out of it. Greek literature was far more familiar to him than his native tongue. He wrote French incorrectly, in a cramped, stilted manner like a well educated foreigner, and many of his sentences require commentaries to make their meaning clear. Modern history was to him a blank book.

Liverpool is much exercised over sundry strange and wondrous sheep just landed there from the Pacific Steamship Company's splendid steamer Aconcagua. These sheep are of Chilian origin, have very fine white wool, and four long massive horns, two of which are curved forward, and the other two right and left so as to cover the eyes of the animal. With these was landed a male vicuna of a rich brown color, with the finest wool known out of Cashmere. This animal stands three feet in height to the shoulder.

Capt. Corbin, of the U. S. army, has raised a question which is likely to vex the war department considerably. The present army regulations keep the negro and the white soldiers seperate; that is, in different regiments. No negroes are allowed to enter in white regiments, and *vice versa*. Corbin protests against this arrangement as being in flat violation of the civil rights bill, and asks permission to enlist a certain "likely young white man" who has applied for admission into his negro company.

A Hungarian chemist, Dr. Von Sawiczewsky, has found that the best way to preserve fresh meat is to subject it to a temperature of 33 degrees below freezing, and then seal it in air tight cans. Meat thus treated appears, when unsealed, as fresh in taste and color as when first killed. A German Government commission have made careful and successful experiments, with the object of supplying two corvettes of the German navy, which are about to sail around the world, with a large stock of the frozen meat. A large factory is being erected in Hungary for its preparation.

The *Kreuz Gazette* (German) is publishing a series of able articles in answer to the violent accusation which Prince Bismark hurled against it in the Reichsrath. The offended paper takes the liberty of asking the Chancellor whether it is a dignified proceeding for the highest State Minister publicly to denounce a newspaper and advise people not to subscribe to it, and whether it is a sign of good taste to appear as champion of the honor, Christian sentiment, and good manners of the Press, after having for years nursed and developed an official Press organizations which, with few exceptions, has poisoned the whole of German journalism and introduced in it a system of the most hienous attacks on parties and persons?

A report prepared by the Secretary of the British Board of Trade shows that the loss of lives in British merchant ships for the three years 1870-72 comprised 5,531 of crews and 385 passengers, making together 5,916, or an average of nearly 2,000 a year. This is about twice the average annual number reported lost in the three years 1834-36. But the mercantile tonnage of the British Empire has increased from 2,783 761 in 1835 to 7,294,230 in 1873 or nearly threefold; and the entrances and clearances of British ships in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom have increased from 5 661 623 in 1835 to 29 647,344 in 1873, or nearly sixfold. Therefore, there is reason to believe that the loss of seamen's lives in British ships is now much less in proportion to the trade than it was forty years ago.

Mrs. Belknap's Appeal for her Husband

The dry report of the committee does but feeble justice to passionate scene when the wretched Mrs. Belknap, clinging to the hope of girlish friendship for Mrs Blackburn, visited her, and, throwing herself upon her knees, refused to move until security for her husband was promised. Mrs. Belknap, as Miss Tomlinson, was a bosom friend of Congressman Blackburn's wife. To her, last night, she betook herself, when her husband coming home from the committee declared that all was lost. To work more effectively upon Mrs Blackburn, the wretched wife brought her baby to plead for her. It was one of the few cold, stormy nights experienced in Washington. The ground was covered with an inch of slush, the snow melting as it fell. As she appeared at Mrs. Blackburn's, it was almost impossible to recognize her. A plain cloak was thrown over her, and her babe was pressed in her arms. She had barely reached the inside door when she fell in a faint. Recovering, she fell upon Mrs. Blackburn's neck. She raved piteously to save her husband and child. She would bear all the blame. She alone was guilty. They might hang or imprison her, but spare her babe and her husband. During the scene Mr. Blackburn came in, and the two women clung to him, his wife almost as much moved as the wretched wife and mother. Blackburn says he was never so moved in his life by any appeal, but he was powerless, if he had been willing, to shield Belknap. He told the unfortunate woman, gently, but firmly, that justice must be done, and that he was powerless.

According to one of the London journals, Earl Russell is experiencing some of the effects of the exercise of private judgment in religious matters, in a way which causes him keen displeasure. His son, the late Lord Amberley, was a disciple of the views entertained and taught by Stuart Mill and other philosophers of his stamp, and his wife is said to have coincided with him. At all events, his theory about the education of his children was that very common one among the younger generation of non-Catholics who have inherited the taste for private judgment without the means provided by early heterodoxy for its decent outward clothing. He declined to have his children inoculated with that barren system of misbelief which he had rejected in his own maturity, and intended to leave their minds "unbiassed," as the phrase is, by any religious teaching at all. And his will is said to provide that, in order to ensure the carrying out of this programme, his children are to be carefully guarded from all interference on the part of their grandparents. Much sympathy is expressed for Earl Russell, but, after all, the great pity is that people should persist in thinking it strange and shocking that the tree of private judgment should bear its own legitimate fruit.

The local journals have tolds us nothing of it, but the correspondent of a Milwaukee paper informs us that "the number of Roman Catholics in attendance both in the preaching and in the inquiry room" conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, "is remarkable." More remarkable, we venture to say, is the proof by which he sustains that assertion. Listen to it; it is quite as good in its way as the protest raised against the "Christians" of Brooklyn for overcrowding the Rink during the sojourn of the revivalists, to the exclusion of "sinners." The test applied by which these two classes were known to the casual observer was, that under the head "Christian" all the well-dressed people were ranged, and as all the hearers were well-dressed, presumably the "sinners" had been crowded out. In the same vein discourses our New York contributor to the columns of "the only Prosestant paper in Wisconsin." He describes the people who throng the inquiry room: "As hard a crowd, in short, as I ever saw at a Tammany mass meeting or 'primary'—mostly young roughs from twelve to twenty, innocent of linen, *bad* looking, and yet almost invariably serious and well-behaved and really concerned. * * * *A majority of these must have been Roman Catholics if anything.*" When the poor stay away there is an outcry because "the sinners" are not reached—when they make their appearance they are described as "Roman Catholics." There was a different test applied in Judea—and in view of the state of public affairs just now, it might be as well to remember the "Wo unto you rich," which was then denounced. As to the Catholic poor, they go to church in these days in increasing numbers, but they may be found every day at the early Lenten masses, and not in the Hippodrome inquiry rooms.—*N. Y. Catholic Review.*

Societies should have their banners, flags, sashes, badges, etc., made to order at Mrs. Betat's, 239 Canal street. She understands the business thoroughly, turns out the best kind of work, and charges very low prices.

THE VATICAN.

Rome, Feb. 21st.—The Holy Father's health continues to be wonderfully good, as is evidenced by the vigorous bearing and strength of voice with which he goes through his daily receptions. On Monday his Holiness, attended by a large number of Cardinals and prelates, gave audience to a considerable gathering of Italians and foreigners. All came to present their homage, and some to offer him gifts of sacred objects or Peter's Pence contributions. The Holy Father addressed all present in words which they will probably remember during their whole life. He spoke in French, and in moving terms reminded them of their duties towards God and to themselves in the present time, so difficult for the Church. In conclusion, he bestowed his benediction upon them.

Monday evening, Monsignor Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, had the honor of being received in farewell audience by the Sovereign Pontiff. He took with him the warmest appreciation of the Pope's affection in reference to the process for the canonization of Joan of Arc, and of Cardinal Bilio's diligence in furthering that cause in the commission over which he presides. His Holiness has deigned to raise Monsignor Giovanni Carnevalina, first writer to the Congregation of the Propaganda, to the position of private clerk to himself. There are two private clerks who serve the Holy Father's Mass in alternate weeks. The Pope likewise has six secret chaplains, superior in dignity to the clerks, who also fulfil this duty. One of these chaplains always says a thanksgiving Mass after the Holy Father's Mass.

The Liberal Roman journal, *La Liberta*, relates the following anecdote: "Some ladies were received by the Holy Father a few days ago; they had brought a charming little girl with them. The Pope, who loves children very much, and never fails to speak to them, said to this little girl—'Do you go to school?' 'Yes, your Holiness, I do go!' 'And do they teach you geography?' 'Yes, your Holiness!' 'And can you tell me what is Rome?' 'It is the capital of Italy!' 'No, little one, your school mistress has taught you geography ill. Rome is the capital of the Catholic world!'"

NAILING LIES

HOW THE LONDON "TIMES" FABRICATES SENSATIONS AGAINST THE CHURCH.

[Catholic Review]

The story recently invented by a Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* concerning the case of a young woman of Baden on whom "the priests" were trying to produce the phenomena of stigmatization, turns out, of course, to have no foundation in fact of such a nature as to bear the interpretation put upon it by the correspondent. The story, as we have seen it in some of the American journals, was that a Miss Hauser of Breisach in Baden, had informed her parents that she had been persuaded by her confessor to wear a tight girdle about her waist as a means of mortification which would endear her to God. That she had done so, and having by this means determined a flow of blood to her extremities, cupping glasses had been applied to her hands and feet in the effort to produce bleeding wounds. According to these chroniclers the case had been brought into the courts and the accused priest, or priests, had been saved from conviction only by the generosity of the young lady, who would not allow her counsel to proceed further. The facts as they really stand are of a complexion quite different from this. A surgeon of Breisach, named Wurth, brought the affair into public notice some months ago by publishing in one of the "Liberal" newspapers an account of one of his patients who had endangered her life by wearing such a belt around her body as an act of religious discipline. Just so much of his letter was strictly true. But on this slender basis of fact Surgeon Wurth rested an accusation against the Church, and boldly claimed that the cases of stigmatization which just now have gained a wide publicity through the means of the public discussions on the case of Louise Lateau, were all "got up" by these and similar means. It was the surgeon, not this patient, who made the charge against the priest, the Reverend Father Hiss, that it was by his advice that Miss Hauser had been guilty of this dangerous imprudence. Wurth owed the priest whom he defamed a grudge, for having reproached him with professional neglect in the case of another patient. The priest immediately sued for libel, and the surgeon in return brought an action against the priest for an attempt to injure his pratice. Both suits came to trial in the same week. Miss Hauser appeared in court and testified on oath that in wearing the girdle in question she acted in direct opposition to the advice of Father Hiss, who gained his suit against the surgeon, who was fined thirty thalers for libel. In the second suit Wurth gained his cause and received back fifteen of his thalers, it having been shown that the priest had accused him of some malpractice. One would suppose that it was now the duty of the medical faculty of Baden to disgrace him for a breach of professional decorum in having violated the confidence of a patient and brought her into public notoriety.

The Southern Historical Society has commenced the publication of historical papers, which are issued under the direction of its Executive Committee by the Secretary, Rev. J. W. Jones, of Richmond. The yearly subscription is three dollars. The February number contains "A Vindication of Virginia and the South," by Commodore M. F. Maury, and other highly interesting contributions connected with the war, including a beautiful tribute to Gen. Jeb. Stuart, by Gen. Fitzhugh Lee.

The old and well-established firm of B. & W. Croner, 147 Canal street, are selling reasonable dry goods at cheaper rates than ever before. They have also a full line of carpets, of this year's importation, which they are offering, they say, at lower prices than any house in the United States." See advertisement on page five.

Constantly on hand, at George J. Wagner's, corner of Dauphine and Ursuline streets, a splendid stock of ladies', gentlemen's and children's shoes, at the very lowest market rates.

At the depot of the St. Charles Nursery, 122 Camp street, plants, trees and shrubs of every description can be bought at the lowest prices. See card on fifth page.

The largest assortment of embroidery at the lowest prices, at Levy Bros.', 580 Magazine street.

TOLERATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[Freeman's Journal.]

"Toleration" is a relative term. In the State of New Hampshire, for instance, Catholics are as free in the exercise of their religion as in any other State of the Union. But, of the oldest families of that State, we know of many who, in the exercise of their right of reason, and in obedience to their consciences, have become Catholics. We know of one such gallant family, in which there are six tall brothers—all converts to the Catholic faith. "Toleration" as understood by the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire, says that they are each and all, on account of their conscientious religious convictions, ineligible to any State Office. A negro ex slave of Mississippi or Arkansas, a field laborer on a cotton plantation, if he has been, for two years, resident in New Hampshire, though he does not know the difference between a written Constitution and a swamped cock-boat, (who does?) or between a State law and a badly spliced lan-yard, (who does?) is eligible to the New Hampshire House of Representatives. But no matter how gallant the old native of New Hampshire, though he is living in the home of his New Hampshire grandfather, who was a soldier in the war of American independence—supposed to be celebrated in this Centennial year—he is ineligible, if he has used his religious freedom, and his reason, and obeyed his conscience, by becoming a Catholic. But that is not all. If the head of the very oldest and most honored family in New Hampshire at the urgent instance of his neighbors, and by a unanimous vote of the electors of his Representative District, were to go to the State House of Representatives, and while there, in obedience to his sense of duty, become a Catholic; and not have taken the precaution to resign before having made his profession as a Catholic; he could not lawfully take his seat in that Legislature even to offer his resignation. His seat would be, *ipso facto*, vacated! For, there is the written Constitution of New Hampshire: ". . . *shall be of the Portestant religion, and shall cease to represent such town, parish or place, immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as afore said*."

THE EXPANSION OF FRENCH COMMERCE.

The statistics which display the commercial progress of France, and fix her status among commercial nations, are curious and significant. The combined value of her exports and imports, which in the last year of the protective epoch (1859) scarcely exceeded a billion of dollars, has already well nigh doubled. What is more noteworthy, in the brief interval between the close of the war and 1873, the foreign traffic of a country drained by reclamations and shorn of two fruitful provinces, was enlarged by two hundred millions. Unquestionably these figures are overshadowed by the imposing record of British commerce, computed at three and a half billions, but only two other countries on the globe—the United States and Germany—are in a position to dispute with France the second place.—The outflow of French surplus products easily outstrips the exports of Germany, but the latter's imports are just now larger. As for the United States, our mercantile dealings with foreign countries stop at a billion and a quarter of dollars, or near the point from which France started fifteen years ago.

Notwithstanding the recent notable expansion of the wine trade centered at Bordeaux, there are obviously limits to the augmentation of natural products. In the end the commercial progress of France should be measured by the development of her manufactures. These are by no means equally prosperous, the production, for example, of refined sugars and of cotton prints having been stationary for some years. The value of woollen fabrics exported shows on the other hand, a decided gain, having shot up since 1860 from thirty to seventy millions of dollars. French silks have at all times constituted a large and lucrative branch of traffic, and their sale at present draws from foreign coffers not less than one hundred millions. A peculiar and still more gainful source of exports is that multitudinous class of minor wares which, accredited by Parisian taste and ingenuity, command a market throughout the civilized world.

While arguing a case before the United States Supreme Court in Washington a few days ago, says the *Chicago Legal News*, Albert Pike made a clever reply to an objection of Attorney-General Pierrepont. The Attorney-General had questioned the evidence of one of Mr. Pike's witnesses on the ground of the extreme age of the man—73 years—and presumptive failure of his faculties. "Well, your Honor," said Mr. Pike, "I don't altogether like that myself, for I am now 66 years old, and in a little while I shall be 70, and even 73 and I am somewhat sensitive about old men with no memories. I see on the bench before me one Justice hearing this case who is 69 years old, another who is 72, and I would like to ask with what force the Attorney-General's argument strikes them, that a man has no memory at their ages?" Mr. Pierrepont yielded the point. The client for whom Mr. Pike was arguing was ex-Gov. Rector of Arkansas, with whom he had once fought a duel.

During the elections in France an enterprising shoemaker issued a mock appeal to the electors, in which he set himself forth as a working-men's candidate for the Chamber of Deputies. Asserting the majesty and dignity of labor, and denouncing the charlatanism of the *soi disant* advocates of the people who were only aristocrats in disguise, he declared that he would not cease from preaching the popular doctrines in his shop, Rue St. Lazere, where he would also continue to make his excellent gaiters at the low price of 18 francs a pair. During the electoral period he would be happy to furnish them to all the voters at 14 francs a pair. The funny part of the affair was that the enterprising advertiser actually received more than one hundred and fifty votes in his arrondissement.

A Candid Physician.

It is not often that we find amongst the medical faculty sufficient candor to record any merit whatever to proprietary medicines, as it conflicts with their interest to do so. But below we give an exception:

OPINION OF A REGULAR PHYSICIAN.

BOSTON, January 11, 1874.

This certifies that I have recommended the use of DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT for diseases of the lungs for the past two years, and to my knowledge many bottles have been used by my patients with beneficial results. In two cases where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place the Expectorant effected a cure.

R. H. SPRAGUE, M. D.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MARKETS

MORNING STAR OFFICE,
Friday Morning, March 17, 1876.

We notice a slight increase in the inquiry for discounts this week at several banks, while the demand on the street has remained unchanged, and the rates of commercial paper easy, with loans on good collateals scarce, in request and easily placed below bank rates. A fair business has been done in Gold and Foreign Exchange on a parity with the New York market. New York sight has exhibited but little variation. Stocks have been quiet. State Consols and City Bonds have been more in request and held a little higher.

Cotton has been in good demand for England, the Continent and the North, and under favorable advices from Liverpool and New York has advanced materially, and closed steady and strong yesterday for the better qualities, and irregular and easy for the lower grades. The impression seems to prevail abroad that the large receipts of cotton at American ports will soon be counteracted by the rapidly increasing consumption, the shortness of the Indian crop, and the probability of outside capital soon taking hold, and when this time does come, if not already on the way, the reaction it is expected will be very strong. The stock of cotton held by English spinners on the 2'th ult. was 156 000 bales, against 231,000 last year and 189,000 the 3 ear before. The world's visible supply of cotton on March 10th was 3 082 310 bales, against 3,000,191 last year—increase 89,119 bales. Tobacco has been in moderate request and without any marked feature to notice. Sugar and Molasses have been more in request at better prices. Under a fair local inquiry and some demand for export Flour has advanced slightly. Owing to Western advices and scant supplies Provisions have become firmer.

FINANCIAL — Quotations—Exceptional paper —; to 8 per cent per annum; At do. 9 to 10; second grade 11 to 15; first class mortgage do. 10 per cent per annum; second grade do. — to —; Gold 114¼ to 114¾; American Silver half-dollars 105 to 106½. Mexican do. dollars — to 91½ gold. Commercial Sterling 53¾ to 55¾. bank do — to 55¾; the bank checking rate on New York ½ per cent premium, and commercial sight at par.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—Active; ⅛c higher for Low Ordinary, ⅛c for Ordinary to Low Middling inclusive, and ⅛c for Middling and Good Middling, and ⅛c for Middling. Week's receipts 30,612 bales. Exports 62,735; and sales 51,400. Stock in Presses 174 639. Quotations—Low Ordinary 8; Ordinary 9; Good Ordinary 10¼; Low Middling 11¼; Middling 12½; Good Middling 13⅛. The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at New Orleans since September 1, 1 213 033 bales, against 888,039 last year—increase 324 994 bales. Receipts at all ports, 3 614 628 bales, against 3,465,236 last year—increase 149,392. Stocks at all ports, 722 207 bales, against 713,549 last year — increase 8,718. Exports from all ports 2,391,399 bales, against 1,936,987—increase 454,412.

LEAF TOBACCO—In moderate demand. Stock on sale 4600 hhds. Quotations—Frosted and Factory Lugs nominal; Low Lugs 5½ to 6; Good do 6½ to 7½; Low Leaf 8 to 9; Medium Leaf 9½ to 10½; Good Leaf 11½ to 12½; Fine Leaf 13½ to 14½; Selections — to —; Africans 15 to 16.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—Quiet and unchanged. Supply good. Extra Fine 75 to $1 00; Fine 65 to 70; Fine Medium 60 to 65; Good Medium 50 to 55; Common Sound 42 to 50; Bright quarters Common Medium 45 to 55c; Bright Navy 4s and 5s, 51 to 55; Black sweet 46 to 51c; No. 1, 5s and 10s Black sweet 45 to 56c; Navy 1bs 51 to 56c; Navy 3ds 46 to 51; Fancy styles Navy 2d Leaf Twist Package 56 to 65c.

LOUISIANA SUGAR.—Higher. Common ⅞c per lb; Fair 7c; Fully Fair 7⅛c; Prime 7⅜c; Yellow Clarified 8c; White 10c.

LOUISIANA MOLASSES.—Good grades in demand; low dull. Common Fermenting 30 to 32c per gal; Fair do — to 40c; Prime do 40 to 42c; Strictly Prime do — to 48c; Choice — to 50c.

REFINED SUGARS.—Crushed, Powdered and Granulated — to 11½c per lb; Best Loaf — to 12½.

GOLDEN SYRUP.—At wholesale, — to 80c per gallon.

RICE.—Firmer. Louisiana, No. 2, 2½ to 3c per lb; Common 4½ to 5½c; Fair 5 to 5½c; Good 5½ to 6; Prime — to 6¼; Choice 6½c.

FLOUR—Higher. Superfine $4 15 per bbl; Double Extra $4 50 to —; Low Treble Extra $5 00 to —; Good Treble Extra $5 75 to $6 00; Choice Treble Extra $6 25 to 6 50; and $7 50 to 8 00 for Choice Family Extra.

CORNMEAL.—Lower. Jobbing at $3 60 per bbl. Wholesaling at $3 30.

CORN IN SACKS — Supply light; demand moderate; prices lower; Mixed 54c per bushel; Choice Yellow 56 and White 58c.

OATS—Supply good; demand moderate; prices lower. Ordinary 38 to — c; Prime — to 40; Choice — to 40c.

BARLEY—Choice — to 80c per 100 lbs.

HAY—Prices lower; supply large; demand moderate; Ordinary $13 to — per ton; Prime $— to 17 and Choice $— to 20.

PORK—Scarce, active and higher. Mess $18 50 to 19 per bbl.

BACON—Stronger; demand good. Shoulders 10½ per lb; Clear Rib Sides 14c, and Clear Sides 14½.

DRY SALTED MEAT—Demand good, prices strong. Shoulders jobbing at 9¾; Clear Rib Sides 14¼; Clear Sides 13½.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—Demand good; Ordinary —; Fair — c to —; Choice — to 15.

LARD—Active. Tierce Refined jobbing at 13½c per lb; Keg — to 14½c.

BREAKFAST BACON—Firm at 14½ to 15c per lb.

BEEF—Fulton Market $— to 11 50 per bbl; Texas $— to $12 50, Western $16 to 17 00.

BUTTER—Choice New York Goshen 35 to 37c per lb; Medium — to 32c; Inferior 25 to 28c; Choice Western — to 26c; Medium 18 to 22c; Inferior 15 to 17c per lb.

CHEESE—Choice Western 12½ to 13; New York Cream — to 6c.

FISH—Mackeral, extra No 1, bbl, $29 00; ½ bbls, 18 50; bbls, $ ——; Kits, 3 00; No. 1, bbls., $18 50; ½ do, 9 50; do, 5 25; Kits, 1 75; No. 2, bbls., $16 00; ½ do, 8 50; ¼ do $4 50; Kits, 1 70; No. 3 Large bbls, 14 00; ½ do. $7 50; do, $4 00; Kits, 1 50. Codfish Drums, $ — boxes, $ — Herrings, — c per box.

OILS—Linseed Oil—70 to 75c per gallon. Refined Oil—18 to 20c in bbls., 25 to 27 in cases. Lard Oil—$1 to $1 10 per gallon. Castor Oil 13 to 13½c per lb. Coal Seed Oil — to —c.

SALT—Dealers' rates: Coarse, 95 to —c per sack. Fine $ — to $1 25. Turk's Island, 65c per two bushel bag. Pocket's Table Salt, 2 to 6 according to size.

SOAP—Western, 5c per lb; New Orleans Extra Olive 8¼; German Olive, 6½c; Magnolia, 5; xxx Palm, Castile, 10c, with a reduction on round lots.

STAR CANDLES—Dull at — to 15c per lb.

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

BREAD AND CRACKERS—Ginger Nuts, 5c per lb; Bread, 7c; Navy Bread, 4c; Lemon Snaps, 14c; Cream Biscuits, 8c; French Biscuits, 5c; Soda Crackers, 6c; Butter do, 5c; Boston do, 6c; Wine do, 10c; Sugar do, 8c; Pic Nic do, 5c; Water do, 4½c.

COFFEE—Job lots; Ordinary 18½ to 19½ currency; Fair 19½ to 20c; Good 20½ to 20½c; Prime 21½ to 21½.

TEA—Job lots—Imperial 35c to $1 10 per lb; Gunpowder 45c to $1 30; Hyson 30c to $1 10; Young Hyson 40c to $1 15; Oolong 35c to 90c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Lemons, $4 00 per box; Layer Raisins $— to 2 50; Bananas $1 00 to 3 00 per bunch; Citron, 25c per lb; Currants, — to 7½c; Brazil Nuts, — 10c; Almonds, 16 to 18c; Filberts, 11 to 11½c; Dates, 6½ to 7c; Cocoanuts, $— to 35 per 1000. Pecans 10 to 15; Pecan nuts 6 to 7c per lb; Louisiana Oranges $5 per bbl.

POULTRY—Chickens $5 00 to 6 00 per dozen; Young $3 00 to 4 00; Ducks $3 50 to 4 50; Geese $6 00 to 7 00; Turkeys $22 00 to 24 00.

EGGS—Western 18 to 20c per dozen; Louisiana 25c.

ESCULENTS AND GREEN VEGETABLES—Apples $7 00 to $8 00; Western Potatoes 75c to $1 50; Sour Krout $10 00 $5 00 per bbl; Cabbages $4 00 to $6 00 per 100; Onions $1 50 to 2 50.

BEANS AND PEAS—Western Beans — to 2½c per lb; Northern — to 2½c per lb; Green Peas 3 to 3½c per lb; Cow Peas $— to $1 40 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples — to 9c; Peaches, — to 16c.

HONEY—½ lb jars $5 50 per dozen; 2½ lb $8 00.

Wax 28; 20c per lb.

MOLASSES—Cuba 4 to 4½c per lb; Gray 2 to 2½c; Gray Black mixed 3 to 3½c.

WOOL—Prices nominal. Louisiana Clear, 29 to 31c per lb Clear Lake, 25 to 29. Burry, 14 to 16. Texas 25 to 30.

HIDES—Dry Salted, — to 12; Country Green, 6 to 7; Dry Flint, 14 to 15c. Tallow, — to 9c per lb.

COTTON SEED—$— to $12 per ton.

COOPERAGE—Molasses bbls., $1 25; Sugar hhds., $9 Hhds. Poles, $50 per thousand. Bbl. do., $20.

BAGGING—Domestic Jute and Hemp, 12 to 14c per yard. India, 10 to 11. Gunny Bags—15 to 16c each, sewed; Baling Twine 14 to 15c per lb.

IRON COTTON TIES—½c per lb.

NAVAL STORES—Tar $2 00 to $3 50; Pitch $2 75 to Rosin $3 25 to 3 75 Turpentine 36 to 37c per gallon.

LIVE STOCK—Texas Beeves, 1st quality, $— to $60 do, $30 to $35; 3d, — to $13. Western do $— to $ Texas Hogs—$6 to $7; Western do., $5 00 to 5 50. Fat Sheep, 1st quality, $5 to $6; 2d do., $3 to 4 00; 3d do., $9 to Milch Cows—choice, $70 to $90; ordinary do., $40 to Calves, $7 to $9. Yearlings