Morning Star and Catholic Messenger
NEW ORLEANS SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1876.

AN EARNEST APPEAL.

The President of the State Central Committee to the People.

"PRESERVE THE PEACE AT ALL HAZARDS."

To the People of Louisiana:

Once again you are called upon to rescue your State from the grasp of lawlessness and corruption in which she has been ruthlessly held for eight long years.

The party in power in Louisiana calls itself Republican, not because it is identified with the honest masses of the Republican party of the North, but in order to obtain the countenance and support of that party.

It is well known that the Republican party of Louisiana is a mere league without political principles—an organization not resting for support upon any considerable portion of this State. It is and has been wholly indifferent to the legitimate purposes of government. It has never, in a single instance, made an honest effort to enforce the laws or to afford protection to life and property. It exists only by strife and plunder, it provokes disorders and fosters crimes.

It is, in fact, a taxing and filching machine manipulated and run by the Custom-House with military aid, and known to the people of Louisiana by its outrages against law and constitutional government, by its tyrannical oppressions and its hideous corruption.

Installed in power by a Presidential edict, and the army of our common country under the superintendence of the United States Marshal, it cannot perpetuate itself save by an appeal to force, and now at the threshold of this great political campaign the President of the United States directs the General of the Army to dispose the national forces, as if in actual war, for its support. This is the last act in the dark jugglery for power, and will not avail.

And throwing off all disguise, S. B. Packard, the United States Marshal himself, the most colossal figure of infamy that stands out in the revolting history of Southern oppression and misrule, steps forth as the candidate for the Governorship against you.

In him you recognize the arch author of your woes, the tyrant who seized your State-House at midnight with a company of Federal soldiers, who scattered and served blank warrants throughout Louisiana, arrested and dragged from their homes the peaceful and law abiding citizens of your State, and whose office was shown to be by a recent congressional committee of investigation tinged with corrupt and tyrannical practices.

Against this unholy league are arrayed as never before the people of Louisiana, white and colored, who yearn for good government under the banner of the Democratic and Conservative party.

After eight years of suffering, of grinding taxation and legalized robbery, they have come to realize that their only hope of escape from the terrible evils that beset them is in a union of the two races for the common good.

That union is now complete. Under Providence, the redemption of Louisiana will be the joint and glorious work of her sons, white and colored, and they will enjoy together the great fruits of victory.

They will share alike the blessings of a firm, economical and just administration of the laws; a thorough and complete reform of existing abuses; the establishment of a beneficient and complete system of free schools, with equal advantages of education to white and black; an able and upright judiciary; and, above all, that concord, confidence and peoperity which have been so long banished from our borders by the shameless governments that have been forced upon us. The government we propose to install will be alike "just to all classes, protective of all interests, and equal in its burdens as in its benefits." The colored people need fear no discriminating legislation, no interference with their rights and privileges, as guaranteed by the constitution and the laws.

In our Chief Executive, Francis T. Nicholls, you will have a firm, just and pure man, called by the voice of an entire people from the retirement of private life, unsolicited, to assume the grave functions of a public office; he will not buckster the executive patronage; he will exact a stern and faithful execution of the laws, and will not interpose the executive influence to avert their just penalties. In the name of the whole people of Louisiana, we call upon you to go forward with the good work so auspiciously begun, to preserve the peace at all hazards, and not by the slightest act of violence feed the outrage mill being run at the North. Upon every citizen rests a grave responsibility, a solemn duty, and he who shrinks from it in this hour of peril to the State is guilty of a great moral misdemeanor. This is not merely a political struggle; it is a crusade against corruption and those abuses which have wrought ruin to the whole country.

The standard of purity and reform is "full high advanced" by that mighty champion of honest and constitutional government—Samuel J. Tilden. The patriotic Nicholls is pledged to uphold it, around it let every man who loves his country rally—rally for the preservation of peace, for the supremacy of the laws, for the reduction of taxation, for the blessings of education, and for the undisturbed enjoyment of self-government in the Union of our fathers.

I. W. PATTON,
President Democratic Conservative State Central Committee.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NEW IBERIA, LA. The advertisement from this Institution is well-timed, appearing at a date when parents and guardians are anxiously inquiring for an educational establishment wherein they may confidently place the children entrusted to their care. It will be found on our fifth page. We refer it to the perusal of our readers, with the hope that they will reflect upon the many favorable statements contained therein. The site of the institution is most advantageously situated for salubrity; the course of studies a extensive and thorough; the discipline all that could be desired, and the terms very low—only $176 for the year. It is under the immediate jurisdiction of the Sisters of our Lady of Mount Carmel, which in itself is a sufficient guarantee of every statement above made.

We call special attention to the card of Messrs. Hoey & O'Connor, auctioneers and real estate agents, which we publish on our fifth page.

IRISH MAIL NEWS.

[Dublin Nation, Aug 26.]

THE HOME RULE CONVENTION.

The Convention has been the event of the week in Irish politics. On Monday and Tuesday the delegates of the various branches of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, together with two or three representatives of the Home Rule League, met in the Rotunda and deliberated on the condition of the former organization and on the question of the Irish policy of the future. Their proceedings, which were conducted in private, were marked, as we have the best reason to know, not only by a singular harmony and decorum, but by a rare wisdom, and the result was the adoption of two sets of resolutions from which we select the following as being of general interest.

XI. That in the opinion of this meeting, before adopting a course of action that *may* become necessary—namely, withdrawal—it will be expedient for the Irish members to adopt a much more determined attitude in the House of Commons upon all questions in which Ireland is concerned, so that the British people may be induced to adopt the principle of division of labor in government.

XII. That we have every confidence in our great leader Isaac Butt; that we rely on his genius and determination, and give him our continued allegiance.

We need not stay to refer in detail to those resolution which refer to the internal administration of the Confederation of Great Britain, or to the annual report of that body, although that is a document which is calculated to fill with the liveliest hopes every friend of the Irish cause. What we desire to draw particular attention to here is the vote of confidence in the Home Rule leader, Mr. Butt, the declaration that a stronger line of action should henceforth be adopted in Parliament by the Home Rule party, and the suggestion approved of by Mr. Butt, that the Home Rule organizations should immediately be established in every electoral district in Ireland. All these pronouncements, we need hardly say, are thoroughly in harmony with the prevailing Irish national opinion on the subjects under discussion.

Incidental to the meeting of the delegates from Great Britain are two other events of a notable and agreeable character. On Monday evening a meeting of the League was held in the Ancient Concert Rooms, for the purpose, amongst other things, of giving a public welcome to the delegates from England and Scotland; and on Tuesday evening in the same place, a banquet was given for a similar purpose under the auspices of the Home Rule League. On both occasions spirited speeches were delivered and received with enthusiasm, and not the least satisfactory event to be noted is that an attempt at disturbance at the meeting on Monday night was put down with promptitude and vigor by the general voice. In addition to the noisy interruption to which we refer, some confusion was also caused by a diversion, by Mr. Doran of Queenstown, in favor of the theory of physical force and no parliamentary agitation; but harmony was broken only for short time, and the proceedings closed, in the usual way, with enthusiatic cheers for Home Rule.

One matter alone now remains to be noted in this connection. We allude to the extraordinary police or governmental outrage perpetrated on the gentlemen assembled in the banquet hall. Towards the close of the proceedings Tuesday evening a spy in the employment of Dublin Castle was actually found seated on one of the benches, no doubt mentally "takin' notes." It was not known at the time, and, as we write, it is not yet certain, whether he went there of his own motion or was sent by superiors in the Upper or Lower Castle Yard. But it was felt then, as it is felt still, that his presence at such a gathering was an insult and an outrage, and he was, accordingly, put outside into the streets as soon as his real character was discovered. The excitement occasioned by the episode was naturally great, and the public will look anxiously to the result of Mr. Butt's demand for redress.

ORANGE TROUBLES IN BELFAST.

The Orangemen of Belfast were not content with the unprovoked attempt which they made on Lady Day to break up the Nationalist procession. For two or three days subsequently the town was kept in a ferment by ferocious acts of violence committed by some of the more reckless of the body on some unoffending Catholics. On this point the testimony of the magistrate, Mr. Blake, is conclusive—given, as it was, from the bench of the police court, and in a review of the riots "from beginning to end." "I never saw anything," said this gentlemen on Friday week, "to equal the quietness, the order, and the obedience to every word that was said to them shown by the people in the Catholic portions of the town. When they were being stoned on the Falls Road by people from the brickfields, there was not a stone thrown by them. They always went back when the police told them to do so. I only just state what I have *seen*." These words have proved quite too much for the apologists of the Orangemen, and lend the very keenest point to a remarkable denunciation by the London *Times*.

ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

The election for coadjutor to his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam took place in the Cathedral, Tuam, on Last Thursday morning after High Mass. Including parish priests and canons of the Cathedral, 46 persons were entitled to vote of whom 44 attended. The scrutiny disclosed 16 votes for Dr. MacEvilly, Bishop of Galway, and Apostolical Administrator of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora; 12 for the Very Rev. Thos. MacHale, Vice Rector and Professor of the Irish College, Paris, nephew of his Grace the Archbishop; and 9 for the Very Rev. Professor Carr, Professor of Theology, Maynooth; the other seven votes being divided amongst four or five others. The Right Rev. Dr. MacEvilly, *Dignissimus*, is a native of the diocese of Tuam, and as such entered Maynooth College, where he obtained the very highest positions including the Dumboyne foundation, during his entire collegiate course. He was professor of Theology in St. Jarlath's, Tuam, when he wrote *An Exposition of the Epistles of St. Paul and of the Catholic Epistles* published in 1858, a work which obtained the special commendation of His Holiness, and a third edition which was issued last year. At the National Council of Thurles in 1850 Dr. MacEvilly sat as the representative of the late Dr. French, Bishop of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora; and in 1857, on the death of Dr, O'Donnell, he was appointed Bishop of Galway, which see he has presided over, with eminent ability, for upwards of nineteen years. On the illness of Dr. Fallon, Bishop of Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora, Dr. MacEvilly was charged by the Holy See with the administration of those united dioceses. With the exception of the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, who was consecrated a few months before him, Dr. MacEvilly is considerably the senior of any of the six Suffragan Bishops of the province of Tuam, and has had great experience in episcopal administration. His lordship has found time, in the midst of onerous duties, to prepare and publish *An Exposition of the Gospels*, a work which has been highly reviewed in the Catholic Press, at home and abroad. Speculation and interest are busy regarding the appointment of a Coadjutor, but Rome decrees, and must be obeyed.

THE LATE MGR O'CONNELL.

Mgr. O'Connell, Dean of the Diocese of Dublin, died Aug. 20th at the age of 84. The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says of the deceased:—"Few names were better or more widely known than his, and even in the ranks of the devoted and cherished hierarchy of the Irish Church there was not one who was regarded with a more affectionate reverence, or held a more honored place in the popular heart. He is nearly the last of a great old race of ecclesiastics who, whilst they lived, connected the Irish Church of our happier time with the Irish Church of the days of persecution and of sorrow, and by whom the peace and prosperity it now enjoys were all the more appreciated because of their own memories and the traditions of the somewhat gloomy if glorious past. He was born in Dublin, of respectable parents, and received an excellent education in such classical schools as were then available for Catholic boys. From thence he proceeded on to the College of Maynooth, which was then but a few years in existence, and completed there a course which was highly creditable to himself and eminently satisfactory to his superiors and professors. He received ordination during the episcopacy of the Most Rev. Dr. Troy, and was appointed by the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, who was coadjudtor to Dr. Troy, to the curacy of St. Audeon's parish. Zeal, prudence, earnestness, strict attention to every duty; gentleness, mingled with firmness, and an abounding courteous good-nature, were the characteristics that distinguished the young priest from the earliest days of his ministry, and they remained with him in all their multitude through the long years of its continuance. From St. Audeon's he was transferred across the river and placed in the curacy of the metropolitan parish, whose modest little church was then located in Liffey-street. Before many years the cathedral parish was supplied with a more fitting temple in the new, costly and sacred edifice in Marlborough-street. During his years in Liffey street and in Marlborough-street he was all that an earnest priest could be, and endeared himself to his fellow-laborers in the ministry and to the people amongst whom he lived by his kindly readiness to oblige and his evident desire to be of use amongst them. On the elevation of the saintly Most Rev. Dr. Blake to the episcopal See of Dromore, Father Andrew O'Connell was appointed to the pastorship of the parish of SS. Michael and John, left vacant by Dr. Blake's promotion." On the death of its parish priest, the Very Rev. Mr. Fins, Dr. O'Connell was transferred to the parish of Irishtown. He was appointed Domestic Prelate to his Holiness, and on the death of Dean Moyler was nominated head of the Diocesan Chapter of Dublin. There was not a charity in the metropolis that was not largely indebted to his generosity and support. He was hon. secretary for years to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, and no clergymen in Dublin was more frequently made the channel of contributions to Catholic charities. He was a devoted follower and an attached personal friend of his great namesake the Liberator, was an active member of the O'Connell Monument Committee, and one of the most earnest leaders of the late Centenary Celebration, in which he took a prominent part.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

GRATIFYING EVIDENCES OF RETURNING PROSPERITY.

(N. Y. Sun, September 10th.)

Americans are rather optimists than pessimists. It is new three years since the panic of 1873 swept over the country. Those three years have been marked by a series of failures, bankruptcies, and financial disasters unparalleled in our commercial history. During the whole of this period of depression our merchants have never once lost faith in the future. Every winter they looked for the revival of business in the spring, and every summer they hoped for it in the fall. At last, amid the excitement of an election which promises to result in a radical improvement in our political affairs, this revival seems to have begun.

The shrinkage in values, reduction in wages, decline of consumption, weeding out of weak firms, and general liquidation, have accomplished and brought about a very different state of affairs to that which existed three years ago. Forced economy has been the order of the day among forty-three millions of people. They have bought as little as possible, made great sacrifices in every direction, paid their debts, or gone into bankruptcy, and are in either case free from indebtment and ready to start again in their various professions, trades, occupations, and pursuits; and the cheering influence already exerted by the expected reform of the Government through the election of Tilden and a new House of Representatives pledged to economy, clearly indicates what is sure to follow the realization of these hopes.

The course of the domestic dry goods trade, which of late has been so active on a rising market, is likely to be repeated in many other branches of commerce. There is a steady demand for staple domestics from first hands; and, though a continuance of the activity displayed within the last few weeks can hardly be expected, it is abundantly clear that the domestic dry goods trade is solidly re-established upon a healthy, paying footing. The resumption of work at various cotton and woollen mills in the Eastern and Middle States, combined with the increased exportation of domestics, gives ample token of the actual revival of trade. During the first thirty-four weeks of the present year we exported 43,974 packages of domestics, as against 14,576 during the same period last year.

The breaking down of the coal combination has given us cheaper anthracite coal, and prices will undoubtedly go still lower. The public have the matter to a certain degree in their own hands. They need not lay in large supplies, and they can hold any future combination in check by substituting semi-bituminous coal for anthracite wherever practicable. The anthracite coal properties are too valuable to be long permitted to remain idle. Cheap coal will stimulate and revive many languishing industries, especially all those mills and manufactories which depend on steam as a motive power. The lower the cost of production the greater the number of consumers. While prints at eighteen cents would go off sluggishly to a limited number of buyers, at nine cents they are within the reach of millions, as is shown by the brisk demand developed by the present low prices. Cheap coal will greatly lessen the cost of production of certain manufactured articles, and enable the manufacturer to appeal to a numerous class who, owing to the high prices of the past, have till very recently been comparatively out of the market.

Abundant crops throughout the country have been the rule during the last four years; the planter or farmer is financially in a very strong condition. He can gratify all his legitimate wants, pay his debts, and lay up out of his surplus something handsome for a rainy day besides. It is generally conceded that our agricultural classes will from this time forward, be large consumers of manufactured goods. Buyers from the South, Southwest, and all parts of the West, are operating with great confidence. The demand for assorted merchandise adapted to fall and winter trade is steady and strictly legitimate. Large lines of goods have already been distributed to retailers in the Southern, Western, and Southwestern States. In a word, the trade is brisk, active, and healthy.

This present year the cotton crop promises to be immense. Notwithstanding the steady development of our agricultural resources and the constantly increasing production of cotton, grain, tobacco, and articles of necessity made from raw materials grown here, which we can furnish to foreigners cheaper than any other nation, the continued and marked decline in our import trade still obtains. It is in our opinion one of the most gratifying evidences of a determination on the part of the people at large to resolutely practice economy and abandon that system of lavish extravagance which, when taken with dishonesty and extravagance in the Government, contributed so much to bring about the financial disasters and general depression of all interests from which the country is beginning to recover in the expectation of a thorough political change.

The imports of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, including specie, compared with the previous year, show a decrease of $77,000,000; while compared with the year 1872-3 (just previous to the panic of 1873) the reduction is $187,000,000. The total reduction since 1873 represents a very considerable item in the economies of the nation, and an actual liquidation of so much indebtedness, either foreign or domestic. A glance at our domestic exports for the twelve months ended June 30, 1876, as compared with the previous twelve months, shows an increase in Indian corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, small grain, bacon, hams, and other articles. The increase in Indian corn alone was from 28,858,420 bushels in 1875, to 49,493,572 in 1876, an increase of 20,635,152 bushels. It will thus be seen that our domoestic export trade has in no manner suffered by reason of our diminished imports, a doctrine which is sought to be inculcated in some quarters.

With the return of our citizens to their city homes—the cool weather at the seaside and in the mountains is rapidly thinning out the summer resorts—and with strengthened prospects of a complete revolution in politics, we expect to see an active retail business in all departments of trade. Retail prices are in many branches even yet far too high. Fashionable tailors, dressmakers, shoemakers, and hatters have made scarcely any change from old rates. The same may be said of butchers. The production of cattle in the Western States has augmented in a much greater ratio than the consumption. The result has been a considerable decline in wholesale prices. In the face of this decline, retailers still maintain their extravagant rates. Let the retail butchers remember what befell the coal combination, and reform their own business while they vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

MR. ADAMS AT HOME.

THE NOMINATION A SURPRISE TO HIM.

When He will Announce His Acceptance

[From the Boston Herald.]

Mr. Adams was found at his beautiful summer residence in Quincy, seated in his library. A gentleman just from Worcester was with him, and had been giving him an account of the proceedings of the Convention. Mr. Adams said that the first intimation he received of his nomination was by telegraph from personal friends among the delegates, and the news was a surprise to him. While he was aware from the papers that his name was to be mentioned, he had no idea that he should receive the nomination. He expected that Mr. Gaston would be the choice of the Convention, as he made an excellent Governor a year ago. While he felt a reluctance at his age to leave the quiet life of the past few years, he was greatly pleased at the spontaneity of the nomination; but he pleasantly added, a nomination was not an election, and, although he might accept the one under the circumstances, he hardly felt that he should be called upon to assume again the duties and responsibilities of active political life. Massachusetts, without doubt, is a Republican State, and it is difficult for the majority of men to break party shackles, especially in the Presidential campaign.

Upon being reminded that the "independent voter" is abroad nowadays, Mr. Adams said it was true; but he added that in these days of printed ballots, many men don't feel interest enough in an election to take the trouble to "scratch," and, in illustration, he referred to the old Free Soil times, speaking of the passage of the law allowing voters to place their ballots in sealed envelopes before depositing them. To the surprise of those who secured the passage of the law, he said very few men took advantage of it, the reason they gave being that it was too much trouble.

Any firm desiring a first-class business man as canvasser or collecting agent can secure the services of a gentlemen well-known throughout the States of Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi by addressing "Editor," care of this office. See advertisement under "Wants," on page 5.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

The army assembled at Waterloo under Wellington numbered 67,551—a conglomerate mass of many nationalities, whereof the British element only comprised one-third, the exact number being, British, 23,991; Dutch Belgians, 17,784; Hanoverians, 11,220; Brunswickers, 5,962; German Legion, 5,824; and Nassauers, 2,880. And yet English writers have the effrontery to speak of this as if it was exclusively British; or, if allusion is made to the other two-thirds, it is in a tone of insolent disparagement, which is completely disproved by the heavy losses in killed and wounded they suffered. The French army consisted of 74,947 men, and the Prussian army, commanded by Blucher, actually present on the field of Waterloo, numbered 51,944 men, of whom upwards of 36,000 took an active part in the fight.

It was approaching noon before the action commenced; and at half-past one o'clock P. M., the advanced guard of the 4th Prussian corps (Bulow's) was in front St. Lambert, only from two or three miles to Napoleon's right, which forced him to detach his 6th corps (Loban's) to keep them in check—thus early in the battle losing the services of 10,000 men, and rendering his force numerically inferior to that of Wellington. Before four o'clock Bulow had 16,000 Prussians in position; and at about five o'clock the remainder of the 4th Prussian corps, numbering in all about 30,000 men, were engaged with the French, who were now fighting against overwhelming odds. Between six and seven o'clock the remainder of the Prussian army of 51,944 men were on the field, and upwards of 35,000 of them engaged with the French.

The total loss of the army commanded by Wellington was 16,188, out of which the much maligned Dutch Belgians lost about 3,500 men; the British, 6,064. The German Legion and Hanoverian loss was very heavy; while no troops on the field suffered more than the little Nassau contingent, who lost 643 men. The heroic French, fighting against such terrific odds, lost 18,500 men in killed and wounded; and the Prussians, whose presence all English writers in bygone days affected to ignore—saying that the battle was decided before they came up—lost, according to their official returns, 6,999 men—an actually greater loss than was sustained by the British. Besides this it should also be remembered that a large number of the so-called British troops were Irishmen, thus leaving little credit to that country which has laid claim to all.

HOW LEECHES ARE RAISED.

[Chamber's Journal.]

The great demand which suddenly sprung up for leeches for surgical purposes at the end of the last century caused their natural haunts in the swamps and marshes to be invaded by armies of collectors, who soon denuded them of their ordinary stock. The French seem particularly partial to leeches, and their use in that country has always been more general than elsewhere. As a consequence of the drain upon her supplies she was the first to suffer from a diminished yield; and in time the famine spread to Hungary, Turkey, Greece, and Germany, and even to Algeria and Syria, all of which countries were ransacked in the search for these bloodthirsty creatures. The scarcity and dearness of leeches at last attracted attention, and it was we believe, about 1830 that the idea was conceived by a Frenchman that leeches might be kept in regular farms and bred, just like any other animal for which there is a steady market. The idea was soon carried into practice, and with such success that leech-breeding has come to be regarded as a distinct industry of no little importance, and is carried on to a considerable extent in different parts of the continent.

Natural swamps previously neglected are cultivated and placed under control, their miasmatic effects are neutralized, and employment is given to many poor people who would otherwise find it hard to get a living. The marsh is subdivided into compartments of five or six acres in extent, each of which can be inundated separately. It is surrounded by a ditch 8 feet wide by 5 feet deep, outside which is a bank of earth which acts as an obstacle to the escape of the leeches, and which also enables the watchman to go round the property at night without being seen, for there are some thieves who cannot resist the temptation of stealing even leeches when the opportunity presents itself. Outside the bank is a second ditch, connected with the inner one by occasional breaches in the intervening bank. Each compartment is intersected with drains, and can be flooded or laid dry at will by opening the hatches with which the ditches are provided. In the case of draining the water off, the lower hatches are replaced by perforated metal ones, through which the water, but not the leeches can escape. Besides these breeding grounds is a reservoir, similar to them in every respect, which is replenished at every opportunity with the larger leeches; so that when the other beds are laid dry, there is always a stock on hand ready for the market. This reservoir is always kept covered with water to the depth of three to five inches, and holds from 40,000 to 50,000 leeches to the acre—a rate rather larger than that observed in the breeding-ponds, which are populated to the extent of 30,000 to 40,000 leeches per acre. During the cold season the leech remains quite under the ground; but the first rays of the spring sun brings him out, and then a troop of horses is made to enter the breeding grounds in the proportion of ten to the acre. The leeches attach themselves to the lower part of the legs of the animals and then gorge themselves. The same troop of horses remain "on service" for five or six hours, when they are recalled and tended and sent back to their pastures, where they are allowed to rest and regain strength. After eight or ten days' rest the horses are again despatched on duty; the hitherto unfed leeches and those that have digested their last repast come out again; and from about the 1st of March to the middle of June they are thus fed about eight or ten times each.

In June the leeches all go underground and the laying dry of the park commences. The horses are kept out of the them, the weeds and reeds are allowed to grow, and the soil becomes better knit together, as it were. In July and August the leeches come out to deposit their eggs in the tufts of herbage, and then the drains before mentioned are filled with water enough to keep the ground moist. The leeches having performed this duty, again burrow underground, and in a short time the young ones make their escape from the egg.

The parks are now inundated, and at the end of August the fishing commences. The fishers, protected by high boots, enter the pond arranged in lines, and beat the water with sticks to arouse the dormant leeches, which soon appear in great numbers, ready, after their long fast, for another feast. The large ones are carefully lifted out and placed in bags, with which each person is provided; and the line of fishers gradually advances till the whole bed is thoroughly beaten. It is then left to be subjected, three or four days afterwards, to another careful search, a sufficient stock being always reserved in the shape of the young and small leeches, and those that, not having digested their food, do not put in an appearance on the unceremonious summons of the collectors.

REVOLT AGAINST THE GAS MONOPOLY—Since the introduction of INSURANCE OIL by the Puroline and Portable Gas Company a large number of persons have adopted it for use in their stores and residences, totally or partially discarding our very costly gas. For this there are many reasons, of which we will give only a few: (1) the light is brighter; (2) it is steadier, never flickering; (3) it costs from twenty five to fifty per cent less: (4) there is absolutely no danger from its use. Among the prominent institutions now using the INSURANCE OIL we may mention the District Telegraph Office, Commercial Alley, Lopez's confectionery, Canal street, and Lyons' drug store, corner Camp and Gravier streets. If things continue in this style, the Gas Company will be forced to come down in its prices, but too late, we think, to regain its lost patrons, who, having once used the INSURANCE OIL, will not give it up, even for gas at any price. For further details read the column advertisement in another part of to-day's MORNING STAR.

SEASONABLE GOODS.—Our friend, Mr. John Scanlan, 547 Magazine street—who is, by the way, a friend of the people, for he sells cheap—has a splendid stock of scarlet, trilled and plain flannels, rob roys, denims, hosiery and other desirable articles, all of which he will sell at the lowest possible prices.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MARKETS

MORNING STAR OFFICE, Friday, September 15, 1876.

FINANCIAL.—Quotations—Exceptional paper 8 to — per cent per annum; A1 do. 10 to 12; second-grade 15 to 18; first class mortgage do. 9 to 10 per cent per annum; second grade do. nominal; Gold 110 to 110¼; American Silver half dollars and Mexican dollars nominal; Commercial, Sterling 527 to 528, bank do — to 534; the bank checking rate on New York ¾ per cent premium, and commercial sight at 3-16 per cent premium.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—Week's receipts 8496 bales. Exports 6979; and sales 53,000. Stock in Presses 22 863. Quotations—Low Ordinary 7⅞; Ordinary 8⅞; Good Ordinary 9⅞; Low Middling 11⅞; Middling 10⅞; Good Middling 12⅞. The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at New Orleans since September 1st, 9529 bales, against 7092 last year—increase 2437 bales. Receipts at all ports, 40,323 bales, against 31 629 last year—increase 8703. Stocks at all ports, 127,329 bales, against 88,313 last year—increase 39,016.

LEAF TOBACCO—In moderate request and firm. Stock on sale 9010 hhds. Quotations—Frosted and Factory Lugs nominal; Low Lugs 5⅞ to 6⅞; Good do 7 to 8; Low Leaf 8⅞ to 10; Medium Leaf 10⅞ to 12; Good Leaf 13 to 14; Fine Leaf 14⅞ to 15⅞; Selections 16 to 17.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—Extra Fine 75 to $1 00; Fine 65 to 70; Fine Medium 60 to 65; Good Medium 50 to 55; Common Sound 40 to 50; Bright quarters Common Medium 45 to 55c; Bright Navy 4s and 5s, 51 to 56; Black sweet 46 to 51c; No. 1, 5s and 10s Black sweet 46 to 56c; Navy 1lb 51 to 56c; Navy 3ds 46 to 51; Fancy styles Natural Leaf Twist Package 56 to 86c.

LOUISIANA SUGAR.—Common 9c per pound; Fair 10⅞c; Fully Fair 11⅞c; Prime 10⅞c; Yellow Clarified 11⅞c; White do. 11⅞.

LOUISIANA MOLASSES.—Prices nominal. Common — to — per gal; Fair — to —c; Prime — to —c; Strictly Prime — to 55c; Choice — to —c.

RAWW SUGARS.—Crushed, Powdered and Granulated — to 12c per lb; Best Loaf — to 12⅞.

GOLDEN SYRUP.—At wholesale, 80 to 85c per gallon.

RICE.—Louisiana, No. 2, 2⅞ to 3c per lb; Common 4⅞; Fair 4⅞ to 4⅞c; Fully Fair — to 5; Prime — to 5⅞.

FLOUR.—Superfine $3 50 to $4 00 per bbl; Double Extra $3 75 to 4 00; Low Treble Extra $4 25 to 4 50; Good Treble Extra $4 65 to $5 00; Choice Treble Extra $5 25 to 5 50; Choice Extra $5 75 to 6 25, and $6 50 to 7 12⅞ for Choice Family Extra.

CORNMEAL.—Jobbing at $2 50 to $2 65 per bbl. Wholesaling at $— to 2 35.

CORN IN SACKS—White Mixed 50 to 51c per bushel; Yellow Mixed — to —c; Choice Yellow — to 60, and White — to 52c.

OATS—Ordinary — to —c; St. Louis 38 to 40c; Galena — to 50c; Texas 30 to 35c.

BRAN—Choice 60 to 65c per 100 lbs.

HAY—Ordinary $— to $—— per ton; Prime $—— to 16 00, and Choice $— to 18 00.

PORK—Mess jobbing at $18 50 to $18 75 per bbl.

BACON—Shoulders jobbing at 8⅞ to 8⅞c per lb. Clear Rib Sides 10⅞ to 11c, and Clear Sides 11⅞ to 11⅞.

DRY SALTED MEAT—Shoulders jobbing at 7⅞c; Clear Rib Sides —c; Clear Sides — to —c.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—Large 15⅞ to 16; Medium — to 15⅞; Small 16⅞ to 16⅞.

LARD—Tierce Refined jobbing at 11⅞ to 11⅞c per lb; Keg 15⅞ to 12⅞c.

BREAKFAST BACON—Jobbing at 13⅞ to 14c per lb.

BEEF—Fulton Market $11 50 to 12 per bbl; Texas $10 to $11 00, Western $13 to 14 50.

BUTTER—Choice New York Goshen 30 to 32c per lb; Medium 25 to 28c; Inferior — to 25c; Choice Western — to 25c; Medium 18 to 22c; Inferior — to 15c per lb.

CHEESE—Choice Western — to 8⅞; New York Cream 13 to 15c.

FISH—Mackeral, extra No. 1, bbl, $29 00; ½ bbls, 18 50; ¼ bbls, $ ——; Kits, 3 00; No. 1, bbls., $18 00; ½ do, 9 25; ¼ do, 5 00; Kits, 1 80; No. 2, bbls., $15 00; ½ do, 8 00; ¼ do, $4 00; Kits, 1 60; No. 3, Large bbls, 13 00; ½ do, $7 00; ¼ do, $375; Kits, 1 50.

OILS—Linseed Oil—Raw 70 to 72c. Refined 75 to 77c per gallon. Refined Coal Oil—34 to 36 in cases, per gal and 31 to 33c in bbls. Lard Oil—$1 00 to $1 12 per gallon. Castor Oil — to 10⅞c per lb. Cotton Seed Oil—Crude — to —; Refined — to —c per gal.

SALT—Dealers' rates: Coarse, 80 to 82½c per sack. Fine, $1 62⅞ to $1 65. Turk's Island, — to 75c per two bushel bag. Pocket's Table Salt, 2 to 6 according to size.

SOAP—Western, 4⅞ to 7c per lb; German Olive, 6⅞c; Magnolia, 5; XXX Palm, 7; Castile, 10c.

STAR CANDLES—— to 15c per lb.

YEAST POWDERS—$15 to 16 for quarter boxes, and $21 for medium per gross.

BREAD AND CRACKERS—Ginger Nuts, 8c per lb; do Bread, 7c; Navy Bread, 4c; Lemon Snaps, 14c; Cream Biscuits, 8c; French Biscuits, 5c; Soda Crackers, 6c; Butter do, 5c; Boston do, 5c; Wine do, 9c; Sugar do, 8c; Pic Nic do, 5c; Water do, 4⅞c.

COFFEE—Job lots; Ordinary 15⅞ to 17⅞c gold; Fair 17⅞ to 17⅞c; Good 17⅞ to 18⅞c; Prime 18⅞ to 19.

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 95c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Lemons, $— to $2 per box; Layer Raisins, $—— to 2 80; Bananas none in the market; Citron, 22 to 23c per lb; Currants, —to 7⅞c; Brazil Nuts, 8⅞c; Almonds, 16 to 18c; Filberts, 12 to 13c; Dates, 6⅞ to 7c; Cocoanuts, $— to 5 00 per 100. Pecans 15 to 17; Peanuts 7⅞ to 8c per lb; Oranges $— per bbl.

POULTRY—Louisiana Chickens, Grown $5 50 to 6 00 per dozen; Young $3 50 to 4 00; Ducks $3 00 to 3 50; Geese $5 00 to $5 00; Turkeys $12 to 15.

EGGS—Western 15 to 24c per dozen; Louisiana 30 to 35c.

ESCULENTS AND GREEN VEGETABLES—Potatoes $2 15 to $2 60; Cabbages $4 00 to $5 00 per box; Sour Krout $6 50 to $7 00 per bbl; Onions $1 90 to 2 50; Apples $3 50 to $3 50.

BEANS AND PEAS—Western Beans 1⅞ to 1⅞c per lb; Northern 2⅞ to 2⅞c per lb; Green Peas 2 to 2⅞c per lb; Cow Peas 40 to 50c per bushel for Mixed, and 40 to 50c for Clay.

HONEY—Unstrained 20c per lb; Strained 25c. Bees Wax 28 to 29c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples — to 7c per lb; Peaches, none.

MOSS—Black — to 40 per lb; Gray 1 to 1⅞c; Gray and Black mixed — to 3c.

WOOL—Louisiana Clear, 17 to 18c per lb; Clear Lake, 20 to 21. Burry, 10 to 11; Texas 16 to 21.

HIDES—Dry Salted, 8⅞ to 9⅞; Country Green, 6 to 7c; Dry Flint, — to 10c. Tallow, 8 to 9c per lb.

COTTON SEED—$— to $11 per ton.

COOPERAGE—Molasses bbls., $1 30; Sugar hhds., $3 to —; Hhds. Poles, $38 to 40 per thousand. Bbl. do., $60.

IRON COTTON TIES—Arrow Tie $3 25 per bundle; Beard & Brother and Branch, Crook & Co. $1 50; Drake & Flearnoy's 5⅞c per lb; Philip Wire Tie 8c per lb.

BAGGING—Domestic Jute and Hemp, 13⅞ to 13⅞c per yard. India, 9 to 10. Gunny Bags—15c each in bales and 16c, resewed; Baling Twine — to 15c per lb in lots.

NAVAL STORES—Tar $2 25 to $2 50; Pitch $—— to $2 50; Rosin $1 80 to 4 00; Turpentine 30 to 32c per gallon.

LIVE STOCK—Texas Beeves, 1st quality, $— to $65 2nd do, $— to $50; 3d, — to $15. Western do $—— to $—. Texas Hogs—$6 to $7; Western do., $6 00 to 8 50. Sheep, 1st quality, $5 to $6; 2d do., $3 to 3 50; 3d do., $2 to $2 50. Milch Cows—choice, $— to $—; ordinary do., $50 to 70. Calves, $7 to $10. Yearlings, $10 to $12.

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	15	20	32	50
Three	12	22	29	4	70
Four	15	27	35	5	90
Five	18	32	42	62	110
Ten	30	55	75	12	200
Fifteen	40	75	100	180	280
Thirty	70	130	180	300	480

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