

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1876

(From the St. Louis Republican)

THE WATCHER.

Oh! watcher, from the ship of State, What dost thou? The night is waning late. I see, far in the East, a star arise, And shed its lustre o'er the gloomy skies; I see the sun, from the West, about to set, And the silver radiance with the Eastern light. I see the darkness vanish from their rays, And on their march a people bound its gaze.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

In a single district of Japan seventy-one Buddhist temples have been converted into dwelling houses since 1873, and during the last six years upward of six hundred have thus been diverted from religious use.

According to the Medical Examiner, mustard and cross are an excellent remedy for scurvy, and may be grown on board ship during long voyages, as the seeds easily germinate on wet blankets in a moderately warm atmosphere.

In England last year there was a death from the bite of a fox, one from the bite of a rat, another from the scratch of a cat, two from the stings of wasps, one from the sting of a hornet, and another from the bite of a leech.

Mme. Adeline Patti returned to Paris from her rapid tour in the States triumphant and in high spirits. She sang only in three cities, and only four times in all, but these concerts have brought in the enormous sum of \$11,000.

As to Dr. Doughty's personal appearance, much depends on Tilden's being inaugurated. Dr. Doughty lives in Covington, Ky., and six years ago he vowed that he would wear the hat he was then using until a Democratic President was sworn in. The old hat is exceedingly discolored.

At the recent dairy show in England the visitors indeed the Aylesbury Dairy Company furnish them with milk at a penny a glass, and the beverage was so popular that the refreshment committee finding his counters crowded, threatened to bring an action for breach of contract, whereupon the milk supply was stopped.

What terrible disease, cancer, is growing more fatal in England. In 1874 it carried off more than 11,000 persons, more than two-thirds of whom were women. Cancer spares the young. Most of the deaths occur at ages above fifty-five, and it is noticeable in the years of life that under that age more males than females die.

Under the recent Education act, proprietors of factories in England have been notified that after the 1st of January it will be illegal to employ children less than nine years of age, and on Jan. 1, 1875, the limit will be raised to ten years. Children, furthermore, must attend school every morning or afternoon during school term, or both morning and afternoon on alternate days.

A leading Paris grocer offers for sale small bits of macaroni for use in soup which are stamped with the image of Napoleon III., instead of, as ordinarily, with the letters of the alphabet. When the macaroni swells the features enlarge until the nose, mouth, and eyes of the late Emperor are clearly defined in the profile of the late Emperor. It is said that, having been asked to allow the Emperor during twenty years, it is too much to ask them to retew the nose.

In a few days the plastering on the Catholic Cathedral on Fifth Avenue, New York, will be finished and the work will be suspended for the winter. When the architect, J. R. Newell, returns from Europe, where he is at present superintending the marble and glass-work for the building, the interior finishing will be begun, and the altar, which are now in the city, will be erected. Notwithstanding the very gorgeous character of much of the work done at such a height from the ground, only one life has been lost so far, and that was due to the carelessness of the man who was killed.

In the year 1875, in England, 165 railway servants were killed and 3,615 were injured by accidents. As the sufferers have under the existing laws no legal claim for compensation, their families are left almost destitute. A petition, signed by more than 10,000 railway employees, was presented to the Royal Railway Commission, asking that "a due responsibility for the safety of their servants be placed on the railway companies by making them liable for loss occasioned to their servants by preventable accidents," and that the commission recommend to Parliament such an alteration in the law.

A great number of processes for imitating butter have been patented, but the product was in most instances apt soon to get rancid, or to unlike the genuine article to sell readily. A new and better mode is said to have been devised. Fat is thoroughly pressed, forced through a fine sieve, melted, and allowed to settle. The clear oil is then drained off, and combined with some of the cream and a portion of soda, the mixture acquiring a favor and odor of butter. It is, lastly, worked and packed in the usual way. The substance really possesses all the qualities of butter, and is wholesome; but a drawback to the manufacture is that it also costs about as much.

A correspondent of the Texas Catholic says that in two years Bishop Pellicier, of the Diocese of San Antonio, has erected schools, churches and convents in inaccessible places. He adds: "We hear of new churches at Brady, Hallettsville, Otero, Victoria (German); Mulberry (Polish), and Bandera (Polish); also several schools and convents. We find convents, under the 'Sisters of the Immaculate Work,' at the Guilenas, Cuero and Graytown, and at San Antonio and Refugio, under the 'Sisters of Mercy'; another at Hestehoba, settled in Polish Conception; and at the place last named, the corner-stone of another new church will soon be laid."

Descriptions of a wonderful automaton, called Psycho, have come to this country from London, where it is exhibited by a conjurer. It resembles a squatted Turk, who plays a game of cards and performs many other things seemingly requiring intelligence. It is placed on top of a section of glass cylinder, so that a clear view between it and the table is given. This view seems to have no connection with any external power. He is called Psycho that articles

discussing it have appeared in the English magazines. Now it is said that the figure is worked by varying the pressure of air inside the cylinder, the compression of air acting like a push and the partial exhaustion like a pull. The air enters and leaves through the baize covering of the table, and acts on delicate clockwork.

On Guy Fawkes' Day, the 5th inst., five boys were standing around a bonfire in Manchester, England, when suddenly a sharp sound was heard like a clapping of hands, and one of the boys had about his neck a noose of red cloth. On examination the surgeon found that a bullet had entered the boy's head exactly at the top, penetrating the skull and brain three inches downward, and smashed the bones at the nose. Although the bullet had been battered to an almost shapeless mass, the Government mark upon it was clearly discernible. The ball had been fired from a Snider rifle, and as the police frequently complained that volunteers discharged their pieces in the air, there was no doubt that death had been caused through such culpable carelessness and ignorance. The momentum of a bullet falling half a mile is about equal to its velocity when fired from the muzzle of a gun.

Western nations can form no conception of the strength with which the superstitious ideas of the Chinese are now being developed. Each of the police recently explained that volunteers discharged their pieces in the air, there was no doubt that death had been caused through such culpable carelessness and ignorance. The momentum of a bullet falling half a mile is about equal to its velocity when fired from the muzzle of a gun.

TO OUR FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the present crisis of public affairs, the undersigned, citizens of Louisiana, not office holders nor office-seekers, and consulting with none of the class known as "politicians," believe they are only performing a duty as citizens of their own State, and of our common country, in setting before their fellow citizens of other States, without distinction of party, the following considerations:

They are moved to their present action because they believe that in the past much harm has come, and that in the present grave danger threatens from the misunderstandings between fellow-citizens, induced and fostered by men whose trade is politics, and whose aims are reached only by arraying section against section and race against race.

Under these misunderstandings the State of Louisiana has for years suffered grievous wrong. The natural and American sense of justice and fair play in their fellow-citizens of other States has been so deceived by interested misrepresentations that Americans have been silent while their brethren, the people of Louisiana, have suffered under a government and a tyranny which has scarcely been paralleled in our day in any civilized land.

We have seen the disorganization of society resulting from the arraying of race against race by political agitators. We have seen the increase of public debts and the burden of taxation continually growing, while the public funds have been stolen or squandered. We have seen the steady decay of all the elements of prosperity, confidence and credit which should exist in a civilized State. Twice the people of Louisiana have in the exercise of their constitutional rights at the polls rendered themselves the incubus of a bad government, and twice that government has been fastened upon them again by the power of the General Government, while its unconstitutional and usurped character was openly confessed in the very act. Once more they have condemned this usurpation at the polls. And now that the interests involved are not those of Louisiana alone, but those of the whole country, and that the destiny, not of this State, but of the nation, is in the hands of certain political officials here, and all are bound to the bundle, it seems a duty imperative for the country's sake as well as for the State's for those who have the good of both at heart to prevent, as far as they may, wrong being done or suffered through misapprehensions.

- 1. It is our deliberate conviction that Louisiana is as loyal to the Union as any State within it.
2. The people of Louisiana accept in good faith the status in which the war left the colored people.
3. They believe that white and colored should live together in peace and harmony; that only, they are convinced, is the way to prosperity. The white people of the State have no wish to abridge a single right which the law gives to their colored fellow-citizens.
4. They believe that the late caucuses and election were conducted as peacefully in Louisiana as in any sister State.
5. They know that large numbers of colored voters changed their political associations under the growing convictions that the interests of the black man and the white in Louisiana are identical, that the burdens of misgovernment must fall on all classes, and finally most heavily on the laboring class. And especially were they moved to such change by the embezzlement, by those in power, of the public funds appropriated to the education of their children.
6. They believe with the people of the whole State, that a large majority of honest voters were cast in favor of the so-called Democratic-Conservative candidates.
7. While the people of Louisiana are glad to receive among them the officers and soldiers of the United States army for all constitutional purposes of defense, they deprecate the impression produced on their fellow-citizens and the great injury done to the business interests of Louisiana, and especially those of this city, by hasty military proclamations and the sending hither of troops and generals as if there were in some contingency, danger of an outbreak. For whatever be the issue of the present crisis, the people of Louisiana will not seek to change it but by peaceful and lawful means. It is no longer their question alone, but that of the whole country. Into the settlement of the question should come no misapprehension or mistake about their actions or purposes.
8. The question now for State and nation is in the hands of an organization, self-perpetuating, a close corporation, absolutely su-

perior to the laws of this State; an organization already convicted of fraud in previous State canvasses; an organization which is above and irresponsible to law and public opinion here; an organization used for the vilest purposes of corruption and misgovernment hitherto in Louisiana. It is for our fellow citizens of other States who have allowed, we doubt not with honest, though mistaken intention such an organization subservient of all republican government to be fastened upon Louisiana in her distress, who are therefore responsible for it, and who now find it holding the peace and prosperity of the whole country in its bands, to bring to bear upon it such moral force as will, if possible, secure its honest action in this grave crisis.

But in bringing such moral force to bear we appeal to our fellow citizens throughout the country to free themselves from any notion that in the crushed, misgoverned and suffering State of Louisiana there is any purpose save to calmly bear and patiently wait the issue under the law and the constitution. In our condition with a mere mockery of a representative government, we are utterly powerless to help ourselves, and our appeal therefore is to the love of constitutional liberty, to the enlightened good sense and right feeling of the American people of all parties, and to the great Ruler of Nations.

- HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, Rector Trinity Church.
GEO. RAYMOND, V. G. Adm. of the Arch-Diocese of New Orleans.
ANT. J. JORDAN, S. J. Pastor of the Immaculate Conception Church.
R. PALMER, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.
JAMES K. GUTHRIE, Rabbi of Temple Sinai.
THOS. A. ADAMS, President Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.
SAM. H. KENNEDY, President State National Bank.
HON. JONAS, President Canal Bank.
JOHN S. LAFITTE, R. Q. MALLARD, Pastor Pyramis street Presbyterian Church.
GEO. O. SWEET, J. C. MORRIS, President Hibernia National Bank.
JAMES I. DAY, President San Mutual Insurance Co.
J. T. YULES, President New Orleans Insurance Co.
JOHN G. GAINES, President Citizens Bank.
M. MUSSON, President New Orleans Insurance Association.
J. J. IRBY, JOHN PERLIS.

An immense stock of splendid blankets is offered at remarkably low prices at Levy Bros., 509 Magazine street.

IRISH MAIL NEWS.

Three more Home Rule members of Parliament have faced their constituents in public meeting. On Wednesday week Mr. Mitchell Henry and Captain Nolan in Ballinacree, Lord Francis Conyngham in Ennis, delivered addresses on the political situation, and received in return hearty and unanimous votes of confidence. In each place the attendance was large and representative, and this was especially the case in Ennis, where there assembled not only the people in their thousands, but the local clergy, and even several members of the local gentry. We cannot here summarize the speeches, but those of Mr. Mitchell Henry, Captain Nolan, Lord Francis Conyngham, the Rev. Father Fitzgerald, and the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, coupled with the enthusiastic applause which they evoked, will cheer the hearts of the laborers in the national cause throughout the entire country. The two meetings, in short, were two very emphatic demonstrations in support of the Home Rule movement.

We were led to expect some significant Home Rule successes at the municipal elections in England, but the victories actually won have surpassed our most sanguine anticipations. In Liverpool, Leeds, Warrington, Bristol, and several other towns of similar importance, men have been sent, after stiff contests, into their respective corporations, pledged to Home Rule and the release of the political prisoners. In some cases, as in Liverpool, the successful candidates stood as Home Rulers pure and simple, and were by overwhelming majorities; in other cases they were Liberals or Tories who took the Home Rule pledges, and defeated their opponents by the aid of the Irish vote thus secured.

It is announced that Sir M. H. Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland will be immediately promoted to a seat in the Cabinet, thus supplying the vacancy caused by Lord Malmebury's resignation. According to one of our West-English organs, this event should be regarded as "a substantial instalment of justice to Ireland." Doubtless a party which looks to the office as the summum bonum, and the striving for office as the highest duty of the politician, the idea is natural enough, but we fancy it will occur to the Irish people, who, under present circumstances, do not cast a thought on the composition of her Cabinet, or, in fact, care whether there is any Cabinet. Sir M. H. Beach probably deserves his new position, but gratitude for having been put into it will be confined to himself and his immediate friends and toadies.

Mr. Froude delivered a lecture in Edinburgh on Monday evening, on "The Uses of the Landed Gentry," in the course of which he alluded to the Irish land question in a manner ill calculated to please his auditors in our West-English press. "The landlords in Ireland," he said, "represent a conquered and confiscated, and they had gone on from generation to generation with an indifference to the welfare of the people which would never have been tolerated in England or Scotland." The law, he went on to observe, had at last to interfere in the form of Mr. Gladstone's Land Act, "perhaps the only really good measure passed for Ireland in the last two hundred years." A long time, by the way, to wait for a measure of justice and necessity!

A singular illustration is afforded this week of what the landlord party—on the principle, we suppose, of *lucus a non lucra*—do call the depreciation in the value of landed property in Ireland since the Act of 1870. A fee-simple estate of eleven hundred acres, situated near Glym, in the county Limerick, and belonging to a Mr. Beale Browne, was sold in lots of single farms, which varied in extent from 12 to 100 acres. The purchasers, with two exceptions, were tenant-farmers, and so keen was the competition, that in most cases over thirty years' purchase was obtained. Taking for the statistician's latest returns, the price in three years ending in 1862 was on an average only about twenty-one years' purchase.

THE ALLEGED DEPOPULATION OF FRANCE.

N. X. SUEZ.

One of the latest sensations in Paris has been occasioned by the pretended discovery of an alarming tendency to shrinkage in the French population. The letter of a well-known economist, M. Leonce de Lavergne, pointed out with emphatic earnestness that the excess of births over deaths in France has diminished during the last few years. In the vigorous encounter between croakers and optimists, which naturally ensued, many curious explanations have been put forward, and some interesting facts have been brought out.

It is certain that the population of France grows very slowly and that its density is relatively insensurable. While Belgium, for example, contains one hundred and sixty-one inhabitants to the square kilometre, Great Britain and Ireland ninety-one, and even Germany seventy-six, the French territory, although comparatively fertile, is able to show but sixty-eight. If we turn to the period in which population has been found to double, we find Russia gaining a hundred per cent. in fifty years, England in fifty-four years, and Prussia in sixty-two years, while France falls far behind other European countries, requiring almost two centuries for the same expansion. These general conclusions seem to be tolerably well settled, but the special apprehensions of M. de Lavergne are hardly justified by the data before him, namely, that the excess of births over deaths in 1873 disclosed a falling off of about forty-one per cent. as compared with the preceding year. But the same thing had occurred before in 1855 and again in 1857, yet the normal proportion was presently re-established. The census which is about to be taken may aid us to determine what significance, if any, should be attached to the shortcoming of 1873. Meanwhile it is obvious that the average of decennial or at least quinquennial periods affords the only sound basis for calculation. It is scarcely worth while, therefore, to consider seriously the sinister predictions which have been founded on such slight evidence, but there is no doubt that the broad facts above cited call for some explanation.

Two or three specific reasons may be given for the backwardness of France in respect of growth of population. It is observed that the mendicant class, which is numerous in Lower Brittany, and also the fishermen along the coasts, are especially prolific, apparently because children in these cases are useful auxiliaries of their parents, and when grown, find employment without difficulty in the same vocations. So long, too, as the French peasant remains merely a farm laborer without interest in the soil, he appears to pursue a staid course, but from the moment he becomes a land owner we see the expansion of his family arrested. It is evident that numerous children would check, at least for a certain time, the further extension of his property, and that moreover, upon his death, the holding, toifally acquired, would be frittered away under a law compelling its division among all his heirs. Under these circumstances the thriftiness and foresight which are conspicuous in the French peasant, and constitute, in fact, his strength, are naturally enlisted on the side of self-restraint.

With regard to the artisans of towns, who form in France a very intelligent class, low wages and the burden entailed by the expense of education and apprenticeship probably operate in a general way to restrict the number of offspring. But special motives seem to be wanting in this instance. The law governing inheritance does not touch the artisan, because he has nothing to bequeath, and, moreover, he is measurably certain of securing to his children opportunities not much inferior to his own. Accordingly, we find that the Departments of the North and of the Seine, which have the largest manufacturing population, are precisely those where the excess of births over deaths is most considerable. All the above facts, taken together, furnish the ground for the axiom which has been formulated by French economists, that a given pair will bear more children in proportion as the latter may attain more easily to the position of their parents.

The correctness of this principle, as applied to France, is more decisively established by the state of things remarked in the middle class, or so-called *bourgeoisie*. To parents belonging to this category each additional child is an onerous incumbrance. For the mere upbringing of people in easy circumstances, only one sort of education is deemed suitable, the study of Latin and Greek, pursued not with the aim of acquiring those languages, but of winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which is a species of training exacts eight years and a large sacrifice of money. It is estimated that the preparation of a doctor costs \$6,000, and that of an advocate hardly less. In Paris a living before the age of forty. It was but lately that an eminent member of the French bar told one of his young colleagues that a man was demented who entered his profession without a personal income of \$2,000 a year.

Constrained to waste ten or fifteen years in a precarious position, the young men of the middle class court upon marriage to render themselves more comfortable. But it is plain that marriage will only further that end upon condition that the family is not too numerous. Neither is it easy to compass the father of parents who are able to give their daughters a desirable dowry until the aspirant can point to a certain progress in his profession. Accordingly, in the Department of the Seine, where living is dear and the struggle for existence violent, the average age at marriage is about thirty for men and twenty-five for women. Finally, since a dowry is for women of the middle class an indispensable condition of marriage, it follows that where a family includes three or four daughters, most of these can never marry.

In the English middle class, as well as in our own country, the question of its inheritance plays an altogether secondary part in the plans of a young man. The capital object of parents is not to amass and preserve property for their children, but rather to pat them in the way of earning their own livelihood, and gaining a fortune for themselves. In France, on the other hand, where the right of testamentary alienation is rigorously limited by law, the circumstances of every man are to a large extent determined by inheritance, and it follows that estates must be broken up as little as possible if children are to enjoy a situation analogous to that of their parents. How widespread and effective is the application of this principle will appear from some

statistics bearing on the ventors or people living on their incomes. Of these there were in 1851 five hundred and twenty five thousand of the male sex. Twenty years afterward, in 1872, notwithstanding the enormous development of production and commerce, the same class numbered but five hundred and forty-five thousand; showing a gain of less than four per cent.

These causes, which partly account for the relatively stationary condition of the French population, have unquestionably been supplemented by the notoward state of agriculture in that country during the present century. It must be admitted that the food production of France is at present nearly equal to her consumption, which is more than can be said of some her neighbor; but it is none the less true that her average yield of grain per acre is fifty per cent less than that of England or Belgium. This unsatisfactory exhibit is likely to be rectified under the system of agricultural education instituted by the present Government, and it will be strange if augmented harvests are not reflected, here as elsewhere, in a notable expansion of population.

A correspondent writes: On Sunday evening last a very interesting lecture was delivered to a large audience, in the school-room attached to the Italian church, Hattingden, London, by Mr Peter O'Leary, author of "Travels in Canada, the Red River Territory, and the United States." He was happy to say Irishmen in Canada held on the whole a grand social status. The Mayor of Quebec was an Irish Catholic, so was the Mayor of Ottawa, and the Mayor of Montreal was a Catholic of Irish origin. Mr. Bernard Devlin, the member of parliament for that city, was a Catholic, and an Irishman by birth, and one of the ablest men in British America, and undoubtedly rapidly rising in the country of his adoption. The Speaker of Parliament was a native of Clonakilly, in the county of Cork—another evidence of how a man may rise where merit alone is the key to success. The member for Ottawacity is an Irishman, a native of Tralee, and a compositor by trade, and although a working man, commands the respect of a large section of the Canadian people. The Prime Minister is a tanneryman, the Hon. Alexander McKenzie, and a tanneryman by trade. He (Mr. O'Leary) had the honor of receiving the gold medal of the Catholic Abstinence Union of America in Saint Paul from the hands of a Kilkennyman, now Bishop of Nebraska. The lecturer gave a description of several of the large cities of the Union, including Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and Philadelphia, where he spent a fortnight studying the Exhibition. To sum up his experience in England, Ireland, Wales, Canada, the Red River country and the United States, having, as a tanneryman, travelled some thousands of miles, and as a man who had seen life in every shape, from the wigwag of the Indian to the palace of the noble, he had no hesitation in saying that drink and drunkenness was a curse to the human race. Mr. O'Leary resumed his seat amid loud applause, and a vote of thanks closed the proceedings.

Children are exceedingly sensitive to tone; a cheerful voice has a great influence on them. Mark how, at every sound, the young child starts, and turns, and listens? And thus with equal sensitiveness does it catch the tone of human voices. How rare it is possible that the sharp and hasty words, the fretful and complaining tone, should not startle and pain, even depress, the sensitive being whose hark of life, so gentle and delicately strung, vibrates even to the gentle breeze, thrilling sensitively even to the tone of such voices as sweep across it? Let us be kind and cheerful spoken, then, in our homes.

Christmas is fast approaching. It always has been the day of days throughout the Christian world. Good will and happiness reign, enmities are forgotten, resolutions of improvement are made, and joy and gladness prevail. The long absent son or daughter and the orphaned child, all send their way to the hearth, around which cluster the tenderest memories of the past, and in peace and comfort the day long gone with their joys and sorrow, pass in panoramic view as each recalls these events which most strongly impressed themselves upon his mind. Then aside from the spiritual and intellectual joys which thad day brings, we have others more material, but which can never be forgotten. For instance, the Christmas dinner. Ah! who does not recall with pleasure the Christmas dinners of the past, and hope for others as good in the future. Fortunately, we have here, still, caterers who look ahead and provide for our wants and pleasures, men who gather from far off lands and bring to our doors the good things of earth. Such a man is our friend, Mr. H. Kackett, 297 Dryade street, whose advertisement mentions some of the good things he has for Christmas. Just read the list over and, even though the times are hard, we know you won't be able to resist the temptation to treat your family and friends as they should be treated at this season, but will go as once to Hackett's and give the necessary orders.

JOHN S. TWOMEY'S GROCERY, CORNER MAGAZINE AND PHILIP. The many friends of this young gentleman are both delighted with and proud of the fine success which has crowned his energetic efforts in establishing a really first class family grocery in the Garden District of our city. Possessed of but limited capital, his well earned reputation for integrity and enterprise stood him in good stead in supplying his establishment with a large and excellent stock, which his ripe experience in the business guided him in selecting, while his great personal popularity attracted, from the beginning, numerous friends to his store to be made regular patrons when they had once tasted of the good things he dispensed and learned of the extreme moderation of his charges. Thus in a few weeks the reputation of Mr. Twomey's store, corner Magazine and Philip streets, was made, and it became the regular depot of supplies for the rich and poor for squares around. As this is the first Christmas season since Mr. Twomey opened, he has made it a point of honor to gather such a stock for the holidays as will not only maintain but increase the high reputation of his establishment. In proof of his success in this, we advise a glance at his advertisement on our fifth page and a call at his store.

We ask the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. H. Shepard, which appears on our fifth page. It will be seen that he is in the general agent for a number of leading manufacturers at the North, among his principals being Dr. Price, whose baking powders, etc., have made his name so celebrated throughout the country. Mr. Shepard is one of the most enterprising business men in this community, and that his method of doing business is eminently satisfactory to his patrons is evidenced by the daily increasing extent, both in volume and territory, of his trade. A protruding toe is not a pretty sight, and is never seen where children wear SILVER TIPPED Shoes. They will save half your shoe bills. Also try Wire Quilted Boles. Exquisite silks, at low prices, at Levy Bros., 509 Magazine street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1876.
FINANCIAL.—Quotations.—Exchange on London, 4 1/2 per cent.
STOCKS.—Consolidated T. & O. R.R. 100 shares, 100.
BONDS.—U.S. 5% 1880, 100.
COMMERICAL.—Cotton.—Week's receipts 627 bales.
SUGAR.—Cane sugar, 100 lbs, 10.
COFFEE.—Arabica, 100 lbs, 15.
TEA.—Assam, 100 lbs, 10.
RICE.—Siam, 100 lbs, 10.
WHEAT.—No. 1, 100 bushels, 1.50.
CORN.—No. 2, 100 bushels, 1.00.
HAY.—No. 1, 100 tons, 15.
LIVESTOCK.—Cattle, 100 head, 10.
SHEEP.—100 head, 10.
PORK.—100 barrels, 10.
BUTTER.—100 barrels, 10.
EGGS.—100 dozen, 10.
CANDLES.—100 boxes, 10.
SOAP.—100 boxes, 10.
GLASS.—100 boxes, 10.
IRON.—100 tons, 10.
STEEL.—100 tons, 10.
COPPER.—100 tons, 10.
ZINC.—100 tons, 10.
LEAD.—100 tons, 10.
SILVER.—100 bars, 10.
GOLD.—100 bars, 10.
PLATINUM.—100 bars, 10.
DIAMONDS.—100 carats, 10.
PEARLS.—100 carats, 10.
JEWELRY.—100 pieces, 10.
WATCHES.—100 pieces, 10.
CLOCKS.—100 pieces, 10.
MUSIC.—100 pieces, 10.
BOOKS.—100 pieces, 10.
PAPERS.—100 pieces, 10.
TOBACCO.—100 boxes, 10.
TANNERY.—100 barrels, 10.
DYEING.—100 barrels, 10.
PRINTING.—100 pieces, 10.
BOOKBINDING.—100 pieces, 10.
STATIONERY.—100 pieces, 10.
FURNITURE.—100 pieces, 10.
CLOTHING.—100 pieces, 10.
SHOES.—100 pieces, 10.
HATS.—100 pieces, 10.
GLOVES.—100 pieces, 10.
MISCELLANEOUS.—100 pieces, 10.