Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, MAY 20, 1877.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The cotton receipts at Norfolk, Va., from Sept. 1, 1876, to April 27, were 490,227 bales showing a gain over the corresponding time last year of 48,638 bales.

A correspondent of the *American Art Journal* says that the girls of Cashmere make shawls worth $30,000, and will show 300 distinct colors or shades which we cannot make or even distinguish.

Sheating ships with paper fastened on with cement, is being tried at Portsmouth, England. A sea captain, who invented the process claims that sea weed will not grow on, or barnacles adhere to the paper.

A New Jersey firm has lost $100,000 in experiments to find out how to dye plush for silk hats. The best that can be produced in America turns brown under the hot iron. Hence the high price of silk hats.

A school law recently adopted in Missouri required school boards to give the preference to colored teachers for colored schools, and prohibits the employment of a white teacher for a colored school when a competent colored one can be had.

Anthony Allison, a Confederate soldier, who lost track of his family during the war while he was confined in a Northern prison, and has been looking for them ever since, found them the other day at Rising Fawn, Tenn.—and his wife hadn't married another man.

A mocking bird entered a Methodist church at Jackson, Tenn., the other Sunday, and after circling around the room, lit on the railing of the altar, where it sat in attentive silence till the close of the sermon, when it warbled some of its sweetest notes and sailed away.

Irrigation is nowhere else in the United States so extensively practised as in California; and there it is, perhaps, carried into an unprofitable excess. A scheme for a main canal through several counties, with the necessary branches, will entail a cost of $35 on every acre of land affected.

The citizens of Winfield, Kansas, turned out in masses lately, headed by a band of music, and fought grasshoppers all day. The account says: "As the people drove clouds of these pests from them the band discoursed sweet music, and made the war a very amusing and interesting one."

Before the select committee of the House of Commons on the London Fire Brigade, an inspecting officer of the Lord Chamberlain's department said that he approved of the principle on which the Opera Comique (London) was constructed. The entrances are through underground passages, and the audience safe.

A Nashville bank robber burrowed under a street for five days, and at length came up in the coal vault of a beer saloon three doors away from the bank, and was bitten in eleven places by the most uncompromising dog he ever tried to conciliate. The next time he tries any mining operation he will take a practical engineer along.

A terrible drought prevails in parts of Austria. Nearly every sheep station in New South Wales has lost from 1,000 to 5,000 head of sheep. The total loss is estimated at over 1,000,000 sheep. A traveller writes that in riding seventy miles not a blade of grass appeared, where in former seasons flocks were accustomed to roam.

The arms and ammunition factories in Connecticut, including the Bridgeport metalic cartridge factory and the Brown Brothers' factory at Waterbury are running night and day to fill orders from both Russia and Turkey. The Winchester Arms Company of New Haven fill the catridges. Colt's factory in New Hartford is said to have recently received a large order from Russia for navy revolvers.

Worcester *Press*:—"There is perhaps no more perfect picture of perplexity than the countenance of a man who finds in his pocket a letter which his wife gave him a month ago to mail, and holds it up to the light in a futile effort to determine whether there is anything in it that would convict him if he were to carry it in his pocket the rest of the year and mail it on the anniversary of the day on which it was written."

The Washington Home at Boston, for the cure of inebriates, contained 317 patients at the first of the year. Of these, 177 were married men and 140 single; 200 were Americans and 57 foreigners, and 110 were mechanics, 85 clerks, 13 merchants, 10 lawyers and 2 physicians. The average number of days each patient has remained is 21. Three months are considered necessary to receive the full benefits of the institution.

New Britain, in Florida, is owned by farmers from New Britain, in Connecticut, and is described as "a slice of New England out of its latitude." About two years ago fourteen families bought two hundred acres of Government land on Halifax river, and four hundred in a dense forest near by. Now there is a row of pretty cottages fronting the river, the land being divided into strips running back from the stream. The forest is being cleared away, and orange trees have been planted.

Prosecutions have recently been instituted in England for selling preserved green peas which had been colored with poisonous ingredients. A London dealer who stated that he received 50,000 cans of these peas from France per annum was fined 2s. 6d. and costs at the Wandsworth Police Court the other day, and a like fine was imposed in a number of other cases. In Liverpool it was shown in one case that the peas had been dissolved with salt of copper corresponding to two and a half grains of crystalized sulphate of copper. Any person who partook of the peas regularly, said the analyst, would certainly be injured.

Barbers often assert that razors get tired of shaving, and that they will perform satisfactorily if permitted to rest for a time. It has been found by microscopic examination that the tired razor, from long stropping by the same hand and in the same direction, has the ultimate fibres of its surface or edge all arranged in one direction, like the edge of a piece of cut velvet; but after a month's rest these fibres rearrange themselves here to generously, crossing each other and presenting a saw-like edge, each fibre supporting its fellow, and hence cutting the beard instead of being forced down flat without cutting, as when laid by.

The amount of water passing over Niagara Falls has been estimated at 100,000,000 tons per hour, and its perpendicular descent may be taken at 150 feet, without considering the rapids, which represent a further fall of 150 feet. The force represented by the principal fall alone amounts to 16,800,000 horse-power, an amount which if it had to be produced by steam would necessitate an expenditure of not less than 266,000,000 tons of coal per annum, taking the consumption of coal at four pounds per horse-power per hour. In other words all the coal raised throughout the world would barely suffice to produce the amount of power that annually runs to waste at this wonderful fall.

One of the results of the St. Louis Hotel fire is the proposition that landlords be compelled by law to furnish every room with a rope long enough to reach from the window to the ground and strong enough to sustain the weight of the most corpulent guest. Any plan which promises to diminish the risk of death by fire which travellers assume when they suffer themselves to be bestowed in the upper stories of lofty hotels, should be discussed in a candid spirit. It is impossible, however, to [illegible] that a general distribution of

badly, first in the way of encouragement to the suicides who so often seek hotels with a view of self-destruction; secondly, in the way of facilities to pilferers and sneak thieves in their midnight expeditions to rooms where they do not belong; and thirdly, in the way of opportunities for dead beats who prefer, when their bills come due, to make their exit by a route which does not bring them in contact with the landlord or any of his watchful subordinates.

An enormous engineering work is in progress to provide Baltimore with water, the present supply being bad in quality and inadequate in quantity. The new source is to be Gunpowder river, nine miles from the city, and the water is to be brought through a tunnel seven miles long, cut through a mountain. This will be the longest tunnel in America, circular in shape, and twelve feet in diameter. Five miles of the distance is very hard rock, and the drilling is done by manual labor, power drills being impracticable in such a small space. The rest of the way will be bricked. Fifteen shafts have been sunk. The cost is estimated at $3,000,000, about 1,500 men are employed, and the tunnel will probably be completed in three years. The employees are mainly negroes, who live in miserable log cabins; and the contractor says that his greatest difficulty is not of an engineering kind, but comes of drunkeness among these men. Liquor dealears infest the temporary villages with portable bars, and sell vile whisky so cheap that the laborers buy extensively.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.—Almost every family possesses one or more members gifted with musical qualifications. So generally recognized is this fact that our society has become famous the world over for the highest appreciation of music and its artistic culture. Therefore, whatever pertains to this most pleasing of the *Arts* must necessarily interest our people. We accordingly refer them to the advertisement of Mr. Philip Werlein, 78 and 90 Baronne street. It will be seen that he has an immense stock of miscellaneous sheet music, which he will dispose of at extremely low prices. He is also the agent of the celebrated upright Chickering piano, which is presented as the most perfect piano of its class manufactured. The whole art world recognises in it the utilization of every improvement developed during the last fifty years, thereby making the instrument, if not superior to, at least the equal of any other in Europe or America. Its price ranges also about $100 less than the Pleyel piano, owing principally to the fact that it is made here and pays no duty. Mr. Werlein sells on monthly payments, or rents with the privilege of purchasing. He has also the celebrated Mason & Hamlin organs, nine stops, which he sells for only $114. For further details we refer to the advertisement on fifth page, and advise a visit to Mr. Werlein's large stores, 78 and 90 Baronne street, and an inspection of his stock.

"Prices as low as is possible to make them and *be honest*," is a quotation we take from the card of E. H. Adams & Bro., the popular dry goods merchants, 596 Magazine street. We would have preached a short sermon on this text had the advertisement come in a little earlier than it did. The text, however, needs little explanation to the wise and thoughtful, for any sane person knows that no honest merchant will sell his goods for less than cost, and that when anyone professes to do so there must be a second loose somewhere. Either he intends to swindle his creditors or to palm off on customers inferior articles for superior goods.

Therefore, are all interested in patronizing only well-known merchants like the Adams' Bros., men who by years of honest toil have earned what they so fully enjoy,—the confidence of the public. Leaving the house of Braselman & Adams, in which he was the junior partner, with a reputation for integrity, energy, and a thorough knowledge of the business, second to that of no man in the city, Mr. E. H. Adams established the new house of E. H. Adams & Bro. upon principles that infallibly lead to success. Treating everyone with perfect frankness and justice, he has won the esteem of all, and tho' he has not made money as fast at first as some, he has laid, in the confidence of the public, the foundations of a permanent and growing business, which must, in a few years at most, make him one of the merchant princes of New Orleans.

SOUTHERN RELIGIOUS ART.—The thousands who have seen and admired the beautiful fresco paintings in the Cathedral, St. Augustine's and Holy Trinity Churches in this city will be pleased to learn that the artist who executed them, our esteemed fellow citizen, E. Humbrecht, Esq., has opened a studio at 76 Carondelet for the display of his paintings. These include religious pictures of all sizes suitable for churches and residences. Mr. Humbrecht is prepared to execute all orders that may be sent him at very moderate prices, and will undertake the frescoing of churches in the country. By glancing at his card on the fifth page it will be seen that he has the very highest recomendations, being permitted to refer even to His Grace the Most Revd. Archbishop of New Orleans, but to those who take a purely business view of everything probably Mr. Humbrecht's strongest recommendation is the fact that, coming here an utter stranger only five years ago, he has succeeded in winning a very high reputation and in securing an extended patronage from the most intelligent classes of our people.

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL PAPERS.—We have already, on several occasions, noticed these most valuable papers published by the Southern Historical Society, at Richmond, Va., and have strongly urged upon our people the necessity of subscribing for them, if not for their own satisfaction and instruction, at least for those of their children. By familiarizing ourselves with the glorious campaigns of Lee, Jackson, Johnson and other illustrious generals, and studying the noble deeds and sacrifices of the heroes who fought under them, all the nobler attributes of man are developed and elevated, and as Southerners we have no more earnest wish than that all our compatriots, from the youngest to the oldest, should be thoroughly acquainted with the events which transpired during the four memorable years of the war.

We are pleased to see that the Society has secured the services of our energetic young friend, J. G. Browne, Esq., as agent in this city. Mr. Browne has, already commenced an active canvass and, we are pleased to say, has met with marked success. The price of subscription is $3 per annum, and Mr. Browne has at his office, 80 Camp street, corner of Natchez, bound volumes of past years at the following prices: Cloth, $4; half-morocco, $4 50; half-calf, $5.

TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.—Our enterprising fellow-citizen, A. Essminger, Esq., has been energetically preparing for a heavy spring and summer business, and has now on hand as large and well assorted a stock of trunks, valizes, satchels, bags, etc., as can be found in the city. His goods are of the best material, and his prices very low, two excellent reasons why he should be patronized by the wise and economical, but when it is further stated that everything he has is *home made*, (having been manufactured at the Crescent Trunk Factory) we feel confident that no one will conclude a purchase elsewhere without at least examining the stock at 36 Magazine street.

OUR YOUNG FOLK'S MAGAZINE.—Our young readers will find an advertisement of great interest to them on our fifth page. It is from the Rev. Thomas Scully, Editor of "Our Young Folk's Magazine," one of the most interesting and instructive periodicals for the young that we have ever seen. Each number contains many beautiful stories and elegant pictures. The magazine is published monthly at the rate of $1 60 a year, single copies 15 cents. Father Scully wants a few good agents, and though he mentions "ladies and gentlemen," we are sure that he would be very glad to

IRISH MAIL NEWS.

(Dates to May 4th.

THE DEBATE ON HOME RULE.

The annual motion in the House of Commons in favor of a "select committee to inquire into the nature, the extent and grounds of the demand made by a large proportion of the Irish people for the restoration to Ireland of an Irish Parliament," was, after a short debate on the 24th ult, defeated by a vote of 417 to 67, the minority numbering three votes more than last year. Fifty-four of the 103 Irish members, and thirteen English members voted for the motion.

Mr King-Harman who seconded the motion, argued that Home Rule was not a Catholic movement. The first body of men who spoke up for it were principally Protestants—Conservative gentlemen. He himself, as an advocate of Home Rule, had been twice defeated at elections through the influence of the Catholic clergy, and if that body were now in favor of it, that was the result of subsequent study and conviction. The opposition was opened by Foster (Liberal) who argued that Federalism would limit the power of Parliament by statute and destroy the elasticity of the Constitution, and that in case of a conflict between the Imperial and local Parliament or Parliaments the decision would have to lie either with the courts, as in the United States, or in the despotic will of the Sovereign, as in Austro-Hungary. After a number of other speeches *pro* and *con*, Fawcett, (Liberal) rose to denounce the motion, the Home Rule Confederacy, its Vice President and Secretary and all its works. His speech was a very angry one and he was evidently much irritated by a letter from Mr. O'Donnell, published in the London *Times*, informing the Liberal party that they would be kept out of office till they accepted the Home Rule programme, and he declared that the vast majority of the Liberal party had rather remain out of office till the youngest member had grown grey with age than be intimidated in this manner. As for himself they might turn him out and keep him out, but he had rather never enter Parliament again than to vote against his convictions. He would willingly join in transferring to Dublin Private Bill legislation and in giving to Ireland extended local government, but no more, and if an attempt were ever made to use a nice balance of parties to force Home Rule on a weak Government, all ought to unite to resist it, and he for one, if a Conservative Government had a slender majority, would "come to its rescue." Mr. Butt gave a sketch of the subjects which would fall into the province of an Irish Legislature—Education, Prisons, Municipal and Irish Parliamentary Franchises, and so forth, and said that questions like that whether the Postoffice should be Irish or Imperial could be settled in Committee. Lastly, he protested against being accused of terrorism, and asked whether the supporters of the Permissive Bill or marriage with a deceased wife's sister did not ask for pledges from candidates. Lord Hartington, the Liberal leader, was as uncommitted as Sir M. Hicks-Beach, the Tory Secretary for Ireland, in his opposition to the motion, which was finally put and lost as above stated.

The Dublin *Nation*, referring to this subject, says: We hope no patriotic Irishmen will have his attachment to the Home Rule cause in the slightest degree diminished by the defeat of Mr. Butt's motion on Tuesday night in the House of Commons. The result of that defeat should simply be to make the Irish people more energetic and resolute than ever in their action for the recovery of the national rights of their country. Never should they regard the "no" of the House of Commons as decisive either of the justice of their claims or of their power ultimately to enforce them. Englishmen would fain have us take the word of their "House", as the decree of fate, but to that we demur altogether. There is, thank God, a spirit in the Irish people that will not allow them to bow their heads to such pretentions or tamely submit to the injustice of which they have been made the victims. Their righteous struggle may be a short or a long one, an easy or a desperate one, according to the course of circumstances which are yet hid from us in futurity, but, at all events,

On the cause must go,
Amid joy or weal or woe,
Till we have made our isle a nation free and grand.

The moral we draw from the vote on Mr. Butt's motion is simply that a bolder and more vigorous line of parliamentary policy on the part of the Irish members is not only advisable but absolutely necessary for the furtherance of the cause. This view is consistent with reason and common sense. A forward movement must be made. The system of going "round and round" will not suit. It will do very well for a fly-wheel or a mill-horse, but not for a political party who have charge of an important public measure. Questions of minor importance may be, and often are, won by mere persistency, without any change of tactics or increase of energy. A triumph may be won in that way for the Permissive Bill or the "Deceased Wife's Sister." We go farther, and say that, with patience and perseverance and plodding on in the present groove, some of the smaller measures of reform proposed by the Irish party may ultimately be carried through the House of Commons and passed into law. But we believe that to ensure the success, within any reasonable time, of our larger national demands, and especially of the Home Rule cause, the adoption of what we may call a warlike policy in the House is essential. It is not too much to say that the politically active portion of the Irish people have already pronounced in its favor. The national press of Ireland, with scarcely an exception, have done so. Our organized countrymen in England have declared for it emphatically. And if Mr. Butt were now to issue a manifesto to the Irish nation declaring that the time had come when he felt bound to lead the Irish party in a policy of that kind, we have no doubt that he would be answered with a shout of glad approval and a promise of hearty support from one end of Ireland to the other—ay, and from every land on earth in which his countrymen have found a location. We should be delighted to see Mr. Butt going in for so bold and spirited a course of action. But certain are we that the Irish people will go in for it at all events.

THE BUTT TESTIMONIAL.

The Butt Testimonial Fund was swelled last Sunday by the contributions of the people in the dioceses of Limerick and Waterford. Collections were taken up at the various chapel doors by direction or with the consent of the bishops of those dioceses, and, although definite figures have yet to arrive, it is already known that the amount subscribed is considerable, and not unworthy either of Mr. Butt's services or of the people in whose behalf those services have been performed. Thus Limerick has subscribed £200, Waterford, £80, Thurles, £50, and so on. One of our contemporaries has commented on the comparative smallness of these contributions; but when it is recollected that they are but first installments, the point of the observations referred to is not very evident.

Refering to the pyrotechnic display last Sunday evening the *Democrat* says:

"The balcony of St. Patrick's Hall, opposite the square, was handsomely decorated with fireworks designs, in the centre of which was set an immense transparency representing his Holiness Pope Pius IX in the act of bestowing the papal benediction, and on either side the symbolical cross and mitre, set on the papal shield, and each entwined by a scroll, the one with the following device: "*Aureum Jubileum Episcopatus Pii IX. A. D.* 1877," and the other, "*Consecratus Episcopus Spoletanus; die 3 Junii*, 1827."

To our well-known friend, Philip Antoni, Esq., is due the credit of the beauty of the decorations and the success of the fire works; his genius having devised and his skill and labor having executed the whole

POISONING THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUITO.

LIBERALISM TRIES TO SHIRK THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CRIME.

(N. Y. Freeman's Journal.)

PANAMA, April 25, 1877.

Editor Freeman's Journal:

Dear Sir—It is my sad lot to have to report to you a most hideous crime, perpetrated by the sworn enemies of our Faith.

The victim is a prince of the Church, no other than the illustrious Archbishop of Quito, Republic of Ecuador, Monseigneur Jose Ignacio Checa y Barba; the holy temple is made the scene of the dreadful tragedy; the day chosen for the nefarious deed, Good Friday; the means adopted to cut short the valuable life of the venerable prelate, a deadly posion, deposited by a sacrilegious and cowardly hand, in the wine destined for the celebration of the Holy Mysteries on that great day, as Monseigneur Checa was officiating in the Cathedral.

The plan was unfortunately successful, and the illustrious Archbishop only survived a few minutes after drinking the fatal chalice!

I enclose a slip containing the proclamation issued by General Veintemilla, in presence of the horrid crime, wherein he makes the appropriate eulogies of the liberal party, which is designated by the people of Ecuador as the instigator of this fiendish murder, just as they executed the murder of the illustrious and heroic President, Garcia Moreno; I also enclose a copy of the *Star and Herald's* letter from Quito.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

L. H. WISE.

(We translate for the *Freeman's Journal* the letter published in Spanish, in the *Panama Star*:)

POISONING AND DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF QUITO.

QUITO, March 31, 1877.

To the Editor of the Panama Star and Herald:

We are overwhelmed with grief and terror. Yesterday, Good Friday, a day on which the whole of Christendom, clad in mourning in the honor of the death of our Redeemer, the inhabitants of this capital were called upon to put on mourning, in consequence of one of the blackest and most heinous crimes that the most impious heart ever conceived.

A crime which has stupefied us all, because it cannot be conceived in a country so essentially Catholic as Ecuador, although we are witnesses of it.

A crime which threatens all, from the most private domestic fireside, up to the most public place, and committed by an invisible agent.

Our Most Illustrious Archbishop, Doctor Jose Ignacio Checa y Barba, was celebrating at the High Altar of the Cathedral the most august mystery of our redemption, the death of Our Lord, which plunges the soul in grief and drives away all thoughts of harm. The congregation was immense; from the highest civil and military officials, down to the humblest classes of society. On consuming the wine he received in the chalice he noticed a strange bitterness, which he mentioned to his assistant; but he consumed it as Jesus Christ upon the Cross.

The chief Sacristan and two Canons tasted what remained in the cruet, and they too tasted the bitter flavor which was not in the wine in the bottle from which it had been taken; but there was no uneasiness about it.

It was about twelve o'clock when the Illustrious Archbishop left the Cathedral to go to his residence, which was across a square, and on reaching there he complained of feeling unwell, which his good and worthy sister attributed to his long fast; but he was unable to taste the food that she brought him. A gaging was the first symptom that presented itself, but he was not able to relieve the stomach with the warm water given for that purpose. At last a faintness came over him, and on the Doctor's coming to his aid, he said: "Save me, Doctor; I am poisoned!" But it was too late, and he expired at that moment, half-past one o'clock. His pure soul ascended to the bosom of the Eternal and the heavens seemed to open to receive it. His body was laid in state in a hall.

He was fifty years of age, small in stature, vigorous, and had the appearance of a man of forty. He had been nine years Bishop of Loja and Ibarra, and nine years Archbishop of Quito.

[He was born in Quito, August 4th, 1829, preconised Bishop of Listri *in partibus infidelium*, July 12, 1866; translated to Ibarra August 6, 1866, promoted to Quito, March; 1868.—*Ed. F. J.*]

Full of virtues, of engaging manners, gentle in his speech; and above all very kind and charitable, it was impossible for him to have given any reason for such an act of vengeance. His clergy recognized and appreciated his merits, and his flock loved him, and now mourn his loss.

What invisible hand was it that wrenched his life from him? What motive prompted it? Up to this time nothing has transpired.

The Supreme Chief, General Veintemilla and his Secretary, General Carbo, are making every effort in their power to discover the criminal (?).

The remains were, as soon as suspicions were aroused, taken to the Palace; an autopsy was ordered in the presence of relatives and friends, and the liquid was taken for analysis to the Chemical Laboratory of the Polytechnic College. The opinion prevails that he was poisoned with a strong dose of strichnine.

The criminal may be discovered because on Holy Thursday, the eve of the crime, it was already prognosticated. May God have mercy on him, and may his punishment rid Ecuador from the consequences of this black and horrible deed.

On Good Friday, a part of the Host, preconsecrated, is put into the chalice, and consumed by the officiating priest, with unconsecrated wine, taken as ablution.

WAR MAPS.—The best war map we have seen so far is that published by the Coltons of New York. It gives a very correct representation of both Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, the several provinces being colored and the rivers and important strategical points being so marked as to be distinguished at a glance. Copies of this may be bought at Harrington's 118 Canal street, at 30 cents each.

Attention is called to the letter of Mr. Edward Conery to E. B. Wheelock, Esq., President of the N. O. Pacific Railway Company, which we publish on the fifth page. Mr. Conery is one of our largest property holders and capitalists and most enterprising merchants, and the interest he takes in the construction of the Railroad is one of the best possible evidences of its success.

COLONIZATION.

A PRACTICAL MOVEMENT INAUGURATED.

Address of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union.

To the Catholic Public:—The Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States and Canada, aware of the fact that large numbers of our people desire to better their condition by leaving the crowded cities and towns, and by becoming farmers, and believing it to be its duty, as a Catholic organization, to see to it that our people do not scatter through this vast country, and by so doing run the terrible risk of having their children's faith weakened, if not destroyed, by Protestant example, an effort must be made that they settle together in such numbers as will enable them to support a priest, and where they can have their own church and school, and their children receive a Catholic education, and be surrounded by Catholic influence and example.

In order that this truly Catholic object may be carried into effect, and the colonists, at the same time, kept out of the clutches of unscrupulous land agents, an organization has been formed in Philadelphia called the Philadelphia I. C. B. U. Colonization Association.

This organization is formed on the joint-stock principle, with shares of stock at $1 00. The money thus accumulated is used for the purchase of lands for colonization purposes, and for the assistance of Catholic colonists. The lands being bought in large tracts are obtained cheaper than if they were purchased in farms or small tracts. They are then sold at a reasonable advance to the colonists, thus insuring not only the whole of the money invested, but also a certain amount of profit.

The Association has purchased a tract of 30,000 acres in Western North Carolina, which they will sell to colonists on the following terms per acre, $5 00; interest at six per cent., first year's interest to be paid in advance. Interest only is asked for first five years; the principal is then paid yearly in ten equal parts, carrying six per cent. interest, thus giving fifteen years wherein to pay for the farm, with the privilege of paying at any time. One half of the mineral interest is reserved by the present owner.

Any Catholic may become a colonist, and any Catholic may become a shareholder in the Association, and any shares held by a stockholder will, if he so desires, be placed to his credit as a payment or part payment of any lands he may purchase from the Association.

All persons who have enrolled their names as colonists, and who desire to purchase lands, are requested to pay over to the Association the interest for one year on the number of acres they desire to purchase on or before July 1st next. This interest money is to be kept entire in a separate fund and is to be deposited in the Benevolent Saving Fund of Philadelphia, the President, Secretary, and Treasurer being appointed Trustees for this purpose. Colonists and others will understand that this money is only taken conditionly, that a sufficient number will pay the first year's interest, so as to enable the Colonization Company to meet their engagement with the land owner.

The Association has to pay $5,000 on January 1, 1878. This amount must be raised, both by sale of stock and by the accumulation of interest money, before we can lay legal claim to the land.

This interest, then, is asked as an evidence of good faith on the purchaser's part, and it will create confidence in our people, and will enable the Association to pay the $5,000 perhaps by July 1st, instead of January 1st, and thus save the $150 interest. This interest money may be paid in the Association on Monday evening May 7th, or on any Sunday afternoon, at the place of meeting, Philopatrian Hall, 1227 Locust Street.

All those who have subscribed for stock, and those who desire to do so, are requested to pay their subscriptions, and enroll their names at the above hall, on Monday evening, May 7th, at 8 o'clock, and on the first Monday of each month. Any number of number of shares, from one up, may be taken.

To our Catholic people who desire to aid their co-religionists, we would say that in no better way can you render assistance than by purchasing stock in this Association. After the first $5,000 has been paid by the Association, the money which it will receive from the colonists will more than suffice to meet its obligations as they become due. Consequently, all money received by sale of stock can then be used to assist our poor Catholic people to become farmers, the money to be returned to the stockholder, as it is paid back by the colonist.

The money invested will certainly be secure, as the colonist will be obliged to sign an agreement waiving his right to the title of his land, until all his indebtedness to the Association has been paid back. One thousand acres will be set aside for town lots. This, without doing any injustice to the colonists, will be a source of profit to the stockholder.

The Association is now preparing articles of incorporation, and is to be incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. We now appeal to our Catholic people, of not only Philadelphia, but of the whole Northern, Eastern, Middle, and Southern States, to aid us in making this truly grand charitable movement a Catholic success, by purchasing stock in this Association. The money you invest will be secure; the lands are your security. You will, at the same time, ameliorate the condition of your co-religionist, keep him out of the hands of unscrupulous land agents, enable him to settle on lands in every way suitable for his use; you will be building up a Catholic community where now there is none; you will be aiding to build up a Catholic influence and power in this country that will be felt and appreciated by those who come after us.

This movement is not being carried out by the laity alone. In St. Louis, the home of the Reverend President of our National Board of Colonization (Father T. A. Butler, St. John's Church) they have raised over $10,000 by sale of stock in less than four months. Over twenty priests are stockholders, and the movement is sanctioned, and praised by more than one hundred and thirty bishops and priests residing in different parts of the United States.

Thus the movement is appreciated in the proper quarter. We place ourselves before our Catholic public not as land speculators, but as members of a noble Union, who desire to carry out its character of benevolence to the very letter; we place ourselves before our Catholic public not as men who are seeking salaries, but as men who are working solely for Faith's sake, for the good of our poor people, and who devote our time gratis.

Hoping our Catholic brethren will appreciate our efforts and come to our assistance, I remain, on behalf of the Association, yours fraternally,

T. F. HANNON, PRESIDENT.

The spacious and beautiful new photograph and art saloons of Mr. W. W. Washburn, corner of Exchange Alley and Canal street, were opened last Thursday, and were visited by a large number of our citizens. Though that was the "opening day," Mr. Washburn will be pleased to see his friends at any time, and afford them every facility for inspecting the many beautiful works that adorn the walls of his splendid establishment.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MARKETS

MORNING STAR OFFICE,
FRIDAY, May 18, 1877.

FINANCIAL.—Quotations—Exceptional paper 8 to — per cent per annum; A1 do. 9 to 10; second grade — to —; first class mortgage do. 8 to 9 per cent per annum; second grade 10 to 12; Gold 10½ to 10⅞; American Silver half dollars and Mexican dollars nominal; Commercial, Sterling 517½ to 519, bank do — to 522; the bank checking rate on New York ⅜ per cent premium, and commercial sight at 9 32.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—Week's receipts 7,423 bales. Exports 19,314, and sales 23,000. Stock in Presses 151,904. Quotations—Low Ordinary 6¼; Ordinary 7¾; Good Ordinary 9¾; Low Middling 10¼; Middling 10¾; Good Middling 11¼. The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at New Orleans since Sept. 1st, 1,171,690 bales, against 1,377,126 last year—decrease 206,046 bales. Receipts at all ports, 3,858,015 bales, against 3,984,840 last year—decrease 126,825. Stocks at all ports, 485,389 bales, against 465,954 last year—increase 19,435.

LEAF TOBACCO.—In moderate request and firm. Stock on sale 5200 hhds. Quotations—Frosted and Factory Lugs nominal; Low Lugs 4 to 4½; Good do 5½ to 6¾; Low Leaf 7 to 8; Medium Leaf 9 to 10; Good Leaf 11 to 12; Fine Leaf 13 to 15; Selections 15 to 16.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—Extra Fine 75 to $1 00; Fine 65 to 70; Fine Medium 60 to 65; Good Medium 50 to 60; 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 1lbs 51 to 56c; Navy 3ds 46 to 51; Fancy styles. Natural Leaf Twist Package 56 to 60c.

LOUISIANA SUGAR.—Common 9c per pound; Fair 9½c; Fully Fair 9⅝c; Prime 9¾c; Yellow Clarified 11c; White do. 12c

LOUISIANA MOLASSES.—Prices nominal. Common — to 45c per gal; Fair — to 50c; Prime — to 54c; Strictly Prime — to 57c; Choice — to 60c.

REFINED SUGARS.—Crushed, Powdered and Granulated — to 11¼c per lb; Best Loaf — to 11¾

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

RICE—Louisiana, No. 2, — to 3¾c per lb; Common 5¾; Fair — to 6¼c; Fully Fair — to 7; Prime — to 7¾.

FLOUR—Superfine $— — to $5 50 per bbl; Double Extra $6 50 to 6 75; Low Treble Extra $7 75 to 8 00; Good Treble Extra $8 50 to $9 00; Choice Treble Extra $9 25 to 9 50; Choice extra $10 00 to 10 50, and $— — to $— for Choice Family Extra.

CORNMEAL—Jobbing at $— — to $3 50 per bbl. Wholesaling at $— — to 3 25.

CORN IN SACKS—White Mixed — to 49c per bushel; Yellow Mixed — to 53c; Choice Yellow — to 63, and White — to 62c.

OATS—Ordinary — to —; St. Louis — to 50c; Galena — to 52c; Texas — to —c

BRAN—Choice — to $1 20 per 100 lbs

HAY—Ordinary $— — to $— — per ton; Prime $— to 17, and Choice $— to 19.

PORK—Mess jobbing at $16 25 to $16 50 per bbl.

BACON—Shoulders jobbing at — to 6¾c per lb; Clear Rib Sides — to 9c, and Clear Sides — to 9¾

DRY SALTED MEAT—Shoulders jobbing at 6c; Clear Rib Sides 8¾c; Clear Sides — to 9c.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS—Large 11 to 11½; Medium 11¾ to 12; Small 12¼ to 12¾.

LARD—Tierce Refined jobbing at 10 to 10¼c per lb; Keg 10¾ to 10¾c.

BREAKFAST BACON—Jobbing at 9¾ to 10¼c per lb.

BEEF—Furnum Market $— to 10 50 per bbl; Texas $10 to $11 00, Western $12 to 15 50.

BUTTER—Choice New York Goshen — to 24c per lb; Medium 18 to 20c; Inferior — to —c; Choice Western — to 21c; Medium 14 to 17c; Inferior 10 to 12c per lb.

CHEESE—Choice Western 12 to 13; New York Cream 15c to 16c.

OILS—Linseed Oil—Raw 74 to 75c, Refined 75 to 79c per gallon. Refined Coal Oil—30 to 32 in cases, per gal and 23 to 25c in bbls. Lard Oil—90c to $1 00 per gallon. Castor Oil — to 16½c per lb. Cotton Seed Oil—Crude — to —; Refined — to —c per gal.

SALT—Dealers' rates: Coarse, 87½ to 90c per sack. Fine, $1 85 to $1 10. Turk's Island, — to 50c per two bushel bag. Pocket's Table Salt, 1¾ to 5 according to size.

SOAP—Western, 4¾ to 5c per lb; German Olive, 8¾c; Magnolia, 5; xxx Palm, 7; Castile, 10c.

COFFEE—Job lots: Ordinary 17½ to 18c gold; Fair 19¾ to 20c; Good 20½ to 20¾c; Prime 21¼ to 21¾.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Lemons, $5 00 to $5 50 per box; Layer Raisins $1 80 to 1 85; Bananas 85c to $2 00 per bunch; Citron, — to 22c per lb; Currants, — to —; Brazil Nuts, 10c; Almonds, 19 to 20c; Filberts, 12 to 13c; Dates, 6¾ to 7c; Cocoanuts, $— to 25 per 1000. Pecans — to 15; Peanuts 3¾ to 4c per lb; Oranges $6 00 per bbl.

POULTRY—Western Chickens, Grown $— — to 5 50 per dozen; Young $3 00 to 4 00; Ducks $3 00 to 4 00; Geese $5 00 to $6 00; Turkeys $18 to $20.

EGGS—Western — to —c per dozen; Louisiana — to 11c.

ESCULENTS AND GREEN VEGETABLES—Potatoes $2 50 to $3 50, Cabbages $— — to $— — per crate; Sour Krout $8 00 to $11 00 per bbl; Onions $— — to 5 50; Apples $3 00 to $4 00.

BEANS AND PEAS—Western Beans — to 3¾c per lb; Northern — to 4¾c per lb; Green Peas — to 3c per lb; Cow Peas $— — to 2 25 per bushel for Mixed, and $— to 2 75 for Clay.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples — to 4¾c per lb; Peaches, —c.

MOSS—Black 4¾ to 5c per lb; Gray 1 to 1¼c; Gray and Black mixed 2 to 3c.

WOOL—Louisiana Clear, — to 24c per lb; Clear Lake, — to 24; Burry, 12¾ to 16; Texas — to —.

HIDES—Dry Salted, — to 10; Country Green, — to 6c; Dry Flint, — to 12c. Tallow, 7 to 7¼c per lb.

COTTON SEED—$— to $11 per ton.

COOPERAGE—Molasses bbls., $1 50; Sugar hhds., $— to 2 30; Hhds. Poles, $38 to 40 per thousand. Bbl. do., $80.

IRON COTTON TIES—Arrow Tie $3 35 per bundle; Beard & Brother and Branch, Crook & Co. $3 50; Drake & Flournoy's 5¾c per lb; Philip Wire Tie 8c per lb.

BAGGING—Domestic Jute and Hemp, — to 13½c per yard. India, — to 11. Gunny Bags—15c each in bales and 16c, resewed; Baling Twine — to 14c per lb in lots.

NAVAL STORES—Tar $1 90 to $1 75; Pitch $— — to $2 40; Rosin $1 85 to 4 00; Turpentine 37 to 40c per gallon.

LIVE STOCK—Texas Beeves, 1st quality, $— to $35 2nd do., $25 to $35; 3d do. 15 to $18. Western do $— — to $— —. Prime Hogs 5¾ to 6c ℔ lb; Common do., — to 5c. Sheep, 1st quality, $5 to $6; 2d do., $3 to 4 00; 3d do., $2 to $3 00. Milch Cows—choice, $75 to $90; ordinary do., $50 to 70. Calves, $7 to $9. Yearlings, $8 to $12.

LOUISIANA DIVISION—

ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

GRAND LOTTERY

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF ITS TOMB FUND.

Prizes.
1. Julio's painting, Lee and Jackson at Chancellorsville.
2. Julio's painting, Pifferaro—Italian Bagpiper.
3. " " Bedouin Chief—Bedouin.
4. Reid's " Gen. R. E. Lee.
5. Becker's " Landscape.
6. Julio's " Storm—Louisiana scenery.
7. " " Louisiana scenery.
8. " " " "
9. " " Norman Peasant Children.
10. " " " "
11. " " Studies from Nature.
12. " " " "
13. " " " "
14. " " Dignity and Impudence.
15. " " Mischief.
16. " " Sunset Effects.
17. " " " "
18. " " " "
100 Engravings, Lee and Jackson at Chancellorsville.

118 prizes; Tickets $1 each.

N. B.—Since the issue of tickets supplementary prizes