

MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1868.

COMMON SCHOOLS AND CATHOLICS.

In almost all the States Catholics have endeavored to obtain a share of the common school fund for the education of their own children, and thus save them from the scourge of infidelity, and the innumerable phases of irreligion which the false philosophy of the day is calculated to inculcate.

We think this is wrong (the bill providing for the pecuniary assistance of a number of parochial schools, in New York city, under the care of Roman Catholic ecclesiastics,) although the case for the opposition is by no means as strong as is generally represented. To the pious Catholic the annual levy of a tax on his estate for the maintenance of common schools, to which he cannot conscientiously send his children, while he is denied any appropriation from the fund in the support of those establishments where his offspring are educated, will always appear to be a wrong and an outrage, equal to the exaction of tithes by England for the benefit of the Irish National Church.

The true ground of objection lies further back, and will be occupied at first by all sound political economists. Neither the State nor city should undertake any culture of the people out of the public funds. It is impossible to separate proper intellectual and moral training; and with human nature as it is, no system can be adopted where the latter can be wholly divorced from sectarian teaching.

FOREIGN CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL'S DAY IN ROME. The Paris Univers contains a special account of a ceremony which took place in Rome on the 29th of June. At nine in the morning, the Holy Father, it says, was borne to the Basilica of St. Peter in the Sedes Gestatoria by twelve attendants, dressed in red damask, between the two fans of ostrich plumes and peacock feathers, and accompanied by eight prelates, who held over his head a canopy of red silk, with gold embroidery.

THE POPE'S VISIT TO HIS ARMY.—Rome, July 9.—Yesterday, in accordance with arrangement, the Pope paid a visit to his army on the plateau of Monte Cave, arriving at Rocca del Papa in a carriage at eight o'clock in the morning. As His Holiness entered the camp rain began to fall, and was driven on by furious gusts of wind which rose to a storm when the Holy Father reached the temporary chapel, erected at great cost, in the midst of the camp.

The prohibition of Polish prayer-books by the Government of Lithuania, announced by a Warsaw letter, is confirmed. The circular sent by the governor to the district chiefs of police, states that the prayer-books contained expressions of hate and bitterness toward the throne of Russia, and prayers for the preservation of the kingdom of Poland. The prohibition is being strictly carried out. The troops have even entered the churches during Divine service, and taken the prayer-books out of the hands of the congregation. During the year 1867, one thousand four hundred and four persons, embracing all ranks of society, were arrested, and none escaped without some punishment. In most countries the lapse of time has the effect of softening the feeling with which government regard political offenses, but Russian severity since the first insurrection has increased year by year.

signed, and hastened away, intending to accomplish the descent from the mountain in a litter. This operation, however, proved even more fruitful of discomfort than the celebration of mass in the camp chapel, as the cover of the litter so cramped the knees of the Holy Father that he insisted on alighting; but he found it equally painful to walk as the ground was sodden with rain, and the mud ankle deep, and he could only succeed by catching at the rifles of the soldiers who lined the way. Finally, the fatigued Pontiff reached his carriage and was conveyed to Grotto Ferrata.

ROME AND AUSTRIA.—We are not at all surprised by the irritation of the Austrian Government at the recent Allocution of the Holy Father. It is not pleasant, even for an emperor, to have his conduct denounced by the Vicar of Christ as hostile to religion, prejudicial to faith and morals, subversive of order, and inconsistent with good faith. Such is the Pope's complaint against the recent laws made in Austria with reference to public education and marriage, and the complaint, unfortunately, is only too well founded. Baron Beust may assume lofty airs in his dispatch to the diplomatic representative of Austria at Rome, and protest loudly as he can against foreign interference in the internal administration of the empire. But this is idle wind. The Pope does not interfere as a foreign sovereign in the domestic affairs of Austria. It is as Head of the Church on earth that the Holy Father remonstrates against laws passed in a Catholic State, and with the sanction of a Catholic sovereign, against the discipline, the laws, and the ancient rites (secured by modern treaty) of the Church in Austria. And when the Protestant head of the Austrian cabinet protests against the Pope's reclamation against laws passed in flagrant contravention of the Concordat, we would remind him that he was himself the loudest clamor in Germany against the infraction of the Gastein Convention by Prussia. How can Baron Beust or his master expect that even the Treaty of Prague will be respected by the conqueror of Sadowa, when they themselves are not deterred, by honor or shame, from openly violating the treaty freely entered into by the wilhom Kaiser with the Pope as Vicar of Jesus Christ? We don't wish to prophesy evil for Austria or the House of Hapsburg, because we don't wish evil to either, but as sure as right is right, and guilt is guilt, heavy afflictions are in store for Francis Joseph if he persist in the policy involved in the legislation righteously condemned by the Pope, and permit his Saxon Minister to indulge in Protestant impertinences when addressing the Holy See. The first downward step taken by the unfortunate Maximilian in Mexico was his breach of faith with Rome, and his attempt to introduce into Mexico the iniquitous principles and policy of his infidel ancestor, Joseph II, with regard to Church government. The eldest brother of Maximilian should not lightly overlook the lesson. His grandfather, the son of Joseph, was Emperor of Germany, but was stripped of that exalted rank, and he was himself the first sovereign in Germany as well as in Italy. Now he is exiled from Italy and Germany—driven out of the former by France, and thrust out of the other by the head of a family who were once, and that not so long ago, vassals of his ancestors. It is a great descent in the scale of potentates, a huge falling off in greatness, an immense humiliation, but as there is a God above, could the impious reign of Joseph produce fruit less bitter? Francis Joseph should look to it. The history of the last seventy years teems with terrible warnings to his house.

ENGLAND'S PAUPER POPULATION.—It is a favorite method of argument with some writers to contrast the prosperity of Protestant and Catholic countries—as if material wealth was decisive in a case where religion and spirituality was the question at issue. But taking wealth as their favorite standard, the following official statistics will not redound to the credit of England's boasted civilization. No Catholic nation shows such inequalities:

The aggregate population of the six hundred and fifty-five unions and single parishes under boards of guardians is nineteen million eight hundred and eighty-six thousand one hundred and four, and the total number of paupers on the first of January last was one million forty thousand and nine hundred and fifty-two, of which eight hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-two were out-door, and one hundred and sixty-three thousand and eighty in-door. This gives the proportion of paupers as one in nine, or 5.2 per cent. on the actual population. In 1847 the total on the first of January was nine hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred, of which number eight and fifteen thousand and five were out-door paupers, and one hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and ninety-five in-door paupers, showing a considerable increase for 1868.

RUSSIAN CLEMENCY.—The summary progress by which the Russian Government enforces conformity, may be seen by the following method of "stamping out" in Poland:

The Government of Polish prayer-books by the Government of Lithuania, announced by a Warsaw letter, is confirmed. The circular sent by the governor to the district chiefs of police, states that the prayer-books contained expressions of hate and bitterness toward the throne of Russia, and prayers for the preservation of the kingdom of Poland. The prohibition is being strictly carried out. The troops have even entered the churches during Divine service, and taken the prayer-books out of the hands of the congregation. During the year 1867, one thousand four hundred and four persons, embracing all ranks of society, were arrested, and none escaped without some punishment. In most countries the lapse of time has the effect of softening the feeling with which government regard political offenses, but Russian severity since the first insurrection has increased year by year.

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BAKERIES AND BREADSTUFFS.

MARGARET, (MARGARET BAUGHERY.) BREAD AND CRACKERS BAKER. No. 76 New Levee, near Poydras street, New Orleans. Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Bread, Cream Biscuits, and Crackers of every description; all made by machinery, at lowest market prices. mbl 1y

CAHILL & COFFEE.—JACKSON CORN MILL AND FEED STORE. Nos. 726 Levee and 35 Water streets, Fourth District, NEW ORLEANS. DEALERS IN Hay Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Potatoes, Oil Cake, Book Salt, etc., and Manufacturers of Self-Raising Flour. Also have constantly on hand, a superior quality of fresh ground Corn Meal, Oat Meal, Hominy, Grits, Chickens and Cow Feed, Corn Bran, etc. All orders promptly filled and shipped and goods delivered in any part of the city, free of drayage. We sell cheap for Cash. Give us a call and convince yourselves. mbl 1y

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MRS. DR. SAMUEL REYNOLDS, No. 124 Washington street, corner Constance, New Orleans. Offers her services to the public for the Cure of Cancer, Ulcers, Bone Pains, Catarrhs, Cancers, White Swellings, Scald Heads, and Dropsy. mbl 10 y

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GREAT EMPORIUM OF LIGHT. No. 17 Dauphin street, near Canal. The SEPTOLINE OIL COMPANY are now offering this non-explosive burning oil, and all lamps and burners at greatly reduced prices. Do not fail to try this oil, which is destined to supersede all others. E. M. HOOPER, General Agent, 175 1/2 St. P. CROSS, Patente. mbl 10 y

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SLOATS'S ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE. TRIUMPHANT AT THE LOUISIANA STATE FAIR! I am selling them now at the very low price of FIFTY DOLLARS, and with each will throw in one of McCall's Royal Charts or Fitting Ladies' Dresses, at the Great Southern Machine and Variety Store. mbl 6m

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THE MORNING STAR

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EDUCATIONAL.

ST. STANISLAUS ACADEMY, BAY ST. LOUIS. This Institution, conducted by the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, has been in successful operation since 1857. It is beautifully situated on the shores of the Bay, commanding an extensive view of the Gulf, and affording all the advantages of the sea breeze. The spacious recreation grounds, well shaded by evergreens; the holiday walks in the neighboring woods, and sea-bathing in summer, are for the pupils great incentives to healthful amusement. The delightful situation of Bay St. Louis and the facility of access to the place, at all seasons of the year, are so well known that only a passing notice of these advantages is necessary. The system of government in this institution is strictly mild and paternal, infractions of the established rules being prevented by a constant watching over the conduct of the pupils. The religious and moral instruction of the pupils and their domestic comfort are attended to with the utmost solicitude, and constant attention is given to the formation of character by inculcating principles of virtue, and habits of politeness, order, neatness, and industry. The scholastic year commences on the 15th of January, and ends on the last Thursday of November, thus the annual vacation lasts about six weeks. Pupils are received at any time of the year. The age of admission is from seven to sixteen years. The course of education comprises all that is taught in commercial institutions, namely: Reading, Penmanship, English and French Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, etc. Board and Tuition, per session, payable half yearly in advance, \$250 00 Washing, per session, 10 00 Bedding, per session, (optional), 10 00 Doctor's Fees, 5 00 Vacation, if spent at the institution, 50 00

EXTRA CHARGES: Piano and Violin, per month, each, 3 00 Use of Piano, per month, 1 00 Flute, per month, 1 00 Brass Instrument, per month, 1 00 Spanish and German languages, per month, each, 6 00 Two pocket handkerchiefs, twelve pair stockings, six cravats, four pair of drawers, six towels, six table napkins, four summer frock coats, six pair summer pantaloons, two winter coats, two pair winter pantaloons, three pair shoes, one pair of mittens, one pillow, four pair of socks, three pair of drawers, one muslin shirt, comb, brushes, etc., all included in the above. No advances are made by the institution for clothing, traveling, pocket money, etc., unless a sum of money be deposited to cover these expenses. The number of pupils is limited. Parents and guardians will find it advantageous to enter their sons of wards in the beginning of the session. For further particulars, apply by letter to Brother Charles, Director of the Academy, addressed to Bay St. Louis, (St. Charles) Miss. REFERENCES:—Mr. Thomas Layton, President of the Southern Bank, New Orleans; Rev. Father Donlor, Superior of the Ursuline College, New Orleans; Rev. Father, Director of the Annunciation Church, Third District, New Orleans; Brother Athanasius, corner of Tenth and Massachusetts streets, Mobile; Very Rev. Father of the Archdiocesan Seminary, Rev. Father Cote St. Vincent Church, Mobile. mbl 1y

EDUCATIONAL.

PASS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, PASS CHRISTIAN, Miss. Incorporated October, 1862, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi. Directed by the Christian Brothers. Having long felt the many inconveniences attending a boarding school in their efforts to procure an eligible site for one in the country, and they have now the satisfaction of informing their patrons and the public that such a place has been selected, covering many advantages which could scarcely be found all together in any other. Pass Christian, a beautiful sea breezes, all included in making Pass Christian College, which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students and their parents, as once it was to the summer excursionist. The spacious buildings of the hotel, now adapted to educational purposes, the ample and well-shaded play grounds and surrounding groves, the sanitary influence of the wide-spread pine forests in the rear, with the opportunity for sea bathing afforded in the Gulf immediately in front, and the beautiful sea breezes, all combined in making Pass Christian College, which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students and their parents, as once it was to the summer excursionist. The spacious buildings of the hotel, now adapted to educational purposes, the ample and well-shaded play grounds and surrounding groves, the sanitary influence of the wide-spread pine forests in the rear, with the opportunity for sea bathing afforded in the Gulf immediately in front, and the beautiful sea breezes, all combined in making Pass Christian College, which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students and their parents, as once it was to the summer excursionist.

The classes, study halls, dormitory, and refectory are on a scale equal to any in the country. The greater facilities than those which have already been afforded in the city, the Christian Brothers have won for the Christian Brothers the confidence of the public, they will now be better able to promote the physical, moral, and intellectual development of the student, and to attend to the care of the student's health, and to enforce the observance of established discipline. No student will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory; students of all denominations are admitted, and their religious opinions are respected. The academic year commences on the first of October, and ends at the beginning of August. N. B.—Classes will be kept open during vacation for those who may desire to refresh themselves of the opportunity. TERMS:—Term of five months, invariably in advance. Board, washing, tuition, and doctor's fee, per term \$165 Entrance fee, to be paid quarterly, 10 Vacation at College, 10

EXTRA CHARGES: Music—Piano, per term of five months, 30 Violin, (strings furnished), per term of five months, 30 Music—Flute, or any other wind instrument, per term of five months, 30 Drawing, per term of five months, 20 Use of instruments, in the study of natural philosophy and chemistry per session, 20

Agent in New Orleans—CHARLES D. ELDER, No. 140 Poydras street. Post-office address, Box 264. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, DIRECTED BY THE Christian Brothers—Corner of Poydras and Foucher streets, New Orleans, La. This Institution, incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, is empowered to grant Diplomas, confer Degrees, and bestow literary honors. It offers many advantages for the physical, moral, and intellectual development of students. It is commodious and well situated, in a quiet and healthy part of the city. Its successful career, as marked by the high degree of public confidence it has already gained, and the increase of the number of students. The system of government is mild and paternal, yet firm in enforcing the observance of established discipline. No pupil will be retained from another college without unexceptionable testimonials, and none will be retained whose manners and morals are not satisfactory. Pupils of all denominations are admitted, and their religious opinions are respected. TERMS:—Payments to be made quarterly, in advance, as follows: The first Monday in September; the second, on November 1st; the third, on February 1st; and the fourth, on April 1st. Tuition—College and Commercial Courses, per quarter of 24 months, \$8 00 Tuition—Preparatory Classes, per quarter of 3 months, 15 00 Tuition—Third Preparatory Class, per quarter of 24 months, 12 50 Tuition—Fourth Preparatory Class, per quarter of 24 months, 10 00 Half Boarders, per quarter, 27 00

EXTRA CHARGES: Music—Piano, per session, 15 00 Violin, (strings furnished), per quarter, 15 00 Flute, or any other Wind Instrument, per quarter, 10 00 Drawing, per quarter, 12 00 Students entering after the beginning of the second quarter, will pay the quarter in full, but proper deduction for the unexpired part of the quarter, or to the beginning of the next quarter, or to the end of the year, will be made on the bill for the ensuing year. Books and Stationery furnished at current prices. No fee for tuition, except in case of protracted illness of the student, in which case, however, it is respectfully suggested to parents and guardians to bear in mind that when a student leaves the Institution without permission of the authorities, he is held responsible for the expenses which are incurred by the College in matters of importance, and after proper admonitions, according to the President's judgment, the penalty of expulsion, the Directors do not hold themselves bound to refund any of the money paid in advance. No student received for a shorter period than one quarter. No deduction made when withdrawn during the quarter, no matter how short a time he may have been in the College. COURSE OF STUDIES. COLLEGIATE. English Literature, Logic and Rhetoric, History, Ancient and Modern, Election, Metaphysics, Ethics, Chemistry, Algebra, higher; Geometry, Plane, Solid, and Spherical; Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Analytical Geometry, Differential and Integral Calculus, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy; French, Grammar and Composition; Latin and Greek. COMMERCIAL. Grammar, Epistolary Correspondence, Composition, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, History, French. Particular attention paid to Penmanship. PREPARATORY. Junior Class—Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetical Tables, Copying, and French Reading. Intermediate Classes—In addition to the above, Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Intellectual and Practical Geometry, History, Composition, Election, Algebra, elementary; French, Music, vocal and instrumental, and Latin Grammar. OPTIONAL STUDIES—FRENCH, DRAWING, MUSIC. Special attention is given to the Medical Department, both vocal and instrumental. Two classes, made up of members of which are chosen among the students of the College, rehearse daily under the guidance of a competent professor. The Commercial Department is expressly designed for young men who intend to devote themselves to the accounting profession. The examination held each quarter, when the students are promoted, though they may be promoted oftener in case of remarkable proficiency. At the end of the scholastic year is held the public examination, at the close of which the students are promoted according to merit. Vacations commence about the 3d of July, and end on the first Monday in September. Agent in New Orleans—Charles D. Elder, No. 140 Poydras street. Post-office address, Box 264.

ST. CHARLES COLLEGE.—THE SESSION AT ST. CHARLES COLLEGE (Grand Coteau, La.) will commence on the 24th of October, to end, as usual, about the 28th of August. TERMS:—Board, Washing, Stationery, and Medical Fees, \$200 in gold, or the equivalent in public currency. Entrance fee, \$10. Books and Medicines form extra charges. Music, at the option of the student, \$2 per month. The articles of Bedding, if furnished by the College, \$10 per annum. The terms are to be paid by half session, in advance: the first installment being due on the 24th of October, the second being due the 20th of March. No advances for clothing, traveling, or similar expenses will be made by the Institution exceeding the amount of money deposited by the parents for these purposes. The age of admission is from ten to fifteen years. It is required that the pupils know previously how to read and write. For further information apply to P. POUSSEIN & CO., Agents, 59 Natchez street, New Orleans.

PROFESSOR OF THE COLLEGE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—This Institution, incorporated by the State of Louisiana, and empowered to confer degrees, is now directed by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. The advantages now offered are of a most superior nature, and are calculated to afford the most complete education, so that, from the arrival of the pupils, at 10 A. M. till the departure at 4 P. M., they are constantly and attentively instructed in the following branches: Latin, English, French, Rhetoric, History, Geography, Mathematics, Astronomy, Natural and Mental Philosophy, with the art of Book-keeping and the usual Commercial Branches. Students are not admitted, unless they know how to read and write. The religious training of the students is the leading object of the instructors. Every month a report is sent to parents, stating the progress, rank in class, and attendance. The academic year commences on the first Monday of October, and ends about the 31st of July. TERMS:—College Course, payable in advance, and in United States currency, \$200 and \$25. Preparatory Course, \$10.