

MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER.
NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1868.

DOMESTIC CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DIOCESE OF RICHMOND.—*Religious Reception.*—The Baltimore *Mirror* announces a religious reception at the convent of the Visitation, Monte Maria, Richmond, on the 8th inst., Miss Josephine Doetsch having received the religious habit and white veil in the ranks of the Choir Sisters. The Right Rev. Bishop McGill performed the ceremony and preached a very admirable and practical sermon on the occasion.

DIOCESE OF WILMINGTON.—The cornerstone of a new Catholic Church was laid at Salisbury, Wicomico county, Maryland, on the 11th inst., by Rt. Rev. Thomas A. Becker, D. D., Bishop of Wilmington. The right reverend prelate was on this occasion assisted by Rev. P. P. McGrane, of St. Peter's, Wilmington, Delaware. The church will be called St. Mary's, and at no distant date it is expected a resident clergyman will have it in charge.

DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.—We copy from the *Tablet* as follows:

On Sunday, the 6th inst., the Most Rev. Archbishop dedicated to the service of Almighty God, under the invocation of Our Lady of Sorrows, the church which has lately been erected in Pitt street, by the Capuchin Fathers. On the evening of the same day, the reverend Fathers opened a mission, which is to last two or three weeks.

DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN.—From the New York *Tablet* we learn:

On Sunday, the 6th inst., Rt. Rev. Dr. Loughlin, Bishop of this diocese, dedicated to the service of Almighty God, under the invocation of the Apostle St. Mark, a new church at Sheepshead Bay. Rev. James Moran, pastor of the Church of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, will have charge of the new church. The right reverend prelate preached on the occasion.

DIOCESE OF CINCINNATI.—The *Telegraph* says:

For the first time, St. Ann's Church, on Longworth street, between Race and Elm, for the colored Catholic population of Cincinnati, was opened July 6th, 1866. The building, formerly used for a public school, had been purchased at \$7500, and in its present state cost about \$10,000. A school for colored Catholic children was opened in the fall of the same year, and early in 1867 the Sisters of Notre Dame took charge of it, and instructed regularly from forty to fifty pupils, without any compensation whatever. As they could not admit boys, the Peter Claver School Society was established some weeks ago, whose object is to provide a school for colored boys.

Ten of the inmates of the House of the Good Shepherd were baptized on the festival of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Archbishop Purcell, assisted by Rev. Mr. Koering and Rev. Dr. Kirner.

DIOCESE OF BOSTON.—The *Pilot* of the 19th inst. states:

It is our painful duty to record the demise of two priests of this diocese, occurring within the past week—that of Rev. Edward Turpin, of Brookfield, and that of Rev. Thomas Sheehan, of Harwich. Father Turpin died on the 5th inst., in North Brookfield, and was buried on the 8th, in Fitchburg, where he had been pastor for several years. The Rev. Thomas Sheehan died at his residence, in Harwich, on the night of the 8th. The Rev. James Griffin, of Roxbury, and the Rev. L. S. McMahon, of New Bedford, as soon as the news of his death was telegraphed to them, went down to Harwich to conduct the funeral. Father Sheehan was born in Skibbereen, county Cork, Ireland, and studied in Carlow College, where he was ordained. Before coming to Boston, he was on the Western mission. His age was forty-eight years. He was much beloved by all who knew him. *Requiescat in pace.*

DIOCESE OF SAN FRANCISCO.—The San Francisco *Monitor* of the 22d ult. says:

The Most Rev. Archbishop Alemany administered the sacrament of confirmation, on Sunday last, to about forty adults and children, of both sexes, in St. Boniface's Church, Sutter street.

The foundation stone of a new Catholic church was laid in Virginia City, Nevada, on the 10th of August. Bishop O'Connell, Fathers Magill, Mengher, O'Leary, Manogue, and McNulty participating. The Sisters of Charity, about sixty young girls of their school, and a large concourse of people were present to witness the imposing ceremony and listen to the instructive remarks of Father Magill. The structure will be fifty-six feet four inches front, by ninety-nine feet four inches square. The basement story is divided into two apartments, for pastor's residence, etc. The main building, for divine worship, will have a semi-octagonal ceiling, twenty-six feet in height, and the tower and spire will rise to the height of one hundred and forty feet.

DIOCESE OF ST. LOUIS.—*Consecration of Bishop Hogan.*—The St. Louis *Guardian* gives the following:

At St. John's Church was witnessed, on Sunday, the 13th inst., one of those beautiful and imposing ceremonies of the Catholic religion, which once seen is long remembered—the consecration of a newly-elected bishop. The Right Rev. John Hogan received some time ago the authoritative announcement, from Rome, that he had been chosen as first bishop of the diocese of St. Joseph, lately called into existence at the earnest request of the prelates attending the plenary council at Baltimore. He hesitated at first to take upon himself such responsible burden; but on advising with those best able to give advice and encouragement, he accepted. Accordingly, the spacious and magnificently prepared church of St. John was thronged long before the hour set apart for the opening ceremony. The consecrator was the Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick, assisted by the Right

Rev. Bishop Miege, of Leavenworth, and Right Rev. Bishop Feehan, of Nashville. The Right Rev. Bishop Hennesey, of Dubuque, preached the consecration sermon, which was a discourse of rare eloquence and universally admired. Among the clergy on ceremonies and in the sanctuary we observed the Venerable Father de Smet, Rev. Father Walsh, and Father Fox; Very Rev. P. J. Ryan, V. G., Very Rev. Father Muhlseipen, V. G., Father Nussbaum, the efficient master of ceremonies, and his companion, Rev. Father O'Reilly. Among the chanters at the right appeared Fathers Henning, Weber, Grim, Tucker, aided by several others.

DIOCESE OF BALTIMORE.—The *Mirror* reports:

The ceremony of the dedication of St. Joseph's (Passionist) Monastery took place on Sunday evening, 13th inst., according to previous announcement, and, notwithstanding the occasional heavy showers of rain that fell during the evening, the procession, composed of the various Catholic associations of the city, and quite a large representation of our Catholic community, accompanied by several bands of music, all under the direction of Chief Marshal Christian Bitter, Esq., presented a most gratifying and imposing spectacle, as they marched through the city to the scene of dedication. The usual ceremonies of the Catholic Church on such occasions were followed out, at the conclusion of which the Rt. Rev. Bishop preached an eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion. Rev. Father Vincent, of Hoboken, also addressed the vast concourse in attendance, after which the ceremonies closed with the chanting of the *Te Deum, Laudamus*. This is the fourth monastery of the Order of Passionists in the United States. It has seven priests and five lay brothers, under the direction of Father Victor, Superior. Passionist monasteries are intended to train priests for missionary purposes and to give assistance to pastors of such churches as need it, and to have a chapel always open for such as may need spiritual assistance or counsel. The Order, though very old in the Church, was introduced into the United States about ten or twelve years ago, by Rev. Father O'Connor, S. J., then Bishop of Pittsburgh, and now numbers some seventy members. We are happy to chronicle such evidences of its growth and usefulness in the archdiocese of Baltimore.

FOREIGN CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

ROME, August 23.—We copy the following items of news from the *Catholic Register*:

The kingdom of Italy is in a great state of commotion at the liberty taken with its new laws and ordinances by the newly-appointed Bishop of Magliano. Cardinal Reisch, who has been named as the successor of Cardinal d'Andrea, in the diocese of the Sabine, went on Saturday, the 8th of August, to take possession of his See, and, unprovided with the Royal Exequatur, not having fear of the revolution before his eyes, did actually, in his cathedral church of Magliano, mount his episcopal throne, and there assist pontifically at high mass, giving the Papal Benediction to the people at the conclusion of the ceremony. That any cardinal should profane the sacred soil of freedom was bad enough, but that Cardinal Reisch, of all men, should bear the Italian authorities, being, as the *Rieti Gazette* says, "one of our bitterest adversaries," was an act of *lese majeste* that Signor Martricola, Prefect of Rieti, and ex-colleague of Fausti and Venanzi, could not brook, and the issue has been a formal prosecution against his Eminence, the Royal Prosecutor having arrived in Rieti for the purpose of collecting the proofs, which, as the cardinal officiated in the most public manner possible, will not be very difficult to obtain.

The order of the day of General Bixio, from the camp of Fojano, called forth a fitting reply on the Feast of the Assumption from General Dumont, the Commandant of the Corps Expeditionnaire at Civita Vecchia. A dinner was given as usual that day by General Dumont, to which the delegates of the city, Monsignor Scapitta, and the officers of the garrison, both French and Pontifical, were invited. The delegate proposed the Emperor's health in the following words: "It is with the liveliest satisfaction that I propose a toast of the health of the Emperor, whose feast France celebrates to-day. It is not long since that, on the anniversary of the Pope's coronation, I had the pleasure of expressing all my gratitude for the services France has rendered to the Holy See. To-day I have the greatest pleasure in renewing it, and of expressing my most fervent wishes that God may grant the Emperor length of days, in which he may continue to labor for the good of our illustrious nation, and that Heaven may bless the Empress who divides the weight of empire with him, and the Prince Imperial, the hope of France. Long live the Emperor!" General Dumont replied: "I think to the health of his Holiness Pius IX, the Sovereign Pontiff, and to prolongation of his precious life. Placed as we are at his side, to watch over the maintenance of his rights, we shall know how, should they be menaced a second time, to fulfill the noble mission his Majesty the Emperor has entrusted to us." This is language there is no mistaking; and the efforts of the Italian Government to obtain the recall of the French troops from Rome have only called forth this public and official declaration of the national resolve to defend the rights of the Pope.

M. de Belot, ex-garde-du-corps of Charles X, and who proved faithful to his master by accompanying him on his journey to Cherbourg after the days of July, 1830, has just died, says a Paris letter, to the immense grief of the poor, and especially of the rag-gatherers of the capital. He died at Blois, but his funeral was attended by a deputation of *chiffonniers*, at the head of which was the syndic of that fraternity, with his long beard. M. de Belot was president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of the rue Mouffetard, and spent most of his fortune in relieving those whose only means of livelihood is the sale of cinders, carcasses

of cats and dogs, old papers and rags in general.

A petition has been sent to the Chambers from sixteen poor nuns who are in a convent in Sicily with those depending upon them. They say they had a property which the government sequestered—it yielded £357 per annum—in exchange for which they receive each of them a pension of five pence per day, or only £117 per year paid in paper, to provide for the whole household, on which they are starving.

The *Unita Cattolica* says: From the 8th of August may be dated, not the ruin of the Italian finances—because they have been in a bad way for a long time—but their more rapid ruin, for it is certain that this new government, approved on that day, will bring us nearer to bankruptcy, which some fear, others hope for, and all of us see is, evidently, inevitable.

THE CATHOLIC CHARITY OF FRANCE.—The *Catholic Mirror* says that the Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen has transmitted to Algeria the sum of sixty thousand francs, the result of gifts and collections in favor of the famine-stricken natives of that colony. The amount was equally divided between the three Bishops of Algeria. From the journal in which we find the above, we also learn that the clergy of the parish of St. Bernard, in Paris, have reopened the subscription of five hundred francs for the support of a Pontifical Zouave. What noble examples for the Catholics of Christendom!

AGRICULTURAL.

WORKING STOCK.—If the working cattle have been properly handled during the early summer, they will be capable of doing much hard labor in August, without sensibly feeling it. It is best, however, to do the severest work in the early morning—heavy plowing or hauling stones, for instance.

SEASONABLE HINTS.—Compost heaps rapidly ferment and become homogeneous in character in hot weather. All sorts of vegetation in its green state is adapted to be used in this way. Swamp grass and brakes, sods, potato tops, and similar substances, are valuable ingredients. Lay them in alternate layers with animal manure, or put them in thin layers, sprinkling each thoroughly with lime, or ashes. If liquid manure can be pumped over the heaps, the advantage will be marked. Muck and peat should be got out and laid up to dry before carting.

MANURING LANDS.—Manuring grass lands at this season, or as soon as sown, is productive of more good, both to the succeeding crop and to the land, than at any other season. The clover and grass roots are vigorous and strike deep at the time the hay is cut. A little encouragement at this time keeps them active, the sod will be close, the aftermath strong, and the grass crop next year much improved. Even a dressing of common loam from an adjoining field will often make the difference of half a ton of hay to the acre on grass land beginning to fail, if it be applied in July or August.

PROPAGATING NEW STRAWBERRIES.—Dr. Seth Boyden, so well known as a successful grower of some remarkable varieties of strawberries, sends us the following: "The strawberry plant is subject to many variations from external causes, which should be avoided when the highest success is desired. The best varieties will retrograde if they are neglected and choked with weeds, or grown too thick, or in sterile soil, and will become an inferior variety, requiring years of good cultivation to restore them to their original condition. For a new setting the best plants should be selected from healthy parents, with large runners, and carefully handled. An injury to the plant is an injury to the future crops. If the roots are broken or tangled the plant will never fully recover. The young plants should be set as soon as they have roots sufficient to sustain themselves, and not want for water before they have become firm in their place. New land, or soil not much worn, is preferred, and should be trenched a foot deep under the rows and a layer of manure put on the subsoil or bottom of the trench. If the soil is heavy and liable to dry hard, a small quantity of fine manure should be added and well mixed before the trench is filled. The roots should not come in contact with much strong manure, but after the plants have become firm they may be liberally top-dressed."

ODDS AND ENDS IN GARDENING.—A valued correspondent gives the following: A garden of moderate pretensions, well kept, is more pleasing than a large and neglected one, even if it be filled with rare and costly plants. Frequent going over the plants and attending to their needs at once is necessary to order and neatness. One who loves plants will be daily among them, tying, nipping, propping, and making everything do its best. Tying material should be always at hand. For vines and plants generally we prefer Russia matting to anything else. Get a bright, fresh piece, and keep it very straws can be pulled out as needed. Wetting makes them sufficiently flexible. To have the material always at hand, we cut up the strips into convenient lengths for one or two ties, wet it and place it in a case made by folding a bit of pillow-cloth. This can be carried in the pocket of the working coat all day, and be in good condition to use. In bringing into shape plants that were disposed to sprawl too much, we have found Wilcox's garden trellis very useful. For some plants this makes too much show; all supports should be concealed as much as possible, and we use a ring of galvanized wire, tied to three small stakes. In flower gardens there is much small work to be done, especially among bedding plants before they cover the ground. These are set so closely together that no ordinary implement will work among them conveniently. We took a large kitchen fork, such as is used to lift heavy meats from the pot, cut off the shank at a convenient length, fixed on a handle, and found we had an excellent implement for working among such plants. By its frequent use the surface is left in that open and mellow condition so conducive to the health of the plants and the well-kept appearance of the beds.

SCIENTIFIC AND MECHANICAL.

WOODEN PARASOLS.—The wooden parasols which were introduced extensively in the French capital, and will likely find patrons in other fashionable centres, may thus be described: They are painted to represent peacocks' feathers, each feather being a separate rib, like those of a fan. By ingenious mechanism they can be fastened into the form of a parasol, and can also be folded up into as small a compass as a fan, which purpose they answer admirably. They can also be turned into a variety of things, and have joints by which they shade the wearer on any side where the sun is too powerful.

MOCK SUN AND MIRAGE.—About this time last year, a mock sun was visible from Dover. This is a very rare phenomenon, and results from a reflection from clouds in the Eastern horizon of the setting sun in the West, there, apparently, being two suns in the heavens at the same time. The atmosphere of the straits of Dover seems to produce these strange appearances in the sky, for a mirage was lately strikingly conspicuous at Dover. The dome of the Cathedral and Napoleon's Pillar at Boulogne were to be seen from the Creacant Walk by the naked eye; but with a telescope of ordinary power, the entrance of the port, its lighthouse, its shipping, and the surrounding houses, the valley of the hillside of Capcure, and the little fishing village of Portel were distinctly visible; while, on the Eastern side, the principal features of the country, the lighthouse of Cape Grinez, the adjacent windmill, numerous farms and villages, with their windows illuminated by the setting sun, stood out with extraordinary clearness. While these were under observation, a locomotive was seen to leave Boulogne and travel some miles in the Calais direction, by its puffs and wreaths of white steam. Shortly after sunset the mirage subsided.

SENSITIVE PLANTS.—M. Bert and M. de Blondeau have published, in the *Comptes Rendus*, some very interesting observations on this subject. M. Bert shows that the natural and regular movements of the leaves, which take place in the sensitive plant, are produced from a different cause from that to which the sudden contraction is due when the plant is touched by the fingers. M. de Blondeau's observations are exceedingly curious and well worth further examination. He submitted three plants to the influence of an electric current from a Ruhmkorff coil. The first he acted on for five minutes; when left to itself, the plant seemed prostrated, but after a quarter of an hour the leaves opened and it seemed to recover itself. The second specimen was acted on for ten minutes. The plant was prostrated for an hour, after which it slowly recovered. The third specimen was galvanized for twenty-five minutes, but it never recovered; and in twenty-four hours it had the appearance of a plant struck with lightning. A fourth plant was etherized and then exposed to the current. Strange to say, the latter had not any effect—the leaves remained straight and open—thus proving, says M. de Blondeau, that the mode of the contraction of the leaves of the sensitive plants is in some way allied to the muscular contraction of animals.

THE ANGELUS.—The origin of this beautiful and simple devotion is thus narrated by the Franciscan Sister Francis Clare, of Kenmare Convent, county Kerry, Ireland, in her admired book—"St. Francis and Franciscans."

"It may not be generally known that we owe to St. Bonaventura the devotion of the Angelus; one, indeed most congenial to so devout a client of Mary; to a soul so full of burning love to a God incarnate. What increase of his accidental glory must he not have merited by instituting a devotion which sends up daily to heaven such fervent aspirations from countless hearts!"

"Ave Maria!" It is morning, and we are awakened by the sound. The first dawn of light has gleamed, and our day of anxious care, of busy labor has begun. But the sound of the Angelus bell falls cheerily on our hearts; and we spring up to adore the Incarnate God, to offer our all to Him who has given His all to us. We think of Bethlehem and Nazareth, and remember Him who was called the carpenter, and bore a life of weariness and labor to lighten ours. "The Word was made flesh;" and the burden of our humanity becomes easier as we bend the knee in adoration of His.

"Ave Maria!" It is mid-day, and the battle of life is thick around us. Heaven seems far away, like the beautiful mountains, which in the clear morning looked so near, but now are shrouded in the mists of earth. But the Ave Maria has made our hearts lighter. It is an echo from home: the "Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariam" falls sweetly on the ear; and tells us that bright and celestial spirits are keeping watch and ward for us, for love of their triumphant queen.

"Ave Maria!" Once more we hear the call to prayer. It is evening. A day is gone, and we are weary, and we long for the day that will have no night. It is Paschal time; and our thoughts are of the bright appearances of our risen Lord, as we cry: "Abide with us, Lord, for it is towards evening." Or, with Mary: "Behold the handmaid of the Lord; be it done unto me according to thy word." It is our "Ave dimittis." The shades of sorrow, of age, of faded hopes and dreams are closing around us; it matters not. With a calm, or even joyous "Eccc ancilla Domini" we go to rest. Happy they who hear it the last of earthly sounds! "Ave Maria!" An angel first breathed it on earth, and it is oftener uttered by those whose lives are most like to angels. "Ave Maria!" May we be worthy one day to sing it with those blessed spirits in the Paradise of God!

Thought engenders thought. Place one idea on paper, and another will follow it, and still another, until you have written a page. You cannot fathom your mind. There is a well of thought there which has no bottom; the more you draw from it, the more clear and fruitful it will be.

HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT.

BOILED BATTER PUDDING.—Two teacups of milk, four eggs; stir in flour until a stiff batter; a little salt. Let it boil nearly two hours.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—Rub together three tablespoonfuls of melted butter with one cup of sugar and one egg, beaten light, pint of flour with two small teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar sifted, one teacup of sweet milk, with a small teaspoonful of soda mixed in it.

INDIAN MEAL PUDDING.—Into one quart of boiling milk stir one quart of sifted fine meal, then add one quart of cold milk, two well beaten eggs, one half cup of sugar, one cup of flour, and a little salt and spice; stir it well, and pour it into a buttered dish; bake two hours and serve with butter. A favorite pudding.

CORN MEAL PUDDING.—Two quarts of sweet milk, one pint of corn meal, one half pint of beef suet or fat pork, chopped fine, three eggs and a little nutmeg and salt; sweeten to your taste with sugar. Heat the milk, and while hot, stir in the meal; after this set it where it will cool, and then add the eggs. Bake from three to four hours in a slow oven. Try it.

ADULTERATION OF BREAD.—*Effects of Alum.*—The following particulars will enable the purchaser to distinguish a loaf that does not contain alum from one which does: "Alum increases the whiteness and firmness of the bread made from inferior flour, and thereby causes it to resemble bread made from the very best flour. The qualities which alum imparts to a loaf are very unimportant, having reference merely to the appearance, 'lightness,' neatness of shape, etc. The chemical action of alum on moistened flour is analogous to tanning, and destroys, in a considerable degree, its nutritiveness. It converts the gluten (the most nutritious portion) of the flour into a kind of tough, tenacious 'wash leather,' which is difficult of digestion. This gives the dough a tenacity and firmness, enabling it to retain the thousand of little air bubbles (given off by the yeast) which constitute the 'lightness' or spongy porous character of the bread. Hence, flour that will not 'rise,' may be made to do so by means of alum. Another object in the use of alum is, that it preserves the upright form of the loaves, and prevents them from adhering firmly together, thereby enabling the baker to separate them more readily on their removal from the oven—the batch parts clean, as the expression is, without tearing it. An unalmed loaf is with a little practice, distinguishable from an almed one by its appearance alone. It is not so bulky nor so symmetrical in its shape; its sides are roughened and torn in being separated from the batch. Unalmed bread 'bites short,' almed bread 'bites through,' and the rough, sour taste of alum is slightly perceptible in it. The most marked contrast, however, is apparent in 'crumbling' when a day or two old; unalmed bread crumbles with the greatest facility by rubbing it between the hands; whereas almed bread, however old, crumbles with difficulty. In the same way alum renders the new loaf less liable to crumble when cut."

ABUSING THE IRISH.—It is very well known that at certain times the vilification of the Irish becomes almost a mania among particular parties and persons. When interest or the exigencies of the times make a reverse policy necessary, these same people bespatter the Irish with the most fulsome flattery. The English press give frequent texts, which their compeers of a like way of thinking on this side are not slow in making the basis of most disparaging comments. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* thus justly remarks on the prevalent disposition:

About every outrage perpetrated against persons or property in Great Britain has been charged to some Fenian miscreant. The other day came flashing over the cable a dispatch that some fenish Fenian had attempted to take the life of Queen Victoria at Lucerne, in Switzerland. Immediately, the press in England and America took up the cry and vented their indignation on the Fenians in particular and the "ignorant and misguided Irish" in general. The anti-Irish press in this country and in Canada made this reported attempt at assassination of the Queen the pretext to speak very unbecomingly and very harshly of our adopted fellow-citizens of Irish birth. Our own journalists, not long since, indulged in very severe strictures upon the Irish in regard to what is known as the "Scully outrage," denouncing it as an unparalleled outrage against "law and order." It is true, it was an outrage, but not an "unparalleled" one. The history of feudal lands in this State is filled with "outrages" more shocking and revolting. The "anti-irish wars" in the counties of Delaware, Scholarie, Columbia, Albany, and Rensselaer, were marked with blood and crime more shocking than the "Scully outrage." We reprobate all these "outrages" as sternly as the most intensely anti-Irish press, but we protest against this wholesale abuse of Irishmen and Ireland, based on the rumor of some mischievous penny-a-liner here or elsewhere. It is not only unbecomingly respectable journalism, but disgraceful to the press. We have the official intelligence from the Foreign Office at Lucerne, Switzerland, that it was an insane Englishman, and not an insane Irishman, who made the attempt to enter Queen Victoria's apartments. The British lion will snore more comfortably after this, we hope.

A right education is not merely the reading of many books, but the ability of making knowledge useful to ourselves and others. It is not simply to acquire influence over our fellow-creatures, but to make that influence subservient to moral excellence and piety.

Why is a pig in a drawing-room like a house on fire? Because the sooner it is put out the better.