

MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1868. RELIGION AND RESPECTABILITY.

The poor ye have always with you.—Protestants, in a great measure, ignore this passage from our Saviour. In the controversy, some years ago, between Kirwan (Dr. McMurry), and Bishop Hughes, (as he then was), the former tauntingly said: "Visit the brick church—Dr. Spring's—and St. Patrick's Cathedral, and mark the difference between the respective congregations as they issue from those edifices."

Something is the matter with the Christianity of New York. It does not do the work for which it was established. True, it builds costly temples, and is clothed in purple and fine linen, and fares sumptuously every day. True, it numbers some three hundred congregations, all told, and has two thousand clergymen as ministers in New York. True, it gives bountifully. Madison Square congregation over \$100,000 last year. True, there is no lack of ability in its pulpits. True, there are many schools of the prophets supported by the church in New York, and Sabbath schools abound. True, there is no lack of prayer. Fulton street pours forth its refreshing and never-failing fountain these eleven years, and there are 60,000 enlisted soldiers in the army of the church in New York. The church in New York is a failure, because respectability is the god of the same church.

It is almost universally claimed by those who have deserted the lower wards of the city, that they might have allowed all these costly churches to have stood to this day, and remained open as churches for worship each Sunday, but the people would not come to church. For ten years John Allen has been selling bad rum and worse souls to perdition, and the church bell has sounded in his ears every Sunday. Half the people that attend down-town churches now are strangers, and a majority of the remnant are from another part of the city. The people in the lower wards are wretched enough. They are poor, blind and naked; they want Christianity in all its primitive healing qualities badly enough, but they don't want the Christianity of Fifth Avenue, or of up-town. Take two hundred such jail-birds as Tommy Hedden and Kit Burns, and empty them down in any up-town fashionable church, and lo! what a scamper there would be.

LIBRARIES.—The Imperial Library of Paris is the most extensive in the world, containing more than a million printed volumes, besides a large number of manuscripts, pamphlets, maps and charts, and over a million of engravings. This valuable collection is constantly increasing by gifts, purchases, and by the action of a law passed in the time of Henry II., which requires the deposit of a copy of every new work printed in France. Not long ago two new reading-rooms were opened in the Imperial Library. One is wholly public; any one can enter. It is provided with ordinary tables and chairs, and about twenty thousand volumes of the more common works are allotted to it. The other reading-room is open only to persons furnished with tickets of admission. Each desk and chair form a sort of alcove, where the student may pursue his investigations almost as quietly as if in his own study. With the exception of the rarest works, all the treasures of the Library are at the disposal of the readers in this room. Applicants are required to state the general nature of their researches; but tickets will be liberally granted, especially to foreigners. There are numerous public libraries in Paris, many of which are freely opened every day. It is stated that they contain altogether between six and seven millions of volumes.

The Library of the British Museum numbers not far from \$20,000 printed volumes. This is not exactly free to the public, since a ticket of admission must first be obtained, and the one applying for a ticket must be a respectable person of twenty-one year of age, and have a specific literary purpose in view. In order to obtain admission, he must write a letter to the principal librarian, stating the needful particulars, and also obtain the written recommendation of some responsible friend. The regulations for readers are stringent, but perhaps not unnecessarily so. About eleven years ago, a new and commodious reading-room was opened in connection with the British Museum. It contains sitting accommodations for three hundred persons. Some of the tables are reserved exclusively for ladies, though they have the privilege of taking seats where they please. Comfortable chair-stools, pens, ink, blotters, paper-cutters, and similar conveniences are supplied. Moreover, the room is well warmed and ventilated.

The Virginia cloth factories are turning out excellent material.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

This volcano is again in a state of activity, and as a considerable flow of lava has taken place, a violent eruption may be apprehended. Twice in twelve months indications of a coming convulsion have taken place. In this connection, the following will be read with interest:

It is a remarkable circumstance that the temporary cessation in the action of Mount Vesuvius, which, since the end of August, has done nothing but fume and grumble, has been marked by the occurrence of several earthquakes in the south of Europe.—Two shocks were experienced in Gibraltar; then a large portion of Turkey was shaken, and, lastly, a sharp shock was experienced in Malta. These disturbances following each other within so short a space of time, suffice to confirm the opinion that the subterranean forces whose effects have been experienced from time to time over a district extending from the Canaries and Azores, across the whole basin of the Mediterranean into Syria, form a single system, of which Vesuvius, Etna, Stromboli, and the volcanoes of the Grecian Archipelago are the outlets. We do not remember any former instance in which the evidence has been so decisive. The fact that Ischia and Vesuvius are intimately associated with Stromboli and Etna had been confirmed by several striking phenomena. When Ischia was in full activity before the great outburst of Vesuvius in 79, the fires of Etna had seemed to be gradually expiring, inasmuch that it was ranked by Seneca among extinct volcanoes. But during the long interval of rest which Vesuvius experienced before the great eruption of 1500, Etna was in a state of unusual activity, a circumstance which Sir Charles Lyell considers to indicate that "the great Sicilian volcano sometimes serves as a channel of discharge to elastic fluids and lava that would otherwise rise to the vents in Campania."

It is worthy of notice that from the time of the great eruption of 79, Vesuvius had been in activity only at distant intervals until the eruption of 1631. In 1631, indeed, it seems as if the mountain were gradually assuming the condition of an extinct volcano. At that time Bracini wrote as follows: "The crater of Vesuvius is five miles in circumference, and about a thousand paces deep; its sides are covered with brushwood, and at the bottom there is a plain on which cattle graze. In the woody parts wild boars frequently harbor." One is reminded by this description of the condition of the mountain before the convulsions which preceded the eruption of 79.—At that time the mountain presented so small an appearance of activity that the bands of slaves and pirates which flocked to the standard of Spartacus found refuge within the very crater of the sleeping volcano. In December, 1631, the mountain behaved much in the same way as in 79. It first blew away, by a violent eruption, the covering of rocks and cinders which had supported the woods and pastures described by Bracini. Then seven enormous streams of lava poured from the crater. Resina, built over the site of Herculaneum, was entirely destroyed; and torrents of mud, caused by heavy showers of rain which fell on the heaps of ashes and volcanic dust around the cone, effected an amount of destruction scarcely less terrible than that which resulted from the lava streams.

But since the eruption of 1631, Vesuvius has scarcely ever been at rest for ten years together. Many of the eruptions also which have occurred during the last two hundred years have been as remarkable as any which took place before the eruption of 1631. In the great eruption of 1779 molten lava was propelled vertically upward to a height of at least 10,000 feet. According to the account of Sir William Hamilton, Vesuvius was surmounted continually by what appeared as an enormous column of fire, the heat of which was distinctly perceptible at a distance of at least six miles on every side. Equally remarkable, but quite different in character, was the great eruption of 1793. In place of lava streams millions of red-hot stones were propelled into the air. Dr. Clarke relates that these stones reached a height at least equal to half that of the cone itself. Enormous masses of white smoke were vomited forth by the disturbed mountain, and, gathering themselves together at a height of several thousand feet above the cone, they formed a huge and resplendent canopy, constantly illuminated by the glowing fires within the mountain, and seeming to open from time to time to hurl down dark streams of volcanic dust and vapor, mixed with cascades of red-hot rocks and scoria. In the great eruption of 1822, so enormous a mass of earth and rock was propelled from the crater that an abyss was formed extending for 2000 feet into the very heart of the mountain. The same eruption flung down the whole of the upper part of the cone, so that the mountain was reduced in height by about one-fifth.

In the eruption which took place twelve years ago, lava poured down the slopes of Vesuvius for three weeks together. A river of molten lava swept away the village of Cerculo, and streamed nearly to the seashore at Ponte Maddaloni. Ten small craters were formed within the principal one. In the eruption of last winter, these ten craters united into one, and the continued pressure from beneath actually converted this crater into a cone within the great exterior crater. This cone rose gradually until it reached beyond the rim of the crater, and then the molten matter of which it consisted poured in streams down the slopes of the mountain.

After this tremendous outburst, a long interval of rest was anticipated; but the mountain continued to fume and mutter as if its pent-up forces had but half found

relief. At length, on June 13, the cone began to show signs of renewed activity, flinging out large quantities of basaltic stones. Nine days later Vesuvius was so violently shaken that the inhabitants passed the night in the open air, fearing lest they should be crushed beneath the ruins of their houses. The throes of the mountain grew gradually more violent, and the quantity of erupted matter (chiefly basalt stone) greater until the beginning of July. The cone was rent in several places by the violence of the mountain's internal throes. The disturbance continued throughout the whole of July; and, after a fortnight's rest, began again and lasted until toward the end of August. Since then the mountain, as we have said, has been comparatively at rest; but Gibraltar, Turkey and Malta have been shaken by more or less violent earthquakes. It seems that the mountain has not yet vomited forth the elastic gases which has been disturbing its repose during the past year; and we shall, in all probability, soon witness a renewal of the energetic eruptive processes which prevailed last year at the corresponding season.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP ON RITUALISM.—On Wednesday, October 24th, Dr. Ullathorne, Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Swinerton, Staffordshire.—In addressing those assembled, Dr. Ullathorne said they had heard a language and had witnessed rites and ceremonies which to many might have appeared strange, foreign, and what was termed un-English; but the self-same rites, language, words, ceremonial, and chants had been used 700 years before by his Catholic predecessor when he laid the foundation-stone of the church which he saw before him (the parish church of Swinerton). There were in the church of God, and ever had been, two languages—the language of words and the language of actions, rites, and ceremonies; and even that community, that sect, that body of separatists—the clergy of the Anglican Church—who for three hundred years had used all their learning and all their skill in writing and in railing against the Catholic Church, were now beginning to use again the language of action and ceremonial. The great body of the Anglican clergy were re-introducing ritual, and this was predicted more than 200 years ago by the illustrious Bossuet, who said the time would come in England when, by the mere force of the learning of its able men, and by the study of the history of the Church, they would come back in numbers into the true fold, and amongst the gentry of England the true worship would become the fashion. That prediction was being fulfilled. For three hundred years the souls of men had in England been starved down to the lowest point, and now they were hungering after a more generous way of expressing the feelings of their hearts. The consequence was that, while some clergymen were torturing their consciences, many others, and many others also of the oldest families in the country, were returning to the true faith. On this account Dr. Ullathorne offered his warmest congratulations to the Roman Catholics present.

SCENE IN A PROTESTANT CHURCH.—At Brighton, on Sunday, the chapel of Mr. Purchas, who has lately attained to considerable notoriety by his ultra-Ritualistic practices, was the scene of a disturbance which caused considerable alarm to the congregation. A London paper, in describing the occurrence, says:—"The procession had gone nearly round the church, the whole place being filled with the smoke of incense, when a man started up in one of the pews, and held aloft what appeared to be a placard. He, at the same time, shouted out some remark, and was thought by those near him to be about to throw a book at Mr. Purchas' head. A rush was made at him, and instantly a scene of wild excitement and disorder was witnessed. The whole congregation arose and left their pews, the priests and choristers fled precipitately to the altar, Mr. Purchas among them, and the man with the placard was seized by at least a score of hands. The doorkeepers and attendants seemed to be prepared for a disturbance of this kind, for several of them hastened to their seats and brought out thick staves, with which they repaired to the pew where the fight was going on. The noise these men made, and the cries of the people, threw the whole congregation into an extraordinary state of agitation. There was rather a sharp struggle to get the man who began the disturbance out of the building. He resisted vigorously, clinging fast to the top of the pew in which he was seated, and crying at the top of his voice, 'You brutes, let me go!' At last he was carried on men's shoulders out of the place, and the police sent for. Several of the ladies were taken from the chapel in a fainting condition, and the faces of men were very white. Mr. Purchas, at a subsequent period of the service, read a few of the prayers, but in a tremulous voice, which revealed how deeply he was agitated, and he was white too. At the end, however, something like calm was restored, and the service proceeded in the usual way."

THE REASON WHY.—The English press is very busy raking up every tale that has been told and invented respecting the Queen of Spain. From the vulgar sneerings of the Daily Telegraph, to the very weak would-be wit of the Court Journal, every paper seems determined to put on a high moral tone respecting the sins of a Queen that has been turned off her throne by the treachery of her army and fleet. But how comes it that nothing is ever heard from our "best public instructors" respecting the life and morals of Victor Emmanuel, of Italy? With the exception of our own George IV., there never lived in Europe a monarch who has so utterly demoralized his court and surroundings, and whose life is such an utter scandal to morality, as the King of Italy. But, then, he is an enemy of the Pope, and perhaps that goes a long way towards atoning for his sins.—Weekly Register.

Gladstone has been defeated in Southwest Lancashire.

ECONOMY.—In another column will be found Hays, Tunstall & Co.'s advertisement, offering for sale Stabler's hermetically sealed best cuts of fresh Beef without bones. Our business manager—than whom we know of no better judge—says: "We were favored by the agents with a can of their Beef, which we handed to our old new-made citizen cook yesterday, and made our dinner off it. If we had not known where it came from, we never would have suspected but that said old cook had procured it at Claiborne Market, as it tasted as sweet and fresh as we could wish, and if we should for get this is Friday—which we sometimes do—we are pretty sure to cut into it to-day again." We recommend this Beef to all our readers.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. C. MCLEANE'S VERMIFUGE. Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be Healthy, Strong and Vigorous Men and Women, give them a few doses of

McLEANE'S VERMIFUGE, TO EXPEL THE WORMS and give tone to the system. It is a Vegetable Compound, and perfectly harmless. You need not be afraid to give it to an infant.

BE SURE YOU GET DR. C. MCLEANE'S VERMIFUGE, Prepared by FLEMING BROTHERS. It can be had at any Drug or Country Store in the United States.

DR. J. W. ALLEN, DENTIST. Can be consulted at his office, 145 Canal street, corner of Bourbon. Dr. Allen will be assisted by Dr. PLOUGH, Jr., and Dr. COCHRANE, both skillful in the Dental art. All who desire good operations, or durable and beautiful Artificial work, will call as above. All the most approved means for painless operations will be used. Persons desiring teeth inserted the same day their teeth are extracted, will please call before 10 A. M.

DEJAN, JR. AUCTIONEER. Office and Salesroom 183 Gravier, near Carondelet street. Liberal advances made on consignments. Auction sales of Furniture, Cargoes, Produce, Real Estate, and every description of Merchandise promptly attended to. Regular Sale Days—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

CLARK'S O. N. T. Six Cord Soft Finish SPOOL COTTON. Universally approved by the principal Sewing Machine Companies as being the BEST for the Sewing Machine, and for hand sewing has no equal.

Every number of this Spool Cotton is six cord to No. 80, elastic, smooth, and of uniform strength, which render it superior to all others. Sold by the principal Wholesale and Retail Dealers in the city, and at Singer's Agency, No. 7 Camp street.

GEORGE A. CLARK & BROTHERS. Sole Agents, 88 Eads street, New York. SOUTHERN BANK, NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 26, 1868. This Bank, continuing its Exchange operations, will receive deposits of Gold and Currency, and transact a General Banking Business. Discount days—Wednesdays and Saturdays. Offerings should be made on the preceding days.

NOTICE. MME. EMERY, having returned from Paris with a Large assortment of ARTICLES OF FASHION, LADIES' WEARING APPAREL, and FANCY ARTICLES, has opened a store at 66 ROYAL STREET. She solicits a continuance of the patronage of the Ladies, who have kindly accorded her their confidence. Mme. EMERY keeps the same prices as before.

BOYD, WILMOT & CO. Over 200,000 barrels best Pittsburg Coal, for sale wholesale and retail, delivered on the Coast above or below the city, at the lowest market price. Also, English Cannon and Anthracite. Special attention given to city orders.

EMIGRANTS, LABORERS, MECHANICS. As many emigrants are now arriving from Europe, parties wishing to emigrate, or Mechanics, or House Servants will do well to call at the BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, 112 Customhouse street, New Orleans, or send their address, with a description of the kind of labor required. Persons wishing employment may also avail themselves of this advantage. The Chief of the Bureau is preparing for publication, at an early date, a report upon the resources of Louisiana, especially her Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing resources, and would be under obligations for any new or unusual information upon these subjects. The results of individual industry and economy in farming and fruit-raising are especially desired.

MRS. MAHER, MILLINER. Begs respectfully to call the attention of the Ladies of New Orleans, and those visiting the city, to the receipt of a Full Assortment of FASHIONABLE and WINTER STYLES of MILLINERY and FANCY ARTICLES, which she is SELLING AT THE LOWEST PRICES. DRESS MAKING attended to in all its departments.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS OF SEWING MACHINES. The attention of those desiring to purchase Sewing Machines for family use is asked to the following extracts from testimony taken under oath in a recent case pending before the United States Patent Office: Mrs. JANE McCREADY, wife of Dr. McCreedy, 43 East 23d street, New York, says: "I have used for nine years a Grover & Baker Machine, and upon it I have done all kinds of family sewing for the house, for my children and husband, besides a great deal of fancy work, as braiding, quilting and embroidering. During all that time my machine is never needed repair, except when I had the tension altered, and it is as good now as it was the day I bought it. I am so satisfied with the work of all the principal machines, including Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, White & Gibbs' and Webster's, the Florence Machines and Sewat Machines, besides a number of the 210 ones, and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have worked now in the house which was done the years ago, which is still good, and I have never had any of my friends who have used the other machines able to say the same thing."

DR. THOMAS LAYTON, OFFICE—No. 67 CHARTRES STREET. Offers his professional services to the public.

PAGE & CO.'S IMPROVED INSURE AT FULLY GUARANTEED. Over 300 in the city—some of them three years old OFFICE, 98 CAMP STREET. Roofing Material at less than New York prices. NEW ORLEANS GAS WORKS, October 16, 1868. There are eight of PAGE & CO.'S ROOFS at the New Orleans Gas Works, and all perfectly tight. Those put up three years ago are apparently intact. During the late severe storm, when the best of slate roofs failed to keep out the rain, not a single leak could be found in any of these roofs covered by Page & Co. During the last three years, employees of these Works have had some twenty of these Page & Co.'s Roofs, and, without exception, speak of them in the highest terms. My experience with this roofing has been so perfectly satisfactory, that I am convinced that any one who has only to give them a trial to become satisfied of their merits.

P. F. GOGARTY, CATHOLIC BOOK SELLER AND STATIONER. Has for sale Dumas' General History of the Church, Lives of the Roman Pontiffs, Faber's and Spalding's of Baltimore, Lives of the Saints, and other Standard Works by the most approved authors. All the latest Catholic Publications issued. A large supply of PRAYER and SCHOOL BOOKS, to meet the requirements of Schools and Colleges, all at publishers' prices.

WINTER IS COMING! NOW IS THE TIME TO LAY IN YOUR STOCK OF WOOD AND COAL! I AM SELLING OAK, ASH, AND PINE WOOD, AT RATES TO SUIT THE TIMES. CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES. Office and Yard, corner Julia and Dryades; Branch Office, 309 Julia street, New Basin.

DR. MALONEY, DENTIST. 203 ST. ANDREW, NEAR MAGAZINE. Would respectfully inform those requiring first class dental operations, that he has reduced his charges, so as to be within the means of all. Teeth inserted on gold, aluminum, rubber and silver, with or without extracting the roots, by a new process. A fit guaranteed, or the money refunded. The doctor was awarded the first prize at the same place, a large lot of Office Furniture and Iron Bedsteads. Furniture taken on storage and taken good care of.

FURNITURE STORE—HUGH FLYNN HAS REMOVED his Furniture Store from No. 574 Camp street to No. 156 Delord street, only one block from his old stand. A fair price paid for second-hand Household Furniture of all descriptions. Terms—Cash. For sale at the same place, a large lot of Office Furniture and Iron Bedsteads. Furniture taken on storage and taken good care of.

J. McCAFFREY & CO. DEALERS IN GRAIN, CORN MEAL and HAY.

RECEIVING, FORWARDING, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, LAVACA AND VICTORIA, TEXAS. At Victoria we make no extra charge for receiving and forwarding, and will pay Railroad Freight and charges on all consignments to us for sale or shipment.

J. H. WILEY, PHOTOGRAPHER. No. 555 MAGAZINE STREET. Corner St. Andrew.

SWARRICK & CO. GROCERS. Steamboats and families supplied.

DEEVES & BYRNES, Dealers in PORK, BACON, HAMS, LARD, FLOUR and BULK MEATS of all kinds.

LUNCH SALOON. The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that, in connection with his Soda Water and Confectionery Establishment, he has opened a RESTAURANT AND LUNCH SALOON, at his old stand, corner of Canal and Dauphine streets.

McCLOSKEY, MASON & CO. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PITTSBURG, ANTHRACITE, and CANNEL COAL.

GROCERY STORE. Corner St. Andrew and Magazine streets, Keller's Row. The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Grocery Store from the corner of Lafayette and Dryades to the corner of Magazine and St. Andrew streets, Keller's Row, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Family Groceries, which he will sell as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other Grocer in the city.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARIES. MARGARET—(MARGARET HAUGHERY) 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.

CAHILL & COFFEY. JACKSON CORN MILL AND FEED STORE. Nos. 730 Levee and 35 Water streets, Fourth District, NEW ORLEANS.

DEALERS IN. Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Groceries, Oil, Cakes, Rock 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, Buckwheat and Cow Peas, 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.