

MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JULY 11, 1869. DOMESTIC CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DIocese of Boston.—Dedication of the Church of St. Francis of Sales, Roxbury Mass.—The large and beautiful church of St. Francis of Sales, in Roxbury (Highland District), was dedicated Sunday afternoon, June 20th, under most auspicious circumstances. A congregation which crowded the floor and galleries to their utmost capacity, was present, affording, in conjunction with the church, striking proof of the flourishing condition of the parish. The church was dedicated by the Right Rev. Bishop Williams. The sermon at ten o'clock, was a grand effort, and fully justified the high expectations the congregation entertained.—Boston Pilot.

DIocese of Cincinnati.—Emanuel Church, Dayton.—The Archbishop preached and confirmed one hundred and five persons, some of whom were from Miami and Tippecanoe. On the 20th ult., the Most Rev. Archbishop consecrated the new Church lately erected by the Christian Brothers of St. Mary's Institute, near Dayton, Ohio. On the 23d, sixty children attached to the school of the Brothers were confirmed. On the 27th the Archbishop confirmed thirty-six persons in the church of St. Peter and Paul, Reading.

DIocese of Philadelphia.—Ordinations.—On Friday morning, June 25, in the Cathedral chapel, Right Rev. F. Wood conferred the Order of Diaconism on Rev. Daniel O'Connor. On Tuesday morning, the 29th ult., he raised to the dignity of the Holy Priesthood, Rev. Thos. E. Mullen, Rev. Michael J. Lawler and Rev. Daniel O'Connor.

DIocese of Scranton.—On Sunday, June 6th, the Right Rev. Bishop O'Hara confirmed one hundred persons in the church of the Immaculate Conception, Bastross, Nippenose Valley, Lycoming county, Pa. On the 9th, fifteen were confirmed in St. Boniface's church, Williamsport; and on the 11th confirmation, administered to sixteen in St. Mary's church, Cascade. Going next to Athens, Bradford county, the Right Rev. Bishop confirmed fifty-seven in the church of the Holy Ghost, on Sunday afternoon. On Monday, June 14, the Right Rev. Bishop, after a most toilsome journey, arrived at Ridgebury, Bradford county, and confirmed one hundred and thirty-one, making in all one hundred and eighty-eight that were confirmed in this mission.—Catholic Standard.

DIocese of New York.—Confirmations.—The Most Rev. Archbishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation on Wednesday, 23d of June, in the church of St. Alphonsus, Thompson street, to 210 persons. On Thursday, 24th June, in the church of St. Lawrence, Yorkville, to 183 persons.

DIocese of Brooklyn.—On Sunday, June 27th, the Right Rev. Bishop of Brooklyn dedicated to the service of Almighty God the new church of St. Patrick, Huntington, L. I., Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley, pastor.—Tablet.

DIocese of Baltimore.—The Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding confirmed at the church of the Sacred Heart, St. Mary's county, on Friday, 4th ult., 131 persons, including 31 converts. On the next day, at the church of St. Joseph, Leonardtown, 59 were confirmed, among them several converts. On the 7th at the church of St. Francis Xavier, Newtown, 23, including 4 converts; 8th, at "Our Lady's Chapel," 69, of whom 2 were converts; 9th, at St. John's Church, 67, 10 of whom were converts; 10th, at St. Nicolas church, 62, 12 of whom were converts; 13th, at St. Inigo's, 106, 20 of whom were converts.

FOREIGN CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

ROME, June 10.—The bishops are beginning to arrive for the Council, principally those from the East. The Patriarch of Jerusalem came last week. The Pope is on the point of entering the 24th year of his pontificate. The anniversary of his accession is this day week. The 17th of June, and he will have reigned longer than any Pope since St. Peter, save Pius VI. and Pope Sylvester, Adrian I. and Pius VII. The Pope's two brothers, both living are one four and the other seven years older than he is, and we may almost hope that the universal prayer of Christendom may obtain an exemption from the law of primogeniture for our beloved Pontiff, whose life seems so precious to the Church. So far the Pope's health is excellent, and he takes constant drives since his return from Castel Gandolfo. On Monday he visited the body of St. Francis of Rome, which had been transferred the previous day from the Monastery of Tor di Speciosa to Santa Francesca, in the Forum. Your readers acquainted with her life know in what honor this great Saint has always been held in Rome, the scene of her labors, and her life of prayer, penance and charity. This veneration continues unabated, and the entire population seemed to have assembled in the Forum to witness the procession, which was joined in by the Senators, the Patriarchs, and the Roman princesses after the old and pious fashion, each holding torches of wax, and preceded by the crosses and ensigns of their respective guilds. The city banners and the fire brigade closed the procession, which was a most picturesque and beautiful sight—the body of the Saint, followed by the whole company of Noble Oblates of Tor di Speciosa, being carried exposed to public view in a crystal shrine, where it still remains under the high altar of the Church of Santa Francesca.

There is very little local news. Every one is in the country, and the political interest is mainly concentrated in the Forum for the present moment. Spain, it appears to be at least resolving herself into two distinct parties, Republicans and Carlists. The Count of Girgenti, Gen. Reina, and others, have declared that they will for the future support the legitimate and sole possible sovereign, Don Carlos. The ladies of Catalonia have offered a sword of honor to the Carlist general, offering on its blade "Semana el Rey Don Carlos" on one side, and "La Catalonia a Tristany" on the other. A civil war is inevitable, and it will range every good Spaniard and Catholic on one side, against a sectarian minority supported by the foreign revolution on the other. The Duke of Montpensier has been invited to quit Portugal, and will, it is expected, fix his residence at Oporto, where he has a magnificent palace, where it is to be hoped he will not conspire against the Empire of Morocco, as he has done against every State that has harbored him.

The King and Queen of Naples have arrived at Munich to go on to Schloss Starnberg, and afterwards to Teich, where the King of Hannover and Henri V. are expected to spend part of the summer. The Queen's health continues excellent.

An incident occurred last week too honorable to the English Zouaves to be omitted. A fire took place in the shop of a manufacturer of fireworks, near the Tor di Vona Theatre, and the flames had spread to every part of the building, when the cry was raised that a barrel of gunpowder far exceeding the quantity allowed to be kept within the city had been left in the storehouse. The flames must have reached it in a few minutes, and had they done so the whole street would have been blown up, as it is extremely narrow, and crowded with small houses at that point. The firemen hesitated at the danger of entering the burning house and removing the powder, when an English Zouave, Mr. Herbert Duke, moved forward and volunteered on the desperate service. He entered the house and returned in a few moments with the barrel on his shoulders, saving by his heroic self-devotion the lives of it is impossible to say how many persons. The newly restored Spanish College was recognized by the students yesterday, and is one of the best specimens of collegiate architecture in Rome. Monsignor Pasca visited it last week in order to describe it to his Holiness, who takes the greatest interest in the progress of all the seminaries destined to the education of the missionary priests of the United Kingdom.

The Roman princesses have joined in embroidering and offering a magnificent carpet to the Sanctuary of Auxiliary Christian Orders at Spoleto, where such wonderful favors have been recently obtained by sick and affected persons, that it is becoming famous throughout Italy.

Very bad accounts have been received of the Queen of Portugal, Victor Emmanuel's youngest daughter. Her Majesty is in a dying state, and unable to undertake her intended journey to Italy. The Princess Margaret's confinement is announced for October. She is at Monza with Prince Humbert, and it is said, yet it is scarcely probable that events will not intervene to prevent any of the house of Savoy visiting the Southern provinces again at present. London Weekly Register.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN INDIA.—H. L. Bishop Meurin, S. J., returned from Goa on Saturday evening last; so that his stay in the venerable capital of the Portuguese dominions in the East was hardly for two days and a half. But his visit there was not for pleasure; the very object of the journey would tell this. There was a sacred object in view, and as soon as this had been accomplished, and most successfully, his lordship returned. The journey was made for the purpose of procuring the relics of certain Jesuit Fathers, who were massacred for the faith by natives of the village of Quilico, in the province of Goa, in the year 1583, and in Salsete, near Goa, in the year 1583, and whose bodies are now under consideration before the Holy See. On the occasion of his Grace the Archbishop of Goa's visit to Bombay, before he left for Europe, Dr. Meurin received his permission to obtain these relics, in order to have them conveyed to Rome. A considerable portion of these sacred treasures are but too generally neglected, and it is not only this complete access to the object of his lordship's journey to Goa, but also the satisfaction with which he speaks of the extreme kindness and devout respect which he met with on every side during his stay there. It was Canon Joze Nazario Pereira, the brother of the Rev. Vicar of N. S. do Rosario, at the city of Viana, who hospitably had him in his house, and whose labor it was to show him the many objects of interest to be found in the city and neighborhood. On his visit to the cathedral his lordship was duly received by the canons, and each morning when he had the happiness of offering the Holy Sacrifice at the tomb of St. Francis Xavier, every attention was paid to him. His Excellency the Governor, who was then at his summer residence at the Cabo, kindly invited him to that pleasurable spot, but the expected arrival of the steamer made it quite impossible to accept the invitation. In brief, we may say that the visit of our Bishop to the great Metropolitan city of Portuguese India was very successful, and that we may hope, will in due time produce fruit.

The Vita Catholica of the 12th June, publishes a letter from Cardinal Berardi, acknowledging the receipt \$30,000 lire, (£13,200), which was collected by that journal to present to his Holiness for the jubilee of the 11th April. Where a people who are impoverished by over-taxation, loss of trade, and reduced to that wretched state of misery as Italy is, can so forward and subscribe to such a large sum of money in order to aid their love of his Holiness and their fidelity to religion, it is a proof that those who conspire against the Pope and religion are but a few compared with those who so nobly come forward to attest their love and veneration for him. The subscriptions for the jubilee fund was first proposed by the members of the Catholic Young Men's Society in Venezuela, and then in Bologna. In the cardinal's letter this is mentioned. He expresses the joy of the Holy Father at receiving this mark of affection from the Catholic young men of all Italy. Would it not be well for the Catholic young men of England, Ireland and the United States to follow the example of these Italian youth, and send their offerings to the Holy See, as a proof that they show the Catholic young men of Protestant England can do.

ARREST OF MURPHY THE FIREBRAND.—At a meeting at Birmingham on Monday night, at which Mr. Bright's letter about the House of Lords was read, Murphy had been expected to speak, but was arrested before the proceedings began in an interest before the public peace. Murphy had been posted, announcing that Murphy intended to be present, and "claim to speak as a ratepayer." The bills likewise contained an exhortation to "Protestants" to attend, and hasten to the meeting. At the hour named for the meeting, Murphy presented himself at the committee room door of the Town Hall, and accompanied by some of his followers, attempted to obtain admission. Superintendent Sheppard, refused Murphy admittance, and referred to the chief superintendent for further instructions. The chief superintendent communicated with Mr. Holland, the Mayor, who, apprehensive of a serious disturbance if Murphy presented himself to the meeting, ordered that he should not be admitted. Murphy protested vigorously against this refusal, and insisted upon his right to admission. He was then desired to go home, but he refused to leave the place, and still insisted upon making his way into the orchestra, with the intention of getting upon the platform, declaring that he "would either go to the meeting and speak, or be locked up." He was then taken into custody, and was for some time detained in a room at the Town Hall. Murphy was brought before the magistrates at Birmingham Police Court on a charge of attending the late town meeting on the Irish Church, with intent to create a disturbance. The evidence of a superintendent who was present when the arrest was made was taken; but Mr. Kynnersley, the presiding magistrate, decided that the arrest had been improperly made, and dismissed Murphy.

A house without children is like a lantern and no candle, a garden and no flowers, a vine and no grapes, a brook with no water gurgling and rushing in its channel.

Protestantism in Ireland.

Lord John Russell, in a late speech in the House of Lords—himself the author of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill—thus refers to the English want of faith and intolerant bigotry: I am sorry to say that although the Catholics have their full support to the Union; and although the Union was carried, all these promises were thrown to the winds, not by Mr. Pitt, who wished to carry them in effect, but by those who succeeded him, and by subsequent governments for many years. It is already declared by Lord Castlereagh, in a letter to Mr. Pitt, that a breach of faith was committed to the Roman Catholics at the time of the Union, and it is a melancholy thing that from 1801 to 1859 nothing was done to fulfil the promises made to them. The Roman Catholics were continually cheated, deluded, and sometimes kept in suspense, but never was anything done for them. And even when the late Earl Grey ventured to propose that Roman Catholic officers in the army and navy should be allowed to rise to be captains and admirals, the proposition was abandoned, not to fulfil the promises made to them, but to fulfil the promises made to the Protestants. The Roman Catholics were continually cheated, deluded, and sometimes kept in suspense, but never was anything done for them. And even when the late Earl Grey ventured to propose that Roman Catholic officers in the army and navy should be allowed to rise to be captains and admirals, the proposition was abandoned, not to fulfil the promises made to them, but to fulfil the promises made to the Protestants. The Roman Catholics were continually cheated, deluded, and sometimes kept in suspense, but never was anything done for them. And even when the late Earl Grey ventured to propose that Roman Catholic officers in the army and navy should be allowed to rise to be captains and admirals, the proposition was abandoned, not to fulfil the promises made to them, but to fulfil the promises made to the Protestants.

SUBJECTION OF WOMEN.—"Marriage is the only actual bondage known to our law. There remain no legal slaves, except the mistress of every house." Mill. This slavery must, of course, be abolished at once, without any compensation to the slave owners, and the position of every wife must for the future be regulated by the relative strength of her intellect as compared with that of her husband. Religion and law having been in the meantime swept away, Mr. Mill will have to decide between each individual Mr. and Mrs. Smith which of the two is to stay at home and nurse the babies, and which is to go out and watch over the affairs of the nation. Amongst all this nonsense there is an element of hope. Considered as a merely human institution and as one only guided by human laws, marriage is certainly liable to many imperfections. The acute intellect of Mr. J. S. Mill has been struck with this fact, and it will but take some such plain and true elementary work, as, for instance, the catechism of the Council of Trent, and devote some short time to the study of the teaching of the Catholic Church respecting the sacrament of matrimony, he will find the grounds of his own error, long ago provided for these imperfections, the remedies which they require and which, without that aid, cannot be discovered by any force of logic or philosophy. Once reconciled to the Church and a good Catholic, Mr. Mill would, under her guidance, become a truly great man.

MORALS IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.—The Scotsman directs the attention of its compatriots to the startling lessons which are to be deduced from the first report of the Registrar for Ireland. It would appear that the number of marriages contracted in the Kingdom, is almost celibate in comparison with the two sister kingdoms. The Irish proportion of marriages to population being a third less than the Scotch, and not much more than half of the English. Moreover, that the belief in the imprudence of the Irish marriages is a popular error, for that the proportion of illegitimate births is nearly as high as in England or Scotland. The rate of births gives a corresponding result. In Scotland it is nearly 31 per cent on the population; in England more than 24 per cent; in Ireland less than 24 per cent. But it is when we come to the proportion of illegitimate to other births that the comparison becomes most startling. In Ireland nearly the proportion of illegitimate births is 3-8 per cent; in England 4-4 per cent; in Scotland 9-9 per cent. "In other words, England is nearly twice, and Scotland nearly three times worse than Ireland." But a further allowance in favor of Catholic Ireland has to be made. The proportion of illegitimate births which gives the average above stated, is most unequally distributed over Ireland. In Catholic Connaught it is only 1-9, while in "semi-Presbyterian and semi-Scholar Ulster" it is 6-2; in other words, the latter is three times more immoral than the former, "which corresponds," says the Scotsman, "with wonderful accuracy to the more general fact that the land, as a whole, is three times more immoral than Ireland as a whole."

INDEPENDENT PREACHERS.—Who on earth, says an English paper, would be a dissenting preacher of the Nonconformist persuasion, if he could only get a decent living as a crossing sweeper, and beg his bread without changing his opinion every time he touched a dissenting board? It is a curious example of the way in which the Nonconformist system has just been presented to us in the Court of Chancery. Mr. Gordon, and Independent minister, was voted out of office by the congregation who voted him into it. He had been tried, approved, and appointed, but after a time he was not admired except by the ladies (as he was not yet married), and the congregation was dismissed. He appealed to the law, and the law declared that he must preach the gospel of Christ but the gospel of his congregation if he wished to get his bread from them. They may change as often as they wish, and he must change with them. The congregation are truly "independents," but the poor minister is a most miserable "dependent." Entree.

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