MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1869.

DOMESTIC CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

DIOCESE OF PORTLAND.—*Dedication of St. Mary's Church, Providence.*—Rev. John Quinn, D. D., pastor of the parish of St. Mary's, in this city, saw the consummation of his prayers, hopes and labors in the dedication of a new church, which has just been so far completed as to be in a condition to use for divine worship. Father Quinn entered upon his labors in this parish about sixteen years since. The parish was then small, and he performed the usual services at the church in Cranston parish in addition. Within a few years the latter has had a pastor of its own, and St. Mary's has grown so large that the old church was much too small to accommodate the congregation, and two assistants have become necessary to effectually carry out the pastoral work. The dedicatory services commenced at 10½ o'clock, being performed by the Right Rev. Francis P. McFarlane, Bishop of the diocese, assisted by a number of the clergy of the diocese and others. The sermon was by Right Rev. Dr. O'Connor, S. J., late Bishop of Pittsburg, and was predicated upon the Scriptures—Isaias, 49th chapter and 1st to 6th verses, inclusive.

DIOCESE OF BOSTON.—*New Catholic Church in East Boston.*—The Catholics in East Boston have begun the erection of another new church on Summer street, near the Adams Schoolhouse.

DIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA.—*Confirmation.*—On Sunday, the 11th ult., Rt. Rev. Dr. O'Hara, Bishop of Scranton, at the request of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Paul's Church, in this city, to about four hundred candidates.—*Catholic Standard.*

DIOCESE OF SCRANTON.—*Phœnixville.*—The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered in St. Mary's Church, Phœnixville, Chester county, by Right Rev. William O'Hara, D. D., Bishop of Scranton, to 130 candidates.

VICARIATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—*The Catholic Church.*—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Gibbons, Bishop of North Carolina, officiated in the Catholic church in this city last Sunday. The rite of Confirmation was administered to forty-three persons. The Bishop preached an excellent sermon on the occasion, on the subject of Love and Charity, which was listened to with earnest attention by a large congregation. Dr. Gibbons is the youngest Bishop of his Church in the United States, being but thirty-five years old. He is a man of considerable talents, a very pleasant speaker, and a model gentleman in his public and private intercourse.—*Charlotte, N. C., Western Democrat, July 20.*

Bishop Gibbons was to preach in the Catholic church in Gaston county on the 25th ult.

The Right Rev. Bishop Gibbons has entered on another tour of visitation to the various missions within the Vicariate of North Carolina. On the 8th inst. he arrived in the city of Raleigh, accompanied by the Rev. Father J. V. McNamara, the newly appointed pastor of that beautiful and very interesting capital. The following Sunday was appointed for the installation of Father McNamara in this new field of sacerdotal labor. Father McNamara sung High Mass, and in the evening the Bishop and he, with the Judges of the Supreme Court, were entertained at supper at the residence of Mrs. Miller.—*Baltimore Mirror.*

DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.—*Confirmations.*—The Most Rev. Archbishop administered the Sacrament of Confirmation on Saturday, 17th ult., on Randall's Island, in the Institution under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, to 130 children, and on the same day, at Hart's Island, in the Institution under charge of the above named Commissioners, to sixty-six boys and three adults.

DIOCESE OF BROOKLYN.—*Dedication of a French Roman Catholic Church.*—The first edifice ever erected in Brooklyn for French Roman Catholic worship, was dedicated by the Right Rev. John Loughlin, Bishop of the Diocese of Brooklyn, assisted by several eminent clergymen. At the conclusion of the sermon the Bishop offered a few remarks.

FOREIGN CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

ROME, July 2.—The Pope, previous to the delivery of the Allocution, on the 25th of last month, conferred the Purse of the Camerlingo of the Sacred College on Cardinal Millesi.

The Pope went on the eve of St, Peter's to the Basilica, and there assisted at solemn Vespers. He looked much fatigued, and even more so during the High Mass next day; and it would be very wonderful were it otherwise, as the exertion and anxiety of the last few months have been enough to affect the strongest temperament at the venerable age of Pius IX. On Wednesday, however, he seemed perfectly recovered, and went to St. Paul's, as usual, and is busily occupied this week in giving audience to the architects, decorators, etc., who are to prepare St. Peter's for the Council.

The Italian difficulties increase, and the Party of Action is more exasperated than ever since the arrests of Canzio and Mosto, its most active organizers. A dissolution of the Chambers is deemed certain, and a change of Ministry. The work of the Sect has recommenced in Rome, and numbers of its agents are now or have recently been in Rome; among others, Menotti Garibaldi is stated on good authority to have been here three days in disguise.

July 2.—What I mentioned to you in the earlier part of my letter is fully confirmed. Rome has escaped a great danger, of which she was unconscious till all was averted by the prudence of the autherities.

It appears that the evening of the Girandola had been fixed on by the Mazinian party as the moment for an insurrection, 600 strangers and a large quantity of arms having been secretly introduced into the city.

Menotti arrived three days before, and kept in close hiding, but his movements were known and closely watched by the Roman police, who thus possessed themselves of all the threads of the conspiracy, of which no single Roman appears to have been even cognisant, so foreign was it to the native population.

When the evening came, the police, in plain clothes, were dispersed among the crowd, and made several arrests, and then, entering the centre of the Sect, took about thirty of the principal agitators, on whom they did not even confer the honor of imprisonment. A train was ordered to be ready, and they were placed in it and escorted to the frontiers of Orte, and then set free. Menotti, whose prudence is one of his most salient qualities, seeing the game was lost, started the next day for Ferni. So ended the "Vendetta at Mentana," or rather the first act of it. So far it is merely comic, but it shows in what days we live, and what the Holy Father daily incurs and conquers.

Compare this with the repression just now exercised in Upper Italy. Fort Bormidde at Allessandria is literally full of Garibaldians, imprisoned by Victor Emmanuel; whereas Pius IX. makes use of the simple and contemptuous measure of expulsion to get rid of dangerous characters. The cardinals elect for the September Consistory received their "Bigietto," or official notice, on Wednesday. They are Mgrs. Chigi, Falcinelli (nuncio in Vienna), Ferraris, and De Merode. At this last appointment there is not a Catholic in any part of the Christian world who will not rejoice, identified as he is in every mind with the first and most trying moments of the attacks on the temporal power and its glorious defence by Lamoriciere. That the Papal army is what it is is owing mainly to his zeal and his initiative, and his later acts of charity, of devotion to every holy cause and to every good and pious work, will make his name a household word for ever in the Eternal City.

I have to announce the death of one of the best known officers of the army of Pius IX., the Vicomte de la Guiche, who has served as Capitaine d'Etat Major since the first campaign of Lamoriciere, in which he commanded a company of the Guides with signal gallantry. He died in the most Christian sentiments, and his obsequies took place in presence of the Pontifical staff and regimental officers, the French embassy, and most of the Roman and French families now in Rome, at the Church of San Giacomo, in the Corso. He was attended in his last illness by the Pere de Gerlache.—*London Weekly Register.*

The Catholic Church in Poland.—In order to complete last week's informations respecting the Russian persecution against the Catholic Church, we copy the following intelligence from *L'Union de l'Ouest*: "On hearing the painful circumstances of Mgr. Lubienski's (Archbishop of Augusowo) death, the Warsaw journals have published a list of the members of the Catholic clergy who, from the beginning of the insurrection of 1863, died either on the battle fields, or who, having been sentenced to death, have undergone capital punishment; as also of those who have been transported; and, finally, of those who have been compelled to take refuge in foreign countries. That list gives the following figures: 87 priests were either killed in the battle fields or put to death in execution of sentences pronounced by military tribunals for no other offence than that of having performed their sacred duties towards the wounded and dying; 15 bishops, 3 archbishops and 218 priests have been transported to Siberia, or to the interior of the Russian Empire; 200 priests have been incarcerated for a more or less lapse of time; 44 priests have been compelled to expatriate in order to escape persecution. These figures relate only to the Kingdom of Poland, and include not a still larger number of martyrs in Lithuania, Volhynia, Podelia and Ukrania."

On Wednesday, 7th ult., the Catholic Church at Exton House, the seat of the Earl of Gainsborough, near Oakham, in Rutlandshire, Eng., was opened. The Archbishop of Westminster, and the Bishops of Birmingham, Northampton and Nottingham, besides many priests from different parts of England, and a great number of the Catholic laity were present. This is the first Catholic place of worship that has been built in Rutlandshire since the so-called Reformation.

Out of twenty-five persons to whom his lordship the Bishop of Plymouth administered the Sacrament of Confirmation at Teignmouth, England, on Sunday, July 4th, no less than seventeen were adult converts to the Catholic faith.

New Work by a Convert.

Henry John Pye, M. A., son-in-law of the Bishop of Oxford, and a man of note in the Episcopal Church, having recently been received into the Church, has written a work, "Why do we Believe," which has attracted considerable attention in England. In his preface the author gives his personal experience:

"How came you to change?" is the first question put to a convert by his gaping acquaintance, the reply varying according to the experience of the individual. Mr. Pye's "reason why" is as follows:—He had been at different times perplexed as to the Establishment by the various facts which have been happening during the last twenty years, and his misgivings were no sooner removed on each occasion than something else occurred to revive them. Thus the case of Hampden, which caused such confusion before Mr. Pye took orders, was followed in a year or two by the Gorham case, and that, two or three years later, by the ecclesiastical condemnation of Archdeacon Denison. A few years after this came the "Essays and Reviews," and the permission by the Privy Council of the denial of eternal punishment and sceptical views respecting the inspiration of Holy Scripture. This was followed by a sermon published by the then Bishop of Lond n, expressing his approval of the judgment as to the not making the denial of eternal punishment "actually penal." Then came the case of Dr. Colenso, which, as Mr. Pye remarks, the Anglican communion finds itself inadequate to deal with, while it rests contented with an excuse for not making more decisive efforts to repudiate a missionary sceptic. All this made it a difficult matter to believe the Establishment to be the Church sent from God. Mr. Pye had become more hopeful at the beginning of 1868, but he was roused from his false security by the indifference of the bis ops in Convocation to actual heresy, and the refusal of the Archbishop of York to interfere with Mr. Voysey. The bishops, in fact, became living witnesses to him of the utter unreality of the so-called Church of England, and he must thank the bishops in his heart for the great blessing to which they were unintentionally the means of directing him. In dealing with the subject which forms the title of his book, Mr. Pye begins at the beginning, and takes first the very foundation of revelation. He very truly remarks that if there is any revelation at all from God to man there must have been inspired teachers, and Jesus Christ being, as all admit, a teacher sent from God, he proceeds to discuss how we are to arrive at the mind of the teacher, what secondary authority there is for preserving the revelation delivered to mankind and transmitting it in its integrity. And he goes on to show that the existence of secondary authority in any sense involves the fact of there being association, and he gives a good definition of what is the true idea of this association or Church; he also well defines communion as the mutual recognition of those who acknowledge the secondary or mediate authority above named, and to insist that there can be but one communion among Christians, not ninety, as would appear from the registration in England of so many places of worship dedicated to a similar number of different Protestant sects. He has rendered good service by his article on the fictitious idea of corporate reunion, and this strikes us as one of the most clever portions of the work. On Episcopacy, the supremacy of St. Peter, and that of the See of Rome, as inheriting the place of the great apostle, Mr. Pye collects the most convincing arguments, his clear reasoning being in itself a contradiction to the modest estimate of his work which we have before noticed in his preface. When he has crowned his edifice, Mr. Pye, in the second part of his work, proceeds to examine the foundations of the dilapidated building he has just left, a task which he accomplishes with no less ability than the former. Our Anglican friends must read, mark, learn and inwardly digest every word of this portion (the second) of the work; we can promise them that it will do them much good.

Importations that We Cannot Have Too Much Of.

The important truth is now plainly revealed, that this nation is to be, more hereafter than it has ever been, a composition of races. Germany, Ireland, England, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, China—almost every country under the sun except Africa—is henceforth to send over its mightier volumes, its fresh muscle and blood to possess and populate the United States. This is the law of our national development, written down in the decrees of the Almighty, and that man is ignorant and presumptuous who strives to oppose it. The dull and selfish bigotry of that old theory, "America for the Americans," exists no longer in party form. No politician is foolish enough to raise the almost forgotten cry, "Put none but Americans on guard." The equal claims of Germans, Irishmen, Englishmen, and other foreigners, with American-born citizens to share in the fruits of labor and enterprise are now generally recognized, and no faction denies to them, after naturalization, their perfect right to fill any office to which they can get themselves elected. Notwithstanding this great improvement in public opinion, during the past ten years, there still lingers in the minds of some individuals a remnant of the old absurd antipathy to foreigners. There were men in the fortieth Congress, so far behind the age as to offer resolutions intended to check immigration by placing new obstacles in the way of immigrants becoming citizens. New probationary terms, new oaths, new fees, and new botherations and entanglements of all kinds were proposed by those narrow-minded legislators to keep the new-comers from naturalizing themselves, and so discourage immigration. The same men who offered those resolutions were foremost in letting in great masses of ignorant negroes to full citizenship and the ballot. We had the pleasure of delivering several blows at these illiberal measures, and observing how promptly they were repudiated by the intelligent members of the Republican party. Now that the immigration statistics for the last thirteen years are before the country—showing to what a vast extent we are indebted to the exodus of labor from Europe—that man will be impudent, indeed, who will rise in Congress and attempt to place any check on the income of substantial and needed wealth. We think we have heard the last of discouraging the influx of foreigners to our shores, and that, from this time on, all political parties will seek by every proper means to induce immigration.

We reprint a few of the figures to show the nationalities of the immigrants:—Germany, 845,479; Prussia, 4355; Ireland, 560,831; England, 194,166; Scotland, 25,829; Wales, 5756; Great Britain, not specified, 429,018. We would here say that, since publishing the statistics from our Washington correspondent, we have received the report of the Irish Emigrant Society of New York, for 1869, containing tables proving the number of Irish immigrants for the same thirteen years, to this port alone, to be 739,286. We account for the apparent discrepancy between the two reports, by supposing that a part of the Irish immigration in the Washington statement is included under the head of "Great Britain, not specified." Other statistics in our table, to which we direct attention, are:—Sweden and Norway, 58,289; Spain, 10,340; Italy, 11,691; Denmark, 13,043; Holland, 11,205; France, 49,383; Switzerland, 24,539; Belgium, 8245; British America, 108,531; China, (our last source of supply,) 65,943. We can see from these figures where immigrants are coming from in the future. For many years, probably, *no event* abroad will change the proportion in the nationalities; except that the incoming tide from China will, perhaps, soon rival that from any European country. We hope so, for, as we have shown in former articles, cheap Chinese labor is now urgently demanded to supply the deficiency in negro labor at the South.

The qualifications of a vast majority of immigrants exactly meet the wants of this country. There is but a handful of physicians, artists, musicians, actors, and persons skilled in the higher branches of mechanics and manufactures. The occupations of about one-half of the immigrants are not specified, but among those which are we find:—laborers, 515,216; farmers, 264,949; mechanics, 196,503, miners, 71,414; servants, 68,628. The proportions here set down may be assumed to hold good for the unclassified half. Laborers, farmers, mechanics, miners and servants—these are the very classes that this country, in the present stage of its growth, most pressingly needs. They are the most valuable of all our importations, without exception; and we say again that this Government should pursue a more generous policy towards immigrants.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*