MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1869.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

Sunday....August 1—St. Peter's Chains.
Monday....August 2—St. Alphonsus Liguori, Bishop and Confessor.
Tuesday....August 3—Finding of St. Stephen's relics.
Wednesday.August 4—St. Dominic, Confessor.
Thursday...August 5—Dedication of St. Mary ad Nives.
Friday.....August 6—Transfiguration of Our Lord.
Saturday...August 7—St. Cajetan, Confessor.

Owing to the increased size of our issue, we are obliged to go to press at an earlier hour on Saturday than formerly. We must therefore urgently request our friends to send in communications of any kind as early on Friday as possible.

☞ The communication from Natchez was received too late for publication in this number.

ST. ALPHONSUS.—We are sorry that our notice of the St. Alphonsus Exhibition is crowded out by a press of advertisements coming in at a late hour. It will appear in our next issue, as well as an extended notice of the exercises at the St. Vincents' Home for Boys.

PASS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.—Our readers will find, in another column, a correspondence describing the exhibition at this favorite institution, in which there will be a great deal of immediate interest to residents of this city. We are gratified to gain from other sources an item of information in this connection, which will not be found specially set forth in that communication, but which is of too much interest to one of our parochial schools to be omitted.

Four of the commercial graduates of this year, four students, too, who have distinguished themselves by the brilliancy and proficiency of their examination, are students of the St. Joseph's Parochial School, over which Rev. Father Smith presides with so much zeal and energy, and which is so ably and successfully directed by Brother Justinian. We refer to Messrs. Bernard J. Riley, John S. Ward, John P. Canan and C. V. Kathman. They obtained their diplomas by going over to the Pass, and undergoing a fresh examination as to capacity successfully. The triumph of these young gentlemen is a deserving source of pride to the founders and directors of a parochial school which shows its efficiency in its fruit. We have every confidence that the early discipline, moral and intellectual of these young graduates will show a still more valuable fruit in after years of utility and honor.

CARDINAL CULLEN ON CATHOLIC EDUCATION.—At the close of the late session of the Catholic University on the 3rd ult., his Eminence Cardinal Cullen delivered a lecture, which is reported in full by the journals. It is profound and exhaustive of the subject treated on. We take the following extracts:

Where could the children, whose parents were toiling from morning till night, having neither time nor capacity to teach the truths of religion, learn these truths? Protestant teachers, while explaining the doctrines common to Christianity, might impart many things contrary to the Roman Catholic faith. Then the Roman Catholic child did not see his master either making the sign of the cross at appointed times, or going to mass, and he might say, with some shadow of reason, "These practices are difficult to flesh and blood; my master, who is a good man, does not perform them, and I, not professing to be better or wiser, will not submit to practices which he repudiates." Again, every Roman Catholic sentiment was banished from the class-books, which fact alone might induce the scholar to think that there was nothing true nor valuable beyond them.

GLEBE HOUSES.—A letter has appeared in the *London Times* under the well-known initials "C. E. T." (an Episcopal clergyman,) which, without prejudging the question of the acceptance of homestead by the Irish clergy, dwells on the devoted conduct of Catholic priests during the fever consequent on the Irish famine as giving them an unimpeachable claim to the gratitude of the whole nation. It contains extracts from Sir Charles Trevelyan's pamphlet on the "Irish Crisis," and a list of priests who died martyrs of charity at that time in the north of England, in Wales, and in Scotland. Of these were one bishop and twenty-nine priests. An authentic statement of the number of priests who died in Ireland of the pestilence is impossible to obtain. The letter is a very pleasing proof of the kindly and generous spirit of the writer.

HILLE & THOMAS.—This is comparatively a new auction firm, and for the period it has been in existence, few have made such rapid strides in establishing high a reputation. The gentlemen composing it have all the essential qualifications that underlie a successful career. Intelligent, enterprising and indomitably persistent, they have before them a brilliant future. They have taken the true method to achieve it, by laying a broad foundation of honesty, and a systematic application to business, which has already found its recognition and reward in an unprecedented accumulation of patronage. So great has been the influx of consignments, that they have been compelled to enlarge their salesroom and confine this part of their operations to three days in the week—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The stock now on hand comprises every article needed in the family and counting room—mahogany, rosewood, oak, walnut and poplar sets; bedsteads, wardrobes, bureaus, full half, quarter marble and plain top washstands, chairs—in fine, a complete assortment of furniture, all that is needed from the hall door to the bondoir, the drawingroom, and by gradations to the kitchen. Intending purchasers should do themselves the justice to call at their salesroom, 187 Poydras street, ere they purchase elsewhere. Their prices are sure to meet the approbation of the most economical, and their visit is sure to redound to the pleasure and profit of the visitor and an increase in the reputation of Messrs. Hille & Thomas as courteous gentlemen.

Many persons labor under a species of inertia as immovable and well defined as a rock. They will labor under pains and discomforts innumerable rather than exert themselves to find a remedy. Others, again, of a more mercurial temperament, unceasingly labor to get rid of every imaginary evils. But all people, will go to extremes, the last is decidedly the most philosophical course—always provided they succeed in their endeavors. The celebrated Count d'Orsay, in his despair, visited every boot and shoemaker's establishment in Paris, until he finally hit upon an artist who came up to his ideas. If the Count was fortunate enough so have resided in New Orleans, he would not have far to seek, for he would have found Mr. Bishop, Bogan, of 99 and 101 Cadiz street and 5 Chartres street, who would not only complete and put the last finishing stroke to the costume of the best dressed man in Europe, but would contribute in no slight degree to improve his understanding—which, with all his gifts, was none of the best.

The Persecution in Poland.

Gradually the details of the terrible religious persecution that is now going on in Poland are leaking out and coming to public notice, notwithstanding the unwillingness of the Protestant press and the obdurate silence of secular journals. One of the most frightful persecutions known since the days of the Roman Emperors is now going on in unhappy Poland. It is not indeed true that Confessors are covered with pitch and set up for torches at the street corners of St. Petersburg, and that martyrs are not tried by being thrown to wild beasts in the arena, but the end is compassed just as surely. It is not fashionable just now to be violent. Persecution follows the etiquette of the age, and murders its victims in a more genteel and quiet way. They are sent to Siberia. It is true that a holy Bishop recently died on the route, but generally they are kept alive till they reach their destination, and sometimes survive for a miserable remnant of slow martyrdom.

The Government can't afford to transport all the common people, and it is not now the fashion to kill them in cold blood; therefore more ingenious modes must be adopted. Their priests in great numbers are either exiled or kept in prison. The few remaining clergy are reduced to poverty, and derisively allotted a small pittance, nominally for support but really in scorn. The most rigorous police surveillance is maintained over their pastoral relations. No priest dares to preach to his congregation without having first written out his remarks and subjected them to examination by the authorities. If not entirely rejected, they are perhaps returned after two or three months, when no longer appropriate to the occasion. The police absolutely prohibit rendering honor to certain saints, and the remains of one have been recently transported to St. Petersburg. Many churches and chapels have been entirely closed by military order, as many as thirty-one by a single decree. These measures not having had the expected effect, severe fines have been imposed on parents for permitting a child to receive Catholic baptism. Thus for the common laity rigorous repression and poverty; for the clergy and distinguished laity, prison, exile and death.

This persecution is not confined exclusively to the territory of Poland; it is partially extended to Catholics in Russia itself. The Imperial despot holding control of that Government is not only ruler but master of his subjects. They are treated as children or slaves. He has taken a whim that Catholic Bishops within his dominions must not participate in the approaching Œcumenical Council at Rome, and an edict to that effect is issued. Those Bishops must not stir from home for any such purpose. Men by all odds his superiors in every attribute of manhood, physically, intellectually and spiritually; men far his superiors in experience and wisdom, are controlled in their freedom of movement like little children. How elated must be the pride of a narrow-minded mortal, clothed in a little brief authority, at being enabled by it to perpetrate these acts of petty despotism, and thus enjoy the enforced obedience of men whom he must feel to be his superiors.

The atrocities perpetrated on the unhappy Poles attract as little attention among men of the world now as did the persecutions of imperial Rome among the polite circles of that day. A nation is groaning in torture, but it is only a matter of religion, and the world finds no interest in it. If it were a question of a false religion, however, the world would be horror-stricken over it. If France or Austria should absorb the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland, and act as Russia does towards Catholic Poland, the civilized world would be in a paroxysm of horror. If their ministers and leading laity were kept in chains or sent in exile to a Siberian region; if the most eminent and amiable of their religionists were treated with such refined barbarity as to die on the way or within a few weeks after arriving at their destination; if, on one pretext or another, nearly all their churches were shut and the few remaining ministers prohibited under the severest penalties from preaching; if the performance of the rites of the religion in which they had been reared were visited upon the people with fines and penalties which would grind them into the deepest poverty, not only the Protestant papers of Christendom would fill the land with woe and lamentation, but the secular press would find no end to its pious indignation.

They would be perfectly right if any Catholic Government should act in so brutal or uncatholic a spirit. But how is it that they cannot see the wrong when Catholics suffer? Do they wait for the Russian authorities to send over telegraphic information of their own enormities? Are facts any the less facts because they have not the sanction of the Associated Press dispatches? No; the fact is that the spirit of the world is essentially opposed to the Church. It is, always was, and always will be unfair where Catholicity, in other words, Christianity, is in question. And all this goes to strengthen the position that Catholicity ought to have everywhere a daily press of its own. It cannot trust to the championship or even the neutrality of non-Catholic journalism.

The Jesuits' Exhibition.

On Wednesday evening last we had the pleasure of witnessing the exhibition of the Jesuits' College, on Baronne street. As usual, the hall of exhibition was so crowded with ladies that it was almost impossible for gentlemen to obtain standing room, much less a seat. We were consequently obliged to take a position at the extreme rear of the hall, much to our chagrin, as we did not, in accordance with our usual experience of boys' elocution, expect to hear more than about one word in every five of the beautiful drama which was to be the feature of the evening. We were agreeably disappointed in this anticipation, however, as almost every word was distinctly audible to every individual of the audience present. We have never heard a set of boys of the same age as those engaged in this piece, declaim with greater distinctness and volume of sound.

We can say as much also for the good taste and appropriateness of their tone and gesticulation. Their movements were free, natural and full of spirit, reflecting equal credit upon the competence of the gentlemen who had prepared them and on their own active intellegence. The play was a highly interesting drama, originally written in Italian by a Jesuit Father, and translated into English by an American Jesuit. Its scene was in Rome during one of the Christian persecutions of the early empire, and the events represented comprised the persecution and martyrdom of a Christian family. It would be difficult, we think, for any one to discriminate justly between the youthful actors as to relative excellence, where all were so perfect, and doubtless each of the six *dramatis personæ* had his special admirers and partisans among the audience. For our part we were rather more struck with the acting of the oldest son of the martyr family, represented by A. Lazare, and of G. Ryan, who had the part of Roman Prefect and chief persecutor, than with any other. The piece was put on the stage in the usual faultless and attractive style seen at the institutions of the Jesuit Fathers.

After the termination of this drama, premiums were distributed among the successful students, and within the space of less than an hour quite a considerable library of handsome books disappeared in that way. Among the happy victors were some whose names were called so often as to finally excite storms of applause, chiefly among their fellow students. The most prominent of these seemed to be Ed. Skinner, under graduate; B. Buchanan, belle lettres class; George Theard, first grammar class; Geo. Mallard and Raymond Bourk, second grammar class; Richard Williams and Frank Bourk, third grammar class; Paul Doussan, first preparatory class, first division; Felix Cohen, same class, second division; Raoul Armant, E. Torregrossa and Francis Faget, second preparatory class, first division, and John Dahman, R. de Castro and Achilles Parisy, same class, second division.

We see that this valuable institution, though not sending forth any graduating class this year, has a list of nearly 250 students. For a thorough education so far as the course extends we suppose that a better school cannot be found in the South, and we congratulate parents who design giving their sons a collegiate education upon the facilities here put within their reach.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND. — In a late debate in the House of Lords, the Bishop of Ely said:—"For his own part he would rather see education based on some form of Christianity with which he did not agree, than see it with no religious principle at all." The Earl of Harrowby, speaking in favor of the measure, said that it did not propose entirely to separate instruction in religion from education, and reduce it to "a neutral salt without flavor of any kind," as it would be a very objectionable method of proceeding. In Earl Nelson's speech a testimony to the services rendered to education, to society, and to the State by the old monasteries came in incidentally. Every educated reader is of course aware that the chief seats of learning in England were founded in Catholic times and by Catholic prelates; but bigoted and unscrupulous writers since the period of the so-called Reformation, have always represented the monasteries as serving no other end than the feeding of idle monks—the fact being that, even if we put out of sight their purely spiritual functions, they were of immense utility to the poor of various grades, feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and affording instruction to the ignorant.

Disraeli the elder wrote a book called "The Curiosities of Literature." "The Curiosities of Advertising" would form a theme worthy of his famous son Ben, late Prime Minister of England. A late London paper contained the following: "George—Poor fool!—Your curses to me are like Bank of England notes in my pocket.—A. B. S." Now, here's a mystery, which will engage the attention of thousands; and collectors of things of this nature have become quite numerous—demonstrating the hold it has on a large class of persons. We have heard or one gentleman who has a portfolio volume full of them. For ourselves, however, we prefer the plain straightforward to the ambiguous and mysterious. As for instance: Glynn & Winks, No. 9 Camp street, New Orleans, boot and shoe dealers, beg leave to inform their innumerable friends and all the rest of mankind, that notwithstanding the unparalleled heat and oppressive sultriness of the weather, they are daily at their post, ready and anxious to mitigate the inconvenience and troubles of this trying period by shoeing their friends how to go through this sore ordeal with a free carriage and elastic step." Here is no doubtful, mysterious utterance. "Pis as clear as Mississippi water, and as true as preaching, and may be verified by calling at No. 9.

FURNISHING GOODS—SHIRTS.—We would call attention of all in need of the various articles composing gentlemen's furnishing goods to the stock of E. T. Walshe, at his premium store, 110 Canal street. The well-deserved fame of this establishment is such, that it looms up in every person's vision as the *one* place where the best made articles, composed of the best materials, and sold at the most reasonable prices, can be had in the city. The boys' and children's clothing is a specialty, suiting all the various stages from two years to puberty.

The Oakland Festival.

We take the greatest pleasure in announcing the very happy success of the Festival Association in their entertainment of last Sunday afternoon at the Oakland grounds. It was a complete success, not only pecuniarily, but in all other respects, showing that no principle of prudence or right was sacrificed to the fancied necessities of the moment. Every body was pleased, and many were delighted with the amusements that prevailed, while none could avoid the contagion of enjoyment which is inevitable under such favorable circumstances.

We hope that this association will extend its views and its permanence beyond the immediate object of its organization—the completion of the new church. Such entertainments are fruitful of many good results besides the collection of money for pious purposes. The most apparent one is the recreation and innocent hilarity of people whose time is generally too much taken up with the cares, toils and troubles of life. People ought to be made to enjoy themselves. Another desirable result is the agreeable acquaintance with one another that springs up and is fostered among Catholics by such intercourse. Again, there must be considered the physical aspect of the case, in the muscular development which public games have always tended to produce wherever they prevailed, and the healthful results of out-door habits encouraged and formed by amusements of this kind. The Catholic population ought to be ahead in this, as in everything else good.

We congratulate Father Smith and his reverend co-laborers on the accession to their church building fund arising from this entertainment, and we tender our compliments to the gentlemen of the Festival Association for the tasteful, business-like and amiable tact with which they achieved this success. To the ladies who kindly assisted by their presence and presidence over the refreshment tables the highest meed of thanks is of course due, because if it had been understood that they would not be there, who else would have gone? With one word more of announcement and encouragement we have done.

That celebrated foot-race failed again to come off, owing to untoward fate, but it is confidently thought that it may be put on an active footing next July.

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION.—This excellent institution for girls is located three or four miles from Mobile, on the Spring Hill road, and deservedly enjoys a high reputation with the New Orleans public. Its peculiar advantages of locality are remarkable healthfulness and pleasantness. Serious sickness appears to be unknown there, and there are sixty acres of beautiful pine land through which the young ladies may ramble in their daily walks. An artificial pond adds to the natural advantages of the place the pleasures of bathing and the amusements afforded by such a medium. Few schools in the Western or Northern States present greater attractions in these respects, while their location is so remote that many parents in sending their children there do not expect to see them again for years. The facility of communication with Mobile makes them neighbors with their children at the institution in question.

The advantages of vicinage to a city are manifest in the presence of accomplished musicians and artists as professors, and of able physicians in case of accident or necessity. At the Academy of the Visitation they have employed competent teachers recently from Europe, to teach German, French and music. We are confident that the prestige of this institution will increase with the facilities which it will have for introducing improvements, and that the completion of the Chattanooga Railroad will make it a still greater resort for New Orleans pupils.

AMERICAN TONTINE LIFE AND SAVINGS INSURANCE COMPANY.—We take pleasure in referring to the advertisement of this Company which will be found in this day's paper. The domicil of the Company is in the city of New York, and it will be seen that the board of directors comprise some of the wealthiest men of that city, whose standing and business capacity is a sure guarantee for the enlightened and safe management of the trust confided to them. This company does business on a purely equitable system of mutual insurance, similar in all respects to our fire insurance scheme, by which the entire body of the subscribers participate equally in the whole of the assets.—Thus: The survivors at the end of each year share in the lapses or inheritances in proportion to the amount each has subscribed, and the risk each has run, according to the table of mortality adopted by the company, of losing it by death in the year (or part thereof, if his subscription has existed less than a year) just ended.—As this risk varies each year, being much larger in infancy and old age than in middle life, the proportionate share of lapses of each survivor will vary in a like ratio every year. In all cases the subscriber will receive a fixed amount of annual interest, as well as his share of lapses. Messrs. Leake, Seymour & Co., 62 Camp street, are the agents of the company in New Orleans, and will be found worthy representatives of the Tontine, and by their business tact, enlarged views and urbanity will, we are convinced, extend its benefits in this section of country.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The advertisement of this Company in another column gives the names of the vessels and the days of sailing for their ports of destination. We understand that the attendance and provisions for steerage passengers are equal to those of any line of Atlantic steamers. Drafts can likewise be purchased on demand on the Royal Bank of Ireland, Liverpool London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Belfast, Paris, Berlin, and the other Continental centres. The local agents in this city are Messrs. Leake, Seymour & Co., 62 Camp street, who will give all needed information.

DRY GOODS.—J. Miller, Jr., 8 Jackson street, corner of Tchoupitoulas, places before his lady friends and the public this morning a list of attractive goods, with the prices annexed, which is sure to engage the attention of persons seeking stylish and reliable goods at the most economical rate. Mr. Miller, with true business tact, is not influenced by the state of the thermometer or the dullness of the times. People are always prepared for bargains, and Mr. Miller consults his own interests and the convenience and inclinations of his patrons by giving the widest publicity to the fact, which is surely accomplished by using the advertising columns of the STAR. Miller is on the right path—and the goal, success, is sure to be attained.

Report of St. Vincent's Home.

To the President and Members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul:

Gentlemen and Brothers—At the date of our last annual report, 19th July, 1868, we had sixty-nine boys in the Home—fourteen of them sleeping on the parlor floor, for want of room elsewhere in the house. Forty-four boys have been admitted during the past year, forty-six have left—leaving sixty-seven at present in the house. Twenty-four of these are sleeping in twelve beds, so that the house still continues greatly overcrowded, and we have to refuse daily applications for admission, but thanks be to God and our good attentive physicians, we have had no dangerous cases of sickness during the time the house has been open.

The Legislature having adjourned without having made any provision, as was usual, for any of our orphan asylums, except one for colored children, for which they appropriated fifteen thousand dollars, and our funds getting very low, his Grace, the Most Rev. Archbishop of New Orleans, before he left, ordered a collection to be taken up in all the churches for the Home, the proceeds of which have amounted to about two thousand dollars. This sum, with all the other resources, the Directors have calculated, will keep the house open to about the first of December next, and they resolved that the only apparent means left them to replenish the treasury and keep the institution open until the return of our venerable and Most Rev. Archbishop, was to hold a Ladies' Fair next November; and thanks be to a good God, who has planted in the heart of woman those virtues which make her ready to take part in every good work, this resource has never yet failed the orphan or the distressed; for where men often fail in charitable works, the ladies always succeed.

The Very Rev. the Vicar General and the Council of the Society having been consulted, have approved of this proposal—it now rests with you, brothers, the presidents of conferences, to make this fair a great success; an equal space will be reserved for each conference, and we doubt not but the charitable ladies in each parish, who are ready on all occasions to respond to the calls of the helpless and the orphan, will be ready, on your invitation, to take charge of this good work. The Fair will open at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Camp street, on Thursday, November 18, and following days. It has been our good fortune, through the kind consideration of Very Rev. Vicar General Raymond, to obtain brothers who have taken charge of the institution, and you will only have to go through the house to see what improvements they have already made. To-morrow they will take charge of the classes.

I cannot part with our head teacher, Mr. D. Murphy, without expressing my public thanks to him, and according him that approval which I think his gentlemanly conduct and professional abilities as a first-class teacher fully entitle him to.

The Treasurer's report, from April 13, shows an entire income from that date of $2257 15, and an expenditure of $1652 71, which, including the balance on hand, April 13, of $462 63, leaves to-day a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $1061 07, from which must be deducted about $200 for the cost of the shed.

From this statement you will perceive that our present visible means for feeding and educating these interesting little children, whom you have taken under your protection, and who, only for you, would be in very great danger of losing both soul and body, are very small indeed; and who, if we only relied upon ourselves, we would very soon have to abandon again, to be cared for at the public expense, after they had become outcasts and criminals. But you, children of St. Vincent, know the great results that, through his intercession, Almighty God caused to flow from much smaller means; and we, relying on the powerful protection of our blessed patron, who, now that he is in Heaven, will not see any of his poor orphans, whom he has entrusted to us, perish for want of either spiritual or temporal food, but that in his own good time he will beseech our blessed Saviour to touch the hearts of those who believe that whatsoever they will do for the least of these little ones, Jesus Christ, our Lord, will accept from them when they appear before His judgment seat as having been done to Himself.

Yours, in Christ and St. Vincent,
D. P. SCANLAN, President.

New Orleans, Feast of St. Vincent, July 25th, 1869.

MIRACULOUS CURES IN ITALY.—The *Voce Cattolica* publishes the following statement, addressed by the physician of the Hospital of Bassano to the Superior-general of the Sisters there, concerning the instantaneous cure of Sister Oliva de Treviglio, on St. Anthony's day, the Sister having offered a *trodicina* in her favor to the *taumaturgo di Padova*:

I am bound to announce to you an extraordinary and consoling event of the instantaneous cure of our Sister Oliva from her bed of death *(da morte che era.)* On Saturday, the 12th, at half-past eight in the evening, I paid her my last visit. I recognized at once from the symptoms (technically detailed) the serious and alarming condition of the patient. Now hear what happened in the night. At four after midnight Sister Oliva rose from her bed, which she had not left for two months before, and, entering the room of the Superioress, woke her with the words "I am cured." The Superioress thought she was wandering, and desired her to go back to bed. At half-past eight next morning I was going my usual round. I entered the Sister's ward and met Sister Oliva coming towards me in her nun's habit. You may imagine my first surprise. Afterwards, however, I observed her attentively, and found her countenance calm, and all the symptoms of her disorder passed away. These undeniable facts admit of no scientific explanation, such an event is altogether out of the natural order of things. Such a calling back to life of a person declared incurable—I do not say merely by myself, but by Dr. Chiminelli and the experienced Dr. Larber—is an event which ought to make materialists think twice. Sister Oliva's cure is fully manifested; yesterday she went to church to receive Holy Communion. In a word, it is nothing less than a supernatural cure. For my part the conviction of the Sister's approaching end had been so strong, that I had already written to Dr. Pignolo, director of the Hospital of Reuigo, for information on the funeral dispositions observed in that hospital towards defunct sisters.—I remain, etc.,

F. DOTTORE CHEMIN,
Direttore dello Spedale.

"Bassano, June 10, 1869."

There has been no little talk here likewise of the cure in their hospital near S. Onofrio, of one of the Sisters of Charity, a daughter of the Marquis d'Hiliband, who was killed at Castle Fidardo. She likewise had been given over by the doctors, and ascribes her sudden restoration to nothing but a novena in honor of venerable Perboyer, a French missionary who was martyred in China in 1840. Mgr. de le Place, Vicar Apostolic of Nippo, in China, has been to a retreat at the convent, and had spoken of this devotion.

BUCK'S PATENT BRILLIANT COOKING STOVE. In the whole round of conveniences which modern invention has provided for family convenience, none surpasses that of the cooking stove. In the long catalogue of stoves offered to the public, none surpasses the Brilliant. The prominent characteristics desirable in that most useful household article. Thousands who have tested its capabilities are unanimous in corroborating the points claimed for it—that it is most economical, most durable, the least complicated, and the most easily managed. In public contests it was awarded the highest prizes as the one stove which baked the best bread with the least fuel. H. Haller will be happy, to demonstrate this and its other advantages by calling at the sample and salesroom, 49 Camp street.

LETTER FROM PASS CHRISTIAN.

PASS CHRISTIAN, July 28, 1869.

Editors Morning Star and Catholic Messenger:

Having noticed in your edition of Sunday last that you would give place in your columns to a communication relating to the examination which took place during the past week within the halls of Pass Christian College, and having been an invited guest and a partaker of the hospitalities of Brother Isaiah and his learned assistants, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity of giving you my sketch of the subject.

The whole examination was conducted with a degree of skill and energy that the worthy President and his learned body of professors have every reason to compliment themselves on their crowning success. It is my humble opinion that there are few seminaries of learning in the country which can exhibit so brilliant a display of knowledge in all departments of the arts and sciences, as I had the unbounded pleasure of witnessing, during the past week, within the halls of this excellent institution.

Every class came forward and gave marked proofs of proficiency in its respective studies. All the branches that go to make up the curriculum of our best colleges were well represented and searchingly examined. None of the departments of the English language were neglected. The elements of grammar, the niceties of rhetoric, and the classic history of our literature, were gone through with a clearness and precision that go far to place this college among the first literary institutions of the South.

The students of the first and second collegiate classes deserve special mention for the evident proofs they gave of a thorough knowledge of the whole history of the English language. In this institution mathematics and physics keep pace with literature. I am convinced of this from the number and variety of problems that were lucidly and rapidly solved in arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry. Indeed I was not a little astonished to see the ease with which the students of the first collegiate class analyzed the abstruse formula of the differential and integral calculus. They plainly evinced a higher order of mathematical knowledge than is found in any of our colleges in this section of the country.

Ample justice was likewise done to the Latin and Greek languages. Æsop's Fables, Cæsar, Ovid, Virgil, Cicero, Horace, Livy and Tacitus were carefully studied during the year, as was proved by the respective classes in the searching examinations they went through. The readings and translations bespoke a classical accuracy of pronunciation and precision of grammatical structure that are seldom surpassed by more ancient establishments. Also, the Greek authors, embracing Xenophon, Homer, Demosthenes, Sophocles and Plato, received due attention. The natural and abstract sciences likewise went through a satisfactory examination. The two classes examined in chemistry showed by their distinct and ready answers a familiar knowledge with the elementary portions of this experimental science. But the clearness and precision with which the students of the second collegiate class analyzed the moods and figures of logic proved highly creditable to themselves and to their teacher. One of the leading features of the examination was the granting of diplomas to the students of the commercial class. These young men, under the direction of Brother Julien, evinced a thorough proficiency in arithmetic, book-keeping and commercial law.

The following young gentlemen received the degree of Master of Accounts: R. H. Tiernan, Jas. Fassy, Chas. Brady, Elias Vredenburgh, C. Vaccaro, H. Bayersdoffer, Jos. Sollibellos and Saml. McCutcheon. Very fine specimens of penmanship and drawing were exhibited in the hall. The cornet brass band and orchestra, under the guidance of Prof. L. Bayersdoffer has attained a high degree of proficiency in this department of the fine arts. Exquisite selections from Rossini were performed with a skill and taste that would have done honor to the great master himself.

Masters Flower, Fassy, Mentz and Bayersdoffer deserve special mention. Indeed two of these, W. C. Flower and P. H. Mentz seemed to me to be the geniuses of the institution. They distinguished themselves in literature, mathematics, classics, in the natural and abstract sciences, in debating, and in several departments of music.

The last evening was devoted exclusively to an entertainment given by the Irving Literary Society. The exercises comprised choice musical selections, the reading of an essay, a biography and a poem, the delivery of an oration and a declamation, and the grand feature of the evening—the debate. In this evening's exercises the students of the higher classes showed to what a vast extent they could apply all the knowledge they had acquired in their studies. The subject of debate, "Which affords the better means of developing a good character, poverty or wealth?" proved highly interesting to the refined and numerous audience that waited with unabated attention till its close, at 12½ o'clock A. M.

It need only be remarked that each debater (there being three on each side) acquitted himself well of the part assigned him. The gentlemen on the affirmative (wealth) evinced a high power of oratory, a logical analysis and a consistency and unity with the subject. The gentlemen on the negative (poverty) did not show a like consistency, for they evidently confounded with good character, intellectual development and the acquisition of wealth by the poor man. But the array of facts they brought forward influenced the committee to pronounce the decision in their favor.

On the whole, I am well pleased and rewarded by my visit to the college at Pass Christian, directed by the Christian Brothers, and all who witnessed the examination are very favorably impressed with its efficiency as a literary and scientific institution. Ample means are afforded the young mind for a rapid and full development. The manner in which the examination was conducted convinced me of its utility both to professors and students as a great motive power to renewed study and energy towards the close of the scholastic year. In fact, the system of education and mental discipline followed in this institution leaves nothing to be desired. Its generous and untiring efforts should elicit the ready support of all lovers of education. It is such establishments as this, patronized in our midst, that will in the end form the sure basis of our real happiness and glory.

I cannot conclude without rendering my tribute of praise to this magnificent college, its beautiful grounds and surroundings, and in particular to the amiable and unassuming Christian Brothers of this institution, who have renounced the world and given up all for the purpose of teaching and training the youthful mind, to make them good members of society in this world, and prepare them for eternal happiness in the next.

IRLANDAIS.

CHARITY OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH. The following facts as to the liberality of the Empress of the French in supporting private charities, are given by a Paris correspondent:

In 1852 the maternal charities of France disposed of 440,000 francs a year. The Empress, on her marriage, subscribed $20,000 to these societies, which now dispose of 720,000 francs, which last year relieved 16,000 mothers. In 1862 the Imperial Orphanage was founded. On the Emperor's marriage the municipal court of Paris voted $120,000 for the purchase of a diamond necklace for his bride. With this sum the Empress founded an educational house, where three hundred young girls are given an admirable professional education. The Empress has established thirty-five stations at various ports, supplied with life-boats and every means for restoring life to the rescued from drowning.