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NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, APRIL 2, 1871. CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

Palm Sunday.

To-day we enter upon Holy Week, with the triumphant ceremonies of Palm Sunday. The holiest season of the year is upon us, and the Cetholics of New Orleans no doubt, display the usual fervor with which they always observe it, and for which they are so widely noted. This spirit has even communicated itself to the rest of the population, and a growing inclination to respect this anniversary of Education-intelligence, is the basis of na mourning is observable among the courts and other public institutions.

A week of sorrow and mourning opens, and, strange to say, it is with a day of glory and triumph, though that glory and that triumph be shadowed with the knowledge of coming evil. The heavens are covered with an impenetrable gloom, but, for one moment, the veil is rifted, and a flood of prophetic sunshine lights up the gathering storm with an assurance of peace

and triumph beyond.

Palm Sunday is the rainbow which Christ has placed above the deluge of sin. When we see it we know that the flood shall not prevail entirely, yea, we know that it shall never again sweep over the world with an annihilation of every living element of truth, so nearly total, as that which raged round the cross-the new ark, and its little family on the Ararat of Calvary. Yes, we can look forward, by the light of this day, and see the glorious triumph that shall soon break across the storm which now rages around the great Vicar of Christ.

Our latest Roman advices show the firm attitude of the Pope. The Italian Government may propose and get passed any "Papal Guarantees Bill" they please—the Holy Father rejects in advance the idea of accepting any gnarantees coming from them. In an Allocution which he issued on the 6th, he expresses his firm intention to abide by the pelicy which he has hitherto pursued. The state of things at Rome, so disheartaning to every Catholic, is painted in vivid colors by his Holiness, who severely censures the authors of the events which have taken place in the city since September.—The Holy Father next alludes to the disastrous inundations, and to the late wer; and he concludes by express-

the author forms a totally wrong judgment, whilst fo reland—Patrick—he hardly knows how to express him in which the idea has been worked out.

hould wint the Fever Hospital, could not be gran "as they were airaid that if the missionary were to elast his district after having been in the hospital, he might carry infection, and so be the means of apreading disease": A member of the Beard said it might be in esting to watch how the Catholic elergymen conduct themselves in regard to fever patients. He believed tionts, and they appeared to be willing to risk theil lives in the discharge of their duty, although the Proestants could not be got to do as much.

There is great uneasiness in Italy as to the c There is great uneasiness in Italy as to the course France and Austria may pursue in the matter of the Roman question. An Italian paper repeats its assertion that Count D'Araim, in passing through Florence gave the Italian ministry to understand that "in regard to Rome, France and Frusels were of one mind." The Entere reports that Gen. Manteuffel, in a conversation with Cardinal Bonnechose, declared that "the occupation of Rome was only temporary, and could not last."

And the French journalist adds, that though this may have been only the private conjunce of the general, if have been only the private opinion of the general, it is the opinion which is in the ascendant throughout

The conduct of Madame de la Marmora during the period of her husband's governorable of Rome, has wor for that lady very great admiration and praise. No once during that time did she enter the palace of the Consulta, which had been taken possession of by her Consulta, which had been taken possession of by husband; but lived privately at her slater's residen Madame de la Marmera is an Irish lady.

According to the Osservatore Cattolica, the first dip-natic act of the Emperor of Germany was to assist by an autograph letter to the Holy Father, the Bavar, mbassador, Count Tauffkirobea, as representative ambassador. Count Touffkiroben, as representative the German Confederation to the Holy See. His Ex-lency presented his credentials to the Pope on the git.

Religion and Justice.

It is singular how wild human judgmen can be in its conclusions when severed from its proper connection with revealed wisdom. The strangest and most conflicting doctrines upon the same subject are announced by different authorities as being incontrovertible, all of them, probably, far removed from the truth as taught by the Teacher whom Christ has commis-sioned to speak in his name. An instance is point has come within our notice during the past week. In last Sunday's MORNING STAR was published a letter from the Pope to the Xavier Alumni Society of New York, in which occurs the following passage:

The foundation of social order and prosperity in every form of government, but especially in that which exists among you, are to be based evidently on these principles [the principles or religion and justice].

Here the head of the Church, proclaims that the basis of prosperity, in every form of government, but especially in Republics is laid in the principles of religion and justice, and we have even taken occasion elsewhere to comment on the complimen to our inst tutions conveyed in the opinion that they are peculiarly based on such noble principles. Yet in last Wednesday's Republican we find a totally different basis for popular government proclaimed in the utocratic style by a correspondent. Says the article :

That a thorough system of public education in every State is the fundamental basis on which the perpetuity of popular government can alone be maintained is a proposition that no one will attempt to gainsay or controvert.

Here is the wisdom of the world for you.

tional prosperity and permanence. And yet as learned and intelligent as men could possibly become, were they all indeed members of the Academy of Sciences, they could never compare in intelligence with devils. Now, how would a republic of devils succeed? Here we see how men can fall into such absurdities when they protest against legitimate intellectual authority, and strike out into total logical and philosophical independence.

It is evident that intelligence is an excellent thing, like courage, energy, perse-verence and other qualities which are most efficient agents of prosperity and success but these are only the walls and towers of the edifice, its basis or foundation must be laid in the profounder depths of religion and justice. Yet the logical folly of this first heresy is only a beginning; the same experimenters in ethics launch out into other propositions based upon this, just as absurd and more harmful as they are more practi cal.

Thus they argue that because educatio is so important, therefore it is the impera-tive duty of the State to see that its people are educated. Now this does not follow at all, and would not follow even if this erroneous estimate of education were a correct one. We know that religion is the true basis of the social compact and of all excellence in government, yet we do not pretend for a moment that it is the business of government to preach religion to the people, or have it preached; that is the province of the Church. Scarcely any government attempts to force its people to be religious, yet, any day, if Radicalism became convinced that religion was the foundation of the State, it would immediately announce that it is the business of the State to teach and even enforce it. How anxious soever the State may be to promote religion or education, it does not follow that it may assume the control of the one or the other.

The same line of deduction would ap ply to almost every interest of society. Almost everything good for the individual, is by consequence good for the state. Good food well cooked is excellent for health and especially interested in the physical development of its citizens that they may become better laborers and soldiers and more valuable citizens. Shall the government, therefore, extend its functions to the control of the national diet, the clothing of the people, the proportions of their houses and the number of hours they shall devote to exercise? Yet the same argument which justifies its interference in education for the public good, would extend its control to

teaches that government should exert any tined to the same use, erected on portions control over the private interests of its of the vacant ground. citizens or seek its own good indirectly by providing for the welfare of its citizens The fundamental idea of society is nothing but that of mutual protection, and the people must be left to control their own private interests and seek their welfare after their own fashion. But when religion divorces itself funds received from rents. They estifrom authority, what can be expected of philosophy and politics Protestantism must run its mad career, both in the pulpit and the cabinet until bitter experience teaches the people that their only permanent prosperity is in true Religion and

nouncement made in the letter from R published in another column, that the expectation was general in that city that M. de Courcelles was to be the new ambassador from the French Government to the vations, gave great satisfaction. The appointment was especially acceptable to the Holy Father. M. de Courcelles was the French subassador sent to Rome after ution of his Holiness in 1849,

Practical Remedies.

Under this heading, the Times of a recen date has an article looking to some correct ive for the crowding evils that come troop ing like hungry wolves upon the footsteps of our noble State. It speaks of the "danger and disgrace" to the State, the "prevalence of corruption," the "profligate waste of public treasure," the "corrupt transfer of franchises," and the "grievous burdening of our people and property." It is quite evident that under a condition of things thus graphically described a remedy would certainly be worth looking after. The Times proposes two of a practical nature, one of which appears to us to have some merit. It is couched in the following re-

A constitutional provision invalidating all laws, grants and official acts creating special privileges and corporate rights and powers which can be shown to have been obtained by fraud and corruption.

Such a provision, especially without the last clause, might strike pretty effectually at the root of the evil. If, however, the subject has to be carried before the courts to have its merits tested by the lights of evidence as to whether there was fraud and corruption at its source, justice would be slow and, in such a case, peculiarly insecure. The same influences which prevailed with a mercenary legislature would be certain to find a weak spot in the judiciary.

No, let the field be open to all. If people want an act of incorporation, let them get it before a notary. If it will pay one company to run an opposition to another, let it do so. There is no reason in the world why the Legislature should have the right of conferring such valuable privileges upon its favorites, or why such exclusive privi-leges should exist at all. It is the business of a government to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights and nothing else. The State should simply do that, and leave the rest to private enterprise. Such enterprise ought indeed to be protected, but neither controlled nor even aided by the Legislature.

It seems hard to bring the public mind to the knowledge of this first elementary principle of Democratic government, that the best government is that which governs the least; in other words, that private inaffairs, and that every thing which can be possibly left under its control ought to be so left, that government is a stern necessity

physical development, so is good clothing, so are properly ventilated dwellings and plenty of out-door exercise; the State is rapidly taking the attitude of rivalry with

It is a terrible political fallacy which stores, and new three-story buildings, des-

price, and that consequently the stock will se worth about twice as much as it cost. When we take into consideration that success is by no means a stranger to that quarter of the city, but, on the contrary, eems to have a decided predilection for i we may well imagine that this result will be realized. Where prosperity reigns, almost any enterprise will float along upon its tide, and especially ought there to be a chance for one like this, which combines several very favorable conditions.

Young Men's Catholic Friends Society.

The above association, attached to St. Patrick's Church, and under the guardianship of the Rev. Father Allen, of that church, celebrated their fourth saniversary on Sunday week, by giving a grand diamer at the "Richelleu" Saloon, on Camp street.

This worthy association composed of wall-

lien" Saloue, on Camp street.

This worthy association, composed of well-known young gentlemen, was organized on the 17th of March, 1867, during the Mission of the Redemptorist Pathers at St. Patrick's Church, and we hesitate not in saying that the organization of this society was one of the happiest results of the labors of the zealous missionaries. The objects of the organization are most laudable, the primary one being the practice of religion, and by such practice the edification of Catholic youth. The next grand object of the association is to aid and assist, as far as they can, young men of their own ing a livelihood. To such young Catholics who come among us this society tenders its friend-ship, and by the use of its influence endeavors

to help them in obtaining means of support.

The association extended invitations to particular friends. Among the guests we had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. Fathers Flansgan, Allen and Heslin, Thomas Markey, Esq. and John Breen, Esq., gentlemen whom th society honored two years ago by selecting them as sponsors to their beautiful banner; Mr. John B. S. Dimitry, of the Times, and an other gentleman, who will allow us to call him by no other name than "Tim Linkinwater." and who, under that name, is well known our readers, were also present, together with representatives from the "Young Men's Catholic Friends Society of St. Alphonsus" and the "St. Aloysius Literary Association."

At the moment when the society, with their guests, were about to seat themselves, Mr. John McPhelin, on behalf of the association. presented their guardian with a beautiful gold mounted ebony cane, and in so doing eloquent-ly referred to the ties of friendship which bound the association to their beloved director.
The cane bears the following inscription: "To our Father Guardian, Rev. P. F. Allen, by Y. M. C. F. S. of St. Patrick. N. O., March 19, 1871." The matter was kept a secret, and the presentation seemed to have the same effect as on the worthy Father.

The dinner was a very elegant one, and the members of the association left nothing undone to render their guests happy. Mr. L. F. Bar the least; in other words, that private in-terest is the most efficient agent in human D. A. Mullane, president, announced the following regular toasts, which were responded to by the gentlemen whose names are annexed: "The day we celebrate," by Rev. Father Heslin; "To our Holy Pontiff," by Rev. Father Flanagan; "Our Father Guardian," by Rev.

notify the many friends of the Rev. Father Flanagan to hold themselves prepared to respond to the ladies, who have just commenced soliciting, and who will allow no one to escape the debt which they owe the pastor of grand old St. Patrick's, for the extensive improve ments he has made in the church. For many rears they have been allowed to rest in pea the pastor not calling on them for a dollar and now, when he needs their assistance, we can safely say that his will not be a vain arpeal. The ladies deserve encouragement, and gentlemen will not withhold it from them.

Fair for St. Joseph's New Church.

As will be seen in another column, the ladie of St. Joseph's Parish, untiring in their seal to assist the worthy paster in his glorious work of giving to New Orleans the noblest edifice in the South, have determined to hold anoth grand fair, which will open on Easter Monday evening, the 10th inst., in the Hall, corner of Common and Derbigny streets., From the flat-tering results which have followed the past eftering results which have followed the past efforts of the ladies, we know that their success on the coming occasion will be entirely satisfactory. The truth is that the ladies of St. Joseph's Parisa seem to have discovered some secret, by which they know how to conduct their Fairs in such a manner that no visitor regrets his visit, and the only regret felt by those who patronize them is, that they cannot help them further.
Among the numerous attractions to be found

at the fair, we will for the present mention but two elegant banners, which, for the ma-terial of which they are composed, and the manner in which they have been finished sur-For one the firemen will be called on to contest, and from their well known liberality, and their laudable encouragement of undertakings of the Hibernian Benevolent Association. The competition for this prize will, no doubt, assume a wide range. There are many branches of the Association which as yet have not completed their paraphernalia, by having a banner, and the members of those branches which are so fortunate, will be disposed to compete the fair and see what an addition it would

make to their next anniversay parade.

We would advise every friend of the ladies under whose auspices the fair will be held, to call on them, if they value their esteem and can on them, it they value their esteem and good-will. For those who have not the plea-sure of knowing the ladies, we can say, that they will receive a most cordial welcome and be most tenderly treated. To the public spirfair and contributing according to his means to the efforts of the ladies, he will pass pleasant hours and feel conscious that he has given helping hand to an enterprise which is tined to be one of public interest, and will be monument of which our city shall justly feel

PROM BOME.

ROME, March 4, 1871.—I am glad to be able to say that the Holy Father in now in really good health, and we may give up all fears of the severe, cold, damp weather being likely tolprove inimical to him. He is in very good spirits, and receives crowds of persons daily. He created quite a sensation among the Irish and Irish Americans, who were pretty numerous in one of his

serving the control ought to comment in a stern account of the control of the con de Merode went to Gadda and offered te go himself into prison in place of the priest if any crime could be found in having given these men who were dying of hanger some money. He and the Pope only were guilty. This Gadda declined, as he did not want to mix himself up with Belgium, of which Mousignor de Merode is a native, and, to relieve himself from the importunities of the latter, charged himself with hastening on the trial, which has not yet commenced, though the poor priest still lies in his damp, cold dungeon.

What will Mr. Gladstone say to this? Had this happened in Naples, and not in usurped Roman territory, what food would have been made out of it! Had it been Francis of Naples and an arch-conspirator, and not Victor Emmanuel and a Catholic priest, what a shameless piece of tyranny it would have been! Had it been Pies IX and Garibaldi, or Gavazzi, how Exeter Hall would have shaken to its foundations with the speeches of the indignant charitable English.

The Infata of Portugal, Donna Isabella,

English.
The Infata of Portugal, Donna Isabella, has arrived. She brings the addresses and

Peter's Pence, which she has with her usual devotion charged herself with delivering to Pius IX. The German deputation headed by Count Salms, has also arrived but has not well be the sales arrived by the sales are the sales arrived by the sales are the s

Peter's Pence, which she has with her usual devotion charged herself with delivering to Pins IX. The German deputation, headed by Count Salms, has also arrived, but has not yet been received by his Holiness. The Catholic demonstrations still continue on a very large scale in Spain. In a church istely, in Seville 2300 sterling was received in one collection for Peter's Pence. The Brasilian Minister, Cavaliere Figueiredo, had a grand funeral service performed in the Church of Sant' Andrea, at the Quirinal, for the soul of the late Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Goths, who was the second daughter of his Majesty Don Pedro II., Emperor of Brasil. The Infants of Portugal and all her suite were present, nearly all the members of the diplomatic corps, the princess and princesses here, and among the most remarkable personages present was Father Secchi, S. J., covered with the decorations of various Brazilian orders. This is the same Father Secchi at whom the liberators of Rome throw dirt.

On the 6th, 7th, and 8th, there is to be a Triduum at Sant' Andrea delle Frate, to make atonement for the way in which the name of Jesus, "which is above all names," and that of Mary, have been blasphemed. The Holy Father has accorded a plenary indulgence to all who assist thereat after confessing and communicating, etc.

Among the greatest opponents of the Papal Infallibility was Cardinal Rauscher, Archbishop of Vienna. How has he taken the coupling of the second of the Carbolic Church. He has addressed to his clergy and people a pastoral, in which he sets forth all the intolerable consequences that must arise if such spoliation were permitted. His Eminence has handed to the Papal Nuncio 12,000 francs in gold, as his personal contribution to the Peter's Pence, and ordered that, on every Sunday during Lent, a collection in favor of the Holy Father he made in every church in his vast diocese. Thus the children of the Carbolic Church be made in every church in his vast diocese. Thus the bloom of the first act of the new Emperor beging him to ac

smit he did so with the satisfaction of a true Catholic and of a true German." Another Prince of the same standing and Catholicity would be sufficient to turn the balance, were there any doubt of it, in the Pope's favor; but of this there can be no reasonable doubt. Now Pruss'a is master of the situation, she cannot forget that, at the commencement of the war, ere hostlities had begun, Pius IX. did all he could to avert the horrors we have heard of and seen.

The Unita Cattolica sent for the Peter's Pence, for the month of January alone 44,000 francs collected by it.

I see in the Univers that, in a conversation, not official, between Cardinal de Bonnechose and General Manteuffel, the latter declared he saw in the occupation of Rome only a temporary thing, and that matters must soon return to their own form. This, though only a private opinion of the General, is felt, says the Univers, to be the universal opinion of all Germany.

It is a singular and hopeful augury that the first act of the new Governments of France and of Germany has been to communicate with the Holy Father. We are now in almost hourly expectation of the arrival of the new French Ambassador, who will receive such a welcome as was never given Ambassador before. It is said he will drive in full state to the Vatican to deliver his credentials to the Holy Father. This state triumphal drive in usurped Rome will be some explation for what the dear French Zouaves suffered from the canaglia in her streets.

The Prince and Princess of Piedmont had lately the infamy of having Tognetti to dine with them. Fancy dining with a man who boasts that his was the hand that put the powder in the mine his brother was executed for blowing up, which killed forty-four people!

Several priests in the adjacent town have been arrested for refusing to deliver up the

THE POPE AND THE VIOLATION OF ROME. The Pope held a secret consistery on the 5th ult., in which he condemns the authors of the events that have been accomplished in Italy since September last. His Holiness rejects all ideas of accepting guarantees from Italy. He deplores the state of Rome. He makes a special allfation to the conditions of peace, and laments the war between Germany and France. His Holiness, in conclusion, expresses his gratitude for the many proofs of devotion he has received from the faithful believers of the Catholic world, and invokes the Divine Providence world, and invokes the Divine Providence for them. His Holiness has preconised bishops for the vacant sees.