Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1871.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The Religious Element in the Cabinet.—Mr. Whalley with that indefatigable good-will for Catholic interests which so distinguishes him, moved at the close of the session for a return of the number of Roman Catholics actually being members of the Cabinet; and may, we hope, be induced next session to move for an additional return of the name of all Roman Catholics who have been members of the different Cabinets that have governed the Empire since the Act of Emancipation was passed. He has thus revived a discussion, which we have no desire to avoid, on the Religious Element in the Cabinet; and the *Spectator* has printed several letters on the subject in its issues of last week and the week before. The first of these letters is written by a Galway gentleman. He complains of "the humiliating position in which 6,000,000—that is, one-fifth—of the population of the United Kingdom are placed by the systematic exclusion of a representative of their religious opinions from the Cabinet. The Irish people, who are most nearly concerned by this most illiberal State policy, are day after day taunted with 'ingratitude' because they continue to murmur, despite the legislation of the last few years. But let any of our readers reflect upon the fact now brought under their notice, perhaps for the first time, and say whether it does not constitute a grievance of a most undeniable kind. For my own part, speaking as an Irish Catholic—and I have not lived for twenty years in England without learning to appreciate the good qualities of my English fellow-subjects—I am not seldom tempted to forget your Church and land reforms in the presence of this dishonoring reflection upon my religion, which is, be it remembered, the religion of the greater part of Christendom, of the most distingui hed European sovereigns, and of more than one near relative of her gracious Majesty the Queen." On this letter the *Spectator* remarks: "That a man should be excluded from the Cabinet because he is a Catholic is an oppression, but that he should be included because he is a Catholic would be folly." This decision unfortunately (owing to the present condition of the Irish representation) applies only to one person. It would be absurd to contend that one or two Catholics utterly unfit for high administrative duties should be raised to the Cabinet merely to prove the reality of religious equality. But we have ventured to contend already, and we repeat our conviction, that if the present Postmaster-General were not a Roman Catholic, he would before now have been a Cabinet Minister. No instance can be cited of a Protestant possessing such admitted capacity for high office, combined with a Parliamentary position of long standing and great influence, who has been excluded from the Cabinet. He administers with admitted ability and energy an office, almost always hitherto held with a seat in the Cabinet, at a time when there is no office in the Government that exacts more vigor, foresight, and care. Reviewing the position of the Ministry at the close of the Session in an article remarkable for its vigor and candor, the *Spectator*, while obliged to admit that in many of the principal departments of Government there have been great failures, admits that the Post-Office is an absolute exception. "As an administrator," it says, "Mr. Lowe cannot compare with Mr. Monsell, who is introducing improvements of the most practical and yet daring kind, altering the unit of postal weight, for example, in favor of the public. The post-card, the reduction of newspaper postage, and the substitution of the ounce for the half-ounce as the base of the penny-post, are felt as direct benefits by every man in the kingdom who can read and write." There is a general conviction that the Cabinet needs an infusion of new blood. The question then arises: Is the ablest administrator in the Ministry, outside the Cabinet, to be again passed over? If so, who may doubt that it is because he is a Roman Catholic? "An Ulster Catholic," writing to the *Spectator* last week in the same strain, says: "It is to be particularly regretted that at a time when the delicate question of Catholic education in Ireland is about to be considered in the Cabinet, the opinion of the Irish Catholics should not be in any way represented there. I believe the solution of the great difficulty would be much more easy, if they are so represented. Whether as a medium or as a buffer, Lord Hartington is hardly the right man in the right place." We are not quite sure that we understand what this correspondent means by such phrases as "medium" and "buffer;" but no doubt there is much truth in what he says, though his judgment of Lord Hartington is hardly just.

FRANCE.

The Lyons Schools.—Mr. Jules Simon has been unable to shut his eyes any longer to the scandalous infraction of the law by the expulsion of the teachers and the suppression of religious instruction in the schools of Lyons. He has accordingly written to the Mayor that he has learned the facts, and that the measures adopted by the municipal council are a manifest violation of the laws of 1850 and 1854. He has communicated, he adds, in the same sense with the prefect of the Rhone, and trusts that the Mayor will support that officer in procuring as speedy a solution as possible in conformity with the law and the wishes of the population. The excuse made for the council in its debate on this letter was, that it imagined it was only "prejudging the opinion of the future assembly" in "giving practical effect to a reform already accomplished in free intellects;" in other words, that they broke the law, calculating on the support of Government in doing so.

Unannexed Populations.—A singular movement is going on in Alsace. It is a spontaneous one, and is confined to individual action, so that the French Government can scarcely be brought to bear on it by the German remonstrances, as in the case of the League for the defence of Alsace and Lorraine. A clause in the treaty of peace gives the inhabitants of the annexed provinces till next year to choose their nationality. Nothing, however, is said about emigration being a necessary consequence of a decision to remain French. Great numbers of the population are consequently declaring themselves French, and remaining as foreign residents. The *Strasburger Zeitung*, which is the Government organ, has declared that Germany can never follow the example of the French, and be so uncivilized as to expel foreign residents; but the movement had not then assumed the proportions which it is likely to attain. In towns like Colmar and Mulhouse, where only about five or six per cent of the voters would take part in the German elections, we may imagine how many inhabitants are likely to choose a German nationality and German military service. The next treaty of cession will have to contain a clause that not only the province but its inhabitants are annexed.

Alsace and Lorraine.—The emigration from Alsace has lately assumed considerable proportions. The number of those who have fled from the German domination is estimated at 23,000. The voluntary enlistments of young men from that province in the French army amount to several thousands. A medal has just been given by the Minister of War, Gen. de Cissey, to the soldiers of Alsace and Lorraine who remain in the service of France. It bears on its face a figure representing the Republic, and on the reverse the words, "Aux Alsaciens-Lorrains, la France."

M. Gambetta's Intentions.—The Radical programme is thus stated by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*: "The resignation of Gen. Faidherbe is connected, it is said, with a plan according to which the Radical deputies are to give in their resignations, in order to place themselves at the head of the party which calls for the dissolution of the Assembly. When that dissolution shall have been accomplished, Gen. Faidherbe and M. Gambetta are to be put forward as candidates for the Constituent Assembly in each of the eighty-six French departments. They calculate that by that means they will enter the Chamber with such an imposing number of votes in their favor that they will be appointed to exercise the most important functions in a Republican State.

The Army.—The Government, though surrounded with difficulties, is not neglecting the obvious means of restoring France to her former rank among nations. Besides the armies of Versailles, Lyons and Bourges, it is said that a fourth army is to be formed, called the Army of the South. Its headquarters are to be at Toulouse, and the command of it is to be given to Gen. Aurelle de Paladines. The Army of Versailles is to be apportioned as follows: It consists of five *corps*. Two of them are to make Paris their headquarters, a third will have Villeneuve-l'Etang for its headquarters, and will be distributed at Villeneuve-l'Etang, St. Cloud, Courbevoie, Rueil and Mont-Valerien. The brigade of cavalry which belongs to this corps will be quartered at Roquencourt. The 4th will take Versailles for its headquarters, and will be distributed between Satory and Meudon, while the brigade of cavalry which belongs to it will also be quartered at Roquencourt. As for the 5th Corps, its headquarters will be at St. Germain, which will receive a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. The rest of the corps will be distributed between St. Denis, Romainville, the Camp of St. Maur, Charenton and Nogent. The artillery attached to each division will remain with it. Preparations have been already commenced to have the troops snugly ensconced in barracks before winter sets in. Over and above these troops a force of about 13,000 men, comprising the guardians of the peace at Paris, the Republican Guards, with their infantry, cavalry and artillery, will be permanently quartered in that city. The troops of the Line stationed in the metropolis or in the forts will be changed every six months. Accordingly the 1st Corps will remain in the Camp of Satory till the 1st of October, 1872; the 2d Corps, which is at Paris, will move to St. Germain and to the positions now occupied by the Germans, when these latter shall have evacuated them; the 3d Corps, which is at Versailles and in the neighborhood of that city, will replace the 2d at Paris. As this corps has two divisions of cavalry attached to it, it will leave one of them at Versailles. The 4th Corps, that at Villeneuve l'Etaing, will remain there till the 1st of April, 1872, when it will move to Paris. The 5th Corps, which will by this time have taken its turn at Paris, will then be relieved by the 4th. The 6th Corps, under Gen. Bourbaki, occupies Lyons; the 7th Corps forms the Army of Algeria by virtue of a recent decree to that effect. Other corps are in course of formation on the Loire, and it will not be long before the effective force of the French army will be restored to what it was before the war. It is to be hoped that its recent disasters will have taught it the vital importance of discipline, in which it must be confessed that it was lamentably deficient on the whole, and that this essential qualification, added to its well-known dash and courage, will enable it to turn the tables on the Germans when the right time comes.

GERMANY.

The Munich Schismatics.—Professor Friedrich having no more regard for the Council of Trent than he has for that of the Vatican, has been forcibly celebrating a marriage in the church of Gastein, against the will of the parish priest, whose vicar removed the Blessed Sacrament, locked the doors, and protested when Dr. Friedrich arrived. Besides burying an excommunicated person with fictitious Catholic rites, Dr. Friedrich has now nearly completed the cycle of his profanation of the Sacraments. He has already sacrilegiously administered Penance, the Viaticum, Extreme Unction and Matrimony; Confirmation and Orders he cannot well manage, but it is reported that in order to enable him to do so, the Armenian Schismatic Bishop, who is at Munich, is commissioned to confer upon him the Episcopal character, with a view to perpetuate the schism. The *Voce della Verita* is the authority for this rumor, but it has received no further corroboration. The movement generally is shrinking for want of more active support from Government. Although the new Ministry have refused the request of the Bishops for the abolition of the Royal Placet, the policy announced by them is one of conciliation, and it is thought that there is no probability of any very violent or oppressive measures being taken.

Socialist Congress.—The Democratic Socialists who have been holding a Congress at Dresden have passed several resolutions, of which the principal concern the emancipation of labor from capital, and the formation of Trades' Unions. Two are specially important. They declare; first, that the liberation of the working classes is only possible in a State governed on democratic principles; and, secondly, that the cause being not a national or local one the Democratic Socialist party" considers itself a branch of the International." The programme of policy contained all the usual measures, including the direct intervention of the people in the Legislature, which implies the idea of the Commune; and the arming of the whole nation, standing armies being abolished, which means a National Guard like that of Paris. But when it was proposed to vote public thanks to the Paris Commune, "which had inaugurated the struggle of the proletariate," the Government interfered, and Mr. Bebel had to tell the meeting that no praises of the Commune would be permitted. The announcement was received with howls and jeers, and Mr. Bebel declared that the trials at Versailles were daily proving the accusation against the Commune to be calumnies. In spite of the presence of the police, the meeting separated with cries of "Vive la Commune!"

German Demand for Heligoland.—Some of the German semi-official organs are resuming the cry about the restoration of Heligoland to Germany. The *Leipsic Gazette* devotes a long article to the subject. England is reminded that she first seized the island from Denmark, and not Germany; but that was in order to make it a smuggling depot for British goods at a time when (1807) the Berlin decrees of the preceding year allowed no other inlet for our manufactures except by the devious method of contraband. It is added that England was enabled to "withhold" the island from Germany in 1855 solely becouse Germany was not then united, and was not then "the Power of the first order" which it has since become. During the recent Franco-German war the French were able to maintain their blockade of the German coast mainly, according to the *Leipsic Gazette*, through the circumstance that Heligoland was not German territory. Had it been German territory it would have been strongly fortified, which would have prevented French war vessels from anchoring under the lee of the island, and French coal ships from enjoying a similar refuge. Heligoland, the *Leipsic Journal* insists, is a sentinel at the embouchures of the Elbe, the Wesser and the Jahde, and all important rivers for commercial or military purposes of the northwest of Germany, and it becomes neither German safety nor German honor to allow a foreign Power to remain in such a position. The *Leipsic Gazette* adds, that it would not recommend an immediate declaration of war against England for the possession of the few square feet of ocean rock. It designs, in the first place, that the Reichstag should make known by an unanimous vote that Heligoland was indispensable to Germany, when it doubts not that at the voice of that august assembly, the predictions of England for an "unalienable" portion of the fatherland would be certain to disappear.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

The present state of things in Austria well deserves the attention of Catholics. The diplomatic *coup* prepared by Prince von Bismarck seem to have rather flashed in the pan. There can be no doubt that the meeting at Gastien was arranged by him, and that he wrote to Count von Buest that his presence there would be acceptable. We know enough of the German Chancellor to make it certain that a mere interchange of courtesies would not have taken him so far out of his way. And, besides the Roumania difficulties, there seem to be other complications which render a distinct understanding with Austria very desirable. We quoted last week the saying of a Russian statesman to the effect that Russia felt herself as uncomfortable after the Franco-Prussian war as France did after Sadowa. The Russian press is now openly taking up the same theme, and accusing Prussia of having made a cats-paw of Russia last year as she did of Austria in the war with Denmark, and of Italy in the war with Austria. This change of tone in the Russian papers is attributed to counter-orders given after the return of the Emperor from his tour in Germany, during which the sudden leaning of Prussia towards Austria may well have become apparent. However this may be, it was only natural that, Russia having become suspicious and hostile, Prince von Bismarck should try to drive in the nail at once, and make all safe with Austria. He has counted, however, too much on M. von Beust and his German sympathies. Behind the Imperial Chancellor is his Cis-Leithani n Prime Minister, Count von Hohenwart who has appealed to the country on the question of giving more self-government to the secondary nationalities. If the elections support him in this policy, as they probably will, there will be an end to all idea of an alliance such as Prince von Bismarck wants. His object, of course, is to use the German party as he has done in Bavaria. But in Austria all the Germans are not to be calculated on. He has the Radicals and Centralists in his interest, but the German Catholics and Federalists, like the Germans of that party in Bohemia, will go with Count von Hohenwart and not with Beust. Accordingly Prince von Bismarck, as we learn from a telegram in the *Tagblatt*, has declared that, before coming to any definite agreement, he must wait for the result of the election. If they give the victory to the "Clericals" and the "Slaves," by which he means the Federalists in general, "Germany can have nothing to do with Austria." The crisis is a very curious one; it is, practically speaking, a duel between the Austro-Hungarian Chancellor and the Austrian Prime Minister. Buest is backed by Bismarck and the German Radicals; Hohenwart by the Catholics, the Federalists and, of course, the Slaves.

BELGIUM.

The Pilgrimages.—The numerous and crowded pilgrimages which have sought the different sanctuaries in Belgium, in order to pray for the deliverance of the Holy See, have culminated in a vast national pilgrimage at Malines, on Sunday, August 27, at which the most famous relics of the Saints were carried in procession to the Cathedral, accompanied by the Archbishop, the Nuncio, the Bishops and about 80,000 of the faithful. The Archbishop preached an eloquent homily on the deliverance of the Apostles from shipwreck late at the fourth watch of the night. "We," he added, are not yet at the fourth watch," but yet a little while, and the deliverance will come.

SWITZERLAND.

A New Socialist Programme.—The *Journal de Geneve* publishes the following report, originating with the *Internationale*, which is to be submitted to the next general meeting of Swiss workmen. The document runs thus: "1. The Socialist Democratic party in Switzerland proposes for its object to insure the interests of the working-people, and to afford them satisfaction in all respects. It is convinced that the emancipation of the working-class can only be brought about by the working-class itself. 2. The struggle for the emancipation of the working-class is not a struggle for the privileges of a single class, but for equality of rights and duties and for the suppression of all class supremacy. 3. The economic dependence of the workmen upon the capitalist constitutes the basis of slavery under whatever form it may exist; consequently, the Socialist Democratic party proposes to secure by the suppression of the present system of production (the wages system) the entire benefit of his labor for each workman. 5. Political liberty is the primary and indispensable condition of the economic emancipation of the working-class. The social question is, therefore, inseparable from the political question; the solution of the first depends upon the solution of the second, and is only possible under Democratic conditions. 5. Considering that the political and economical emancipation of the working-class is only possible by combined action and unity on its part, the Socialist Democratic party in Switzerland adopts a centralized organization, which at the same time allows each one to use his individual influence for the common good. 6. Considering that the emancipation of labor is neither a local nor a national task, but a social one, which embraces all countries in which modern society exists, the Socialist Democratic party in Switzerland connects itself with the International Association of Workmen. 7. The following points are laid down as those which it is most necessary to insist upon in the agitation conducted by the Socialist Democratic party:—1. A general right of citizenship throughout Switzerland. The relief of the poor to be incumbent upon Communes, the State being liable always to supplement any deficiencies. 2. Direct legislation by the people of the Confederation, the popular initiative being vested in a *minimum* of 20,000 citizens. At the public voting the absolute majority of voters 'Yes' or 'No' shall determine the questions submitted. Suppression of the State Councils and the separate cantonal votes as States. 3. Compulsory and gratuitous education up to the completion of the fourteenth year of each child's age, and prohibition against the employment of such children in workshops or manufactories. 4. Separation of the Church from the State, and also of the schools from the Church. 5. Suppression of all indirect taxation, and the introduction of direct taxation with the progressive increase upon incomes and successions, and general and patriotic valuation of fortunes, and also after each decease; modification of taxation in favor of fathers of families. 6. The abrogation of all needless impediments to the right of marriage, centralization of all civil and penal legislation, constitution of special juries, especially in cases of disputes between workmen and employers. 7. The establishment of a normal period constituting a working-day. 8. A rigid surveillance over all working establishments, both as a measure of sanitary police and to insure precautions against accidents. The appointment of paid and independent inspectors of families. 9. Abolition of all deductions from wages in the shape of fines. Organization of a system of official statistics concerning the condition of the working-classess. 10. Absolute freedom of the press, of meeting, of association, and of coalition. 11. A credit to be opened with the State for associations with joint responsibility. For that purpose the establishment of a National Swiss bank, with a sole right to issue notes. 12. The purchase and working of railways by the Confederation, as all the means of communication ought to be the property of the State, which ought not to allow individuals to profit by a monopoly. 13. The Confederation to bear the entire cost of clothing, arming and equipping the militia; a sufficient rate of pay to be allowed, and the cadet academies to be abolished.

ITALY.

The Revolution and the International in Italy.—While the International is publishing the same programme at Dresden and in Switzerland, the six general articles at the head of each document being the same, separate and special ends are laid down as applicable to Switzerland. Under the name of the Societa Alfieri, a subsidiary or kindred association has been established in Rome, having for its end the assertion of national unity and the destruction of Catholicism. Every member must either be a freethinker, or belong to some schism which opposes Catholicism. In politics the Italo-German alliance, in religion Protestantism, must be supported. Every effort is to be used to abolish the Papacy and get the Pope away from Rome, as well as to deprive priests of all civil rights. In case of war, the society must begin to act before it is formally declared: first, by burning as many churches as possible, and especially the Vatican; secondly, by compelling all priests and persons hostile to the nation to emigrate; thirdly, by exciting the masses to emulate the traditions of the Sicilian Vespers. The members of this society are probably among the gentlemen who got up the riot at St. John Lateran on the 23d, and at the Minerva on the 24th. The *Standard* correspondent is obliged to admit that they were the aggressors, though he considers that the wearing of the Papal cockade by men, women, and children, was an indication that the other side also "meant mischief." He appears to forget, or to be ignorant that nothing could be more natural considering the character of the festival—the completion by Pius IX of the full term of the Roman Pontificate of St. Peter. This, without any particular desire to get one's head broken, would, we should think, be a sufficient reason for any one wearing the Papal colors. On the second of these two evenings some men were arrested, and a mob endeavored to break into the prison of the Questura to release them. In putting down this attempt one man was killed and several wounded. Eleven are sent to prison for trial, and among them is the celebrated Tognetti, brother of the Serristori assassin, and guest at the festivities on the Capitol. The more moderate Revolutionists appear to have taken alarm, for they have sent a deputation to Florence to express their regret at the occurrence, and Signor Lanza in his reply dwelt on the damage to their cause which was likely to accrue from any repitition of it. At Naples the Government is beginning to act more vigorously. It has forcibly suppressed the section of the International which has been established there. The Prefect caused the premises of the Society, a disused Convent, to be occupied while a meeting of about a hundred members was going on. The members listened to the Ministerial decree which was read to them, and then went quietly home. The police is said to have ascertained that there are about a thousand members of the International in Naples.

Stanislas Cohen.—We scarcely know whether many of our readers will remember the great Cohen case, which bid fair at one time to make as much noise in Europe as the great Mortara case. Stanislas Cohen was a Jewish youth, old enough to exercise a judgment in the matter, who obtained a knowledge of the Christian faith, from a good Sicillian priest in Rome, and applied to the Cardinal-Vicar for baptism. He was examined, accepted, baptized, and at his own request placed in the College Catechumens, where he received a good education, and where his father came to see him constantly. An attempt was made at the time to get up a cry as in the Mortara case, and to make the matter a subject for diplomatic interference, but the age of the youth at the time of his conversion made this more difficult. But when the invasion of Rome brought the Jews into power, the grievance of the Cohen family was too valuable to be allowed to sleep. Accordingly M. Cohen was tempted or encouraged to apply for the forcible restoration of his son, with the avowed object of forcing him to return to Judaism. The authorities were only too happy to comply, and young Cohen was dragged out of his school by the gendarmes, in spite of his physical resistance, and marched off as a prisoner to Leghorn, where he has been passing the last nine months, far from the dangerous associations of Rome, and learning, as liberal contemporary opinion no doubt believed, to appreciate the superiority of family affections over priestly influence. Nothing has been heard of him all this while till now. We learn at length what kind of treatment he has been undergoing. Prevented from saying a Christian prayer, and from performing any act of the Christian religion, forcibly dragged to the Synagogue, and positively illtreated when he did anything which evidenced his faith, the unfortunate young man has at last succeeded in escaping from his persecutors, and getting away to Malta on his way to the East, where, under the Turks, as he writes to his father, he will be able to practise the Christian religion which is forbidden to him under Italian rule. Such is liberty of conscience as understood and practised by a school always preaching the precocious emancipation of the individual intellect.

SPAIN.

The Progressista party in Spain is determined to do all it can to oppose the Church and to insult the feelings of Catholics. According to the most recent telegrams, the provincial governors have received directions from Senor Zorilla to set aside portions of the cemeteries in all the towns provisionally for the use of non-Catholics until new regulations shall have been made by the Cortes. Their endeavors to promote civil marriages have been boldly met by the Archbishop of Toledo, who has instructed his clergy to refuse the Sacraments to all thus married, and to treat the parties as if they were living in a state of concubinage. A few strong measures of this sort will, it is hoped, bring the dupes of the so-called Liberal faction to their senses.

Some people estimate the ability of a newspaper and the talent of its editor by the quantity of original matter which it contains. The *Literary Journal* truthfully says: "It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily columns of *words—words* upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow in "one weak, washy, everlasting flood," and his command of language may enable him to string them together like bunches of onions, and yet his paper be a meagre and poor concern. Indeed the mere writing part of editing a newspaper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting is far more important, and the tact of a good editor is better shown by his selections than anything else; and that we all know is half the battle. But, as we have said, an editor ought to be estimeted and his labors understood and appreciated by the general conduct of his paper—its tone—its temper—its uniform, consistent course—its aims—its manliness—its dignity—its propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of any man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they can find time to write at all."

That was a convenient loss of memory, says an exchange, which Cæsar, the sable coachman possessed. His employer, who was very zealous on the subject of horses, but not according to knowledge, bought a mare at auction and rode her home. "Well, Cæsar," said he "what do you think of her? She cost me five hundred dollars." "Dunno, massa.' "Yes, but what do you think?" "Well, massa, it makes me tink of what the preacher said yesterday—something about his money is soon parted—*I disremember de fust part!*"

The Green Spot.

The late Noah Winslow was fond of telling the following incident of his mercantile life, and he never closed the narration but with swimming eyes:

During the financial crisis and crash of '57, when heavy men were sinking all around us, and banks were tottering, our house became alarmed in view of the condition of its own affairs.

The partners—three of us, of whom I was the senior—met in our private office for consultation. Our junior had made a careful inventory of everything—of his bills receivable and bills payable, and his report was, that twenty thousand dollars of ready money, to be held through the pressure, would save us. Without that we must go by the board—the result was inevitable. I went out upon the street, and among my friends, but in vain.

Two whole days I strove, and begged, and then returned to the counting-house in despair. I sat at my desk expecting every moment to hear our junior sounding the terrible words, "our paper is protested!"—when a gentleman entered my department unannounced. I could not locate him, nor call him to mind any way.

"Mr. Winslow," he said, taking a seat at the end of my desk, "I hear you are in need of money."

The very face of the man inspired me with confidence, and I told him how I was situated.

"Make your individual note for one year, without interest, for twenty thousand dollars, and I will give you a check, payable in gold, for that amount."

While I sat gazing upon him in speechless astonishment, he continued: "You don't remember me; but I remember you. I remember you were a member of the Superintending School Committee of Bradford. I was a boy in the village school. My father was dead; my mother was poor; and I was a shabbily dressed child, though clean. When our class came out on examination day you asked the questions. I fancied you would praise and pet the children of rich and fortunate parents and pass me by. But it was not as I thought. In the end you passed by all the others and came to me. You laid your hand on my head, and told me I did very well; and then you told me I could do better still if I would try. You told me the way to honor and renown was open to all alike, no one had a free pass. All I had to do was to be resolved and push on. That, sir, was the turning point of my life. From that hour my soul has aspired, and I have never reached a great good without blessing you in my heart. I have prospered, and am wealthy; and now I offer you but a poor return for the soul-wealth you gave me in that by-gone time."

"I took the check," said Winslow, "and drew the gold; and our house was saved. And where, at the end of the year," he added, "do you suppose I found my note? In possession," he said, with streaming eyes, "of my little orphaned grand daughter! Oh, hearts like that man's are what bring earth and heaven nearer together!"

Lord Seaforth, who was born deaf and dumb, was to dine one day with Lord Melville. Just before the time of the company's arrival Lady Melville sent into the drawing room a lady of her acquaintance who could talk with her fingers to dumb people, that she might receive Lord Seaforth. Presently Lord Guilford entered the room, and the lady, taking him for Lord Seaforth, began to ply her fingers very nimbly; Lord Guildford did the same and they had been carrying on a conversation in this manner for about ten minutes when Lady Melville joined them. Her female friend immediately said, "Well, I have been talking away to this dumb man." "Dumb!" cried Lord Guildford; "bless me, I thought you were dumb."

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

For the Week Ending Friday, September 22.

MORNING STAR OFFICE.
Saturday Morning, September 23, 1871.

COTTON—We left the market at the time of our last report ruling at 15¾ to 16¼c for ordinary, 19½ to 20c for middling, and 20½ to —c for strict middling, since which the medium and better qualities have further advanced. Saturday, the business embraced only 400 bales, while factors were enabled to establish a further advance of ⅛c in the medium and higher grades. Monday, the sales were confined to 350 bales at Saturday's closing rates. Tuesday, the sales were again confined to 350 bales, at rather stiffer prices, but no quotable advance. Wednesday, the demand continued fair, but the movement being checked by scant supplies and the high pretensions of factors, the sales were confined to barely 300 bales, while prices were fully maintained. Thursday, the same causes restricted operations, and the business summed up 700 bales, at full prices generally and a further improvement of ⅛c in strict low middling in particular. Friday, the supply being somewhat better, buyers came forward, and took 1100 bales at full prices. Referring to our remarks, we quote the market as follows: Ordinary 15¾ to 16¼c, good ordinary 17¾ to 18¼c, low middling 19 to 19½c, middling 20 to 20½c and strict middling 20½ to 20¾c per lb. The total sales for the week sum up 3,200 bales.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—We quote sugar, viz: fair 11 to 11¼c, fully fair 11¾, prime at 12, yellow clarified 12 to 12½c, white do 13 to 13½. Molasses—This article rules at 12 to 18c for inferior, 25 to 35 for fermenting, city refinery reboiled 35 to 50c, golden syrup 90c to $1.

FLOUR—Superfine $5 50; double extra $6 25 to $6 50; treble extra $6 75 to $7 00; $7 75 to 8 25 per bbl for choice and family extra.

CORN—We quote 80 to 85c per bushel for mixed and yellow and 85c for choice white.

OATS—We quote 55c per bushel for St. Louis and 58 for Galena.

BRAN—We quote $1 15 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The trade is supplied at $33 per ton for prime and $36 for choice Western.

PORK—Mess is held at $15 00 to $15 25 per bbl retail, and at wholesale at $14 50 to $14 75 per bbl.

BACON—Shoulders are quoted at 8½ to 8¾c, clear rib sides 8½ to 8¾c, clear sides 9½ to 9¾c, and 15½ to 18½c for sugar-cured hams.

LARD—Tierces sell at 10½ to 10¾ and kegs at 11½ to 12c per lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are quoted at 7½ to 7¾c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Western commands 12 to 12½c per lb.

BUTTER—We quote choice Western at 20 to —c, choice Goshen at 33 to 34c, and common Northern at 20 to 25c per lb.

CHEESE—Choice factory is quoted at 11 to —c, and reserve at 9½ to 10c per lb.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $4 50 to $7 per doz according to size. Turkeys $— to $18. Eggs 20 to 30c per doz.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling $3 00 to $4 10 per bbl. Onions sell at $3 50 to $3 75 per bbl. Cabbages at $5 to $7 per crate. Green Apples $3 50 to $4 50.

SALT—We quote Liverpool coarse at $1 45 to $1 50, fine $1 90 to $1 95 per sack. Table salt in pockets, 8 lbs 86, 4 lbs 4c.

COFFEE—We quote 16½ to 16½c per lb (gold duty paid) for prime, 15½ to 16 for good, 15½ to 15¾ for fair, ordinary — to —c.

WHISKY—We quote 90c to $1 02 per gallon for choice Western rectified. Bourbon $1 35 to $5. High wines, 97½c to $1.

INDIA BAGGING—We quote 19c per yard in bales and 18c in rolls. Kentucky hemp and flax 20½ to 21c, as in quality. Domestic jute bagging 21c per yard in rolls.

IRON TIES—Are steady and firm at 5 to 5½ per lb.

Money Market.

Gold 114 to 114¼. American half dollars 10¾ to 10.
Mexican dollars 115½ to 115¾.
Sterling exchange 123 to 124½, francs — to 4.08¾.
Domestic exchange, ½ to ¾ per cent premium.
