

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.

Published every Sunday morning.

Editor, A. J. RYAN - - - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

Table with 2 columns: Rates of Subscription, Delivered by Carriers. Includes rates for One Year, Six Months, Three Months, and One Month.

Table with 2 columns: Rates of Advertising. Includes rates for One Square, Two Squares, Three Squares, and One Year.

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NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1872.

Agents for the Star.

- List of agents for the Star in Louisiana and Texas, including St. Louis, Franklin, and Laredo.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK

- Calendar of the week listing religious events such as Good Friday, Easter Sunday, and various feast days.

C. D. ELDER, CATHOLIC BOOKSELLER, 124 CANAL STREET, WILL SUPPLY, AT SHORTEST PRICES, ALL ORDERS FOR BOOKS, STATIONERY AND DEVOTIONAL GOODS OF EVERY KIND.

Today's chapter of "Ellen Fitzgerald" is appropriate to the Lenten season, in illustrating how involuntary sufferings may, by Christian resignation, be sanctified into heroic sacrifices.

Diocese of Natchez.

MEMORIAL OF THE FORTY HOURS' ADORATION FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Table listing the names of participants in the Forty Hours' Adoration for the year 1872, organized by month.

A SINGULAR OVERSIGHT.—The Propaganda (English) makes a singular mistake in commenting on the constitution of the Catholic Militant Union. It quotes the following words of Article II: "No means are exertions for attaining the proposed end of the Association ought to be neglected," and then adds that it sounds like the doctrine of the means being justified by the end.

MEETING AT THE ARCHBISHOP'S.—In response to the call of His Grace, Archbishop Percheval, about three hundred gentlemen assembled last Monday evening in St. Mary's Church, Chartres street. His Grace, who presided at the meeting, explained its object, which was the formation of a Catholic Militant Union in this Diocese, and upon which we treat more fully elsewhere.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.—Popular Triumph in Kerry and Galway.—The "cable" brings us the intelligence that, in spite of the tremendous pressure of the "landlord fever" upon the people of Galway and Kerry, the popular candidates in both counties have been elected.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.—The Bulls for the consecration of the Coadjutor Bishops of Osnabrück have been received by the Cardinal Archbishop. The Dublin Freeman announced that the consecration of the Coadjutor Bishops of Killala and Achonry would occur in the Cathedral of Ballina on Sunday, the 4th of February.

The German orthodox papers warn the Catholic bishops to be on their guard against Dr. Hieck, the successor of Herr von Müller. He is described as being of the same school as Herr von Lutz, the Prussian Minister of Worship, but as far as respects to the latter in mental calibre and

SALUTATORY.

In accepting the position and assuming the duties of Editor-in-Chief, of this journal, while there is no necessity of a formal introduction to its readers, it will not, we hope, be considered amiss to say a few words touching the course which we intend to pursue.

We make no high-sounding promises. We pledge ourselves to no one and to nothing,—save that whenever we wield our humble pen—it will be in favor of the TRUE and the RIGHT and the JUST. We will write to please nobody save God, our Church and our Conscience. Politics we have nothing to do with except in so far as they may infringe the truth of our Creed or the Rights of our Country. Our Creed is Roman Catholicism. Our Country is the South. To labor for the interests of both will be our high honor. That honor is a task. It will cost toil, thought, trouble, and, mayhap, bring little thanks. We care not for thanks,—and as for the toil of thought—we grew used to it long ago.

If ever the world needed strong true thoughts and brave words—it is now. Errors of all kinds are sweeping the world—and sweeping men and nations on to shipwreck. The lines between Truth and error are becoming effaced. Men are becoming tolerant of all errors—and intolerant only of truth.

We reverse, in a Catholic journal,—this rule. Against every error we are sternly intolerant,—and we dare tell the world so. Of all things on earth dearest to us is our Church. Its teachings, without questioning, we accept,—without fear, defend. From the smallest ceremony on up to the dogma of Papal Infallibility we stand inflexibly and unconditionally for the Church.

Catholic "Liberalism" so-called, we utterly repudiate, with an aversion only little less than that which we feel against positive error. We are therefore—and logic as well as our instincts compel us to be so—doctrinally intolerant. As such we stand between the Church and every assault and assailant,—and our rule is the soldier's,—blow for blow. Whatever question we treat, shall be treated, rigidly, from the Roman Catholic standpoint. From the heights of our Faith we shall never stoop down to countenance error or to pander to the tastes of those who wish to compromise the Truth.

Among the thousand questions which agitate the world and the Church in our days—that of Education, we shall select, first, for discussion in next week's issue. So we welcome our many readers and we trust that they may never have cause to withhold their welcome from our words.

The Catholic Militant Union.

We are glad to be at last able to present to our readers, as we do in another column, the more important portions of the Constitution of this association, from which so much is expected. Many reasons have combined to call forth an organization of its kind. So serious and pressing were these reasons that our holy Father the Pope himself has repeatedly reminded the Catholic world of the great necessity for union of strength and concert of action on its part. This alone ought to be sufficient with all good Catholics to ensure their adhesion to the idea.

But certainly the reasonableness of the venerable Pontiff's suggestion is apparent on the least reflection. There can be no doubt that in this life a great war is constantly going on between good and evil. There is no hesitation on the part of the partisans of the latter to make a public demonstration of their sympathies and to fight most energetically and openly against the truth. Revelation is the truth, Christianity is the truth and the Catholic Church is the truth. Against all these the spirit of evil rears its three-fold head of Atheism, Infidelity and Heresy. Its agents stand in the high places of the earth, in its palaces and academies, and publicly laugh at God as the idol of a popular superstition. They fill the legislative halls and administrative departments of governments with Jews and Freethinkers who may admit the existence of God, but scoff at Him in His crucifixion. They fill the lands with free-readers, who believe in Christ but rebel against His holy Church and read His holy law for themselves in the light of their own weak, shallow reason, blinded by pride.

All these incessantly war against the Pope and the Church. It has been so from the beginning and will be to the end. But they war with great wisdom and skill, being prompted with all the cunning of the evil chief. They combine into regular, disciplined bodies, well organized, perfect-

ly drilled, acting in unison, with a common impulse and to effect a common end. They have associations both public and secret. They are, Free Masons, Carbonari, Orange-men and Internationals. They form Bible Societies, Missionary Societies, Soap Societies and Evangelical Leagues. But every where and under all forms their animus is the same—hatred of the Church because she curbs the appetites of man and teaches them unpalatable truths. Their organization stands them in hand, for the word of command is easily passed along the line and every motion tells; not a blow is wasted.

For instance. Look at the Public School movement. They all combine upon it, Atheists, Infidels and Protestants, Free Masons and Carbonari, the Cabinet, the pulpit and the press. Earnestly, persistently they work without discouragement or fatigue. They beguile the people, they invade the government, they corrupt the power of the State. The very nature of man revolts at their monstrous proposition to take away from the father his sacred right of controlling the education of his own offspring, but by persistence they fairly daze the public mind until it is too bewildered to resist any longer.

And why this energy, this desperate effort? Because for eighteen centuries they have struggled in vain to master Catholics, either by flattery or persecution, by argument or force. They give up the contest as those who have once become Catholics. They say "let us cease to war with the Church as it exists, for it is impregnable, but let us attack its future. We will not waste our opposition upon men who are already Catholic, for it is useless, but we will prevent others from becoming so. We will get possession of the children. We will take them from the influence of their parents and the control of their priests. We will enlighten them and make them ashamed of a superstitious faith in the Church, or in Christ or even in God." The Catholic reader too well knows how successful their propaganda of immorality and crime has been thus far.

Now the watchword of unknowns gone forth among the Catholics, too. They are told that they must not indolently sit down and leave all to the power of God and His immutable promises to the Church; that they, too, must make some exertion, must form organizations and put themselves in position to act in concert, even though it require some effort and some sacrifice of comfort. They begin to understand that individual zeal will not suffice to fight this battle, that union of strength and unity of purpose are very necessary. A fine team of horses would strive in vain to move a heavily loaded wagon if each pulled in a different direction, or if each pulled in the right direction, but by fits and starts, and no two at the same time. Train them, organize them, make them pull together, and the heavy load is moved with ease.

Will this project of a Union succeed? The times appear ripe for it. The Sovereign Pontiff calls aloud for such a movement. In response, it is put on foot here as well as at other places. In New Orleans a Constitution has been digested under the watchful eye of the Archbishop. Its simplicity and universality appear to defy criticism. It meets with the heartiest reception at Rome, short of that Pontifical approval which is only given after experiment. Why should it not be what the Church needs? At any rate we can throw ourselves heartily into the movement, and if anything better is suggested our plan can be amended in accordance with it.

Let it be remembered that this movement is neither American, German, French nor Irish—it is simply Catholic. Let it be remembered that it proposes nothing but the defence of the Church and its rights, especially in the person of the Holy Father. Let it be remembered that the means which it intends to use to effect that end will be as far above the possibility of censure as the end itself, for they will be such only as shall be approved by the Pope.

Our Union is not political, though it will act upon politics whenever they involve an attack upon the Church in her rights. It is not social, though it will act socially wherever the vices of society attack the Church in her morals. It is not even religious, in the sense that its members must be pious, but it will not hesitate to combat all heresy attacking, as it does, the Church in her authority. It is none of these, it is simply Catholic and Militant. Catholic because it embraces all men, women and children, of all nationalities and races, provided they acknowledge the infallibility of the Pope and give no scandal by their conduct. It is Militant because it is organized, obedient and active.

The era of action has arrived. Let us see who has been visited by its inspiration.

PERE GRATRY.—The *Somme Beligieuse*, of Cambrai, states that the medical attendant of Pere Gratry has but little hopes of his recovery. Pere Gratry himself earnestly begs the prayers of Catholics that he may live to bring out his promised work, in which he intends to affirm and defend his submission to the Decrees of the Council.

Should other engagements prevent your attendance at the lecture, you can all the object for which it is given by purchasing tickets.

The Grand Duke.

This young gentleman having gone, it may not be amiss to say a word or two on the subject of his visit. As for himself there are two things in his favor; first he is young, and, therefore, not as bad as he may yet be; secondly, he is a sailor, and, therefore, probably has some of the generous, manly traits of that profession. Besides, the fact of his youth and the probability that he is as yet innocent of participating in the more flagrant wickedness of his race, the hospitality of our people forbade any allusion during his presence that would savor of hostility. But now that he has gone, the same consideration is not applicable, and it would be hardly right to let our silence imply anything like neutrality towards his family.

The Czar of Russia is the Apostate Julian of the modern Church. As frightfully zealous as was the Roman Emperor to destroy Christianity, root and branch, so untiring is this modern Czar to exterminate every germ of Catholicity within his dominions. Eminent prelates, venerable alike for their age and their sanctity, are seized as felons and hurried off towards Siberia with such rigor that death releases them from his tyranny on the route; priests are hunted, starved and imprisoned, men and women are slaughtered for fidelity to their faith, and even their little babes are murdered before their eyes, their brains dashed out with the butt of a musket. Extirpation of Catholicity, and nothing less, is the fixed purpose of this human monster, carried out with a heartless ferocity that entitles him to be called a human fiend.

His persecution of the Church, especially in Poland, has been very bloody, yet the enlightened, polished, most elegant and most advanced nineteenth century quietly ignores the fact in its telegraph and its press, and courteously shuts alike its eyes to the atrocity of a great monarch, and its ears to the groans of a perishing people. Let, however, a colony of Jews get into a squabble with their neighbors in some remote Danubian principality, and the world is stunned with the din of an imaginary persecution.

The Czar of Russia is not only a blood-thirsty persecutor but he is a despot. His system of government is of all within the limits of Christendom the most remote from any approach to self-government and the most indifferent to the wishes of the population. Such a government may be good in its place and time, but it is a disgrace to a civilization founded on Christian ideas. Yet a third son of this wretch comes to our great republic and the people of a large section of it run wild over him. He comes, not as individual, for in that capacity no one pretends that he has ever as yet attracted any attention, but as a representative of his father, as a representative of a vile despotism and a malignant, wicked fanaticism.

It would be wrong to insult a young man who, for all we know, may be quite innocent personally, but it is also wrong to overwhelm him with hospitable attentions by way of complimenting a dynasty which is not worthy of compliment but rather of unqualified reprobation. It was, therefore, with great pleasure that we observed, the very quiet reception which the Grand Duke met with here. His presence excited some little curiosity but not a spark of enthusiasm, in fact as a sensation it was a failure. We think that a prolonged stay in our latitude and longitude would prove as advantageous to the members of Russian royalty as was Peter the Great's stay in England. They might not learn a trade but they would be obliged to learn some common sense views of human nature.

THE POOR CLAUSES.—Mr. Bernard Hughes, who has been soliciting donations for the convent under the charge of the Nuns of the Order of St. Clare, of Newry, in the north of Ireland, the purpose of which is the gratuitous education of poor females, returns his sincere thanks, as also those of the good Nuns, to the following citizens of New Orleans for subscriptions:

- List of names of subscribers to the Poor Clauses, including Dennis Kirby, Ward's Foundry, Jno. Gray, Ed. Dore, Patrick O'Dowd, Michael Irwin, Patrick Mulhern, M. McManigle, Patrick O'Neil, James Devany, M. Curran, Henry McLaughlin, W. Nolan, J. Kelly, Thomas Caserly, Edward Moore, Thomas Donnelly, Mrs. M. Doyle, M. Kelleher, Robert Campbell, Bernard McGone, E. Doherty, T. Confort, Mrs. Kirby, James Thomas, Mrs. J. Gibney, Michael Thornton, Ed. Lynn, D. Flannery, Peter Kerber, Mrs. J. Cooper, John Bruner, Ed. Swan, James Kearny, David Burke, Thomas Buckley, Mrs. James Murphy, Mary Hicks, J. J. Clark, M. J. Kernan, Patrick Fitzgerald, Wm. Hays, Michael Dred, Justin McCarthy, Thomas Barry, Patrick Creden, Wm. Quinn, John Fahy, J. B. Whitman, A. Gilbo, Mrs. Pattison, L. Raymond, John Gettins, A. Lipman, P. McArde, R. Miney, Ed. Moran, A. Morrah, Daniel Kelleher, Wm. Cronan, John Monaghan, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. James Furlong, John Cook, J. Kelleher, Mrs. Toland, Charles Keating, Jno. Connors, Mrs. Molloy, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Connolly, Mary Bradley, A. Connolly, Mrs. Woods and her friends.

Mr. Hughes left last Thursday morning for Mobile, where he expects to remain for a few days, from whence he will probably proceed to Montgomery, Atlanta, Augusta and Savannah.

One of the best arguments in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad is the fact mentioned in the following telegram: "SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Freights via Cape Horn, per ship David Crockett, arrived, beating freight shipped by the Pacific Railroad."

ROME, Feb. 23.—The Pope, in a consistory yesterday, presided over by eight bishops, including four cardinals, and said: "We shall not fail to see"

Mission of the Prisons.

"I was in prison and you came to me." St. Matt., XXV, 39. How few of those who have heard these sacred words enunciated from the pulpit, or read them in the Holy Bible thousands of times, ever dwell sufficiently long or earnestly upon them to appreciate their full force, and resolve, by the faithful performance of their duties in this respect as in others, to merit the eternal reward promised. True, all cannot personally visit the prisons and, in fact, the injunction is not intended to convey any such command, but all, women as well as men, can spiritually and by other means than personal visits, obey it in a manner most acceptable to our Divine Lord.

Catholic ladies and Catholic gentlemen! To you, particularly, is this appeal addressed. Read, and in a few simple words we will show you the path to the fulfillment of this important duty. Through the charity of the Rev. Superior of the Jesuits in this city, the services of a most zealous member of the Society of Jesus have been secured as chaplain of the prisons. In the performance of the duties devolving upon him as such, he has been most forcibly struck by the state of mental starvation in which he sees the prisoners pass the weeks and months of their confinement. His heart is torn with anguish when he beholds men and women who have, perhaps, (for many of them are not convicted, and many of them are, doubtless, innocent) transgressed the laws, doomed to confinement, with no work to perform, no friends to visit them, and no good books to read from which they might, with the grace of God, draw the inspiration necessary to cause them to bear their sufferings with patience and resignation and to resolve on a thorough reformation of their lives.

Under the auspices of certain members of a charitable society of laymen, whose rules deprecate the too public mention of its name, this good Jesuit missionary has resolved to make some effort to raise funds to buy a suitable library for the use of the prisoners. The Hon. T. Wharton Colles has most kindly offered his services to lecture for the benefit of this good work. The lecture takes place tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock in St. Alphonsus Hall, St. Andrew street near the corner of Magazine.

Your duty, Christian reader, and we speak alike to the poor and the rich, is to aid this work by purchasing tickets. You can't personally visit the prison; very well, you can enable those who do visit it to make their visits more welcome and useful; you can help to provide the prisoners with what is more necessary, as it is more important, than food for the body; food for the mind. You would not refuse a poor, starving beggar, who had not tasted food for many days, a morsel from your bountifully provided table; how, then, can you refuse mental food to fellow beings, many of whom, perhaps, are no more guilty in the sight of God than yourself, and, if more guilty, then more than ever deserving your pity!

As we remarked last week, we dwell only upon the charity and duty of assisting this work, and not upon the profit and pleasure to be derived from attending the Hon. Judge's lecture, for we feel that it would be a work of supererogation for us to commend him to a people who, for years before the Star was ushered into existence, were wont to look up to him as one of their most learned, upright and zealous leaders. Let each one, then, in contributing towards the success of this lecture, place one book in the library as a lasting testimonial of his willingness to fulfill the Divine precept, "To visit those who are in prison."

Great Movement in Algiers.

We remark with extreme pleasure that a great change has lately manifested itself in this fast improving District. Some unseen impetus seems to have been given to its inhabitants, some exhilarating light appears to have shed its quickening rays upon the Algerines, extending its influence to all alike, both young and old, rich and poor.

It is not for us to inquire too curiously into the main-spring of the *bon esprit* and joyful men which have characterized the people for the last few weeks. We have but to bear testimony to the fact that a new life permeates the whole parish. It is because the parishioners see their long-expected new church advancing so rapidly towards completion; or is it due to the triumphant success of the mass meeting they held on the 15th inst. ? Perhaps it may be attributed to both. Those who yearn to enjoy the comforts of the Catholic religion in a befitting temple, naturally view with blissful satisfaction the approaching consummation of these hopes and prayers; indeed, the passing query for Algiers is, "How soon shall we be in that beautiful Gothic building?" Those who look forward to a participation in the consolations which the True Faith alone can impart, are overjoyed to think that the citizens of Algiers will be gratified ere long with a monument of architecture, which already bids fair to be a really beautiful ornament, and one calculated to remove any feeling of envy towards any other city.

A little while ago, too, some seemed to persuade themselves that an *orderly, concordant and influential* committee (for whatever object or purpose) was something unattainable in Algiers, but the inhabitants have proved, beyond dispute, that they can vie with any other town or division of the State in organizing a truly large and efficient association. All are looking forward with increased expectancy to the second day of March (11th prox.), when the association for the new church will meet again to report progress, and in point of numbers is expected to be considerably increased.

As we said before, the facility with which this association and committee were formed promises something more than a *religious triumph*; it bespeaks a brighter future even in a social point of view, for it proves the strength of *union*, and what a small people may accomplish when they are animated with *one spirit, one resolve, one fixed determination*.

porter to report on the anticipated success of the collections for the expiring month, as they will be a pretty fair index as to whether the hopes of all are to be speedily consummated, viz: by an early entrance into the new church.

We need scarcely add that we take a lively interest in the welfare, both temporal and spiritual, of the people of Algiers, and shall be most happy to insert in our columns any useful information communicated to us.

The committee of ladies, who are working altogether independently of the gentlemen, will hold their next meeting on the first Sunday of March (3d prox.), at 4 o'clock p. m., in the presbytery adjoining the church of the Marist Fathers. May God bless their pious efforts!

EDITORIAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Emperor William, of Germany, is sick. Gales in the island of Java have destroyed the clove crop.

Mrs. Wm. B. Astor, of New York, is dead. She left an estate worth \$10,000,000.

All the courts in Memphis have been obliged to adjourn on account of the coal famine.

Archbishop McCloskey suggests the discontinuance of processions on St. Patrick's Day.

On dit, that Col. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, succeeds Mr. Creswell as Postmaster-General.

Every wooden leg which supplies the place of a limb lost in battle is said to be a stump speech against war.

The marriage of the Marquis of Bute to the daughter of Lord Edward George Howard is announced to take place soon.

Bismarck proposes an international congress for cheap uniform postage to facilitate the transmission and exchange of mails.

The whole number of deaths the past week in Philadelphia was 426—a decrease of 24. Deaths from smallpox 136—a decrease of 47.

An imaginative Western editor informs his readers that "No jering skeleton mocks him from the battlements of melancholy's lofty peak."

Ristori's injuries from the recent railroad accident are quite serious. Fracture of her knee will prevent professional pursuits for a long time.

The railroad bridge over the Mississippi at Council Bluffs has been completed. It is the largest structure in the world on the high-bridge system.

The subscription committee in Nancy have already received 1,600,000 francs, contributions to the voluntary fund for the payment of the war indemnity.

The snow blockade on the Pacific Railroad has been raised. One of the passengers died from the fatigue and exposure experienced in the trip over the road.

Three police commissioners, three fire commissioners, and the chief of police, of Jersey City, have been indicted by the grand jury for misdemeanors in office.

A lady, in accounting to a friend for her temporary disappearance from society, said she had been celebrating her wooden wedding, having just married a blockhead.

Bishop Foley has announced his intention to commence early in the spring to rebuild the Catholic Churches destroyed by the Chicago fire. He will also rebuild the Bishop's palace at once.

A friend who did the Colorado mountains last fall has informed us that he got as ravenous as a raven among the ravines, and sat down in one of the gorges and gorged himself.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg pays the *Dahmeim Zeitung* a handsome sum for publishing his poetry, besides which he buys, at retail rates, nearly the entire edition of such issues as contain his doggerel.

Major McLaughlin, champion of America, has challenged Wright or Jamieson, English champions, or any other person in the world, to a wrestling match for \$5000, and give or take \$250 for expenses.

The population of the State of New York has increased by 548,928, since 1865; and of this increase 415,346 go to the credit of the cities of the State. The farming population has scarcely advanced at all.

The American Club has elected Treced president. He made a speech, saying he looked forward to the time when, absolved from politics and litigations, he could devote his whole attention to the welfare of the club.

Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr., declines to succeed Fisk, Jr., as Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, because it is said to cost \$50,000 a year to be "a liberal and public-spirited Colonel," and he doesn't love the military to that degree.

Rev. Stephen Morgan, recently convicted of poisoning books from the Theological Library, Cincinnati, made a confession of the offence before his church at Cheviot last week. The church voted to retain him as their preacher.

The recent cold weather, as well as the suddenness and severity of the storms in the Northwest, are without a parallel. Ten persons were frozen to death in Dixon county, Nebraska, and several wood-cutters in the Winnebago Agency suffered the same fate.

The Los Angeles rioters, who murdered so many Chinese in that place three months ago have been acquitted. A committee of the City Council, to whom was referred the petition of Chinese asking for compensation for the destruction of property, have reported against allowing their claims.

Count de Larendau, while in the street, but a few doors from his residence in the Place Frochat, Paris, was struck by a falling chimney pot, blown from a neighboring house during a heavy gale of wind which swept over Paris on January 5th, and instantly killed. His father, strange to say, lost his life in precisely the same manner in 1850.

Some Michigan boys, feeling the need of wholesome recreation, stuffed a suit of clothes with straw and buried it; killed a couple of chickens and strewed the blood over the grave, and trampled the ground, so that it gave evidence of a fearful struggle. The horrified citizens soon discovered the grave, summoned the coroner, had a jury impaneled, dug up the body, and—adjourned in a hurry.