

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger. PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

Geo. A. J. RYAN - - - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1872.

OUR CLUB RATES. Yearly Copy (one year) \$3 00. From Copies " 12 50. From Copies " 22 50. From Copies " 40 00.

Agents for the Star. LOUISIANA. N. COLEMAN, Franklin. THE DOUGAN, Baton Rouge. TEXAS. J. D. SAWYER, corner Market and Twenty-second streets, Galveston. W. E. LAVENDER, Laredo.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK. Sunday June 2—Sunday within the Octave of Corpus Christi. Monday June 3—Of the Octave. Tuesday June 4—St. Francis Caracciolo. Wednesday June 5—Of the Octave. Thursday June 6—Octave of Corpus Christi. Friday June 7—Sacred Heart of Jesus. Saturday June 8—St. Peter Celestine, Pope and Confessor.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to the editors of THE MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER, 124 Carondelet street.

OUR TRAVELING AGENT.—Mr. J. Kelleher, our agent, is at present canvassing the city of Augusta, Ga., for subscribers to the Star. We speak for him the assistance of all those who are interested in the dissemination of Catholic literature.

CONFIRMATIONS.—On the 27th of May, His Grace, Archbishop Perche, confirmed 56 persons, including four converts in the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, Third District. On the 30th, His Grace confirmed 146 persons in St. Anne's Church.

The Voice of the Holy Father.

"Providence seems to have given, in our day, a great mission to the Catholic Press. It is to preserve the principles of order and of faith, where they still prevail, and to propagate them where they are wanting and indifferent have caused them to be forgotten."—Letter of Pope Pius IX, in 1851.

"We urgently beseech you to assist, with all good will and favor, those men who, animated with spirit and possessed of sufficient learning, are laboring and publishing books and journals for the defence and propagation of Catholic doctrine."—Encyclical of Pope Pius IX, in 1853.

DEPARTURE OF REV. FATHER SMULDERS, O. S. B.—We regret to learn that Rev. Father Smulders, O. S. B., has been transferred from this city to St. Louis. The Catholics of the Fourth District and numerous others throughout the State, will be grieved to hear of the departure of one, who, during his labors in our midst has by his charity and devotion, endeared himself to our population beyond expression. The Rev. Father first came to New Orleans in 1852, and was connected with the Church of St. Alphonsus until the breaking out of the war, when he started for Virginia as chaplain of the 8th Louisiana Regiment. His kindness and untiring attention to the sick and wounded are gratefully remembered by his comrades of the First Louisiana Brigade, as well as by all to whose spiritual and temporal wants he ministered during the long and painful years of the war. At the close of hostilities, Father Smulders was sent to St. Louis, where, however, he did not remain long, returning soon to the scene of his former labors. His unexpected departure will be a source of deep regret to his many friends, whose hearts will be united in praying that every blessing may attend him, and in hoping that he may one day be recalled to Louisiana.

HERBERTIA INSURANCE COMPANY.—We present on another page of to-day's paper the annual statement of this company. Through the statement covers a period of only six months, it furnishes an exhibit of which the officers and friends of the Institution may well feel proud. The net earned premiums amount to \$36,298 19, to which, adding the amounts received for interest and rent, \$6635 84, we have net earnings of \$42,934 03. The losses have been remarkably small, those on fire risks being on \$86—the total footing up only \$3209 45. With regard to the assets of the company, it will be seen that they amount to the splendid sum of \$70,823, which forms the best possible guarantee of its stability.

In view of this flattering state of its business, the Board of the Company has determined to pay in cash to the stockholders ten per cent on the amount of capital stock paid in, and to place to the credit of the stock a premium dividend of thirty-six per cent, and a stock dividend of eight and four-tenths per cent on amount paid.

We congratulate the officers of the Herbertia upon the splendid success with which they were guided their new but staunch company through the first year of its existence, and trust that each succeeding one will add to its prosperity.

THE PRINTERS.—Rev. Father Allen, having determined to have St. Patrick's Church decorated, will from to-morrow till Saturday next, receive bids for the work. For further information see the advertisement on page five of this paper.

C. D. ELLIS, Catholic Bookseller, 121 Maple Street, will supply, at shortest notice, all orders for books, stationery and devotional goods of every kind.

Attention is directed to our special notice column.

Corpus Christi.

This feast occurred last Thursday but its celebration is generally postponed throughout the city until to-day. Not being a holiday of obligation in this country, it is thought that its celebration can be more splendidly kept on Sunday than on a week day.

The unparalleled popularity of this feast in all really Catholic countries is something wonderful. Artillery is firing, flags are flying, drums rolling, bands playing, the Churches are blazing with lights, the altars are covered with flowers, throughout the land, while the very shipping in the harbors is gay with streamers and banners. From prince to peasant, every soul is fired with the enthusiasm of the occasion, every one is decked in his handsomest attire and all, soldier and civilian, sailor and fisherman assist at High Mass and Solemn Procession.

We say that this popular enthusiasm is indeed wonderful when we consider that this feast celebrates the mystery which, above all others, is the most difficult of acceptance to poor human incredulity and the most fiercely attacked by all heretics and infidels. What! That wafer a human body, and, above all, the body of Jesus Christ? Absurd! Preposterous! It looks like bread, it tastes like bread, to all chemical analysis it is bread, and yet you want to tell us that it is flesh and blood, a complete, undivided human body. Even so. He who could raise His own dead body from the grave and restore its life, can do all this if he choose. He has so chosen, and incredulous as human nature may be, the children of the faith find no difficulty in believing it. Fruitless as may be their faith of good works, its faint embers always burn up with a freshened glow in the presence of a truth which they know to be so glorious and so divine.

Can any one doubt that this is a triumph due to the humanity of Jesus Christ as a reparation for the humiliation of Calvary? You kneel in the dim aisle of some grand old Cathedral, and see a vast multitude kneeling like yourself, while a long procession of prelates and priests and acolytes starts from the sanctuary, bearing aloft the God-like Host. Throngs of beautiful children precede it, scattering sweet flowers along the route, and, as it approaches you, the people join in the train. The bells are ringing, cannon firing, grand music thrills upon the air, the soldiers kneel and salute, the mighty ones of earth bow their uncovered heads to the dust, and while the pure, white Host is growing plainer to your sight, fancy goes back in astonishment nearly two thousand years, to an old city of Palestine called Jerusalem, and to a Mount called Calvary. You see a man struggling up the road of that mountain, carrying a heavy cross on his shoulder; a countless mob surrounds and accompanies him; a guard of soldiers protect him from their fury, while themselves treating him with every brutality; his face and naked shoulders are covered with blood and bruises; it is impossible to see the natural skin any where; his long hair that was so beautiful, is soaked and stiffened with gore; not one of those who knew him so well in the splendor of his glorious manhood would recognize a single trait to remind them of him who, the day before, was the most faultless type of human beauty; he stumbles; he falls; the mob laughs in derision; it yells in mockery; "This is your God, this is a wonderful God."

But the Host has come near, and you are recalled from your reverie of a moment. Is it possible? Can this be He that was crucified? Has He really risen from the dead? Are these the people that blasphemed Him? Are these the soldiers who maltreated Him? Yes. Wonderful as is the miracle of His resurrection, still more so is this conquest of His enemies, this capture of His captors. He has conquered Death, but He has done something far stranger still in conquering the malice of sin and the power of Satan. And now, whereas, He was humiliated in one spot and on one cross, it is fitting that this His triumph should be celebrated in thousands and tens of thousands of places over the whole earth. For one day he was made an obprobrium; it is right that for all ages He should be lifted aloft in glory in the sight of all men. His humanity was spit upon and abused; it is a reparation most fitting that His very humanity should receive the adoration and homage of the people who mocked Him, of the soldiers who persecuted Him and of the Princes who slew Him.

The Host passes, and bowing the head, we adore God, not only in Heaven but on earth, not only in His divinity but in His humanity, not only invisible but visible.

Among the prize theses for the next academic term of the philosophical faculty at the University of Leyden is the following: "Has the American Republic produced a truly great poet?" The essays on this subject may be written in Dutch, German, or Latin. The author of the best essay receives a prize of three hundred dollars.

"When a stranger treats me with want of respect," said a poor philosopher, "I comfort myself with the reflection that he slights but my old and shabby hat and coat, which, to say the truth, have no particular claim to adoration. So, if my hat and coat choose to fret about it, let them; but it is nothing to me."

Politics and Business.

It is to be hoped that our business men are convinced by this time that they have a duty to perform in going to the polls and voting. The present condition of business of all kinds in our city is so deplorable and its prostration is so evidently connected with bad legislation that the truth must be commencing to make itself visible even to eyes that can see nothing but greenbacks—except gold.

From New York to St. Louis, if you pass along the streets of any populous city, North, East or West, your senses are burdened with the din and ruck of business; in New Orleans the grass will soon have possession of most of our streets, as things now go. If any invalid wants a quiet, noiseless, village, in which to pass the summer, ours can certainly be recommended as to quality, though overgrown in size. He can buy real estate cheaply, too, though as to that he would probably do better by waiting longer. It is safe to say that, if business remains for two years more as it has been for twelve months, one quarter or one third of the white population of New Orleans will have left to find employment elsewhere.

Now let us ask our business men, who have been so indifferent about voting, whether politics has nothing to do with all this. On every hand we hear the opinion that the immense burden of our own taxation—both direct and in the shape of licenses—is the cause of the fatal stagnation. True, the influence of this cause is probably overstated. If the production of Southern lands tributary to New Orleans were as remunerative as formerly, business would probably be something near its former standard, even with the taxation that exists here. But production is greatly diminished, and from the same causes may continue to grow less and less. These causes are also to some extent political. First, there is the overweening pride of the laboring negroes, engendered by their ideas of freedom, and importance so sedulously instilled into them by political adventurers, who exist upon their credulity. On account of this they are unwilling to work on reasonable terms, or to abide by their contracts; hence high prices for labor and scarcity of it, sometimes at the moment when most needed. The crop is, therefore, badly made and does not pay well. Secondly, on the top of this poor farming and its scant result, comes an enormous taxation. The profits, already small, are either greatly reduced or entirely consumed by the unwise and destructive burdens placed on them by revenue laws. Planters are discouraged; many quit; production diminishes and New Orleans loses business.

It is true that the laziness and unproductiveness of the negro is beyond the control of the Southern white vote, but that vote might have effectually regulated the question of taxation and public economy in this State, as it has done in others, thereby helping the productiveness of our plantations in one very important element.

But, although the planting interests of our tributary country should be crippled permanently, a considerable population in our city could subsist upon the small industries and enterprises of a manufacturing kind. Where freedom to experiment exists and a population is poor, hundreds and thousands of little beginnings in business of that nature may be seen springing up like grass, some to perish, others to grow and flourish, bringing a perceptible increase of prosperity and activity. But here come in our six per cent. taxation, and our exterminator of a license law. The ground is sown thick with salt, and vitality completely extinguished in everything of tender growth.

Thus the city loses directly in its manufactures by over-taxation, and indirectly by the discouragement of rural productions, and, as money draws money, so poverty grows poorer. The city being impoverished, has not the means to furnish assistance in cropping and facilities of transportation, so that St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville outbid us and take away a part even of the trade which we ought to have.

There is but one way to escape the ruin now creeping over every thing in Louisiana—take away the burden of taxation. Make the public expenses as near nothing as possible; exercise the most rigid economy in the use of public moneys and especially in the collection of them. If you think that business here can be made profitable enough to justify the investment of capital, give it a chance to struggle to its feet again and don't let the last drop of blood be sucked out of its veins by a remorseless set of ticks and leeches. Remember that there is not sufficient vitality in our affairs in this State to stand much of a drain. It is impossible to make things pay enough here to be profitable under a six per cent tax and a vampire license.

Decent men of all parties ought to reflect on the situation, unless willing to expatriate themselves. Our business men have disgracefully absented themselves from the polls in time past and the consequence is their own ruin. If at the approaching election the conduct of our own affairs can be given into honest and capable hands it may not yet be too late to do well. Should it

still be left with unscrupulous adventurers, our desolation will be but prolonged and increased, supposing the controlling spirit at the Federal capital to remain as heretofore. If, however, a more humane policy should be inaugurated there with a new President, our people will perhaps be encouraged, instead of forbidden, to shake off the vermin that have so nearly devoured the whole substance of our body corporate.

EDITORIAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The first anastroke of the season occurred in New York on the 24th of May. James Gordon Bennett, Sr., founder of the New York Herald, is dangerously ill.

C. R. Buckalew has been nominated for Governor of Pennsylvania by the Democrats. The consumption of spirits in the United States is estimated at two hundred and thirty thousand gallons per day.

Conti, the recently deceased private secretary of Napoleon III, left his very large fortune to the French Relief Fund, for the victims of the war.

It is just 170 years since the first daily paper in England was started. This was the Daily Courant, begun in February, 1702. It was edited by a lady.

The Duke of Bedford, nephew to Earl Russell, is dead. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, the brother of Lord Lytton Bulwer, the novelist, is also dead. He was Minister to Washington from 1849 to 1852.

The Fremdenblatt, a German paper, devoted to the interests of travelers and tourists, says that Germany is visited annually by twenty thousand Americans, who spend there no less than twenty million dollars.

Gen. Greaves, who was present at the battle of New Orleans in 1815, died recently in England. In proportion as the English veterans die off, our free negro veterans who served at this battle increase in number.

The report of the destruction of the entire sailing fleet and the loss of about 4000 lives, published in the papers last week turns out to be a hoax, the loss amounting to only three vessels which were crushed by the ice during a hurricane.

The great race for the Derby stakes was run on the 29th ult., at Epsom Downs, and was witnessed by the largest crowd ever known to have assembled. The number of spectators was estimated at half a million. Twenty-three horses ran.

At a session of the Grand Council of Orange-men in New York, resolutions passed for Orange societies all over the Union to parade on the 12th of July, and leave the route of procession open to the dictation of the police authorities of each city.

The building known as the Town Clock Store, in Dubuque, Iowa, fell on the 25th ult., with a terrific crash. The clerks had warning by the cracking and succeeded in escaping safely from the store. Two women who were pushing a baby in a carriage on the sidewalk were caught by a falling mass. One woman and the baby were killed. The other woman had both legs broken.

The Atlanta and London crews have agreed upon the 10th of June as the day for their race and 4:30 P. M. for the hour to start. The new boat ordered by the Atlantans is being made by Bingen & Mills, and will be completed by Wednesday. The Fall Mall Gazette says: The American crew now pull in a style which is simply perfection.

The California papers chronicle the death of Arnold Martin, who, in a business life of thirty-two years, started eighteen newspapers in different towns and States, two of which were in Massachusetts. In no single venture was he successful, although in several instances the person to whom he sold made money. He was a man of extraordinary capacity and energy, but lacking in business tact and concentration. He was a New Englander, and was fifty-two years of age at the time of his death.

An irate country editor says: "The lady (1) who yesterday called the attention of another to our patched breeches, wherewith they both laughed so heartily, is informed that a new pair will be purchased when her husband's 'little bill' is settled; it has been due nearly a year. Don't criticize a printer's dress too closely while wearing silks purchased with money due him. Tell your husband to send us \$23 70 at once, and save the cost of an entire suit."

It is well known that Scotland was at one time peopled from Ireland, and it is from that island it borrows its name "Scotia," and that its inhabitants are called "Scoti;" but it is not equally so well known that of late years the immigration of the Irish to Scotland has been so steady, that their immediate descendants will, ere long, count man for man with the native population in the cities and great centres of industry of that province. It would certainly be a novel ethnological fact if Erin twice peopled North Britain.

DEATH OF THE SUPERIORESS OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY.—Rev. Mother M. Catherine Grant died at the Convent of Mercy, in Vicksburg, on the morning of the 23d May, of consumption, in the fourteenth year of her religious profession and the seventeenth of her entrance into this Convent. She was a native of Booter's Town, county Dublin, Ireland. Her life and death were marked by the virtues which characterize the true Christian and Religious. She was Superioress of the Sisters of Mercy in New Orleans at the time of her death. After a solemn Mass of Requiem, here remains were interred on the Convent grounds. The funeral ceremonies were performed by the Right Rev. Wm. H. Elder, assisted by the Very Rev. F. X. Leray and Rev. Father Bohmhart, who preceded the procession, headed by a cross-bearer, followed by the Sisters of Mercy, bearing lighted candles. The bier was borne by six gentlemen, members of St. Paul's congregation. The funeral cortege formed a solemn and imposing scene.

The Morning Star is always for sale by Mr. Chas. D. Elder, 124 Camp street, who is also authorized to receive subscriptions for the paper.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON.—Senate.—The Judiciary Committee was discharged from consideration of petitions allowing foreigners to become president, constitutional acknowledgment of God, and exemption from office of persons addicted to liquor.

House.—Mr. Poland moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill extending the Kinkaid bill till the end of the next session of Congress. The motion was rejected; yeas 94, nays 103. Some 22 Republicans voted with all the Democrats against the bill. Mr. Maynard moved to amend the rules and pass the Senate supplementary bill. This motion was also rejected by 112 yeas to 53 nays, less than two-thirds in the affirmative. This was a strict party vote. On the 30th Mr. Butler renewed his amendment to the force bills at any time by the privileges of report when any member moved a suspension of the rules. This will almost entirely exclude all violent partisan legislation this session. A gentleman connected with the Executive Department and also Senators talk freely among themselves about the treaty of Washington, withstanding a categorical objection to others. Not an official source that the treaty is in peril, the United States having now placed itself, Great Britain the responsibility of its failure by adopting the supplemental article, declaring against indirect damages, and the President and Senate being determined to make no further concessions. The telegrams last received do not give hope of any adjustment, as it is said that Great Britain really desires an unequivocal withdrawal of our claims of the indirect damages. Reports to the War Department mention the concentration of a large party of Indians to obstruct the progress of the Northern Pacific railroad on the west side of the Missouri river, about 2000 members of tribes, hostile to the whites, are preparing to operate in mass against the builders of the road. They are said to be well supplied and equipped. Some of the stakes that were driven by the road surveyors have already been put up by the savages.

New York.—Strikes continue, and the prospect of a speedy settlement of the trouble between employers and workmen, does not appear so cheerful. The firm of Steinway & Sons are co-operating with other piano makers, and success is promised. No additional shops are reported as conceding the terms proposed by the workmen. It was said, however, that the employers will hold a meeting on the 12th inst., and arrange for a general acceptance of the workmen's demands. The piano makers, together with the cabinet makers, have appointed a joint committee to wait on the Governor and ask him to prevent excessive interference with committees in non-union visits to the workshops. It was announced that the Germania Assembly Rooms that the piano makers will strike on the 1st if their employers do not concede eight hours for a day's work. The desk makers are co-operating with the cabinet makers, and propose to contribute fifty cents a week each to a strike fund to support the men in case of adverse action by employers. The horse shoers will enter on a general movement on Monday. A strike will be arranged this evening in case of the non-compliance of bosses. It is estimated that the total number of strikes now amounts to 40,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Centennial Commission has fixed the time for the opening of the exposition at the 19th of April, and closing on the 1st of October, 1876. All articles for the exposition to arrive by the 1st of January to secure proper position and classification. The invitation is to every nation to participate, and the acceptance of invitations is requested by March 4th, 1874, and the same date is fixed for applications for space.

OHIO.—The German Tailors' Union, composed of 1200 tailors, who employ 1800 women and girls, and take the work from large clothing houses, struck on the 30th for a 25 per cent increase in wages. Twenty men were sent to Newport and Covington, Ky., employing 400 girls, struck on the 30th. It is reported that the other bosses not in the union will join the strike.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The meeting of the Labor Reform Convention, in Boston, is large and enthusiastic. The New York delegates reported the eight-hour strike in their city almost a complete success, and urged a general strike; that working long days was crushing to the intelligence of the people, and they thought that the workmen should join temperance societies, save money and fight the question.

MISSOURI.—Whole farms in the valley of Spring River, Centre creek, and other streams in South-western Missouri, were completely cleared away, leaving nothing but rocks and gravel. Live stock of all kinds were drowned in large numbers, and hundreds of yards of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad track were swept from its bed into the adjacent fields. A wall of water, five feet high, rolled down Spring River Valley, leaving only devastation and ruin behind it.

GEORGIA.—A large meeting of the Democrats of Union county, held on the 30th ult., unanimously adopted resolutions favoring an alliance with any party which will support the local self-government, subordination of the military to the civil authority, the preservation, unimpaired, of the habeas corpus, and the checking of the centralizing tendencies of the Federal government. That all other subjects of political contention are insignificant in comparison with these, and that no alliance of the Democratic party with other assailants of the common enemy, or requires the Democratic party to prefer certain defeat to partial victory. It is the first important Democratic meeting held in Georgia since the Cincinnati Convention, and is regarded as an index of popular opinion in the State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston County Democratic Convention adopted resolutions endorsing the Cincinnati platform and candidates in strong terms, and instructed their delegates to the State Convention to use all efforts to shape its action so that the whole influence of South Carolina at Baltimore may be directed to prevent any nomination other than Greeley and Brown.

ENGLAND. A lively sensation was created in the House on the 28th by a bold proposal from Mr. Hughes against horse-racing and the usual management of Parliament for the "Derby Day," which occurred on the 29th. Mr. Gladstone moved that the House adjourn until Thursday. Mr. Hughes, on rising to oppose the motion, was received with loud cheers and laughter. He pointed to the fact that the House adjourned only two hours on Ascension Day for Divine worship, and now proposed to adjourn twenty-four hours for the Derby. It was incompatible with the dignity of the House of Commons to recognize horse-racing. English horse racing had become the most corrupt and insidious system of gambling that has ever disgraced any country. While he was opposing this species of amusement, he believed in many sports like international boat racing, cricket and other salutary competitions of human strength and pluck, and thought they should be encouraged. The motion for adjournment was carried—212 to 408. Cable wires to the New York World, dated London, May 20th, says the British Government consider negotiations with the American Government with regard to the treaty of Washington have failed. Government will inform Parliament that it will withdraw from the arbitration at Geneva.

IRELAND. Judge Keogh has unseated Mr. Nolan, elected to Parliament from Galway, on the ground of clerical combination and conspiracy amounting to ecclesiastical despotism. He will report in regard to the action of the Archbishop of Tuam and Bishop of Galway.

FRANCE. The Gaulois publishes a letter from Napoleon dated at Chislehurst, May 19, and addressed to the General and Commaudants of the French army. In this communication the Emperor makes the following acknowledgment: "I am heroically responsible for Sedan; the army fought after four thousand and been killed or wounded, I saw the contest was merely one of deprivation. The army's honor has not been saved. I exercised my sovereign right, and unfurled a flag of truce. It was impossible that the invasion of 60,000 men could save France. My heart was cruel but inexorable necessity. I transmitted it to Thiers. Bon and Hanlin, the three men who were tried on a charge of participation in some of the most serious acts committed in Paris, during the reign of death, were executed on the 25th at Satory. They exhibited no emotion whatever at the last moment, and died crying, 'Vive la Comtee.' Gen. Ulrich, who was so severely censured by the commission on capitulations, has been relieved from active service in the army."

AUSTRIA. Heavy and destructive rains have prevailed in the vicinity of Vienna during the past week. The volume of water which fell was so great as to inundate the surrounding country. Several villages and the growing crops have been swept away, and numbers of lives have been lost, but it is not stated exactly how many. The Empress, Duchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor of Austria, died of typhoid fever, on the 28th ult.

SPAIN. Marshal Serrano, having granted full pardon to all the revolutionaries who surrendered voluntarily, the greatest indignation against him is felt in Madrid. On the 30th Admiral Topete, the President of the Council, having issued in the Cortes that Government recognized the validity of Serrano's acts a scene of the wildest confusion and disorder followed, during which the President, conceiving himself insulted, left the Chamber. The excitement over Serrano's generous treatment of the insurgents is very great, and the stormy scene in the Cortes have served to intensify it. It is probable that the Marshal, with other ministers who have held positions in the Cabinet, will resign. Should the King insist on making Serrano premier, as it is rumored he is disposed to do, in reward for his distinguished services in quelling the Carlist insurrection, grave consequences are feared.

CUBA. Valmasosa has issued the following proclamation at Canto del Embarcadero: "Insurgents, your chiefs showed you my proclamations denying pardon, but they failed to show you my proclamation in which I offer pardon to all who lay down their arms on the 30th of May. I grant until the 30th of May full pardon to both black and white soldiers, and to the chiefs of the parties surrendering with their commands, excepting Céspedes, Agramonte and other insurgent generals named. The pardon is granted by Fabalza, the new Governor of Havana, in the name of the municipal administration and completely destroying the rings gives great satisfaction."

MEXICO. Congress has approved the extension of ample facilities to Juarez. All opposition members abstained from voting. The revolution in Yucatan is ended. The revolution is subsiding, and the administration is gaining strength.

Worth, Not Birth—Merit, Not Money, Makes the Man.

ed to Parliament from Galway, on the ground of clerical combination and conspiracy amounting to ecclesiastical despotism. He will report in regard to the action of the Archbishop of Tuam and Bishop of Galway.

FRANCE. The Gaulois publishes a letter from Napoleon dated at Chislehurst, May 19, and addressed to the General and Commaudants of the French army. In this communication the Emperor makes the following acknowledgment: "I am heroically responsible for Sedan; the army fought after four thousand and been killed or wounded, I saw the contest was merely one of deprivation. The army's honor has not been saved. I exercised my sovereign right, and unfurled a flag of truce. It was impossible that the invasion of 60,000 men could save France. My heart was cruel but inexorable necessity. I transmitted it to Thiers. Bon and Hanlin, the three men who were tried on a charge of participation in some of the most serious acts committed in Paris, during the reign of death, were executed on the 25th at Satory. They exhibited no emotion whatever at the last moment, and died crying, 'Vive la Comtee.' Gen. Ulrich, who was so severely censured by the commission on capitulations, has been relieved from active service in the army."

AUSTRIA. Heavy and destructive rains have prevailed in the vicinity of Vienna during the past week. The volume of water which fell was so great as to inundate the surrounding country. Several villages and the growing crops have been swept away, and numbers of lives have been lost, but it is not stated exactly how many. The Empress, Duchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor of Austria, died of typhoid fever, on the 28th ult.

SPAIN. Marshal Serrano, having granted full pardon to all the revolutionaries who surrendered voluntarily, the greatest indignation against him is felt in Madrid. On the 30th Admiral Topete, the President of the Council, having issued in the Cortes that Government recognized the validity of Serrano's acts a scene of the wildest confusion and disorder followed, during which the President, conceiving himself insulted, left the Chamber. The excitement over Serrano's generous treatment of the insurgents is very great, and the stormy scene in the Cortes have served to intensify it. It is probable that the Marshal, with other ministers who have held positions in the Cabinet, will resign. Should the King insist on making Serrano premier, as it is rumored he is disposed to do, in reward for his distinguished services in quelling the Carlist insurrection, grave consequences are feared.

CUBA. Valmasosa has issued the following proclamation at Canto del Embarcadero: "Insurgents, your chiefs showed you my proclamations denying pardon, but they failed to show you my proclamation in which I offer pardon to all who lay down their arms on the 30th of May. I grant until the 30th of May full pardon to both black and white soldiers, and to the chiefs of the parties surrendering with their commands, excepting Céspedes, Agramonte and other insurgent generals named. The pardon is granted by Fabalza, the new Governor of Havana, in the name of the municipal administration and completely destroying the rings gives great satisfaction."

MEXICO. Congress has approved the extension of ample facilities to Juarez. All opposition members abstained from voting. The revolution in Yucatan is ended. The revolution is subsiding, and the administration is gaining strength.

Worth, Not Birth—Merit, Not Money, Makes the Man.

As intelligence advances and the views of men are expanded; as the prescriptive and oppressive prejudices of the past are swept away by the practical common sense of generations rising higher and higher in liberality of opinion; as the barbarian notion that birth and blood must determine a man's social status is becoming less and less regarded throughout the civilized world. In the old countries, and under the old systems of government and society, going on now as they were when they were originated away back in antiquity, it is not to be expected that distinctions among men will be determined and defined by the great moral laws of nature rather than the non-sensical edicts of form, fashion and aristocratic arrogance. It is not to be expected, because the men in power are sustained and upheld by a social system that subordinates the poor to the rich, the "common" people to the nobility, because the governments supporting them, and which they support, are dependant upon such gradations and degradations, because it is to their interest that the right of might shall keep down the might of right. The time is coming, however, when this false state of society will not be known in any enlightened country of the globe. In America, it is true, we have no patents of nobility, no lords and dukes, no birthrights of place, privilege or power. It is true we all profess in the great republic to be practically as well as theoretically republican. But in Europe, there are social lines drawn more with reference to what men own than what they are themselves. There are false and foolish notions, too, attaching to different callings by which men make their living. All this is simply absurd. It is in conflict with the great moral truths of nature. It is in conflict with right and reason. It is in conflict with the teachings of Christianity and civilization, and with the interests of the country. It is very comfortable, no doubt, to have an abundance of worldly goods, and every citizen in every community should be ambitious of accumulating means. But the wealthy man is no more entitled to respect than the poor man. Professional men should command no more consideration in society than mechanics. Differences in education of course make differences in association; but because a man professes a profession he is not necessarily intelligent, and because another man works with his hands more than his head he is not necessarily ignorant. His head is not distant, we trust, when ambition to excel in the mechanical arts will be considered as laudable as the desire to achieve eminence at the bar or in the halls of legislation. Virginia is about to establish a college to be devoted exclusively to the education of young men for farmers and mechanics. And not many years hence the practical men who come from there will be found rivaling the graduates of other colleges in honors, in usefulness to the State. Virginia is shaking off her old prejudices. The nonsense about "first families" and "distinguished ancestors" and all that sort of ridiculous talk is now left to the old ladies who represent the times that have gone. Our young men are not "green" enough now to be making themselves ludicrous by such folly. The day has come when worth, not birth, merit, not money, makes the man.—Northwest Journal