Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1872.

EDITORIAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The champion reaper—advertising.

Horatio Seymour has been made sachem of Tammany.

Wolf scalps in Illinois bring $15 a piece, and some of the farmers are selling out sheep and stocking up in wolves.

J. H. Miner, a convert, who died in Dunkirk, N. Y., on Easter Sunday, left forty thousand dollars to the diocese of Buffalo for charitable purpose.

The London *Court Journal* office appears to have no "$" mark in use, but prints references to sums of American money thus, "20,000 dollars," "100 dollars," etc.

Through a correspondence based on a matrimonial advertisement, a young man in Louisville, Ky., recently proposed marriage to his sister, and was accepted.

Rev Mr. Curtis, of Baltimore, whose conversion to Catholicity we lately noticed, has been the means of bringing a great many of his late congregation with him into the Church.

A girl in Mount Pleasant, Ill., found life a burden because she was afflicted with warts on her hands, so she drowned herself. There was something appropriate in her seeking a wartery grave.

Father Gennaro Portanova, a Neapolitan priest of great learning, has just published a work entitled "The Errors of Darwinism," of which great things are said in the scientific world.

An Idaho invalid was ordered by a physician to take three ounces of brandy a day, and knowing that sixteen drachms make an ounce, has patiently been taking forty-eight drinks a day ever since.

On the evening of the 25th, at Vicksburg, Mr. Hackett broke dirt on the Vicksburg, Ship Island and Pensacola Railroad. Speeches followed by Congressman McKee, Judge Simrall, and other distinguished gentlemen.

Justin McCarthy says that it is the habit of Guizot to ascribe the mistakes of President Thiers to his youth and want of experience. Guizot is a mature man of nearly ninety years, while Thiers is a boyish fellow of seventy-five.

The Japanese Government is having 5-20 bonds and greenback currency engraved by the New York Bank Note Company. Monthy shipments are now going forward to Japan. About ten millions of dollars have already been sent.

The elections for Provincial Councillors in Belgium have just concluded with a great triumph for Catholics. The body consists of 559 members, and 337 Catholics and 222 Liberals were elected. Last year the Catholics were in a minority of ten.

In 1841 Archbishop Eccleston introduced the Redemptorists into the United States. The first priests of this devoted order came in that year to Baltimore from Austria. In 1850 the Lazarists arrived, to share in the good work with the Redemptorists.

The *Riforma*, of Rome, publishes the following simple statistics: in 1871, 5330 children attended the Goverement schools of that city. In 1872, 3210 only—2120 children having been withdrawn by their parents, owing to the free-thinking and anti-religious instruction imparted therein.

The first arrest under the new Sunday law forbidding processions with music on the Sabbath in New York, was made on Sunday evening. The president of a German singing society was arrested and taken before Judge Shandley, who, on the plea of his court not having been served with a copy of the law, released the prisoner.

An interesting memorandum on the expenditure of the German War Department in the Franco-German war has been laid before the Federal Council, from which it appears that up to the end of 1871 the cost of the war to North Germany was 335,611,122 thalars (about $270,000,000). This, of course, does not include the expenses of the troops at home, which were covered by the budget of the peace establishment.

Monsiguor Capel continues to receive many Protestants into the Catholic Church. He is said to have conditionally rebaptised a thousand with his own hand. His occupations are so numerous and pressing that he has recently been obliged to engage the services of a secretary. The volume of controversial sermons which he is now preaching are, some of them, already in the press, and the volume entire is looked for with great interest.

How Women Can Save Money.—I know a young dressmaker who persuaded a neighbor to lend her money enough to make the first payment on a sewing machine. She found all the dressmaking she could attend to at double her usual price per day, and in a few months the machine was hers, and she began to save money. Your wife may not be able to do much housework, but she can run a sewing machine with ease. In a few months she would save enough to pay for an extra servant, and pay for the sewing machine also. She could make all your pants, coats, vests, etc., besides her own clothes, and thus save enough from tailors' and dressmakers' bills to pay for the machine. My advice is to every young lady who has only a few dollars in money, to expend it towards purchasing a good sewing-machine.—*Author of Country Homes.*

It is not unusual to find the owner of a sewing machine earning from $50 to $75 a month. Instead of half a dollar for a day's work, extending far into the night, an operator now receives from three to five times that sum for a day of reasonable length. From Messrs. Wm. E. Cooper & Co., agents, No. 89 Canal street, the world-renowned Singer Sewing-Machine can be obtained on very easy terms. In fact, no one now can have any excuse for longer doing without a sewing machine. Full and thorough instruction given at the houses of the customers and satisfaction guaranteed.

To the Ladies.—Last Monday the immense establishment of Mr. D. H. Holmes, 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon streeth was thronged with lady visitors who had been invited to inspect a choice lot of black and colored grenadines, which had just been received by the steamer Alice. These goods are in the Pompadour style, and with many other novelities, formed the chief attractions in the shopping world during the week. All the ladies who have not done so as yet should at once avail themselves of the courteous invitation extended them in our advertising columns by Mr. Holmes.

My eyes are dim—I cannot see,
I left my specks at home.
Brethren, I did not mean that you should sing,
I only opened my eyes there dim.

Therefore go to Ernest Granzin, get his specks and then sing. 112 Carondelet street.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Defeat of the Liberals in Oldham.—One by one are the constituencies falling away from Mr. Gladstone and declaring for the Conservative cause. Truro and East Surrey, seats formerly filled by Liberals of more or less advanced politics, are now represented by men known for their activity in the Conservative camp. And this week, after a very severe struggle, the seat at Oldham, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Platt, has been won by a Mr. J. M. Cobbett, a Conservative, second son of William Cobbett, the well-known political writer, who himself sat for Oldham from 1832 to 1835. We suppose the journals in the interest of the government, will easily find a reason to account for those repeated defeats, but to us they give a very good indication of a Conservative reaction.

IRELAND.

Rumored Retirement of MacCarthy Downing.—It is rumored, we deeply regret to say, that Mr. MacCarthy Downing is about to retire from public life under pressure of domestic bereavements. The hand of affliction has fallen upon him heavily, and we cannot wonder that our friend is prostrate. Not long ago he bore to their last resting-place a daughter and a son, cut off in the very spring of youth. Then the grave closed over his wife, and the passing bell had scarcely ceased to ring for her when another son was taken. In this time of supreme affliction, Mr. Downing has the tender and respectful sympathy of a people.

Death of Dan O'Connell.—Daniel O'Connell, the son of John O'Connell, and the favorite grandson of the Liberator, was drowned in Dublin Bay on the 1st inst. He had ventured out on a match in a tiny vessel manned by himself alone. His relatives and friends have one thought to comfort them—their favorite was a weekly communicant.

The Mallow Election.—At Mallow, the official announcement of the result of the contest for the representation of the borough was made, the numbers being 91 for Mr. Munster, and 78 for Mr. MacCarthy. Mr. Munster, in returning thanks, delivered a graceful and conciliatory speech, in the course of which he renewed all the pledges put forward in his original address, and declared that by the victory achieved through him, the slander cast upon the electors of Mallow by the petition against his father's election had been in the fullest manner refuted. He claimed for his father the credit of having, in one of his hustings speeches foreshadowed the present Home Rule movement, and as he took his principles from him, he felt that he was thereby relieved from the charge of now for the first time advocating it. Of the ultimate triumph of that cause he was confident. In the question of amnesty to the political prisoners, he said, there was involved the far wider question of complete reconciliation between all men and all parties, and of this be looked for an example among the people of Mallow.

FRANCE.

Reorganization of the French Army.—The Assembly at Versailles has voted the first articles of the Army Reorganization Bill, by which military service is made compulsory between the ages of twenty and forty, no substitutes are permitted, and the exemptions granted are to be merely provisional, and for one year; renewable, however, the second year. This was the modification of the original draft proposed by the Committee and adopted by Government; and M. Gambetta accepted it, save the provision for the renewal of exemptions. The Assembly divided on this point on June 3, and the article, as modified by the Committee, was carried by 590 to 87 votes. The exemption of students preparing for Holy Orders, or for the ministry of recognized *cultes*, is maintained, with a provision that if their destination is changed, or if in the former case they do not receive Orders before the age of twenty-six, the obligation is to revive. Novices, preparing for admission into religious congregations acknowledged by the State or engaged in works of admitted public utility, are also comprised, on similar conditions, in the exemption, which thus covers the Brothers of Christian Schools and other kindred institutes. The article fixing the term of service is now under debate. As it stands, it imposes five years of active service, four years in the active reserve, five years in the territorial army, and six years in the territorial reserve.

Processions in France.—The solemnity of Corpus Christi has brought round the annual attacks on religious processions in France. The attempt to prohibit them, made usually by municipalities composed of free-thinkers, are always based on a supposed enactment by which they are alleged to be confined to places where there is no Protestant or other non-Catholic place of worship. The law referred to is that of the 18 Germinal of the year X, but its precise effect has been defined by several Ministerial circulars of the year XI, from which it follows that its dispositions apply only to those Communes where there is a recognized *Consistorial* Protestant Church, for which the first requisite is a population of at least 6000 souls of that creed, and the second the acquisition of a legal status by means of a formal recognition by the Government. A smaller number of Protestants may erect and possess any number of churches for their convenience, but as the law was laid down by M. Portalis, such churches do not come within the category of those which are an obstacle to the public exercise of another form of worship. The Concordat provides that "the Catholic religion shall be freely practised, and that its worship shall be public," and, except in the three or four towns in France where there is a Consistorial Protestant Church, there is nothing to limit that freedom and publicity. The Minister of the Interior takes, it appears, the same view of the point, for he has addressed a circular to the Prefects directing them to call on the municipalities to respect the law, not to interfere with established usages, and only take the measures required by the interest of public order after consultation with the clergy. As to the presence of the authorities in the processions, the Minister leaves that to be settled by the custom of each locality. If there was any place where this interference of the Minister was called for, it was certainly Marseilles. On Friday, the 7th, was to take place the venerable procession in honor of the Sacred Heart, in fulfilment of the vow made by the Echevins in 1722, during the terrible visitation of the plague. The Bishop, as usual, invited the municipality to take part in it, but received in reply from the Mayor a prohibition of that and all other processions, as being in contravention of the laws already referred to, which, although he was aware that "it had long been abrogated by custom at Marseilles," "still existed, and ought to be respected." The city, moreover, was in a state of siege, and, added the Mayor, with a certain acidity, the Government has not yet, in spite of our tranquillity, thought the moment come to put an end to this exceptional and rigorous measure. It is, therefore, he thinks, the duty of the municipality to prevent all manifestations which may become causes of disturbance. The Bishop is then asked to give up the idea, and told, if he persists in it, to apply to the General in command, who has full powers to give permission if he likes; but who must, in that case, be responsible for the consequences. The General has given permission, and military protection also; but the snubbing from the Ministry of the Interior, which the Mayor of Marseilles must have since received, will, it is to be hoped, not be thrown away. The votive procession of Marseilles is too celebrated in history, as well as too sacred in its obligation, not to be a matter of more than mere local interest.

The Strasbourg Capitulation.—General Uhrich, in the case drawn up for his defence, has made several good points, some of which appear impossible to answer. Gen. Ducrot, he says, declared, in a pamphlet published by him some years ago, that he would undertake to take Strasbourg in a week; General Uhrich held it for two months. "Strasbourg was the only place before which trenches were opened, the only one in which two breaches, one of them practicable, were made; its guns were disabled, its ramparts destroyed, its citadel burnt; it lost one-fourth of its garrison; nearly 1200 of its inhabitants were disabled, and 10,000 houseless; its public buildings and a third of its houses were destroyed, and there was no chance of receiving relief; and yet honor is not satisfied. In what then does honor consist?" To the accusation that the did not spike his guns and destroy the ammunition, General Uhrich answers irrefragably that before the signature of a convention it is impossible to do so, as you do not know whether you may not have to go on fighting, and after the signature, you are bound in honor not to do so. Spiking guns and drowning powder are in fact only compatible with a virtual surrender at discretion, for it is not open to you after this to reject any terms that may be imposed on you. The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that General Uhrich's reputation may perhaps look up again, as it has become known that the German press, in commenting on the report of the Commission, is very complimentary to the defence; in the face of which fact severity of criticism may be thought impolitic, as tending to alienate the sympathies of the Strasburgers.

Another Cure by the Jesuit Martyrs of Paris.—We translate, with some abridgement, from *le Monde*, an account of the cure of a boy named Andrew D———, residing in Paris, at the chapel of the Jesuit Martyrs of the Commune. Andrew had been afflicted for two months with a nervous affection, which contracted the extremeties of his limbs, and made him unable to walk or even to stand, and deprived him of sight and of hearing. The best medical and surgical aid was had recourse to, but without effect; his sufferings were great and the disease was evidently reaching the vital organs. At this stage of his illness the boy formed a wish to make a Novena to the Jesuit Fathers. It was readily seconded by his friends, and on the last day of it, the 28th April, he was carried to hear Mass at the Mortuary Chapel, and laid, not without considerable suffering, on two chairs and propped up with cushions. When the celebrating priest ascended the altar, after the *Confiteor* kissed the altar stone, and said the accustomed words—"We pray Thee, O, Lord, by relics of Thy Saints, which are here," etc., he felt that a miracle was being wrought. The boy too felt that he was cured. He, however, remained quiet from respect to the divine service, but at the Gospel he threw off the rug that was over his legs, and stood upright. He walked home from the chapel, walked about all day, showing himself to his friends and neighbors, and walked to the chapel again in the evening to attend Benediction. His malady is totally gone; his face has changed its expression and now bears the stamp of perfect health, and no symptom has re-appeared.

GERMANY.

The Profaned Church at Cologne.—The Governor of Cologne, General von Frankenberg, acting under the orders of the Minister of War, has withdrawn the keys and sacred books of the Church of St. Pantaleon, at Cologne, from the custody of the military chaplain, Herr Lunnemann, on the refusal of the latter to celebrate Mass in the interdicted church. The church having been invaded by the heretics, Mgr. Namzanowski at first simply directed Herr Lunnemann to suspend the services held there for the soldiers. He obeyed, but receiving on the 2d March, from the Minister of War, an order to resume them, he did so, as the dispatch stated that the Chaplain-General, Mgr. Namzanowski, was "informed of this order," which he understood to mean that it was issued with his cognizance and consent. On receiving this information, however, Mgr. Namzanowski referred the matter to the Holy See, the exact case of the profanation of churches by these sectaries not being provided for in the Canon Law. He received from Rome a complete approbation of his conduct in the matter, and thereupon proceeded in the exercise of his ordinary episcopal jurisdiction, to lay the church under an interdict for so long as it should be used for the services of the new sect. Herr Lunnemann of course respected this sentence, and it is for this reason that he is suspended from his functions as regards the army, and as far as the civil power can really suspend him at all. The Chaplain-General himself is, it is believed, to be removed; he is, at any rate, to be tried, and the Auditor-General Schlith is charged with drawing up the indictment, the principal count of which must apparently be that in a purely spiritual matter he has obeyed the laws of the Church rather than the orders of a public department. All the military chaplains in the meantime have received orders not to obey him.

The German Catholics and the Empire.—It is thus that the Prussian Government is wantonly provoking a conflict between conscience and its own brute force. As we have often said before now, there was no reason whatever in the nature of things why the German Catholics should not have accepted, even with enthusiasm, the new German Empire, if its short-sighted rulers had not chosen to throw themselves heart and soul into the defence of heresy and schism; listening too credulously to the misrepresentations of those who had a direct interest in persuading them that the cause of religious revolt was also that of German nationality. A letter from Rome to the *Correspondance de Genève* contains some remarks so strongly confirmatory of this position that we cannot do better than to quote them verbatim:—"Let there be no self-deception," the writer says; "one single step more of the same kind as that which the telegraph announces"—the measure directed against the Bishop of Ermeland—"and it is all over with the new Empire. Union is no longer possible when a definitive breach has been declared between the Prussian Government and the Catholics of the whole world. M. de Bismark is subject to a strange delusion if he believes that he can by his contrivances draw with him the whole Catholics of Germany, and induce them to renounce their faith. It is of no use for him to say and cause it to be said by publicists in his interest that the resistance to him is owing only to the spirit of party; however much he may pretend to believe that the Catholic opposition is a manœuvre of the foreigner, it is difficult to suppose him the dupe of such foolish statements. As a matter of fact, the German Catholics, in the joy of the triumph, might very well have allowed themselves to be attracted towards German unity. To gain them would have been all the easier, inasmuch as the liberty of the Church, as it then existed in Prussia, would have appeared a boon to the subjects of the other Governments. It is not true that the Papacy protested, either openly or secretly, against the idea of a German Empire under a Protestant sceptre. It is certain, on the contrary, that a great number of German Catholics, and some very eminent ones, were warm partizans of the Prussian hegemony. It is from M. de Bismarck's side alone that the obstacles have come: his alliance with the despoilers of the Sovereign Pontiff; the war which he has declared against this or that article of faith which he dislikes; the support which he has lent to the demented propagators of a new schism and a new heresy; and last of all, his pretension to force the inalienable rights of the Church to give way to the imaginary rights of a despotic State—these are the barriers which stand in the way of German unification, and they will be insurmountable so long as the Prince Chancellor chooses to maintain them." After speaking of the different state of things in Italy, where there is an absolute incompatibility between the realization of unity according to revolutionary ideas and the divine promise in which Catholics believe, the letter continues:—"In Germany this antipathy was utterly unnecessary. Nay more; there were plenty of Catholics, even out of Germany, who would have been glad to prove that their hostility to Italian unity arose simply from religious motives, and the creation of the new Empire would have furnished them with an opportunity of proving it. Now it is quite otherwise," and "when priests, victims to their apostolic zeal, are seen standing between the Sovereign and his subjects, it will be in vain that the Chancellor will evoke the spectre of Panslaviem, or of a resuscitated France, or that of the Inquisition, or even that of Canossa—there will be no longer a united Germany." The letter concludes with a just remark that if we were hostile on principle to the new Empire, we should be only too glad to witness the extravagances to which it seems about to commit itself. Its enemies are delighted at them; and this is an indication which should not be neglected.

The London *Times* takes occasion to sneer at the "superstitious results of priestly teaching," as displayed in the public prayers of the people of Naples during the recent terrible eruption of Vesurius. Upon this the *Catholic Opinion* has the following appropriate remarks:

It is certain that no mortal skill can contend against the lava that now threatens their beautiful city with the fate of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Mortal skill was also defied by the desperate disease which threatened the life of "England's heir;" yet when England, menaced with a lesser calamity than destruction, formally prayed with a similar intention, we read in the same organ that prints these irreverent letters much that was, if not religious, at least emotional, sentimental, or counterfeit, on the subject of a "Nation in prayer." The Neapolitons, with "their expiatory Masses, lighted candles, and long wailing processions," strike us as being more terribly in earnest than our "National supplication," of which the finale was the gorgeous procession that stopped at St. Paul's for just fifteen minutes. The Neapolitans pray that He who at the bidding of the prophet made the sun "stand still," may quench those fierce internal fires that threaten them with hot destruction. They have the reality of faith. Is devotion only respectable in proportion as it is affected?

Popularity is a great help to men and things, especially popularity in prices, and it is on account of this so much as on account of the superior quality of their goods that Messrs. M. L. Byrne & Co., corner Jackson and Magazine streets, have such a great run of custom all the time. Their stock of foreign and domestic goods is very large and is being added to daily by fresh arrivals.

Summer Clothes.—Messrs Pierson & Hews, at their extensive establishment, Nos. 13 and 15 Camp street, have a fine and complete stock of linen and alpaca goods and summer underclothing of all kinds. The varieties in quality, style, color and price of these goods is such as to afford ample room for choice to even the most fastidious and hypercritical. An examination of their stock is solicited.

Theodore Danziger & Son.—Gray suiting for traveling costumes, gloves and all articles necessary for summer trips are offered by the old firm of Danziger and Son, at greatly reduced rates, as will be seen by their advertisement. Their store, 203 Canal street, is also well stocked with all kinds of fancy and staple dry goods, and offers great attractions to purchasers.

Personal.—A young lady of good personal appearance and moderate fortune, with blue eyes, light hair, and an amiable disposition—or any other woman—can have her cough or cold cured and her voice restored to its wonted melody and sweetness, in a few hours, by taking Lapince's Indian Turnip Pectoral Balm, which all druggists keep constantly on hand.

Be comfortable, save money and get good shirts by purchasing of Mat. Blaney, Whitney's canal street. He has a splendid assortment, made in the best of styles by competent workmen and offers all at the very lowest rates. His stock of other gents' goods is also complete.

LETTER FROM MOBILE.

Mobile, June 27, 1872.

To the Editor of Morning Star:

In our last communication, we informed our readers that it was our intention, in company with our man "Jabin," to take a trip to the Continent, and see the wonders of the world, if not to hear music that for sweetness and harmony would throw in the shade the wonderful hubbub of "The Gilmoretm," and we now hasten to acquaint them of our safe return by paying them our respects once more through the medium of your valuable journal. Knowing the deep interest they take in our welfare, we beg to assure them that our trip was as pleasant as it was short. In our absence, we never ceased to think of our readers, as these few lines will indicate, and if we be a judge of the "weather," and our pretensions to knowledge in this useful "art" is by no means to be sneezed at, the pleasures of our trip were enhanced by the good wishes and prayers of our readers for our safe and speedy return. After a few days' sail over a briny deep, in as stately a ship as ever plowed the ocean with up-turned keel, or unfurled to the breeze her snow-white wings, we found ourselves, on a beautiful moonlight night, quietly stranded upon the bay of Spring Hill, in the company of as jolly a crew as ever split a "biscuit" or imbibed a refreshing drink of cold water from a sailor's "canteen." It was while here, not knowing what else to do, and being one of those good-natured poor fellows with which the world is sometimes blessed, who glories in a mishap and who rejoices when the world is turned upside down about him, that the happy thought occurred to our mind of taking ourselves to the college, with a view to catch "fish," if possible, for our readers' dinner.

Happy thought it was! for we were not disappointed in our expectation of catching a delicious "red fish," which we now serve up in our own epicurean style to assuage their ichthyological desires.

Having reached the college, and during our short sojourn among the Fathers, we had the happiness of listening to as intellectual a treat as it has been our good fortune in a long time to hear, in an eloquent discourse on the life of St. Aloysius Gonzago, from the lips of the erudite Father Minister. It was purely a classical treat of polished elegance of style, the language being as chaste as the ideas were sublime, while the master hand of the artist in framing the discourse was evident throughout, never lost sight of. It was a beautiful, touching, tender appeal to youth, framed in pure thoughts and select language, to imitate the virtues of St. Aloysius, the patron of youth. It is seldom we hear a classical discourse, now-a-days, and hence we congratulate ourselves highly upon being present at it. That innate sense of modesty for which Father Minister is remarkable, and from which he could not divest himself, even if he would, for it is his, "C'est l'homme," forbids us giving a description of his discourse or of the impression it made upon us. Suffice it to say, that the impressions were deeper than he can imagine. We hope to hear Father Minister again, and that soon, (it would be a shame to hide his light beneath a bushel,) if not at the college at least at the little church round the "corner," which has the honor to be his next door neighbor, and which glories in the time-honored title of St. Mary's. After the panegyric of St. Aloysius, the patron saint of the day, Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given, during which the choir displayed its usual musical talent and ability. Rossini's grand "Tantum Ergo" was rendered exceedingly sweet. It was without exception the best rendition of it we have ever heard, from a choir composed exclusively of male voices, whilst Millard's "Ave Maria" was above all praise. Unless we are much mistaken, many of your citizens whose children are at Spring Hill College will find on their return home next vacation, a degree of musical taste and talent developed in their boys that will agreeably surprise them.

Being on the "Hill," we could not think of returning home until we pay our respects to the departed dead. We like to roam among tomb-stones, for there are deep and valuable lessons to be learned in their silent eloquence—there are sermons in stones as well as philosophy in a fiddle. So we wend our way in the direction of the lonely resting place of Father Cornette, S. J. It was our first visit since we paid our last sad funeral honors to his mortal remains. As the stranger enters the large and spacious court-yard in the rear of the college, he sees on his right, in the middle of the yard, a circuitous pathway, which leads in the direction where the statue of our Blessed Lady reposes. Arriving here, and turning his steps in a northwestwardly direction, he sees to the north, about twenty yards from the statue, a gate, which opens into a large field thickly studded with pines. Entering by this gate, and continuing his course by a devious pathway which lies abreast of him, he soon finds himself emerging from the thickly studded pines upon the sacred spot of the dead—the resting-place of Father Cornette—the simple Jesuit—the illustrious geologist—the renowned geometrician—the famous natural philosopher—the truly humble scholar and faithful servant of God. Here, within a circle, with a radius of ten or twelve feet, are receiving into hallowed dust the bones of this saintly man. He sleeps alone; not a soul to disturb his peaceful slumbers. At his head is a rustic plain cross, formed by the hand of nature herself for him who admired and loved her so much. The offering is a noble one, more precious than gold and more in keeping with the spirit the whereabouts of whose hallowed ashes is so beautifully indicates. A crucifix—doubtfully the one he bore through all his missionary labors in Central and South America, and which his chaste lips and tender eyes so often moistened with the outpourings of his pure soul—is attached to it by a small piece of copper wire. We could not help kissing it, as an expression of our love and of our sorrow, while we knelt and prayed upon the cold sward, that it would preserve against all contamination the sacred ashes of him who bore it so nobly for many years, in many a clime and amidst untold privations. A few delicate evergreens, typical of the hopes he cherished, stand as sentries on either side of his grave, whilst away off, by the fence that encloses the little spot of the dead, is the plant "Indian Shot." It stands below the grave and the road, and seems to say to the passer-by, "Beware of my sacred deposit. My arrow shall fly, if thou darest to disturb the peaceful slumbers of him who sleeps beneath." It was a beautiful idea that suggested the planting of such a shrub in the place where it is, for it served not only to remind us of the warning to the intruder, but vividly to recall to our mind his labors among the poor Indians whom he loved and esteemed so much and among whom he labored for years. How in keeping with the spirit of the dead is the rude, rustic resting-place of his. It is exquisitely grand in its simplicity. It is beautifully sublime in its loneliness, and it is magnificently chaste and pure in its own rustic way. The silent voice that spoke to us from his lonely grave, as we recalled to mind the reminiscences of by-gone days, so sweet in their recollection, so consoling in their reflective mood, was deeper, holier and more sublime than our feeble pen can portray. The odor of reflection issuing from his mortal remains spoke in heavenly accents to our mind. Even as we write—four days after our visit—we love to dwell upon its sweetness. To those of our readers who knew him, and who felt the caressing hand of his kindness, we would say, pay, when you can, a visit to his solitary grave, it will amply repay you for your trouble; but to those who cannot, we would ask their charitable prayers for the peaceful repose of him who was the very personification of kindness and charity—Father Cornette, S. J., late professor of Spring Hill College, Mobile, R. I. P.

During the past week a fair has been held at Whistler for the benefit of the church there, which we are glad to hear has been well attended. It could not be otherwise whilst in charge of that good and zealous priest, Father Lorigan, who gained for himself an enviable reputation, whilst stationed at the Cathedral in Mobile. Sweet strains of instrumental music enlivened the ears of the visitors to the fair-room every night, from the Whistler band, whose services were freely and gratuitously given. Last night, the famous band of the 2d U. S. I., through the kind permission of that most distinguished army officer, Colonel English, Commander of the District of Alabama, relieved the Whistler Band and added much *eclat* to the occasion. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon both bands for their disinterested services and to the commanding officer who granted permission to the infantry band to play in such a noble cause of Charity.

The temperance movement, we are happy to say, is in a flourishing condition for "infancy," eighteen new members lately added to the roll—all men of energy and of sincerity. The Constitution was purposely framed to admit as many persons as possible within the scope of the object in view—it could not be more liberal in its clauses, whilst the election of officers resulted in the selection of men of merit and of ability. The prospects of the Society are now good, and we congratulate the members upon it. But more anon on the subject. Yours, Twilight.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Betrothed. — By Manzoni — Translation. New York: Catholic Publication Society. New Orleans: Chas. D. Elder.

This is a romance of the days of Spanish ascendency in Milan, and one which we can properly recommend to those who need intellectual amusement. It was written by a man of natural ability, whose views of life had been formed in the light of actual experience whose fiction was in perfect harmony with every day reality, and whose philosophy was illuminated by the truth-giving spirit of Christianity. There will be found in it no storied deification of human courage, no covert recognition of wealth as the chief requisite of happiness, and no sickly sentimentalism of heroes and heroines more free than the saints themselves from the faults and frailties of humanity. While giving a picture of life as it really is, and that, too, among the humble characters of a mountain peasantry, this work makes it manifest to the reader that truth and fidelity in a picture can still be tinted with all the glow of genius and invested with every charm of the most thrilling interest. In fact, if some of our modern manufacturers of yellow covered romance would study works like this, they could easily profit by the experiment. They would discover that false glitter, false philosophy, false pictures of impossible superiority and perfection, are totally unnecessary to the awakening of an enthralling interest. Simplicity and fidelity to nature are the true mark of the artist, only warmed into life by the breath of his genius.

Fortunate and Unfortunate.—Fortunately for the ladies, and unfortunately for Messrs. Beauclean & Adams, a large invoice of linen lawns, French muslins, white goods, alpacas, etc., which should have reached here some time ago, have only now been received, and these enterprising merchants have now to close them out at very low prices, not wishing to carry a summer stock over into the fall. This announcement will give joy to our lady friends, we know, and there can be no doubt that the corner of Magazine and St. Andrew streets will be visited by thousands during the coming week.

The Wilson Sewing Machine—Is justly entitled to the patronage of the public, being a first class, lock stitch machine, light-running, durable, and beautiful in construction, and sold at greatly reduced prices. We understand that large capital is invested in the business at New Orleans, showing great faith in the success of the machine.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

For the Week Ending Friday, June 28.

Morning Star Office,
Saturday Morning, June 29, 1872.

Cotton—We left the market at the time of our last report ruling at 19½ to 20c for ordinary, 22½ to —c for middling, and — to — for good middling, since which the movement has been of such limited extent that quotations have been entirely nominal. On Saturday the sales were confined to 25 bales. On Monday about 75 bales changed hands at the fact a high style of strict low middling sold at 24½ for middling. On Tuesday buyers came forward with more spirit, and took nearly 900 bales at prices indicating no material variation. On Wednesday the sales reached 500 bales, including a list of some magnitude at 20½c for strict ordinary, while low middling sold as low as 23½, both cases indicating a decided advantage in favor of the buyers. On Thursday, buyers again came forward with a fair degree of spirit and took 850 bales at steadier and firmer prices, but without showing any quotable advance. On Friday the market was less active, the sales embracing 400 bales, and prices ruling more in favor of factors, who in some cases realized a fraction more than was obtained previously. Referring to our remarks above, we quote the market as follows: Ordinary 19½ to 21c, good ordinary 22 to 22½c, low middling 23½ to 24c, middling 24½c to 24½c and good middling —c to —c per lb. The total sales for the week amount up 3,750 bales.

Sugar and Molasses—We quote sugar, viz: fair 8½ to 9½c, fully fair 9½, prime at 10½, yellow clarified 10½ to 11c, white do 12½ to 12½. Molasses—This article relies 26c for inferior, 30c for fair fermenting, and 35c for prime fermenting.

Flour—Superfine $6 00; double extra $6 75 to $7 00; choice extra $7 75 to $8 25; $10 to $10 50 per bbl for choice and family extra.

Corn—We quote 54 to 55c per bushel for mixed and yellow and 70c for choice white.

Oats—We quote 44 to 46c per bushel.

Hay—We quote $1 10 per 100 lbs.

Hay—The market is supplied at $22 per ton for prime and $20 00 for choice Western.

Pork—Mess is held at $13 00 to $13 25 per bbl retail, and at wholesale at $12 75 to $12 87½ per bbl.

Bacon—Shoulders are quoted at 6 to 6½c, clear ribsides 7½ to 7½c, clear sides 8 to 8½c, and 14½ to 16½c for sugar-cured hams.

Lard—Tierces sell at 8½ to 9½ and kegs at 10½ to 10½c per lb.

Dry Salt Meat—Shoulders are quoted at 5½ to 5½c per lb.

Breakfast Bacon—Western commands 10 to 10½c per lb.

Butter—We quote choice Western at 16 to 18c, choice Goshen at 25 to 30c, and common Northern at — to —c per lb.

Poultry and Eggs—Chickens are selling on the landing at $3 to $6 50 per doz according to size. Turkeys $— to $—. Eggs $ to 12c per doz.

Esculents—Potatoes are selling $3 to $3 25 per bbl. Onions sell at $4 00 to $4 75 per bbl. Cabbages at 5c to 10c apiece.

Coffee—We quote 18½ to 19½c per lb (gold duty paid) for prime, 18½ to 19½ for good, 18 to 18½ for fair, ordinary — to 16½c.

India Bagging—We quote 17c per yard in bales and 15c in rolls. Kentucky hemp and flax 18 to 18½c, as in quality. Domestic jute bagging 19½c per yard in rolls.

Iron Ties—Are steady and firm at 2½ to 2c per lb.

Money Market.

Gold 113½ to 113. American half dollars 108 to 109. Mexican dollars 117 to 118½.

Sterling exchange 123½ to 124½; francs 4 65 to 4.63½.

Domestic exchange, ½ to ¼ per cent premium.

ADVERTISING RATES OF THE "STAR."

Squares.	One M'th.	Two M'ths	Three M'ths	Six M'ths	One Year.
One	$ 5	$ 9	$ 12	$ 20	$ 30
Two	9	16	20	32	50
Three	12	22	28	44	70
Four	15	27	35	56	90
Five	18	32	42	68	110
Ten	30	55	75	120	200
Fifteen	40	75	100	180	290
Thirty	70	130	180	300	480

Transient Advertisements, $1 50 per square each insertion.

Twenty-five per cent discount allowed on the above rates.

Cuts inserted at above rates, with 25 discount.

Death and Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

Wants and Personal Information Advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion.

Editorial Notices, 20 cents a line.