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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

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ADVERTISING RATES OF THE "STAR."

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CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

Table with columns: Day, Date, Event. Rows: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

To avoid unnecessary delay, all letters communications and post-office orders should be addressed "Editor Morning Star."

CATHOLIC MILITANT UNION OF THE CROSS. Copies of the Constitution of this Association, in English, can be had at this office at the following rates: 10 to 100 copies, at 3 cents a copy; 100 to 500 copies, at 2 cents a copy; 500 to 1000 copies, at 1 cent a copy.

We are pleased to announce that Mr. Richard Fullam has kindly consented to attend to the interests of the STAR in Monroe, La., of which place he is an honored citizen.

OUR TRAVELING AGENTS.—Mr. Thos. B. O'Connor is at present in Yazoo City, after canvassing which place, he will visit Jackson.

We have appointed Mr. James Powers our traveling agent in Texas, of which State he was a resident for some time. Mr. Powers will leave early next week for Galveston, after canvassing which place, he will proceed to the other principal cities of the State.

We speak for these two gentlemen the kind consideration of our friends in the sections of the country which they visit, and trust that they will lend them their advice and influence in the promotion of the object in view.

We would be pleased to receive short letters, from such of our friends throughout the South as feel disposed to write, concerning matters of Catholic interest in their respective localities. Such letters if short and well written would prove very interesting and instructive, and we would be most happy to give them publication.

Last Sunday His Grace confirmed one hundred and one persons in the Church of the Annunciation, 3rd District, Rev. A. Durier, pastor.

Last Thursday, May 1st, the anniversary of the consecration of His Grace, Most Rev. Archbishop Perche, was celebrated with much solemnity at the Cathedral. At 9 o'clock, His Grace, preceded by a great number of the clergy, entered the Cathedral which was well filled with worshippers who had assembled to pray for and do honor to their revered Archbishop. A solemn high mass was then celebrated by His Grace who preached a most excellent sermon after the first gospel.

ST. COLUMB-KILLE.—On the 26th inst., Mr. John G. Devereux will lecture in St. Apphusus Hall, taking this great Saint for his subject. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the charities under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. Tickets 50 cents.

ST. VINCENT'S HOME.—The members of the Committee are earnestly requested to be punctual at the meeting this, Sunday, evening at the "Home" at 8 o'clock, as final arrangements for the Fair will have to be made. All officers of Conferences are invited to attend.

The excitement of the contest for the splendid saddle at St. Joseph's Fair, has extended far beyond the parish limits, and as the hour for closing the polls approaches, excites universal attention. The contestants are gentlemen of great influence and popularity, each of them having friends by the legion in all quarters of the city.

Of course during the three remaining nights of the Fair, each one of their admirers will give substantial proof of his respect by calling at the Fair and depositing at least a half dozen votes for his champion. The Fair will probably close Tuesday night so that to prevent any remaining in ignorance of the fact that one of his friends is engaged in this contest we give repeat the names of the contestants: Messrs Jno. Cook, P. O'Meally, Thos. Quilter, Edward Keenan and Thos. Anderson.

Footie expressed the belief that a certain miser would take the beam out of his own eyes if he could sell the timber.

Cardinal Wiseman and the Freeman's Journal.

We notice in the New York Freeman's Journal, quite a discussion concerning the prayer Hail Mary, whether in English it is better to say "Our Lord is with thee" or "the Lord is with thee."

Devoted as our pages are to our ever Blessed Mother under the title of MORNING STAR, we cannot help feeling interested in all that concerns Her, and Her service.

We think the question is very far from being concluded by what has been said in the Freeman's Journal, and that very solid reasons can be given in favor of the more tender words "Our Lord."

1. The Hail Mary is not a text of Scripture, but a prayer. It is partly composed of two verses of the Gospel taken out of their context and put together, and the two most important words, "Jesus" and "Mary" are inserted though not found in either of the verses. Consequently it is to be translated in the spirit of a prayer, and not with the rigor commonly used in a text of Scripture.

2. A translation, even of Sacred Scripture, is necessarily not an exact copy of the original. Every language can express easily some idea, which other languages can convey only imperfectly. Even in the Apostles' Creed—a rigid formula of faith, the English says, "I believe in God the Father," whereas the Latin does not express whether it is the Father or a Father.

For expressing the affections, (and prayers are chiefly utterances of affection) languages differ not only in what they can convey, but in what the dispositions of the people incline them to convey. What according to the Latin is the "Greater Week," the modern languages commonly call "Holy Week," and what some languages call "Holy Friday," in English is called with more tenderness "Good Friday."

We do not know that the Church has ever condemned a certain degree of freedom in following the genius or dispositions of the people in translating the prayers even of Her liturgy.

In the beginning of the Litanies almost everybody says in English "Lord, have mercy on us." The Kyrie eleison of the Church, expresses only "Lord have mercy."

We have seen in the English Raccolta of Indulgences, a decree of Rome, that those who use the translations it contains, may gain the same Indulgences as those who recite the prayers in the original tongue. And this Raccolta, in the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, translates "Mater Creatoris, Mater Salvatoris,"—by "Mother of our Creator, Mother of our Saviour."

3. In English usage "the Lord," is commonly understood of the eternal God-head; and "our Lord" means, God made man for our redemption. The Angel's words to the Blessed Virgin, "Dominus tecum," may be understood in either one of these senses. The Fathers of the Church give both explanations.

The early English Catholics only exercised the liberty which the Church vindicates to her children, in adopting the sense and the phrase that seemed more tender.

4. "Our Lord" is the old phrase in English; and "the Lord" is an innovation. Cardinal Wiseman testifies, and we have not seen him contradicted in this regard, that the form "Our Lord is with thee," "was always used in England," even before the translation of the Testament at Rheims—that is before A. D. 1595. We do not know that it was ever changed there by any competent authority. The Cardinal writes A. D. 1837: (we take it from the Freeman's Journal) "that he has observed a tendency to introduce this variation and say 'the Lord is with thee'—a change that we strongly deprecate." It seems then to have been made by some individual publisher or reviser, without authority, at least publicly known. If we found any pleasure in imagining unworthy motives in those who differ from ourselves—we might say this new form "the Lord," originated in the conceit of some over zealous purist, some "enlightened Catholic" eager to exhibit his superior bible learning over the simple faith of his forefathers. But although we do not admire his wisdom, we will not refuse him the credit of good intentions.

When we read over the language which our cotemporary applies to those who first used the form "Our Lord is with thee,"—our mind goes back to the days when English Catholics said their beads so habitually, that men like Sir Thomas More would sign their letters "Thou humble besedman." We think of those days of persecution under Queen Elizabeth, when English confessors and martyrs of the faith would solace their sufferings by calling on the Mother of Sorrows, "Our Lord is with thee."

Ancient usage would not, indeed, be a sufficient reason for holding to anything which the Church condemns; but ancient usage is a good witness to the genius of a language. We have not seen anywhere that the church condemns the translation "Our Lord is with thee;" but on the contrary it has at least the tacit approval of the Bishops and theologians of three hundred years.

Catholic Novels.

The second number of Brownson's Review is well up to the standard anticipated by the great reviewer's friends. We can at present notice but one of his articles, that entitled "Catholic Popular Literature." While mentioning a great many works coming within that classification, the article specially notices two: one entitled All-Hallow-Eve, and other stories; and the other Geraldine.

The first named volume contains three stories, one of which, Jennifer's Prayer, has been already presented to our readers in the columns of this paper, and another, All-Hallow-Eve, is now in course of republication by us.

The reviewer commends the former of these quite freely and finds but little fault with the latter, beyond its recognition of a popular superstition on the footing of something very serious and prophetic. The remaining story of this volume, called "Unconquered, or Old Thornley's Heirs" is strongly censured, on two grounds principally; 1st, that all the bad characters are Catholics and, 2d, that a very atrocious female villain is made to die a most exemplary death without any special reason being assigned therefor. Indeed Mr. Brownson remarks "nearly all the Catholic villains in Catholic novels make edifying deaths."

The reviewer's strength is however, reserved for Geraldine, a book published quite a number of years ago, but noticed now on account of its republication and of the reputation which it has acquired. His estimate of the work is of quite a mixed character. "We admit," he says, "the rare ability of 'Geraldine,' the intense interest of the struggle it depicts and the truthfulness of its doctrinal statements. The author is a woman of extraordinary intellect and power." His commendation scarcely goes, however, any further than this, while he exposes several serious defects.

Most readers of the book will, we think coincide with Brownson in both his commendation and his objections. The work has not a particle of pretension to interest as a romance or novel, and ought not indeed to be classed under that head. As it is not a biography either, nor an autobiography, it is simply sui generis and cannot be placed in any department of literature, of which we have ever heard, unless it might be theology.

We do not mean to find fault with it for this, but we do for something else. It is a most discouraging book. Sanctity, according to "Geraldine," hasn't a smile about it. It is all distress. Enormous ties have to be broken, people all have a grave face, and if young folks are permitted to talk to one another at all, it is under their breath. Geraldine makes Catholicity, as a general thing, pretty much what St. Lawrence found it to be on the gridiron.

But that is all we have against it. The sombreness of a lingering Puritanism hangs around the spirituality of the book it is true, but its dogma seems to be unimpeachable. If we desired to put in any Protestants' hand a work which would give him a thorough and accurate view of many Catholic truths and rites, we should gladly have recourse to "Geraldine."

If there is anything in Mr. Brownson's article from which we should be inclined to withhold assent, it is found in the last clause of the following sentence:

"We should be glad to see the novel less frequently resorted to because of its fatal facility of composition, and its inevitable tendency to enfeeble the mind both of the writer and the reader."

This embodies an important assertion and one which perhaps a few reflections from the author might show to be quite reasonable; but it does not appear to be self-evident. Novels written with the care exhibited by Bulwer are almost as full of thought as a work on philosophy, while decked with all the witchery of a glowing imagination. They are works of fancy, it is true, and, for the most part, of fiction, but the same may be said of some of the finest poems, epic and dramatic which literature can boast. That novels are however, as a general thing, precisely what Brownson says they are, we have not the least doubt.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The general communion of the members of this Society, took place last Sunday at St. Peter's church, Third District, about 100 being present. In the evening the general meeting took place in the Star Hall, the same number of members attending. Reports were read from all of the thirteen Conferences which compose the Society in this city. These reports show that the Society numbers 335 members, the average attendance at the weekly meetings being 191. During the months of January, February and March last, the Society relieved 119 families numbering 365 persons, to whom \$1,727 71 were given. The President of St. Vincent's Home, made a verbal report, showing that from 90 to 100 boys had been provided for at that institution, during the quarter, but stating that the funds were getting so low that unless some action was taken very soon it would be necessary to dismiss some of the boys. In view of this fact the directors had resolved to hold a Fair toward the end of May and they relied upon the assistance of all who wished to save these poor youths, who are justly called "nobody's children," to assist them in making it a success.

The pupils of St. Theresa's school will give a grand concert in St. Theresa's Hall, at 7 1/2 o'clock, Sunday evening, May 18th. Tickets, at 50 cents each, have already been issued.

Hard Times.

We recently had the pleasure of meeting several of that race of men known as Job's comforters. These parties have attempted to persuade us that hard times are universal throughout the United States, and not by any means peculiar to Louisiana or the South. We cannot draw much consolation from this, except such as is connected with the old and well-known principle that misery loves company. If the bad times are universal, it will take just so much the longer to recover from them, though on the other hand it may be said that this is not so bad as if our difficulties arose from a special and merciless determination on the part of the North to ruin us.

There are financial gentlemen who go so far away as Germany to account for the great stringency in money matters. France has been obliged to drain the whole world, they say, in order to fill the bottomless wallet of the conqueror. Until Germany is paid in full, we cannot, according to this theory, expect any ease in the money market, and even for a good while afterwards. From accounts received there appears to be as great a scarcity of currency in the Western States as in the South, so that whatever the cause may be, it cannot be attributed altogether to local influences. Whether or not we have to look so far as Germany, it is quite certain that there was an enormous inflation of currency in this country in connection with the late war and an over-stimulus of business consequent thereon. We are now probably, suffering from the natural reaction following that state of things.

Our whole country is in the condition of a man who has been accustomed to intemperance living. He may look strong and robust, but his high color in alcoholic and his flesh is a mere puff. He cannot go on in that course without coming to speedy ruin, and if he quits it, he must expect a period of woful prostration. He will be pale and weak and apparently ill for a long time, but it is the only way to get right again; it is possible that the United States is in a sobering off spell just at this time, and that our people should not be too much discouraged in supposing their hardships peculiar or interminable.

A propos of the Modoc business, the Washington Star says: "There is only one righteous way of avenging his (Canby's) death—that is, by sweeping from the face of the earth the whole miserable band, and this, it is comfort in this sad hour to know, the Government has ordered to be done."

The poor, innocent Washington man! It never entered his mind that the Modocs might object to the proceeding, or would, in fact, have to be consulted about it at all. At Washington, whatever the "Government" orders to be done is, generally speaking, considered actually done. We can therefore imagine the surprise of that Star man when he heard that the savages had put difficulties in the way of compliance with this particular "order." The "comfort" which he was taking in the cheerful anticipation of the human holocaust must have been somewhat dashed by the last news from the lava beds.

However, we don't see how he could expect a literal fulfillment of the said order. How can you "sweep from the face of the earth" a lot of scamps who won't stay on the face of the earth at all, but habitually prowl about among subterranean vaults and caves? As to their being a "miserable band" the question presents itself whether they would not be still more miserable if swept off as proposed.

The beautiful new church in Algiers will be blessed and dedicated at ten o'clock to-day by Bishop Elder of Natchez, who will preach on the occasion. Bishop Dubuis of Galveston is expected, though it is not certain he will reach the city in time. The Redeemptorist Mission will also commence to-day, and will last two or three weeks.

The returns from the late Fair, are as follows:

Table with columns: Item, Amount. Rows: The Hibernal Bank Voting Table, The Shamrock Table, St. Bartholomew's Table, The Evening Call, The Morning Star, The Morgan Temperance Table, The Flower Table, Receipts for admission, Extra rallies, Grand total.

The essence of true nobility is neglect of self. Let the thought of self pass in and the beauty of a great action is gone, like the bloom from a soiled flower.

EDITORIAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Many of our readers are probably not aware of the state of forwardness attained in the construction of St. Joseph's new church, and it is really worth while to take a ride out in the Common street car in order to inspect it. A glance only is necessary to give one an idea of the vast dimensions of this great work, and of the noble proportions which it will exhibit when completed. It is said that the Cathedrals of New York, Brooklyn and Boston, will be the only church edifices in the United States to equal it in size, and as its style corresponds in grandeur to its extent, there can be no doubt that this splendid building will be the chief architectural glory of our city.

Rev. Father Smith and his brother clergy of the Lazarist order, certainly merit the sympathy of our whole community in their grand undertaking. They have friends and admirers throughout the whole city, and we know that those friends will not permit the entire burthen of the work to fall upon one parish. It is a work which interests the city at large, and one to which our public-spirited Catholics, and even Protestants, ought to contribute.

The present stagnation of business makes the necessary expenses of such an undertaking weigh but the more heavily on the parish immediately interested, and of course fills with anxiety and sorrow the hearts of the devoted priests who see their faithful flock so willing amid their adversity. There is a splendid Fair now going on at the corner of Common and Derbigny streets, for the purpose of raising necessary funds, and all friends of the cause, of the parishioners, or of the clergy, will show their sympathy most effectually by attending that festivity.

We know that the Reverend Fathers will heartily welcome any friends whom they may meet there, and will bear in grateful remembrance a token of friendship more expressive and emphatic than mere words.

Parents could confer no greater benefit upon their young sons than by counselling them to join the St. Aloysius Total Abstinence Cadet Association. Few boys care for liquor before they reach the age of seventeen, but after that time, when the youth commences business and begins to mingle in society, the habit of drinking is formed. First one drink now and then, next one a day, then half a dozen a day, then he is seen intoxicated and losing his self-respect and the respect of those whose esteem is worth anything, he goes fast down the road to perdition. Why not, then, by association in works and prayers, by the safeguards proposed by the Society, protect the youth, at least till he reaches an age when, having seen and known somewhat of the world he can choose his own course. The meeting last Sunday was attended by sixteen youths, five being new members. The pledge, which was administered by the Rev. Th. Butler S. J., Spiritual Director, is as follows:

I promise, that with the help of God, I will abstain from all spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider until I complete my twentieth year, unless prescribed by a priest or prevent, as much as possible, by advice and example, intemperance in others.

The subjoined letter from the father of one of the new Cadets, was read by one of the members, as showing that the object of the Association is appreciated by the thoughtful:

SUNDAY, April 27. Sir:—Be good enough to admit as a member of your praiseworthy Association my son, Walter W. as I firmly believe a better organization could not be got up for the youth of this city. Wishing every success to the Abstinence Cadets. I remain, Sir, yours truly, C. F. D.

The Cadets will meet to-day at 11 o'clock, in the Hall above this office. All youths under seventeen years of age are invited to attend the meeting.

RESULT OF ST. STEPHEN'S FAIR.—The Rev. Father Mandine, pastor of St. Stephen's parish, requests us to express his sincere thanks to the lady managers of the late Fair, and to the kind public who so generously patronized it. To the zeal of the first and the liberality of the second he feels himself indebted for the handsome amount realized by the Fair, \$6500, besides several valuable articles remaining on hand. In the contests for the several prizes, the following ladies and gentlemen were successful: Suit of vestments, Father Abbot; Bible, Mr. Mike Farrell; Piano, Miss M. F. Elder; Diamond Earrings, Miss Theresa Cannon; Diamond ring, Miss H. Blanchard; Gold Watch, Miss Lee; Child's Dress, Miss M. Moran; Chain and Cross, Miss Chevally; Misses M. Keenan, Stella Grinago and G. Young, each won a handsome pair of Bracelets.

The severe rain storm of last Thursday seriously interfered with the proposed ceremonies at St. Mary's Orphan Boys Asylum, Third District, and many of the friends of the institution who had looked forward to this occasion to visit it, found it impossible to reach there. His Grace, the Most Rev. Archbishop, however, was present, and blessed the beautiful new statue of the Blessed Virgin, after which he addressed a paternal exhortation to the little ones. After the religious ceremonies a splendid repast was given to the boys, who were waited on by the devoted Sisters. This institution, sheltering two hundred boys, is well worth a visit by such of our citizens as can sympathize with the poor little orphans who, neglected by the State, now have to depend exclusively upon private bounty for the absolute necessities of life.

If you have great talents, industry will improve them; if moderate abilities, industry will supply their deficiencies. Nothing is denied to well-directed labour, nothing is ever to be attained without it.

EDITORIAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The United States debt statement shows a decrease of \$2,350,000 for April. Gov. W. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, died on the 29th, in Washington, aged 83 years. The yellow fever, which ravaged the coast cities of Brazil some months ago, has entirely disappeared.

The Emperor of Germany arrived in St. Petersburg on the 27th, and was received with great honors by the Czar.

The "Pub. Docs." printed by the Government in 1872 cost the tax producers of this country, the enormous sum of \$2,436,052.49. A private dispatch from Liverpool announces the burning of the British ship Southampton, while on her way from New Orleans to Revel. She had a cargo of 3954 bales of cotton.

A meeting of Irishmen was held in Boston on the 21st inst., for the purpose of conferring upon the feasibility of organizing a society for reviving the study of the Irish language. The United States has become the leading cheese producing country in the world, and from the exportation of 1,000,000 pounds in 1852, the amount has risen to 60,000,000 in 1872.

On account of irregularities in the United States Depository at Mobile, that office has been closed. Hereafter the business will be discharged by the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans.

Melville recently beat Frank Dennison, of Boston, at billiards, 1023 to 390. The game was one thousand points up, and played left-handed. Foster's average, 10. This is the first left-handed game ever played by right-handed players.

An eccentric old fellow, who lives alongside of a graveyard, was asked if it was not an unpleasant location. "No," said he, "I never joined places in all my life with a set of neighbors that minded their business so stidly as they do."

Charleston, S. C. papers say that advices from the neighboring coast sections report disastrous results to the crops from killing frosts of the 26th. Much of the cotton will have to be replanted and the injury to early vegetables is irreparable.

The Savannah News says that Columbia county, Ga., is exerting herself in a good cause. On Monday the wives of two worthy citizens of that county, Messrs. Jno. Smith, and Thomas Pascall, gave birth to seven children—the wife of the former to three, and of the latter to four.

The Government of Holland has ordered fourteen steam vessels to proceed immediately to Sumatra, for the purpose of co-operating with the Dutch troops now in that island in the movement against the Achehenses. The vessels will carry a large quantity of ammunition and arms for the troops.

A special order from the War Department assigns thirty companies, including all arms, with all the machinery and supplies for a prolonged expedition to protect operations on the Northern Pacific Railroad. This is the heaviest expedition ever sent out in time of peace. The expedition leaves on the 15th of June, and will remain in the field until October 15th.

The report of the Directors of Convict Prisons, Ireland, for 1872, has been published, and affords further evidence of the steady decrease of serious crime in that country. The number of persons detained in the several prisons on the 1st of January last was 1,143. In 1854, there were 3,933 convicts in Ireland, and the number has been growing smaller every year. On the 1st of January, 1872 it was 1,200.

The following anecdote has outlived its early youth, but it still reads well: John Phenix tells the story that he was one day leaving San Francisco by the steamer. Everybody else was taking leave of friends—but he did not know a soul in the crowd. Ashamed of his loneliness, as the boat sheered off he called out in a loud voice "Good bye, Colonel!" and to his great delight, every man on the wharf took off his hat and shouted "Colonel, good bye."

The Supreme Court of Missouri has declared unconstitutional an act of the Legislature establishing what is known as the west city limits, and which has since been added to St. Louis as the thirteenth ward. The act also provided for a board of park commissioners, with power to purchase or condemn lands for park purposes, issue bonds, and levy and collect taxes, all of which have been done, and will now have to be undone, leading to many complications and much vexation.

A short time since, the Protestant Bishop of Manchester, England, preached in the parish of Blackburn, and took occasion to denounce the scheme of secular education as being no better than that taught by the Greeks nineteen centuries ago. Education without religion was the darkness denounced by St. Paul. It was like excluding the sun by shutters and curtains, and burning gas. He was sorry to see secular education advocated by the Methodists, the Baptists and the non-Conformists generally, and that, too, at a time when the education question had overthrown a strong government. It had been the dream of his life that the Church of England should gather into her fold all other denominations; but he began to doubt the realization of his dream. Most of us will be inclined to agree to "doubt" with the Bishop.

LIBERAL CATHOLICITY.—The Earl of Denbigh said at a Catholic meeting in London lately, that there was much said about the meaning of the word liberality, and he would instance what his definition was. If he had £1,000 entrusted to him, was he at liberty to use any part for his own purposes? If he gave it to the poor would he be a liberal or a rogue? Now they, as Catholics, had something infinitely more precious entrusted to them; a precious deposit of Faith given to them. Were they at liberty to barter one jot or tittle of that Faith? Certainly not. Therefore, if any Catholic gave up one jot or tittle of authorized doctrine of the Church, let them not call him a liberal, but call him by his proper name, a Catholic rogue.