Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1873.

[For the Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.]

THE TEMPERANCE BANNER.

After the Manner of "Erin's Flag," with some Adaptations from the same.

Dedicated to the Catholic Total Abstinence Association of America.

Up, up with our banner; rally round it, ye brave;
There's a life in its folds you are oath-bound to save!
Gather round in your strength—one and all have a care!
Lift it high in the sun—lift it higher, and swear
That never—no—never! while Home wants a hand
To wrest from the demon the hearth-blighting brand!—
That never—no—never! shall that banner be lowered
Till the ground is regained that was lost and deplored!
Till the Scourge of the household is put to the sword,
And the rule of Reason over Mind is restored!

Hold it fast! push it on! 'tis the beacon of Hope
Let the ends of the earth be the bounds of its scope!
Though it faces the frown of the Flesh and the World,
And Death whets his scythe when he sees it unfurled;
Though Hate yields its simoon to wither its sheen,
And the powers of the Devil assail it unseen,
Push it on! Push it on! plant it deep on the heights,
There are Passions to conquer—there's a crown that invites

Every man to the front, where the Cross-bearer fights
In Grace-burnished armor for the Soul's Bill of Rights.

Lift it up, lift it up, let it flash in the fray;
Ten thousand God-speeds silver-line its dark way!
What, though the multitude cold pass it by!
Are its friends not resolved to sustain it or die?
What though its glory's not "out of the past!"
Does it not rise from a basis enduring and vast?*
Take it up, take it up from the clutch of the foe!
Let his fury add flame to the darts from his bow,
Still upward and onward our banner must go!
And we'll vow by the fate of the thousands laid low,
And we'll swear by the sin of "sweet Homes" overthrew;
And we'll vow by the Rum-river's hope-drowning flow,
And we'll swear by the Lambs getting lost in the snow—
The children of drunkards abandoned to woe—
And we'll vow by the mother-heart crushed by each blow,
And we'll swear by the torments the damned undergo—
That the war waged in Heaven long ages ago
Shall still be kept up in the blows we bestow,
Till the beaten battalions of Pluto shall know,
By the force of our fire and the Faith's steady glow,
That our flag has dominion o'er the regions below!

The Temperance banner, lo! wherever it waves
Its floating brings freedom to men that were slaves.
From field and from fireside rise thanksgiving lays,
The music of Peace and the glad voice of Praise.
And the Angel of Plenty, going round with his load,
Leaves much of his bounty at every abode!
So, our flag must push on till the whole field is won;
Till the earth is encircled there is work yet undone.
It must wave in the battle each day fresh begun,
And but sink down to rest with the last setting sun!

Be ye steadfast and strong; bear it proudly along;
That banner bears on it the theme of our song.
"Lay your hands on its folds"—invoke Mary your Queen—
And, intrenched in the blessing of *March Seventeen*,†
Bell the foe to come on and subdue if he can;
That he'll find a stout heart in the Temperance man;
For the Sword of St. Michael is drawn on our side,
And its gleam from our walls flashes out far and wide;
And our banner goes forth as the home-leading Guide
Of the captives won back from the swordsmen of Pride.

PAT RICE.

* The Christian Faith.

† The banner of the Association in New Orleans was blessed March 17th, 1873.

Celibacy for Protestant Ministers.

[From the Brooklyn Review.]

Our good friends of the sects are beginning to discover that, after all, celibacy is not such a bad thing for ministers and preachers of religion. If its disappearance from existence has not also obliterated our memory of its name and teaching, the little High Church paper called the *Church Weekly*, was an ardent advocate of what it delighted to call an "unmarried priesthood." We do not remember whether they desired that this celibacy of their preachers should be temporary or perpetual, but we suspect that in their imitation of the perfect priesthood of the Church which forms the branches of the True Vine, they would counsel the difficult aspiration. And now come two sweet papers, the *Interior*, of Chicago, and the *Church Journal*, with some encouraging suggestions to the "sucking clergy" to abstain from a "most injurious, all-absorbing passion for matrimony." The *Interior* writes:

Why is it that callow preachers marry so quickly? Most of them have the arrangements all made before they get their parchments and start upon their life-work, carrying a double burden, which usually increases with periodic regularity. It is not so in other professions and lines of labor. The young lawyer, physician, editor, merchant and mechanic, look forward to marriage as a reward to be won by some years of hard work and economy, but the young preacher no sooner slips the leading-strings of his theological professor and draws his last dollar from the beneficiary board, than he doubles himself and becomes a family. Would it not be well to do a little rough pioneer work, and gather a congregation first? The *Church Journal* (Episcopal) speaking of that denomination, says there exists among their sucking clergy a "*widely prevailing, unwise, imprudent, and, both personally and for the Church, a most injurious, all-absorbing passion for matrimony.*"

Almost as long as we can remember the literature of our erring brothers, we remember being taught by them that sacerdotal celibacy was a detestable outrage on humanity, even when undertaken with full knowledge of what humanity could bear, and of what strength grace could bring. And now we hear that, at least temporarily, celibacy is not merely commendable and prudent, but that the contrary anxiety among the young Protestant gentlemen who are so elegantly described as the "sucking clergy," is "an unwise, imprudent, and, both personally and for the Church, most injurious passion." But if celibacy is good for a time "for the sucking clergy," why may it not be good "both personally and for the church," for all time, and for all those ministers whom God has chosen and strengthened? Truly consistent disciples of Martin Luther, and encouragers of the Monk Hyacinthe, we salute you. We thank you for the unconscious testimony which daily you bear to the wisdom of God's Church.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., educational publishers. They offer to teachers a new series of graduated readers, consisting of five distinct books, and arranged with reference to the child's thorough training, from his first rudimentary efforts to his mastery of the art of good reading. To those teachers who wish to accustom the pupil's mind to one and only one, system of development, this series of carefully prepared lessons will be a most valuable aid.

MISCELLANEOUS IRISH NEWS.

[To June 14.]

FIRE AND RIOT IN DUBLIN.

The close of last week was signalized in Dublin by probably the most fearful and destructive conflagration which the oldest-living inhabitant can remember. The fire originated in the extensive saw-mills and timber-yard of Mr. Joseph Kelly, in Thomas street, and the immediate cause of it appears to have been the over-heating of some wood that lay near the engine-room or boiler-house. Shortly before eleven o'clock it commenced its ravages, and it was five o'clock on Sunday morning before it could be said to have halted in its course. During the greater part of the six hours, it irradiated the sky for miles with a lurid glow by the light of which one could easily read, and lighted up the *summa culmina* of the city to such a degree that the outlines of many a spire were more clearly visible than in day-time. Mr. Kelly's premises and the property they contained were, we regret to say, utterly destroyed, and, notwithstanding the gallant exertions of the fire brigade, the injury was not entirely confined to the timber-yard. Accompanying the fire was a conflict between the civil and military authorities which narrowly escaped being deadly. A large crowd, of course, was attracted to Thomas street, amongst which at first good humor prevailed. Many of the people were actively assisting to save property, or to check the havoc that was being wrought. But the minds of the multitude was soon turned to anger by a characteristic proceeding on the part of the police, who, together with the military, had been summoned to the spot in great force. A young man who foolishly mimicked the policemen's way of ordering the crowd, was on that account felled to the ground by a blow from one or more batons. Thereupon, stone-throwing was resorted to on the part of the people, and charging with fixed bayonets on the part of the police. In the conflict, many serious wounds were inflicted on both sides. Even spectators, like the Lord Mayor, did not escape unharmed. The criminal class, which is, unfortunately, to be found to a small extent in Dublin, as it is found in all other large centres of population in the world, had been on the spot in some force before this conflict, and with their appetite for outrage whetted by copious potations in the liquor shops, had been pursuing their trade of plunder. The riot gave them an additional opportunity for mischief, and, accordingly, while the soldiers and the police were charging the people in Thomas street, they were committing deplorable excesses in other places in the neighborhood of the conflagration.

LORD RUSSELL'S BILL.

Lord Russell's insatiable passion for talk led him on Monday night to make a long and discursive speech on the Irish question, and even to bring in a bill "for the better government of Ireland." The speech—into which the Penal Laws, the ameliorative measures of recent years, the Belfast riots and Judge Lawson, the education question and Father O'Keeffe, and, of course, his Eminence Cardinal Cullen and his Holiness the Pope, were all lugged in one after another—manifested intellectual dotage combined with a hatred of Catholicism and of Ireland as intense as that which ever swayed in the past the author of the Durham Letter; the bill could only have come from an old enemy of this country. Like every English statesman now-a-days, Lord Russell admits that Ireland was misgoverned in the past but denies that the misgovernment continues to the present day; and to redress such evils as agrarian disturbances and party riots, and to prevent the Pope ruling instead of Queen Victoria in Ireland, he would substitute a Secretaryship of State for the Lord Lieutenancy, he would make the verdict of eight out of twelve jurymen sufficient for conviction in all cases except those involving the punishment of death, and he would give the Privy Council in England "power to restore to his post any school manager,"—like Father O'Keeffe, we suppose—"who might be unjustly removed." That is, he would, by abolishing the separate administration which England provides for us, take away the last vestige of the former existence of Ireland as an independent nation. A short discussion, in which Lords Kimberley, Monck, Oranmore, Kildare, Granville and Cairns joined, having taken place, Lord Russell's bill passed its first stage, which, as in the case of the man who perambulated without his head, was probably its last.

EMPHATIC DECLARATION OF IRISH PRIESTS IN FAVOR OF HOME RULE.

At a meeting of the clergy of the Gallen Deanery Diocese of Achrony, held in Swinford on Monday, the 9th of June, the Very Rev. Dean Durcan in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"That without self-government no country can be prosperous or happy.

"That we have had a sad illustration of this truth in the history of Ireland ever since her subjection to English rule.

"That notwithstanding the announcement said to have been made by the present Prime Minister of England, to the effect that, with a view to redressing the admitted grievances of centuries, a new course was to be pursued towards Ireland, and that thenceforth she was to be governed and legislated for in accordance with Irish ideas, the spirit manifested towards her in the Imperial Parliament, even since that famous announcement was made, on the Education and other vital questions, confirms our conviction that it is idle and vain to expect justice from that Parliament.

"That we therefore pledge ourselves to use our influence, in every lawful and constitutional way, to obtain for our beloved country the benefit of domestic legislation.

"B. DURCAN, Dean, Chairman,

"MICHAEL D. STAUNTON, C. C., Sec."

Very Rev. Dean Durcan, V. G., Swinford; Very Rev. Matthew Canon Finn, Kilmovee; Very Rev. Thomas Judge, Behola; Very Rev. James Higgins, Killabegha; Very Rev. James Divine, Caracastle; Revs. Matthew Leonard, Kiltimagh; James Hurst, Altymas; James O'Donnell, Straide; Michael O'Donnell, Foxford; Peter Hart, Kilgarvin; John O'Gallagher, Bohola; Michael D. Staunton, Swinford; Philip Mulligan, Swinford; Patrick Hunt, Kilmovee; Thomas Heran, Killasser; Denis O'Hara, Kiltimagh; Matthew Burke, Caracastle.

THE O'KEEFFE.

Things are going hard with Father O'Keeffe and his friends at the investigation conducted by the Callan Schools Committee. On Monday the Rev. Dr. Henry, Lord Monck, and Mr. Kelly (one of the Secretaries of the National Board) gave powerful, and, indeed, conclusive testimony in support of the action of the majority of the Commissioners. The Rev. Dr. Henry not only showed that Father O'Keeffe's dismissal from the managership of the Callan Schools, was in accordance with all the precedents, but averred that the Presbyterian Church would not have countenanced the National system if its ecclesiastical censures in the case of such of its clergymen as became managers of schools had not been from the very first recognized and acted on by the National Board. Lord Monck's evidence was chiefly confined to showing that a suspended clergyman, or even a clergyman who "got into trouble with his ecclesiastical superiors," would not be suitable for the post of manager. All these witnesses came out of the ordeal of cross-examination without a scar.

DEPOPULATION.

Part after part of the Census of Ireland for the decennial period ending in 1871, as it is issued from the press, tells the same mournful tale of the progressing depopulation of the country. The statistics of the county Meath have just been published. Like all the rest they are statistics of ruin and decay. In 1841, the population of the county was 183,828. In 1851, it was 140,748—a loss of 43,080 persons within ten years. In 1861, the numbers had come down to 110 373—a loss of 30,375 persons within the preceding ten years. In 1871, the numbers had further dwindled to 95,558, a reduction of 14,815 since the period of the last Census. These figures show that within the last twenty five years the county of Meath, by the operation of English rule, has been deprived of 88,270 of its people. There are only a few thousand more than that number in the county at present. As the drain of the population is still going on briskly, it is easy to conjecture how the figures will stand ten or twenty years hence—if English rule be not abolished in Ireland.

EMIGRATION.

Every morning numbers of young persons leave here by the Waterford and Limerick Railway, on their way to Queenstown, for America. The guard of the train informs us that he never saw so many persons leaving all the stations in any former year. He says the emigration from Clare and Kerry is especially large. On Tuesday morning a small band of music accompanied the emigrants to the six A. M. train. The news from America is anything but encouraging, still the young people will go. They ought to know their own business best, as a respected friend said to us. Every Irish family has now their friends or relations in America, so that it can scarcely be called a strange land.—*News.*

REPRESENTATION OF ROSCOMMON.

The Catholic bishop and clergy in Roscommon having decided to give their support to the Hon. C. Trench, Capt. King Harman has withdrawn from the contest for the representation of the county. Mr. Trench is now the only candidate in the field, and offers himself as an advocate of Home Rule and denominational education.

DEATH OF THE MOST REV. DR. O'BRIEN, LORD BISHOP OF WATERFORD AND LISMORE.

With feelings of the deepest, sorrow we have to announce the demise of the Most Rev. Dr. Dominick O'Brien, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, which took place, after a long illness, at the Episcopal residence, Great George's street, at half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon. His lordship was born in Waterford in June, 1798, which makes him, at decease, 75 years of age. The announcement of his death has produced the most profound sorrow in this city, where he was so long and so deeply regarded by the people at large. After having received his early education in Waterford, he proceeded, when a very young man, to Rome, where he eminently distinguished himself. On his return to this city, his abilities and acquirements, as a scholar and linguist, being fully appreciated by the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, the then Bishop, he accepted a professorship at St. John's College, the duties of which post he discharged with preeminent ability. On the elevation of the Most Rev. Dr. Abraham from the position of President of St. John's to the Episcopacy, the Rev. Dr. O'Brien was appointed President of the College, which office he held, giving the utmost satisfaction, for many years, until the demise of the Rev. John Sheehan, P. P., of St. Patrick's, when he was appointed pastor of that parish. Soon after, on the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Foran, his great virtues and learning gained for him the entire approval of the clergy. Holding the highest place amongst the candidates for the Episcopacy, Dr. O'Brien was appointed by the Holy See Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. Of the zeal, wisdom, and energy with which the duties of that high station were discharged, there is one strong and universal feeling of approval, and his death, has occasioned among his clergy and people a sincere and profound feeling of sorrow. Whilst he presided over these dioceses, his Lordship had the great happiness and pleasure of seeing a number of noble churches raised in several parishes, to every one of which he liberally subscribed. The beautiful new College of St. John has also been recently erected in this city, to which his Lordship munificently contributed. We have heard from one who knows it, as an instance of his charity and benevolence that he has disposed of all his property—not very large indeed—to charitable purposes; and it is very remarkable, and much to his credit, that that property is less than what his father bequeathed to him. His Lordship retained his faculties almost to the last moment, and died, as he lived, in the most profound peace. —*Waterford News, June*, 13.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF KILLALA.

It is with deep regret we have to announce the demise of the Most Reverend Dr. Thomas Feeny, Lord Bishop of Killala. The sainted and venerable prelate closed his career on earth on Monday evening, after having spent a long life in the service of his Divine Master, and in that of the numerous flock confided to his spiritual charge. He was consecrated bishop in the October of 1839, and for a period of thirty years discharged the duties of his high and holy office with honor to himself and with enduring benefit to those whose temporal and eternal interests were the great objects which he sought to promote by precept and example. Always loyal to his trusts, he was a kind benefactor to the poor and needy, the stern reprover of the wrongdoer, the protector of the weak and oppressed, and in all things a worthy example of a Christian prelate. He lived in eventful times and in periods of bitter trial and of unheard of privation and dire suffering. In the diocese over which he so worthily presided, the famine of 1846-7 presented itself in most terrible and devastating character. Amidst the scenes of hunger and plague the good bishop showed a great example, and with an utter absence of selfishness, and with a heroic devotion to God's poor, he strove to alleviate as far as possible the terrors of a period which has no parallel in the records of time. Under the influence of age and the infirmities attendant on it, he found that the time was fast approaching when he should rest from his labors, and he applied two years since for a coadjutor bishop to take charge of the diocese of Killala. The Most Rev. Dr. Conway was elected, and with the approbation os the Holy See was consecrated in the Cathedral Church at Ballina in the February of 1872. For some months past the health of the Most Rev. Dr. Feeny rapidly declined, but his whole life was but a preparation for death, and he calmly passed out of the world which he adorned by his many virtues, to an imperishable reward and a glorious inheritance.—*Freeman.*

COADJUTOR BISHOP OF WATERFORD.

After a considerable period of uncertainty we are at length in a position to state, on authority, that the Very Rev. Dr. Power, PP., V. G., SS. Peter and Paul's, Clonmel, has been appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. It would be unseemly that we should even remotely comment on the fitness of the rev. gentleman for the high and distinguished position to which he has been elevated, but we may and can speak of the heartfelt joy, the pride with which the glad intelligence has been received by the flock, who, forgetful of the great loss they will experience, rejoice in the dignity conferred on the beloved and revered pastor, the faithful father, friend, and counsellor of the children entrusted to his spiritual care, and of whose well-being, eternal and temporal, he has never been for a moment unmindful. True priest, sterling friend, and genuine patriot, we tender to our good pastor in common with his flock our respectful congratulations on his elevation to the dignity of the episcopate.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

"I wish I was dead!" is an expression not unfrequently made use of by the dyspeptic and sufferer from Liver disease, the depressed spirits unfitting the mind for anything, and almost driving him to despair. But be of good cheer, there is life and health for you yet, so those that have taken Simmons' Liver Regulator attest. It regulates the Liver, dispels despondancy, and restores health.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

[To June 14th.]

FRANCE.

The French Budget and Commercial treaties.—On Saturday M. de la Bouillerie, the new French Minister of Commerce, made a statement as to the intentions of the Government relative to the treaties. Negotiations, he said, were still going on with England and Belgium, both which countries were afraid of a return to a Protectionist policy. On this ground he asked for delay before giving a definite answer to M. Tirard's proposal for the suspension of the new duties until compensating duties had been established on similar foreign products. The Government evidently does not intend to abide by the tax on raw materials—the return from which was so over-estimated in M. Leon Say's budget—but it will not at once withdraw the law of 1872, until some satisfactory method of balancing the financies has been adopted. The deficit for 1874 is estimated by M. Magne at 200,000,000 francs (£800,000), the exact amount of the sinking fund devoted to the extinguishing of the debt. And the question is, as the tax on raw materials will not contribute anything like as much as the 73,000,000 francs expected from it, besides being objectionable in principle, what means are to be taken to supply its place. The first idea was to substitute for it a tax of one per cent. on all business transactions and an increase of registration duty, leaving the sinking fund as it was; but there is a strong feeling apparently in favor of postponing the sinking fund, or at any rate of reducing it by half, so as to avoid the necessity of so questionable an impost as the tax on business transactions. The surtax on goods conveyed in foreign vessels was, said M. de la Bouillerie, much objected to by England, and the Government "would examine whether there may not be grounds for taking into consideration the grievances of a friendly nation"; a declaration which is said to have been received with great satisfaction at the French sea-ports, where the surtax is producing quite as much inconvenience as it can cause here. It is thought that the treaties of 1860 will be tacitly allowed to revive, and that no new treaties will be concluded.

Circular to the Diplomatists.—The circular of the Duc de Broglie to the diplomatic representatives is likely to form a text for an attack on MacMahon's Government—made in this case by one from whom it comes with a singularly bad grace, M. Jules Favre—on the ground that it contains an exposure of the domestic evils which afflict France. These are, however, sufficiently notorious, and while they furnish an excuse for the change of rulers and of home policy, they will not be news to any Government to which the paper may be communicated. The object which M. de Broglie has in view to assure the Powers that there will be no change in the foreign policy of the country, and at the same time to point out the domestic action of the new Government will be precisely that which it is the interest of every other State to strengthen. Its policy, he says, "will be resolutely Conservative; that is, peaceful abroad and moderate at home. Opposing an inflexible severity to all illegal attempts of the revolutionary party. No reaction against existing institutions is intended, and none will be attempted; the Constitutional Bills introduced by our predecessors remain before the Assembly, which alone will, when it sees fit, decide the question of the form of Government." "It is not only in France that the revolutionary spirit conspires against public peace and the foundations of social order. No nation in Europe is free from this evil, and all have an equal interest in seeing it repressed. But the situation and influence of France is such that the triumph of the revolutionary party there would be more disastrous than elsewhere, and the cause of society in France is that of civilization everywhere." This is true enough; but some of the Governments addressed will probably prefer, as is their wont, to take precautions rather against the Christian Church than against the revolutionary party. The *Presse* declares that Count von Arnim is going to be recalled for having misunderstood the intentions of the Government in paying a visit to Marshal MacMahon immediately after his election. This we can hardly credit; but if true, it would be another indication of this kind of blundering hostility to Catholicism.

SPAIN.

The Carlists.—In the news about the Carlists there is more than the usual amount of wearisome contradiction. It was claimed on their behalf that they had taken Irun; it appears that they have only taken a fortified toll-house on a bridge some miles distant from the town. They are next accused in the telegrams of a deliberate slaughter of the carabineers who there surrendered, and a gentleman, signing himself "Spectator" writes to the *Times* to say that an officer and twenty-four men having been butchered in cold blood, twenty-eight widows (*sic*) and seventy-three orphan children are asking alms at the doors of the British residents in Irun. It is then authoritatively stated on the Carlist side that Santa Cruz, being in force on the heights with artillery, which prevented the garrison of Irun from coming to the assistance of the toll-house, a white flag was hoisted at that post in token of surrender, and that when the Carlists came down in consequence, they were received by a volley from the carabineers, who were therefore justly put to the sword. If this account is correct, the Carlists had certainly the letter of military law on their side; and the general orders for the release of prisoners, contained in a letter from Don Carlos to Dorregarray, are unquestionably humane. But the volley fired by the carabineers was not a very murderous one, if it be true, as alleged by "Spectator," that "not one single life" was "lost by the Carlists," and a little mercy would not have been out of place, at the same time that it would have been more politic. According to an "occasional correspondent of the *Times*, 200 mobilized volunteers who were at Irun were sent after the Carlists, but went no further than San Marcial, a hill overlooking Irun, on which is a chapel erected by the municipality of that town in commemoration of the last fight between the Spaniards and the French at the close of the Peninsula War. The fighting ardour of the volunteers there found vent in pulling down the statue of the Saint with a rope and burning it before the door of the chapel. "This gallant deed done, they retired." There is another charge of massacre against the Carlists—that of twenty-three carabineers in the province of Tarragona; also of four volunteers in the same province, and of a mayor in the province of Castellon, all, probably, with about as much foundation as in the first mentioned case. At Granadella the Carlists are said to have suffered considerable loss, having been surprised while hearing Mass.

There have also been three considerable mutinies among the troops—one of the carabineers at Granada, who are said to have pronounced for the Prince of the Asturias, and to have fought, with some loss of life on both sides, before they were put down by the populace; one of the volunteers stationed at Vicalvaro, near Madrid, who have been fighting among themselves, several being wounded and some killed; and the worst of all being at Igulada in Catalonia. There General Velerde—who was to put down the Carlists immediately, who ordered the country-houses and farms to be walled up, and the people to rise *en masse*, and who announced that Don Alfonso and his staff had actually fled from before his victorious face into France—there this redoubtable commander has come to signal grief. The troops, consisting of three or four regiments, and some of the inhabitants rose to the cries of "Long Live the Federal Republic," and "Death to Velarde and his officers," and the column refused to march. The General and his officers fled for their lives to a place called Pobla Agramunt, and from thence Velarde sent a telegram to Madrid, resigning his command in consequence of his column having mutinied. General Cabrinety marched from Barcelona after the mutineers with 500 regulars and some volunteers, and is since reported to have reduced them to something like obedience.

GERMANY.

Prince Bismarck and the Holy See.—On Monday, the question of the German Legation to the Holy See being raised, Prince Bismarck seized the occasion to state the intentions of his Government. He did not wish, he said, "to break the last thread by which they might eventually renew the relations with the Papacy," and therefore would not suppress the Legation; but it was, he maintained, impossible to fill it up, "because the representative of Germany must not allow himself to be addressed in language which the Empire could not submit to." He also stated that the Government would not interfere in the next Papal election, but "would take steps to ascertain whether it had been "legitimately carried on, and whether the new Pope was in a position to exercise the rights belonging to his position." Prince Bismarck must know perfectly well that there is no reason whatever for suspecting that the next election will not be a genuine one, and just as legitimate as the last or the others which preceded it, but his words indicate a readiness to pick holes in the election of any Pope whom he may dislike, and are, we suppose, to be read as a kind of threat.

Death of Dr. Loos—"Utrecht Catholics."—On the same day on which Dr. Reinkens was elected Bishop of the new German schism, Dr. Loos, the Archbishop of the Dutch Jansenists, from whom he was to have obtained episcopal consecration, died suddenly of inflammation of the lungs. There are two other schismatic Bishops, one of whom has no adherents within the limits of the Diocese (Deventer,) and occupied, we believe, the post of parish priest of one of the chismatical churches at Utercht. The *Standard* talks rather grandly of this communion under the name of "the Utrecht Catholics," forgetting apparently that there are any others who have a better right to the name, and masking the insignificance of the body by saying that "in Holland everything is on a small scale." But the real Catholics in Holland are not on a small scale at all, comparatively speaking. The *Daily News* admits that they are as 200 to one to the schismatics, but that paper overstates, we think, the numbers of the latter when it estimates them 5,000, with thirty priests. The real fact is, that by the side of the handful of Jansenist schismatics numbering about 4,000 there is a population of real Catholics, under the real Archbishop of Utrecht and his suffragans, amounting to about a third of the whole population of the country. To call the Jansenists "the Utrecht Catholics" is something like calling the Irvingites "the Catholics of London." Whether the new German schismatics will apply to one of the two Jansenist Bishops, or whether they will wait for a new "Archbishop of Utrecht," is a question which concerns them more than it does us.

JAPAN.

The Japanese Christians.—The news from Japan is consolatory. A letter from the pro-Vicar to the Vicar-Apostolic, Mgr. Petitjean, dated the 4th April, states that the Governor of Nagasaki had given notice to all the persons in occupation of houses or land belonging to the Christian prisoners that they must immediately give up possession; and another letter from a missionary at Osaka, also addressed to Mgr. Petitjean, states that the prisoners from Owari had passed two days at Osaka on their way home to Nagasaki, and had there received the Sacraments. Also that the Christians of Kichon were on the way for two days past, and had had their rosaries and medals returned to them. The missionary adds that there were still some edicts of proscription at Osaka, but that he heard that in certain quarters the freedom of religious worship had been officially proclaimed. The journal of the *Missions Catholiques*, which registers these facts, also contains a remarkable account from Madagascar of the recovery of a dying child on receiving holy baptism.

CHINA AND THE PANTHAYS.—The news that the Chinese have taken Talifoo, the capital of the Panthays, and murdered all whom they found there, including the Sultan, is confirmed. The heir-apparent, who had been absent on a Mission to India and Burmah, was saved in consequence of being unable to continue his journey, and being stopped on the Burmese side of the frontier. This is not the first inrode which China has made on the Mussulman populations on the South Western borders of the Empire, and the great increase in the Chinese army and the improvements which are being effected in its armaments are elements which will have to be taken into account in estimating the future of Central Asia.

Wealth, friends and honors are as nothing to one who has not the health to enjoy them, therefore it is that Laplace's Indian Turnip Pectoral Balm, a sure preventive of consumption and a speedy cure for coughs, colds and all bronchial affections, is in such great demand wherever it has been tried. Ask your druggist for it.

The Empress Eugenie.

Chislehurst was the scene of a touching ceremony on Saturday last, when the Empress of the French laid the first stone of the memorial chapel which is to hold her husband's remains until

"The destinies shall give
His precious ashes fitter sepulture."

The little temple, only twelve by twenty-four feet, and about eighteen feet high, will form an *annexe* to the parish church of St. Mary's, where the Emperor's coffin, covered with *immortelles* and garlands of faded lilies, for the moment reposes. The style is simple—thirteenth century Gothic—but some elaboration will be expended on the altar, for which a fine reredos, canopied, pinnacled, and crocketted enough to please the most inveterate Paginite, is being erected. When the work is completed, the body of the Emperor, enclosed in the costly sarcophagus of polished granite presented by the Queen, will be placed at the foot of the altar; and a bay, formed in the west wall, will afford abundant room for such a monument as love or piety may erect to the memory of a man who so long occupied the world's interest and attention. The day's ceremony was brief, yet profoundly pathetic. Shortly after one o'clock the Empress, accompanied by her son, whose resemblance to his illustrious mother increases with his years, arrived on the spot, and was received in silence by the little group of persons who had the privilege of being present. Her Majesty was in deep mourning, but the long veil which covered her face could not conceal from sympathising observers the traces which affliction had wrought in that countenance

"Which men did worship,
Ere broken fell her septre—maimed her crown."

The stone being laid with less than customary formality, the Empress returned to her carriage. On Sunday afternoon she received the Prince and Princess of Wales, whose undisguised sympathy with their imperial hostess has done much to raise his Royal Highness in the estimation of all decent-minded people. It is hardly needful to say that the "Appeal to the French People," signed "Eugenie," to which an evening paper gave birth last Friday, is an impudent forgery—begotten, probably, of Soho or Leicester-square. It was meant to produce a profound sensation, but it failed; and its repudiation by the Empress must be ranked with those "good works" which are all the more meritorious because they are not obligatory.—*London Gossip in Dublin Nation, June 14.*

J. S. AITKENS & SON.—The *Times*, a few days ago, had a long article upon the iron trade of this city, giving details as to its management, the number of men employed, etc., and prophesying that in a few years it would be a greater source of wealth to this city than any of its other industries. That this business, in all its branches, is now a great benefit to New Orleans, no one can doubt, and that its future importance is assured we believe to be a fact, no less because of our advantageous situation than because it is managed by men of intelligence, enterprise and honesty. In this class a very high place must be accorded to the well-known firm of J. S. Aitkens & Son, 236 Tchoupitoulas street. For about a third of a century the elder Mr. Aitkens has managed his large hardware depot to the great satisfaction and profit of his patrons, and it is a well-understood fact that the great business done in that part of the city was drawn thither by him and a few other public spirited men. That the firm of which he is the head will continue to move on in the line of enterprise which promises so much for New Orleans, is a hope we feel assured will be fulfilled.

GOOD NEWS FOR HOT WEATHER.—Having provided ourselves, at the beginning of summer, with a light suit of clothes from the leading clothing depot of the Southwest, we have smiled to see the piteously sweltering forms of many of our friends, who thought that by investing in fourth-rate goods at a fifth-rate store, they were economizing, and who had subsequently to don their spring (winter!) attire again, because their summer cheap goods had worn out after a couple of weeks' wear. Not naturally prone to be jubilant at the miseries of others, however, we are happy to see, by a card on our fifth page, that the aforesaid leading store has greatly reduced its prices, as their usual "stock-taking" time has come, and they desire to make that work as light as possible. As we still have four months of hot weather before us, we advise all those who have invested elsewhere, and have repented, (as most have,) and those who have not yet invested, to call at once on Messrs. Pierson & Rews, 13 and 15 Camp street, and make a selection. Read their card.

To the economical and thrifty man, it is not unfrequently a perplexing question to determine on a good investment for his surplus cash. Real estate, in times like these, is a precarious subject to deal with; and for the same reasons that render this a questionable basis of investment, most of the other ordinary securities have become, to some extent, unreliable. In view of this fact, it will be well to consider seriously the advantages offered by the enterprising gentlemen who constitute the Home Mutual Savings Bank, No. 71 Camp street. The names of the officers are ample guarantees of the success with which their business will be conducted, and the *mutual* character of the Bank is a strong recommendation to the man who is anxious to feel that his money is safe and at the same time sure to give him a good return. We refer to the advertisement in today's issue.

DEEVES, HUBBS & CO.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the copartnership notice of this new firm, which appears on our fifth page, as also to the notice of Mr. J. H. Oglesby referring to the same. Mr. Deeves, though a very young man, has been in business several years on his own account, and is well-known in business circles. Messrs. Hubbs & Lafaye, also young gentlemen, have for years been engaged in mercantile affairs, both occupying responsible positions under Mr. Oglesby in his business pursuits. That they bring to the new firm a large amount of experience, tact and enterprise, is vouched for by Mr. Oglesby, who solicits a continuance of patronage in their behalf. We wish the new firm every success.

Mr. John Douglas publishes a card elsewhere in this paper announcing the transfer of his interest in the Ink Works situated on the Jackson Railroad, to Messrs. Collins & Jourdan. Upon the subject of these works we will next week have something to say, want of space compelling a postponement of the notice till then.

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	40	68	110
Ten	30	55	75	120	200
Fifteen	40	75	100	160	250
Thirty	70	130	180	300	450

Transient Advertisements, $1 50 per square each insertion.

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

Cuts inserted at above rates, within [illegible]

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10 cents per line each [illegible]

Editorial Notices [illegible] the