Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1873.

DOMESTIC CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Fourth of July picnic for the orphan asylums of St. Louis, netted the large sum of $8,000. Delegations from the various churches held tables, and everything was conducted in a most pleasant manner.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Societies of Philadelphia, celebrated the Fourth of July by a grand procession which was composed as follows:

J. D. Howley Knights on horseback		50	strong
St. Charles Borromeo T. A. B. Society		650	"
" "	Cadets	470	"
Pioneers		50	"
St. Theresa's T. A. B. Society		300	"
" "	Cadets	100	"
St. Mary's T. A. B. Society		150	"
"	Cadets	125	"
St. James	Society	200	"
"	Cadets	150	"
Holy Family "	Society	300	"
Holy Trinity "	Cadets	100	"
St. Francis Xavier's	Society	150	"
"	Cadets	150	"
"	Pioneers	25	"
St. Paul's	Society	200	"
St. Augustine's	Society	200	"
"	Cadets	110	"
Father Mathew Society Nos. 1 and 2		350	"
"	Pioneers	36	"
Total		3796	"

Many Societies, numbering several thousand members, did not participate, not having had time to prepare their uniforms and regalias; this being the case with the largest Society, that attached to the Cathedral and numbering 800 members.

MISS COLLINS, THE STIGMATISEE, JOINS A RELIGIOUS ORDER.

The San Francisco *Monitor*, of June 28th says: On the Feast of Corpus Christi, June 12, Miss Sarah A. Collins, the young lady who has been so wonderfully marked by the stigmata, and her companion Miss Lizzie Armor, made their first vows as members of the Order of the Holy Family, the Most Rev. Archbishop officiating. In religion, they have assumed respectively the names of Sister Rose of the Cross, and Sister Mary of the Seven Dolors. This, we believe, is the first time this Order has been introduced in California, so that in centuries after the present generations have returned to mother earth, these young ladies will be revered as the founders of a great Sisterhood in this far western land.

CONFIRMATIONS IN THE DIOCESE OF PHILADELPHIA.

During the year 1872, the number of confirmations in this diocese were 7,824. Up to the present period of the current year they aggregate 4,803. There are still four months, during which confirmation will be administered; and from present indications, we are justified in hoping and expecting that, under the blessing of God, they will exceed in number those of the past year.—*Philadelphia Catholic Standard.*

RECEPTION OF A CONVERT.

On last Sunday morning, July 6th, Rev. Edward O. Forney, a graduate of Franklin Marshall College and also of the Theological Seminary of the (German) Reformed Church, and, until a short time previous, a minister of the Reformed Congregation at Norristown, Pa., was received into the loving arms of our holy Mother, the Church. Mr. Forney, theologically, had belonged to the so-called Mercersburg school of thought, and was trained up intellectually and theologically under the influence of Drs. J. W. Nevin, Harbaugh, Gerhart, Higbee and Thomas G. Apple; and by these Protestant Theological Doctors, the first seeds of Catholic truth—so far as our knowledge extends—were implanted in his mind. He was regarded by the members of the sect which he has abandoned, as a young man of more than ordinary ability and promise. He was confessedly the most talented and eloquent Protestant preacher in Norristown.—*Ibid.*

VILLANOVA COLLEGE, PA.—This splendid institution was, before the war, a great favorite with the people of the Southern States, and a large number of our youth were educated there. It is situated in one of the most healthy and picturesque portions of Pennsylvania, ten miles from Philadelphia, on the line of the Central Railroad. The buildings are admirably arranged for health and comfort, and the large grounds afford ample room for out-door exercise. At present the Fathers are erecting a large addition to the College, which will give it a front of 170 feet, with wings eighty feet long. Steam will be used for heating and gas for lighting the building. The farm contains 240 acres, about forty of which are laid out in lawns, playgrounds, etc. The course of studies required for graduation is similar to that usually pursued in colleges and universities. Students, however, may adopt either the scientific or commercial course. The College was founded in 1842, by the Augustinian Fathers, and has been given power, by the State Legislature, to confer such degrees in the arts and sciences as are granted by other Colleges and Universities in the United States. For further particulars, see advertisement in this paper, or address Very Rev. T. Gallerty, O. S. A., Villanova College, Delaware County, Pa.

COTTON GIN.—Our cotton friends know the requisites of a gin. It should be simple in its construction, so as not to get out of order, and economical of friction, so as to run lightly and not waste power. It ought also to clean the cotton perfectly without damaging the staple. Then there are compactness of shape, facility of being put together, and other qualities always sought after. We know of no gins to which we could recommend our readers with more confidence in all these respects, than those sold by Messrs Jos. B. Wolfe & Co., 59 Carondelet street. If the Pratt and the Eureka Cotton Gins cannot furnish a choice for the most exacting expert, then we know not where to direct him. Mr. Daniel Pratt has recently died, as is well known, but this does not in the least interfere with the genuine manufacture of his gin, as it has been for the two last years entirely in the hands of his nephew and son in-law, who still conduct the business.

WILLIAM LEE, ESQ.—The card of this gentleman will be found among our advertisements. For many years managing the largest coal business in the city, he is extensively and favorably known, and this with the other fact that he is a man of vast experience and great energy, secures at once for him a business that other men have worked for years to obtain. From his intimate connections with the leading dealers of Pittsburg, it may at once be assumed that he will sell coal here at a price that will meet the most exacting of our people. His office and coal yard will be found at the foot of Robin street, and orders may be left at 117 Common street, or at his residence, corner Clara and Cypress streets.

The Liver is more frequently the seat of disease than is generally supposed, for upon its regular action depends, in a great measure, the powers of the Stomach, Bowels, Brain, and the whole nervous system. Regulate that important organ by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator, and you prevent most of the diseases that flesh is heir to.

Statistics show that the mortality from consumption is four times greater at the North than at the South. Whether this is owing to the fact that Lalace's Indian Turnip Pectoral Balm here is so much used or not, we do not pretend to decide, but we know that the popularity of this Balm is daily extending over the land.

BEST AND OLDEST FAMILY MEDICINE.—*Sanford's Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.* mh30 1y eow

The Shah.

"London Gossip" in the Dublin *Nation*, of June 28th, writes thus about the Shah:

Londoners seem to have quite lost their heads over the august visitor for whom trumpets are being blown, banquets spread, ensigns waved, addresses illuminated, and the whole tide of ordinary business arrested by a solid dam of idiotic enthusiasm. Since the King of Kings landed on our shores, on Wednesday, the reign of mirth and jollity has been, indeed, unconfined. It was pitiable enough to see the broad space in front of Buckingham Palace packed, from dusk until midnight, by some thousands of philo-Persians intent on catching even a glimpse of the shadow of the new arrival on the broad white field of the window-blinds, in spite of the rain which descended on their heads with unseasonable violence. The eagerness of the women, who constituted a goodly part of the assemblage, to obtain even a vicarious view of the nation's guest, was irrepressible, and became, in the mouths of the roughs, who were winning, not golden opinions, but watches, from all sorts of people, a fertile topic for excessively rude comment. The gleam of a Persian robe, though worn only by a satellite of the Shah, caused an immediate sensation; and when Mr. Dan Godfrey's band divulged a lugubrious "Persian march," the emotion of the listeners could not be restrained within the bounds of decent demonstrativeness. "There's old Gutta-Persia's tune!—you'll see him on his head in a moment," was the observation of a gentleman in corduroy, who had several times warned the police that he was bound to dine with Colonel Henderson before six o'clock A. M., and that if they refused to give him free passage to Scotland Yard, the consequences to them would be "werry dreadful." Then, a few citizens, inspired by the conviction that matters were slow, began to playfully tilt their neighbor's hats over their heads, and to distribute presents of flour made up in inch-square packages. Three tract distributors came to grief through this proceeding, and were hustled out of the press amid explosions of satirical sympathy. More rain fell and dispersed the *plebs*, to the great relief of the constables, and the great grief of Claud du Val and his annexating accomplices. Returning by Charing-cross, the Infidel eye was arrested by a blazing banner hung out from the window of a disinterested Strand tradesman. The legend of the illuminated device ran in Arabic, and is translatable as follows: "Hail, King of Persia, *Most High.* Upon you be the Peace and the Blessing of Allah." I wonder if any of the Christian benevolents who distend their lungs at Exeter Hall—only a bowshot from this Moslem prodigy—considered it a duty to remonstrate with its proprietor. If he hadn't out-Heroded Herod, he at least out-Allahed Allah.

On Friday evening the Shah was the guest of the Corporation of London, who provided a magnificent reception at the Guildhall. All Cheapside was blocked from an early hour, and it was at no small risk of being flattened by the crush that carriages forced their way to the venerable shrine of Gog and Magog. Cavalry lined the street, but were helpless to keep back the people, who surged in between the horses at the risk of breaking their necks or of being trampled into pulp. The Horse Guards—always popular in London—bore with the inconvenience, with great good humor, and freely applied to the chaff of which they were the victims. Inside the Guildhall, there was a display of flowers, and bunting, and heavy services of gold and silver plate—the latter lent for the occasion by the city companies—such as had not been seen since the memorable night when a Royal Guelph, oppressed with wine, fell, in the same place, under the legs of the table and the Aldermen. All the notabilities of London were present. Princes, generals, merchants, authors, artists mingled in splendid groups of ever shifting color, whilst the toilettes of the ladies made up a blaze to whose brilliancy only the able pen of Mr. Jeames Plush could do anything approaching common justice. By-and-by, to the clattering of hoofs and the strident shrieking of bugles, the Shah, of whom everyone despaired, arrived, and was conducted up to the centre of the Hall by a bevy of smiling courtiers. On his arm was the princess of Wales, wearing his imperial gift—an opera cloak of cloth of gold thickly studed with gems. Then followed the Heir Apparent and the Cesarevina, the latter wearing an exact duplicate of her royal sister's mantle. You will have anticipated that all this formally led up to the presentation of the inevitable address by the corporation, and you will be correct. The ceremony began and ended with the usual exchange of hypocrisies, and then the Shah took a seat on the dais, whilst Prince and Princess solemnly rose up, and began to dance for his sublime amusement.

The Shah's visit to the opera was a very brilliant affair as far as rich uniforms, over-dressed beauty, and capital singing could make it; still it is pretty evident that his Majesty is much afflicted after the manner of the late Mr. Babbage—he has no ear. He comported himself admirably at the Windsor review, and illustrated his delight with that somewhat tawdry spectacle by presenting the Duke of Cambridge with a scimitar worth three thousand pounds! It is rumored that he has offered the Queen a necklace worth half a million sterling, which, of course, will *not* be accepted.

The splendid rumors which preceded the advent of the Shah's jewels fall short of the truth. He literally coruscates with brilliants of every imaginable size and lustre, clustered and drawn out into wildly grotesque designs. Personally, he is not much to look at. His eyes are good, but drowsy, with a lambent, sensual fire fretting itself underneath their heavy, pensile lids. The mouth is finely moulded, but weak, and the same characteristic applies to the whole head. There is but little music in his voice, and little expression in his yellow, phlegmatic face. He is an advanced nigger; and here I must quit him.

HOME MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK.—To the child or grown person who takes a small amount of money and deposits it in this institution, adding to it weekly or monthly such sums as he can spare, the future has no terrors of want. For thus does he not only save actual cash, but a spirit of economy seizes him which is worth thousands of dollars. Besides, he is allowed compound interest, that is, interest on his interest as well as on his deposits, and to one who has never made the calculation the result is simply astounding. It is something like the problem first brought out when the Great Eastern was launched—if one pin was taken aboard of her the first week, two the second, four the third, eight the fourth, and so on, doubling each week the amount taken aboard the previous week, at the end of a year enough pins would have been taken to load seventeen such steamers. So with compound interest. Try it. The bank also does a regular banking business, and it is hoped that this will be borne in mind by all who wish it success, and we have reason to believe these are not few.

Mr. J. A. Walsh, 82 Poydras street, by a notice in another column offers to the trade, in lots to suit, a well assorted and choice lot of high wines, neutral spirits, New York brandy and gin, and the celebrated Chalmette, Mark Twain and Yosemite whiskies. Considering his facilities unsurpassed, Mr. Walsh offers there at the lowest market rates.

Visitors to New York will bear in mind that no better hotel is to be found there than Sweeny's, corner of Chambers and Chatham streets. It is kept on the European plan, and offers every comfort at very reasonable prices.

We see that PROCTER & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP is becoming very popular in our city, its quality we know is superior, and being nicely perfumed, we are not surprised that consumers prefer it, and that it has a large sale.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

[To June 28th.]

IRELAND.

Killing the Country.—We have before us another instalment of the Census of Ireland. It is the 9th number of part I., vol. 1; it relates to the Queen's County, and it shows that there, as elsewhere, the nation is "bleeding to death!" We need quote only a few of its saddening figures. The following speak eloquently of the effects of alien rule on a land on which there is no other blight or misfortune than bad laws and foreign masters. The population of Queen's County was in 1841, 153,930; in 1851, 111,664; in 1861, 90,650; in 1871, 79,771. These figures show that within the last twenty-five years of English rule and so-called "Irish prosperity," the population of Queen's County has declined by the enormous number of 74,159 persons. The county has actually lost more than that, for the natural increase of the population during the decennial periods does not figure in the returns. Within the past quarter of a century it has certainly lost a number of its people fully equal to its present population. A glance of the preceding numbers of the census may be useful and interesting. The reduction of the population shown in each for the ten years ending in 1871 is as follows:

County of Carlow	5,457
County and City of Dublin	4,990
County of Kildare	7,338
County and City of Kilkenny	15,136
Kings County	14,143
County of Longford	7,193
County of Louth and County of the Town of Drogheda	6,693
County of Meath	14,815
Queen's County	10,879

To us Irishmen these are painful facts. The wasting away of our nation's life is more than we can look upon without feelings of sorrow and indignation arising in our breasts. But quite otherwise do our English rulers regard this decline of the strength of Ireland. It is the very thing they wish for most earnestly, and labor for with the greatest energy and ingenuity. To improverish Ireland financially is a thing they like well; but to rid it of its people they like far better. It is well, in their opinion, to have Ireland poor, but the supreme good is to have Ireland weak; very weak, so weak that it can never offer any resistance to the course of British policy, or cause any apprehension in the minds of English statesmen. The rulers of England have no objection to seeing the Irish people enjoying a certain degree of material comfort, *provided only they be few in number.* If they could only turn the whole country into a huge grazing farm they would not care to take the last penny from the pockets and the shirts from off the backs of the graziers and herdsmen. What they are quite determined on is, that there shall not be in Ireland a people at once numerous and prosperous. Numbers and wealth, they well know, are the chief elements of political power; numbers even without wealth may constitute a great force, physical and political; but where there is a paucity of people there cannot be national strength. Therefore it is that the wasting away of the Irish people by the drain of emigration is so gratifying a spectacle to the alien rulers of this country. They look to that process as the sure means of ridding themselves of every trace of the "Irish difficulty." "What matter to us," they say, "what the Irish people may wish for or demand, what matter whether they be well or ill-affected toward us, whether they agitate or conspire, petition or threaten, if they be such a mere handful as to be powerless? Let us only cut down their numbers, rout the great mass of them out of their native land by an ingeniously devised system of policy, and then we can afford to disregard the cries of the little remnant for Home Rule, or free education, or anything else." That is the idea upon which the English Government are now acting in their dealings with Ireland. They are resisting the just claims of the people, refusing all reform, keeping on the pressure of the Coercion Acts, and playing a waiting game, because they believe the Irish nation is bleeding to death.—*Dublin Nation, June 28th.*

ENGLAND.

Education in London.—His Grace the Archbishop presided, on the 25th June at the annual meeting of the Westminster Diocesan Education Society. The attendance was large, besides being eminently influential, and the report, submitted by Father Seddon, contained many gratifying and encouraging features. The association is making steady progress. Of 25,219 children on its books, 16,285 are in average daily attendance—a very large and creditable per-centage. Reference was made to the circumstance that 1,300 Catholic children have been educated as Protestants in English workhouses—robbed of their faith by the caucuses of butchers, bakers, and costermongers who usually make up our boards of guardians. The transfer of these children to Catholic schools is being energetically demanded by the executive of the Fund, and though many have been handed over to the care of their rightful spiritual guardians, the heads of Forestgate, and of the new district schools at Ashford, refuse to surrender their charge, but promise that they shall have the benefit of Catholic education in future. The Archbishop, in the course of a pithy and eloquent address, dropped some remarks which the London School Board, despite its paganising tendencies, might do worse than again and again study for its special enlightenment. "I do not believe," said his Grace, "that the experiment of teaching Roman Catholic children by other than Roman Catholic teachers will succeed." Poor schools, he continued, are built on too large and costly a scale, for the true system of honest education is *to replace the workhouse by the home.* "I would go begging again," he added, "to obtain funds to support the society, and I may state that I have already received a cheque for £1,000 towards that end on the condition that others will contribute likewise according to their means." The meeting was brought to a close after adopting a variety of resolutions, proposed and carried by the Duke of Norfolk, the O'Conor Don, Lord Howard of Glossop; the Earl of Denbigh, Mr. Monsell, and Mr. M'Carthy Downing. The association has undertaken a work of the greatest merit, and deserves the countenance of every Irishman desirous of saving Irish children in England from the vultures of the proselytising societies, and the rapid acquisitiveness of the Poor Law Guardians.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

The great Chinese audience question is happily arranged. It will be remembered that when Lord Macartney went out to Pekin, some twenty years ago, with a hundred thousand pounds of the public money in his pocket, he was instructed to obtain an interview of the then Emperor without subjecting himself to the degrading formalities by which that Celestial personage was to be approached. Lord Macartney learned on his arrival that the Brother of the Sun was accessible on the condition that whoever sought him should bob his head nine times in the dust, before the throne. His lordship dissented, but offered as a compromise to bow nine times to the throne if the Chinese Minister would bow as many times before a picture of the English Queen. The offer was accepted; the Emperor met the Ambassador, fooled him, made him presents, and sent him about his business with a letter in which he declined all intercourse with Barbarians, and warned the English particularly that he wished to have nothing to do with them. Ever since then the great kow-tow difficulty has stood between us and the monarchy of the Flowery Land. Now it has vanished into celestial space, and the British Merchants at Hong Kong may confidently look forward to "civilising" the Chinese by giving them a right good licking before the year is out. It is unpleasant news for the Dutch, who have been kow-towing for centuries' showing as little respect for themselves in China as they showed in Japan to the Cross, which they trampled on in their advance to the marts and counting-houses of the natives.

FRANCE.

Civil Funerals.—The French Radical papers have been roused to fury by an incident which has occurred at the funeral of M. Brouses, deputy for the Aube. It is the custom in France for a deputation from the bureau of the Assembly to attend the funeral of a deceased member, to whom military honors are also rendered. But M. Brouses being a "Solidaire," or at least an unbeliever in any sort of religion, his funeral was a "civil" one—an "enfouissement civil," as the *Univers* has taken to call it. The deputation from the Assembly, consisting of M. de Goulard, Vice-President, M. Desjardins, and M. de Cazenove de Pradines, Secretary, attended, as in duty bound, at the house of the deceased, and so did the Cuirassiers, and the "friends and brothers" of the atheistical persuasion were counting with much satisfaction on the piquant treat of an anti-religious demonstration in which the authorities would, as they thought, be forced to take part. When, however, the procession left the house on its way direct to the cemetery, unaccompanied by any sign of religion, the deputies from the Assembly saluted the corpse and turned off in the other direction back to the Assembly. The Cuirassiers acted in precisely the same way, and in so doing they were only carrying out an express order of General de Cissey's, issued by him as War Minister in M. Thiers's Government, in which soldiers are directed in no case to attend "civil" funerals," but to limit the honors rendered to attendance at the house of the deceased. It would have been strange indeed if the deputation from the Assembly had acted contrary to the spirit of this order not dictated by any "deadly hatred compressed into the most brutal "of insults," as the *Pall Mall Gazette* would have us to believe, but was based on representations that these "civil" funeral processions were being employed as hostile demonstrations against every kind of religion. They are composed at Lyons of the members of a kind of confraternity who style themselves "Enfans de la Veuve," and who, wearing blood red sashes, parade the body throughout the streets, insulting in their homes families who have buried their dead with religious rites, and making inflammatory speeches in the cemetary. It was the desirability of putting a stop to this kind of thing that inspired the decree of M. Ducros, Prefect of Lyons, an edict which was causing so much excitement at Versailles at the very time of M. Brousses's funeral, and some of the regulations contained in which would, if it were not for these facts, seem strange. The decree orders that the notification of a death to the registrar shall be accompanied by a declaration whether the funeral is to be a religious one or not. If not accompanied by any ministers of any recognized religion, it must take place at an early hour, six in summer and seven in winter, and must take the less frequented in preference to the more public route—a rule intended to prevent, as far as possible, the conversion of a private ceremony into a public demonstration.

Lyons Decree and "Interpellation.—Of course papers like the *Republique Francaise* make as much capital out of this as they can. "Civil society," says that organ of M. Gambetta, "will disappear by degrees before the invasion of religious ceremonies and benedictions, civil acts will be replaced by the parish register; and citizens will have to depend on the priest for their rights. There will no longer be citizens, but only the faithful and impious outlaws." M. Leroyer gave a practical expression to these feelings by making an "interpellation" in the Assembly on Tuesday. The debate was a lively one, and in the course of it, General du Barail, the new Minister of War, asked the following question, "How can you expect soldiers to sacrifice their lives if you impose on them the sacrifice of their faith?" Then General de Cissey crossed the House to shake hands with his successor, saying, Ministers may change, but, thank God, military principles remain the same"; and the whole Right rose and cheered him. The Prefect of Lyons had come up to Versailles with a mass of documents proving the necessity of his regulations, and these M. Beule produced in the tribune, the end being that among the proposed orders of the day the Government chose one signed by MM. de Witt, de Belcastel, and de Cumont, which was drawn up in the following terms: "Considering that liberty of conscience and liberty of public worship are not in question, and adopting the motives of the Government, the Assembly passes to the order of the day." This was carried by 423 votes against 174, about 100 deputies abstaining from voting; and thus another attack on the new Government—an attack to which an exaggerated importance has been attributed by the English press—was crushed and came to nothing.

Feast of the Sacred Heart in France.—The pilgrimages to Paray le Monial, the convent of Blessed Margaret Mary, and the cradle of the devotion to the Sacred Heart, have been most numerous throughout the month of June, but on the feast, which in France is celebrated on the Friday, not on the Sunday, after the Octave of Corpus Christi, whole caravans of pilgrims were present from all parts of France. On the previous day five special trains left Paris; and from the Capital by rail only—without taking into account pilgrims from other parts of the country, and those who used other modes of conveyance—the railway company reports that 23,000 traveled to Paray on that day. It is calculated that on the feast 30,000 pilgrims arrived there, and on each day during the month an average of 2,000. The famous procession of the vow at Marseilles was celebrated with unusual *eclat*, and though the municipality refused to fulfil the obligation imposed by its predecessors in 1722, the Chamber of Commerce took its place, its President offering the great taper, emblazoned with the arms of the town, in the church of the Convent of the Visitation. The procession with the statue of Notre Dame de la Garde was also received by the Chamber instead of by the Municipality, and the *reposoir* for the Blessed Sacrament was erected at the Bourse instead of at the Hotel de Ville. At least 10,000 persons are reported to have followed the procession, and the immense crowd afterwards vociferously applauded the Prefect and the General commanding the forces for having taking part in this venerable solemnity.

Votive Church of the Sacred Heart.—We have before now mentioned the national subscription in France for the erection of a Votive Church to the Sacred Heart. The matter has now come before the Assembly; the Archbishop of Paris made the formal application for the necessary legal powers some four months ago, and M. Batbie has now brought in the bill, having lost no time since his accession to office. In the letter of the Archbishop to M. Jules Simon, which is now published, it is stated that the site selected is on the hill of Montmartre, a doubly appropriate spot, as the scene of the martyrdom of the first apostles of France, and as an eminence which is visible from almost every part of Paris. The Archbishop is careful to state that no subvention is asked for. He simply demands legal powers to buy the site on grounds of public utility, so that it may be expropriated if necessary, and that, as the church will not be parochial, the ownership of it may be for ever vested in the Archbishops of Paris. The bill drawn up by the Minister of Public Instruction and Public Worship is precisely in harmony with these proposals; and provides that the exact site shall be settled in concert by the Archbishop and the Prefect of the Seine.

GERMANY.

Theologial Seminaries in Germany.—The Bishop of Paderborn first, and then the Archbishop of Posen and the Bishops of Fulda and Treves have successively replied in the negative to demands that the programme of studies in their theological seminaries should be submitted to the Government for approval. The Prussian Government has accordingly put forth a notice that no one studying in the Paderborn Seminary will be eligible for a Prussian benefice, a blow which will in all probability be inflicted on all the seminaries in succession. At the same time a Government official has been sent to inspect the institution.

Prospects of the "Old Catholics."—We believe that the Jansenist See of Harlem was already vacant at the death of the Archbishop, so that the hopes of an episcopal succession for this schism, as well as for the "Janist" schism in Germany, depend entirely on the Bishop of Deventer. It is said that this prelate will be the new Archbishop, and that he has promised to consecrate Dr. Reinkens, who is to fix his residence at Bonn. The statistics of the sect, however, are not very imposing; only thirty-five priests, instead of the thousands of whom Dr. Dollinger spoke two years ago, are forthcoming throughout the whole of Germany. And the *Neue Frieie Presse* asknowledges that "now, with or without Bishops," Alt-Catholicism "has no future whatever before it."

Prince Bismarck and the German Liberals.—Prince Bismarck, in introducing his law concerning the press, has brought a hornet's nest about his ears. Almost all the provincial press, and twenty-six Berlin papers, have taken up a position of decided hostility. Herr v. Windthorst has brought before the Chamber a rival motion, intended to be provisional, by which the caution money and the stamp are abolished, the other provisions of the existing law being left in force, and though Prince Bismarck declared with some warmth that the Federal Council would never adopt this scheme the Assembly gave leave for its introduction, and placed it on the order book. Nor are the relations between the Chancellor and the National Liberals, who have hitherto supported him through thick and thin, at all what they were; the Bill on the press has profoundly disquieted that party. There was quite a passage of arms the other day between M. Lasker, their leader in the House, and the Prince. The former complained that the Government took no account of measures initiated by Parliament, and the latter retorted that the Parliament did not receive with sufficient respect Bills which emanated from the Federal Council—"that is, from the Emperor.

ITALY.

The Religious Orders Bill, the Ministry and the Holy See.—Signor Sella has succeeded in resisting Signor Depretis's motion for the postponement of the debate on the financial bills. He has failed, however, in getting them taken before the Budget; and the danger is that, when the Budget is voted, the House will adjourn leaving the deficit of £1,200,000 which is foreseen for next year unprovided for. In this case Signor Sella has declared that the Ministry will resign. Its fall is already talked of as probable, and it will be curious if this follows immediately on the carrying through of the bill for the suppression of the Religious Orders, which Signor Lanza has just brought back from Turin with the King's signature to it. A Menabrea Ministry is looked for as the most likely successor to the present Cabinet. The reply of the Holy Father to the Cardinals, in which he affirms and renews the censures already incurred by those who have taken a part in this law, will be found in the letter of our Roman Correspondent. The revolutionary press has invented a story that King Victor Emmanuel is to be excommunicated *nominatim* in an approaching Consistory, and that the Pope has been much urged to this step—we defy any body to guess by whom—by the Irish Bishops! When it is seen that nothing of the sort takes place—the Consistory is, it is said, put off till November for other reasons—it will be alleged that prudence counselled resistance to the violent policy of the "Ultramontanes." In the meanwhile the *Paese*, Rattazzi's organ, has been guilty of disgracefully violent expressions concerning the Pontifical utterance to which we have just alluded. It speaks of the Pope as "inciting to schism" and the clergy of "Alessandria, who only fell themselves honored by being allowed to take part" in the festival satyles his speech "an obscene document," and applies to his sacred person the words "vecchio prete infame." This time, according to a telegram dated the 19th, the authorities have had the decency to seize the paper. It is reported that the Bishop of Alessandria has been asked for an explanation of the circumstance in question.

SWITZERLAND.

The Archbishops and Bishops of England having addressed a letter of sympathy to the Bishops of Switzerland, the latter in their reply say: "How great an alleviation is it to have such Confreres, whom neither the distance of place nor their own vexation and troubles can make strangers to our calamities, and who afar off hasten to transmit to us their consolations. Whilst we return you due thanks for these we would earnestly entreat you to continue them; for we shall need them in so much the greater measure by how much ills greater in magnitude and in number seem to be yet impending over us. We are as yet only at the commencement of persecutions, and if that has been so hard, what will their continuance, what will their termination be? Of a certainty, that which is intended is, firstly, that the name not only of Roman Catholic but also of Christ be extirpated from the soil of Switzerland, wherefore no efforts will be spared that the persecution may be extended more and more, and may invade the other Cantons also. All these things are so much the more greivous and painful to us, because they are in opposition to solemn treaties sanctioned by oath, and to constitutions convenanted, and solemnly accepted, which bid us be completely secure against such aggressions; we, who thought that we were living in the "land of liberty," that name so much vaunted by our Switzerland, now find ourselves in the land of religious enslavement and oppression. Yet, however, we hope, yea, greatly comforted on all sides by our brethren in the faith, powerfully aided and supported by their prayers; we firmly hope that, to that length, these persecutors of modern days shall never be able to carry their designs. Wherefore, do you be pleased to give us still the benefit of your own fervent prayers, and those of the people of your dioceses."

A STRANGE BEQUEST TO QUEEN VICTORIA.—On the 30th of August, 1852, there died a gentleman aged seventy-two, of the name of John Camden Nelid. He was a son of a Mr. James Nelid, who acquired a large fortune as a gold and silversmith. He received every advantage in the way of education, graduated M. A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was subsequently called to the bar. He proved, however, the very reverse of his benevolent father. He was a miser born, and hid all his talents in a napkin, making no use of his wealth beyond allowing it to accumulate. From the date of death of his father, who left him £250,000, besides real estate, he had spent but a small portion of his income and allowed himself scarcely the necessaries of life. He usually dressed in a blue coat with metal buttons. This he did not allow to be brushed, inasmuch as that process would have worn the nap. He was never known to have worn an overcoat. He gladly accepted invitations from his tenants, and would remain on long visits, because he thus saved board. A few days before his death he told one of his executors that he had made a singular will, but that he had a right to do what he liked with his own. When the document was opened it was found that, with the exception of a few small legacies, he had left all to "Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, begging Her Majesty's most gracious acceptance of the same, for her sole use and benefit, and that of her heirs." Probably vanity dictated that bequest. To a poor old housekeeper who had served him twenty-six years, he left nothing; to each of his executors, £100. But the Queen made a handsome provision for the former, and presented £1,600 to each of the latter; and she further raised a memorial to the miser's memory. The property bequeathed to her amounted to upward of £500,000 so that supposing Her Majesty to have spent every penny of her public and Duchy of Lancaster incomes, and to have only laid by this legacy and the interest on it, she would from this source alone now be worth £1,000,000. Be this as it may, even that portion of the public who survive her will probably never know the amount of her wealth, for the wills of kings and queens are not proved.

IDLE GIRLS.—It is a painful spectacle in families where a mother is the drudge to see the daughters, elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease with their drawing, their music, their fancy work, and their reading, beguiling themselves of the lapse of hours, days and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities; but, as a necessary consequence of neglect of duty growing weary of their useless lives, laying hold of every newly invented stimulant to arouse their drooping energy, and blaming their fate—when they dare not blame their God—for having placed them where they are. These individuals will often tell you with an air of affected compassion, (for who can believe it real?) that poor mama is working herself to death; yet no sooner do you propose that they should assist her than they declare she is quite in her element—in short, that she would never be happy if she had only half as much to do.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.—This well-known institution will open on the 2d of September. See advertisement on fifth page.

An organist and bass-singer desire to make engagements. See advertisement, under "wants," on our fifth page.

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	300
Thirty	70	130	180	300	480

Transient Advertisements, $1 50 per square each insertion.
Twenty-five per cent discount allowed on the above rates.
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Death and Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
Wants and Personal Information Advertisements 10 cents per line each insertion.
Editorial Notices, 20 cents a line.