

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1873.

## LETTER FROM ROME.

## THE POPE'S HEALTH.

Rome, Sept. 22, 1873.—The health of the Holy Father is excellent. After the passing attack about which the Radical papers have been making so much noise, Pius IX. has resumed his old habits. He rises at half-past six, celebrates Holy Mass, and gives audiences immediately afterwards. Nevertheless, the hostile papers go on repeating their stereotyped untruth: "The state of the Pope's health is causing serious alarm." Happily the fact is the exact opposite; and Almighty God seems pleased to mock such calculations, by the wonderful strength He has pleased to grant to one whose life is so precious.

## THE FEDERATION OF REPARATION IN ROME.

On the eighteenth of September the Holy Father received in audience the directors of the ten federated Roman Societies, which purpose to erect a church in Rome in honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The Pope was surrounded by a great number of Cardinals, prelates, and princes. The president, Signor Menacoe, read a formula of a vow, to erect a church in Rome to the Sacred Heart, in testimony of gratitude to God, and in reparation for the outrages of modern impiety. Prince Lancelotti next presented an album, containing 20,000 signatures. The Holy Father having responded to the address, gave his blessing to the object proposed, and pronounced a magnificent discourse which produced a profound impression. The substance of the address to the Pope may be rendered as follows: Most Holy Father, just as in times past, during the great calamities which have afflicted Rome and the Church, the Roman people made vows to Our Lord, in order that He might deliver them from their troubles, so, in the infinitely deplorable condition in which the Church is at present placed, as also this illustrious city which is yours, the Catholic Societies, which are united in federation under your august name, have vehemently desired that a like vow should be made to build a sanctuary to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, as a testimony of gratitude and remembrance when the present affliction shall have ceased. This humble request having been presented by his Eminence the Cardinal-Vicar to your Holiness, his Eminence took the initiative very earnestly in recommending the adherence of the parish priests, and in giving at the same time to the federation *Piana* authority to collect the voluntary signatures of the clergy and faithful of both sexes. The work was commenced under the presidency of Prince Philip Lancelotti, and with the agency of a committee of deputies from the different Catholic Societies under-named; and in the course of two weeks we have been honored by the subscription of the signatures of the Sacred College, of the prelates, of the chapters, of the heads of Religious Orders, and of the Seminaries, and of the Colleges, and also of the Religious Orders themselves, and of a considerable number of citizens, praying that your Holiness would permit our cherished hope to be realized, and that we may continue still to collect all over Rome fresh signatures of adherents to the cause. The President, having received the instructions of the Holy Father, and communicated his gracious acquiescence, proceeded to read the vow, in the names of all who were present:—

"In the presence of the all-powerful God, One in Three Persons, of Jesus Christ, true God and true Man, of His august mother the most Holy Virgin Mary Immaculate, of the Archangel St. Michael, chief of the heavenly hosts, of St. Joseph, most pure spouse of Mary and protector of the Church, of the princes of the Apostles Peter and Paul, protectors of Rome, to which the presence of yourself, Venerable Father of Jesus Christ, we represent the united Catholic Societies of Rome in the federation *Piana*, in our name and in the name of all those who adhere and shall adhere to the resolution which we have taken, promise and vow to build and endow at our expense a sanctuary to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in Rome, after the manner which it shall please your Holiness to indicate.

"And we wish that this sanctuary be reared as a lasting monument of our gratitude and our devotion towards this same Divine Heart, and also in reparation of the innumerable outrages to which it is subjected by modern impiety; to the end that Holy Church, serving the Lord in full peace and liberty, and being delivered from the fear of its enemies, may celebrate its triumph in joy. As to the method of accomplishing our vow, we submit ourselves entirely to the judgment of your Holiness whom we obey with perfect homage.

"In this spirit we make solemnly our vow and promise. May the most Holy Heart of Jesus our Saviour protect us, and aid us to observe faithfully these resolutions.

"And now we pray you, blessed Father, to accept our vow, and to bless with us, Rome, your faithful city."

## THE PROPAGANDA IN PERIL.

It seems there is good ground for surmising that the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda will be subjected to insult and loss. Regardless of the fact that the Propaganda is a purely spiritual society, and equally regardless of "guarantees," it is proposed to subject the institution to the tax "mortmain," and also to the tax which is claimed on all movable property. It is reckoned that these imposts will bring to the Treasury a sum of 42,000 francs. More than this, the college of the Propaganda is not sufficient for the wants of all missions, and six others, conducted by the regulars, are supplementary to its general needs. These colleges are to be regarded as "contingent," and in that character to be totally suppressed. Thus the new Italian capital is made the pretext for a war on the spiritual organization of the Church, Emity to God and the lowest cupidity. The Correspondence of *Genève* well observes, "are the only incentives to policy," when Napoleon the First, in his worst strife against the Church, respected the College of the Propaganda; and to paralyze the action of that college is to cut at the roots of Christianity.

## RETRIBUTION.

The "gerente," or manager of the revolutionary Roman paper, the *Capitale*, has made a full retraction on his deathbed, and declaration of his repentance for all acts which may have rendered him responsible for the impieties of that journal.—*London* obit.

There are 3,100 miles of canals in France, 3,500 of navigable rivers, on which 30,000,000 has been expended during the present century, and which can be maintained at the moderate cost of a million and a half per annum.

## Catholic Workmen's Clubs in France.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Instead of decreasing, the tide of religious revival in France is rising high and spreading further, until all France seems to float upon it. It appears from an impartial calculation that there must be about three millions of pilgrims in France at the date of this letter, writes the very able correspondent of the New York Herald on August 17th. As we have intimated more than once this religious revival excites nothing but the spleen of our Protestant friends generally, and they rack their ingenuity to find any explanation at all for this wonderful evidence of a people's faith in Divine Providence, outside of that faith itself. The last possibility that can enter their minds—particularly the religious minds among them—is that religion can have anything whatever to do with it.

Among the many diabolical inventions got up at this time by the "sneaking priests" in obedience to the wire-pullers of Henry V., are Catholic clubs for workmen, where in certain centres they may meet, play a game at billiards, listen to an instructive lecture, or amuse themselves in any Christian manner they please, far from the venders of abominable and the mouthings of ragged *Babages*.

Captain Count de Mun, the Count de la Tour du Pin, M. Paul Virgnaud, and M. Leon Gautier, whose names have been cursorily communicated to me, have formed themselves into an association for the active propagation of the Roman Catholic religion among the working classes, and have established the principal seat of their administration—which is a very complete and wide spreading administration—at No. 17 Quai Voltaire, in Paris.

Captain de Mun, who is at the head of the movement, has won the admiration of the *Herald* correspondent, who, by-the-by, is a Protestant. The Count is a captain of cavalry in the French army, and "has a face like a warrior of romance." He is evidently a brave, ardent man, who does not shrink from difficulties.

The correspondent writes so well on this subject that we prefer giving his words and reflections to our own: "The main object of these clubs is to give a healthy mental education, not only to the members of the clubs themselves, but to the working classes generally. But many other objects almost equally important are also included in their establishment. A committee, composed of many eminent clergymen and laymen, under the presidency of M. Gautier, has been formed to study the vexed questions which have arisen within these last few years between master and workmen, and to report upon them from a strictly impartial point of view. They have also, as we should say, give lectures, embodying the plights of their reports in order to make the truth known to whomsoever it concerns. Workmen's libraries have been established to teach them the principles of trade and enable them to understand the lectures delivered to them. An appeal to workingmen with current events, is also published with the same intention and distributed gratuitously.

"The Rev. Father Monsabre, one of the preaching brothers of St. Dominic, and a man of great eminence as a teacher, has drawn up a programme of the studies necessary for workmen, and has issued several remarkable tracts on the subject."

Our readers have had an opportunity of seeing the inaugural address of M. Leon Gautier, entitled an "Appeal to workingmen" in the *Catholic World* of September. The success which has attended the movement may be gathered from the letter in the *Herald*. The first of the educational lectures was delivered by Father Dulong du Ronay and was attended by almost 400 workmen. Before he had given six lectures his hearers increased to 1,500. The lecture room proving too small, the Pantheon was used. At the same time another series of lectures was given to a large congregation at No. 84 Rue de Grenelle, and "it became necessary to open new clubs at Belleville, Mont Parnasse, Montmartre and Vaugirard," all as our readers know the very reddest of the "Red" quarters in Paris.

The central library of the Clubs already numbers 2,000 volumes of works relating to questions which have a practical bearing on the business interests of the working man. There are six clubs in Paris at present, one of them for the exiles of Alsace-Lorraine. The correspondent describes them thus:

"These Catholic workmen's clubs are not dull places of resort for antinomian priors prepared to have their heads talked off after they have been respectfully bared for the glorification of Coons. There is

SOMETHING HUMAN AND PLEASANT in them. Private theatricals are charmingly got up among the members, under really admirable guidance; for the theatres employ an immense number of workmen and workwomen. Carpenters, joiners, smiths, firework makers, painters, tailors, milliners, and a multitude of other laborers. There is also good music and singing at the clubs, and cheerful evenings may be passed there, away from the gin shop, which has hitherto enjoyed a monopoly of attractions

for the workingman and his wife." Their thoroughly practical and business-like tendencies may be judged from the following:

"One of the principle designs of the Catholic workmen's clubs is to facilitate intercourse between employers and employed. The committee do not think that they have done enough when they have opened the clubs for the workmen, unless they also provide for the employers. They have, therefore, organized a workmen's secretaryship or office in the centre of Paris. This, when brought into thorough working order, will be

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It will furnish, gratuitously, all the intelligence now supplied by houses of call, mostly gin houses, and used as bait, too often ground bait, to catch a

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"A register is already kept at each of the clubs and at the Workmen's Library, and this register is placed at the disposal of employers and employed in the neighborhood. Both parties are admitted on Sundays and Mondays every week for the purpose of inscribing in these registers all offers of work or employment, and likewise the subject of all complaints, disputes or contentions, as well as any facts of information useful in business. The registers are presented every Tuesday at the chief office. The replies are written opposite each question or demand, and each register is returned on Saturdays to the club to which it belongs.

The funds for these objects have been entirely raised by voluntary contributions and by a charity sermon preached on the 14th of April at St. Cloud by Bishop Mermillod."

The Central Committee have placed themselves in official communication with all the ecclesiastical and civil authorities in France. All the parochial clergy of Paris

have associated themselves with this good work, and now clubs are opening daily in the provinces of Lyons, Marseilles, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Roubaix—all strong holds of the Internationalists hitherto—Brest, Pau, Tournon, Yverdon, Auch and Reims, are among the latest towns to join the movement, and many of the greatest ladies in France are giving "extremely energetic support to it."

"To sum up," says the correspondent, "these Catholic Workmen's Clubs are among the great facts of the age."

"Captain de Mun was therefore able to lead down to the out-of-the-way town of Lisse no less than 2,000 workmen," and remarking on this and all the pilgrimages this keen-eyed Protestant writer says:

"It has been often said, and will be said again, for stupid things must be often said, that the many diabolical inventions got up at this time by the 'sneaking priests' in obedience to the wire-pullers of Henry V., are Catholic clubs for workmen, where in certain centres they may meet, play a game at billiards, listen to an instructive lecture, or amuse themselves in any Christian manner they please, far from the venders of abominable and the mouthings of ragged *Babages*.

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## HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having purchased from Messrs. GAINES & RELF the stock of Merchandise contained in their *Business Store*, No. 43 Magazine Street, consisting of a complete assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES, FLAT IRON, CROCKERY, CUTLERY, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, ETC., ETC., which he has removed to No. 592 Magazine Street, Near St. Andrew, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of the customers of that establishment, and offers to sell as low as any house in the city.

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CARPETING—1000 rolls English and American.

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MATTING—1000 rolls White, Check and Fancy.

WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.

CURTAINS—Lace, Muslin, and other.

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Housefurnishing Goods and Tinware,

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CLOCKS and LOOKING GLASSES.

And everything usually kept in a FIRST CLASS CROCKERY STORE.

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We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact that OUR GOODS ARE FRESH AND NEW, and of the most modern style.

We ask our friends to call and examine our immense stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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We are determined to meet the demand, and to SELL AS LOW AS ANY HOUSE.

OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS LOWER THAN ANY ONE ELSE, and feel satisfied that the intelligent public will understand this statement.

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The Late Fire on Canal Street.

SETTLEMENT WITH THE INSURANCE.

\$200 worth of FINE CLOTHING and HATS.

\$5000 worth of LADIES' and GENTS' SATINETS.

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ZINC and SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.

VALISES and TRAVELING BAGS.

All slightly damaged by water.

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