

EDITORIAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The great Dominican, Savonarola, said "If there be no enemy, then no fight; if no fight, no victory; if no victory, no crown."

Colonel Valette has asked to be retired from the French army with a pension and to be allowed to share the captivity of Marshal Bessieres.

The pews in a New York synagogue were sold at public auction, after an inspiring lunch, and brought \$100,000. The highest price paid for one was \$4000.

Father Druon, of the Catholic Church in St. Albans, is trying for the prize of \$100,000 offered to the inventor of a device for propelling small boats by compressed air.

Rev. J. B. Stacy, of Ottawa, Canada, who has identified himself with the cause of Bishop Cummins, has been formally excommunicated by the Anglican Bishop of Ontario.

Eli Love of Wayne county, Ohio, recently climbed a tree to shake down a coon. Eli, however, fell down himself, and his dogs mistaking him for the game, tore him badly before they discovered the mistake.

Hon. Henry Green, of the Illinois Legislature, having been absent twenty-four days on account of sickness, and received a warrant for the full month returned the pay for the time he was absent.—[Ex. What's in a name?]

A New York clergyman suggests that instead of adopting the tactics of the western ladies, our girls should try the following method: Let every young woman say to him who is dearest to her: "If your lips touch liquor they shall never touch mine."

There are in England and Wales two churches with only two members each, one with three, three with five, eight with six, eighteen with ten, and 160 numbering from eleven to twenty each. One church of ten boasts of nine lay preachers.

Paris, Kentucky, comes to the front with the latest marvel. It is a lady who has had but one new bonnet in forty years, has made but two calls on neighbors in eighteen years, and has taken but one meal away from home in all that time. And yet she is well off, in good health, and all her limbs perfectly sound.

A young Irishman named Hugh McConville, died recently in Ashland, Ashland county, Ohio, leaving an estate worth, it is said, from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. He was in the drug business. The Public Administrator has charge of his affairs. No person there knows his native place; but one friend heard him say that he had two sisters in Ireland. The Rev. H. Schmitz is the Catholic pastor of Ashland, to whom inquiries might be addressed.

There is always a great deal of sport in Washington at the faux pas made by new members of Congress and their families, who are unused to the demands of fashionable life. Fancy the horror of the diplomats who were guests at a recent State dinner at the White House at seeing the wives of several Congressmen present in black dresses with high collars. "Oh," exclaimed an appalled diplomat afterwards, "it was horrible. Such a disrespect to the President and his wife!"

As soon as the Congressional chaplain closes his appeal to the Throne of Grace, there is a clapping of hands all over the floor. It is the way the members have of calling pages to their side. Every Congressman begins his day's labor by giving an order to a messenger, hence the clapping is universal and uproarious. "Well, that beats me," said an elderly man in the gallery, with mud on his boots, which looked as though it had been brought from the other side of the Potomac. "I don't see anything in that prayer worth cheering."

Rev. Mr. Jackson, the chief exponent of Ritualism in Washington city, preached a few evenings since on private confession and absolution, arguing that the Scripture, the writings of the fathers and English reformers, and the prayer book, all show that the priest has power to convey God's pardon to the penitent after true and hearty confession of sins; and he advises the laity to avail themselves of the blessing whenever they felt the need of it, and to value it as one of the precious privileges which the good providence of God has reserved to His Church.

The Washington Republican pitches into S. S. Cox for his appearance in the role of capital mover. Cox told them in the house one day last week that he could raise a joint stock company out on the prairies of the West, and pay them for their old rattle-trap buildings and build them a better capital than they had, one that would be a national ornament and convenience, and let Washington go to grass and save the people of the whole United States from the eternal taxes extorted from them for the benefit of the people of the District of Columbia alone, or words to this effect.

The New York Post, alluding to Mr. Bryan's projected popular history of the United States, says that "As a rule a man who undertakes a history imitates that renowned Dutch tumbler of antiquity who took a start of three miles to jump a hill, and when he got there was so blown that he was compelled to sit down and rest, and then walk over it." The World adds: "And yet it is well understood that Mr. Bancroft's tenth or twelfth volume (we really forgot which) is sure to appear before the end of the century—if Prince Bismarck will only wake up his mind to let the historian come home."

A friendly critic on Ralph Waldo Emerson says: "It makes no difference whether you begin at the last paragraph and read backward, or begin at what he intends for the beginning, you will always find, if you search, some thread on which he strings his pearls, and find it is not accidental, though it takes a cautious reader to find that thread." How comforting this would have been to friend Lay, a quaker, who once took one of his compositions to Benjamin Franklin, who having looked over the manuscript, observed that it was deficient in arrangement. "It is no matter," replied the satisfied author, "I can print anything the pleasant first."

Mobile firemen celebrate the 9th of April as their anniversary. They expect a large delegation from our department.

Cardinal Monaco Lavalata has been appointed Prefect of the Propaganda, and Mgr. Jacobini Papal Nuncio at Vienna.

There is a lady of Sagadahoc county, Maine, who has a head of remarkably fine hair. The average length is seven feet five inches.

A gravestone in a New Hampshire graveyard has a bull engraved on it, as follows: "Sacred to the memory of three twins."

The Veteran paper, *Il Veneto Cattolico*, has sent to the Pope an address covered with thousands of signatures and a sum of 7,000 francs.

The receipt at Richmond, Va., of a cargo of Rio coffee, for the first time since the war, affords promise that the trade between that port and Brazil, once so large, will revive.

They say that in a Florida colored school the boys are taught to sing this verse: "I am a little Radical—I glory in the name; I would not be a Democrat, because it is a shame!"

The new Cathedral at Marselles, now nearly completed, is in the same style as the original model for the church of St. Peter at Rome which was rejected in favor of the plan of the present building.

We learn from Rome that the Catholic paper *La Frusta* has been sequestered fifty-three times in one year. And still the *Capitales* is allowed to call our Lord an impostor, and to style one of the most celebrated preachers in Rome an assassin with impunity.

The way in which the liquor law is enforced in Boston is thus told by the *Traveler* of the 10th: "During the twenty-four hours ending at eight o'clock this morning, there were 156 arrests by the police, 131 of which were for drunkenness."

Artificial nests have been suspended in many of the trees in the Bois de Vincennes, near Paris, with a view of attracting birds that may prove useful in destroying insects. The attempt was first made last year, with the result of filling about sixty per cent of the nests.

His Holiness received some days ago a letter from an unfortunate Garibaldian, stating that he was dying of starvation, and needed alms. The Pope sent some one to inquire into the truth of the matter, and then forwarded the poor creature 200 francs. Surely Pius IX. loves his enemies.

The *Cologne Gazette* informs its readers, on the authority of a correspondent in Japan, that the Mikado is bent upon introducing the architecture of Western Europe into his capital, Yedo, according to Royal edicts, is now and in all future times to be known under the name of Tokel. Wood, paper, and paper mache are to give way to more solid materials in the construction of new houses, and some of the richer Japanese traders have shown their acquiescence in their sovereign's wishes by causing ugly three-storied edifices to be erected by European workmen for their own use.

Ancient National Manuscripts of Ireland.

THE BOOK OF KELLS, THE BOOK OF BATTLES AND SILVER SHRINE.

From one of our foreign exchanges we copy the following interesting article:

The first part of the *Fac-similes of National Manuscripts of Ireland* photo-zincographed by Major General Sir Henry James, R. E. Director of the Ordnance Survey, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be shortly issued for sale.

Among the manuscripts selected for this undertaking are several volumes written both in Gaelic and Latin, of singular antiquity and historical value. The first of them, both in point of age and on account of the remarkable history attached to it, is the volume known as *Domhnach Airgid*, or *Silver Shrine*. This is a copy of the Gospel—perhaps the oldest in the world—of the fifth century, and traditionally believed to have been the private book of devotion of St. Patrick himself, and to have been given by him to St. MacCarthainn when he placed him over the see of Clogher. It was once the property of the monastery of Clones; in recent times it was purchased for £300 of a private gentleman by Lord Rossmore, who presented it to the Royal Irish Academy, where it remains at present.

Another manuscript to be represented by fac-similes in the forthcoming collection is the famous *Book of Kells*, a copy of the Gospels traditionally ascribed to St. Columba, and pronounced by the most competent judges to be undoubtedly of that age. It is preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. The most remarkable features of the *Book of Kells* are its elaborate ornamentation and the quaintness of the grotesque subjects introduced into it. The gigantic initial letter, which is one of the portions selected for photographing, is filled in with an almost incredible interlacing of extravagances—serpentine figures with human heads; rats sitting on the backs of cats who are holding other rats by the tails; human figures with impossible combinations of their own and other creatures' limbs; strange shapes of birds and fishes; geometrical designs and intricate arabesque traceries, all woven together in the wildest dream-like way, and having an effect that charms the eye and fills the mind with amazement at the fancy that designed and the hand that executed them.

Another manuscript supposed to have been written by St. Columba will also be represented in the series. This is the *Cantabrigia*, or "Book of Battles," and is a copy of the Psalms. For 1,300 years the book has been preserved as a heirloom by the O'Donnells, having been handed down by St. Columba himself, who belonged to that clan. The condition in which some portions of it remain is wonderful, and reflects great honor upon the family who have for so many ages and through so many national troubles and disturbances preserved the relic with such sacred care. It has been deposited for some years by its hereditary owner in the Royal Irish Academy.

Attention is called to Dr. Ledding's card on our fifth page. Those suffering from consumption, catarrh, bronchitis, etc., are especially invited to call on him.

See Dr. Porter's advertisement of recent cures, on our fifth page.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

[To March 14th.]

THE AUSTRIAN ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS. In Austria the state of affairs is very serious. The first Ecclesiastical Bill introduced by Herr von Stromayr, Minister of Justice, passed its second reading on Monday by 224 votes against 74. The Minister is reported to have said that "Government could not permit the abuse of religion for the purpose of intrigues fraught with danger to the State, or allow the servants of God to become the missionaries of an organized opposition to the laws of the country. It was not intended," he declared, "to wage war against the Church, but to bring about order in her relations with the Government, so that she may freely exercise her holy mission and not encroach on the inviolable rights of the State" while the Prime Minister, Prince von Auersperg, declared that so far from the new law remaining a dead letter, it was the intention of the Government vigorously to enforce it. We all know by this time what this talk about opposition to the laws of the country means; it is not pretended that there are any intrigues or any opposition to the laws now, and Herr Weber, one of the supporters of the Bill, was good enough to tell us what the danger is against which this oppressive legislation is directed. The Encyclical and the Vatican Council have so enlarged, he said, the limits of ecclesiastical jurisdiction that there is sure to be a conflict between it and the State some day or other. The State, therefore, must be "protected," and protecting the State means putting conscience in chains, lest there should be at some future time a conflict between it and the exigencies of the civil power. Count von Hohenwart, the former Prime Minister, truly pointed out that it was impolitic and mad gratuitously to provoke religious strife in an Empire already afflicted by quarrels between different nationalities, and declared further that the proposed law was in formal contradiction to the 15th Article of the fundamental statute. As long as that Constitution existed, the Reichsrath, he said, had no right to pass such a law, and the tribunals would be appealed to against them. Herr Greuter, the Tyrolean deputy, spoke out still more plainly, and quoted the *Angsburg Allgemeine Zeitung* to prove that the new laws were a concession to Prussia, which wanted an ally in her crusade against the Catholic Church. But all these protestations were useless, and the result of the debate was the division recorded above. Cardinal Schwarzenberg, Archbishop of Prague, will lead the opposition to the laws in the Upper House, and a Mass has been celebrated in the Cathedral of Prague, in the presence of His Eminence and all the nobility, "for the Church threatened by the laws on religion."

From Vienna we hear by the special correspondence of *Le Monde* what the nature of the new Confessional laws is, and by their terms, which we now translate, their object is easily understood. A number of our Catholic contemporaries, some especially hailing from New York, with insufficient information, have put down the proceedings against the Church in Austria, as "Government persecution," analogous with that of Prussia against the Church, where Emperor, Ministers, and Parliament are all swooping like wolves on the fold. It is not so. In our observations last week we showed, before any other Catholic journal in the United States, exactly how the case stood of the threatened war in Austria upon Catholicity. We indicated clearly the spirit which they who can rule the Government of Austria, as well as the people, would exhibit towards any attack on the Church, and fuller information from Austria is a testimony that there will be no persecution after the Bismarckian style. The Emperor will finally refuse his sanction to the attempt to enslave the Church. The laws are few, and are conceived with rare skill. They read as if they were hatched at Berlin.

Article 1.—Catholics rejecting the dogma of infallibility shall be considered as forming part of the Catholic Church, and shall enjoy the protection of the State.

Article 2.—Those who enjoy ecclesiastical usufruct and benefices, and who do not recognize the infallibility of the Pope, shall preserve the full and entire possession of their places and benefices.

Article 3.—Such Cures as are freely elected by the old Catholic communes, shall be recognized as legitimate Cures, and the constitution of the Old-Catholic communes and syndics shall be submitted to the appropriation of the State.

Article 4.—In communes where a third or less of the inhabitants shall declare their desire to belong to the Old Catholicism, they shall have the right to celebrate their divine services in the communal churches. Individuals of the age of fourteen years shall be comprised in the census mentioned.

Bohemia has sent a strong protest against this proceeding to the Emperor, and the Catholics are aroused in vigor. The Reichsrath will have a lively time of it whilst it lasts, but in the Chamber of Peers it will be livelier than anywhere else. The Cardinals will be there in full force, the Archdukes will muster, and the Catholic nobles will give their power, their influence, and eloquence against it. The popular agitation, too, is widespread and earnest. In Carneola, the government seriously considered that it ought to prohibit the collection of signatures against these Confessional laws. They dare not take such a measure. *Der Vaterland* asserts that such a violation of constitutional right would provoke an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies.

Prince Cardinal Schwarzenburg will be leader of the Catholic opposition in the Chamber of Peers, and his eloquence is so great and his influence so large, that he is a host in himself. For the purpose of not losing a moment for the contest where he will be the chief gladiator, he has removed his residence already to Vienna from Prague. The Bishops of Austria, in their recent convulsion up for the fray, and have decided to take part in the battle against the proposed laws in their places amongst the nobles. Then, in all the Parliamentary camps, the Catholics exhibit the same zeal, whilst "the Liberals," as they are called, who are the promoters of these laws, are vigorous too. Up to this, forty-nine speakers in the Parliament on both sides of the question are named, and thirty-three are hostile to it. So far so good.

THE NEW FALCK LAWS.

On this subject the *Baltimore Mirror* says:

According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, an authority which cannot be suspected of Catholic sympathies, the new supplementary Falck Law, empowering the Government to banish or "intern" ecclesiastics who may be condemned under the May Laws, is not likely to pass without considerable opposition and perhaps alteration. Even the National Liberals, as well as the Centre, object, we are told, to some of its provisions, and it is not improbable that they may have applied to the same argument which acted so cogently in the matter of the Prussian laws. In that case the fines and imprisonment proposed for criticism of the laws or for a statement in the public press that opposition to them is meritorious, were so obviously capable of being turned against Liberal as well as against Catholic journalists, that the national Liberals and the advanced party declared against the clause and threw it out. We can only hope that the new law of banishment and compulsory domicile will meet with the same fate, but it certainly will not, unless the Liberals see that they also are in danger from it.

BISHOP REINKENS AND BAVARIA. The plan for putting the Old-Catholic schismatics in the place of the real Catholics throughout Germany, though it has never been lost sight of at Berlin, has met with a check in Bavaria. The Government of that country, which has been subjected to repeated pressure on this subject from Berlin, had appointed a Commission to examine Bishop Reinken's demand for recognition, and this Commission in its turn called on Professor Pözl, a member of the Upper House, to prepare a report on the question. This report has been presented, and it is distinctly unfavorable to the claim. The Bavarian Constitution will not, says Herr Pözl, permit the recognition of a Bishop who is at war with the Holy See, and, before Bavaria can do what Prussia has done, the Constitution of the country must be altered. It is thought that, as Herr Pözl is one of the first legal authorities in Bavaria, the Commission is pretty sure to adopt his view; and if the Government should then attempt to modify the Constitution in the sense desired by Prussia, that the Bill introduced for that purpose would be certainly thrown out by the Upper House.

The American Volcano and the English Tidal Wave.

J. N. Y. Herald, March 24]

The concurrence of the volcanic disturbance in North Carolina, and the great tidal inundation of the east coast of England have raised the question whether the two phenomena have any connection. Sir Charles Lyell, the great geologist, has asserted that the American Coast of Georgia and the Carolina is subject to subsidence; and this fact, taken in connection with the rumblings of Bald Mountain, suggests an agitation extending far into the waters of the Atlantic. The undulation of the ocean from the great Lisbon earthquake produced a marine wave which crossed the whole Atlantic three thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight miles, in a straight line, and broke upon the West Indian shores of Barbados and Martinique; and in 1854 the Japanese earthquake sent its wave across the North Pacific and piled up its waters on the Californian coast. It does not appear alarming that Bald Mountain should be in tremor, and yet we can infer nothing from the apparent tardiness of the mountain to relieve itself from internal pressure. The subterranean sounds which preceded the fiery uprising of the Mexican volcano of Jorullo, which rose in a single night sixteen hundred and eighty-three feet, had lasted from June till September. The first alarm subsided; and tranquility was restored a few days before the most tremendous eruption of modern history took place with terrific destruction.

It is, however, more probable that the great flood tide on the English coast was due to meteorological causes. At this season the high winter atmospheric pressure amassed over Northern and Central Europe and Asia is breaking up, and it rolls off to the westward in the form of long continued and high easterly gales on the English sea front. In 1818 (March 4) just such a tidal inundation occurred in the Thames and at Hull, Yarmouth and other points on the eastern coast, and extended to Plymouth, where it washed off many enormous stones of the breakwater. So powerful are the agencies of the sea here that Aldborough, as it formerly existed, lies twenty-four feet under water, almost every remnant having been engulfed and the inhabitants long since forced to retreat inland and form a new site for their town. There is an undoubted physical connection between the quakings and commotions of the earth's crust and the commotion of the atmosphere over wide areas of both sea and land, but the causal connection is obscure and mysterious. In the present instance it is altogether improbable that the tide in the Thames can be due to anything else than the stormy weather and easterly winds peculiar to the spring equinox. As already intimated, the spring equinox had the last of the volcanic upheaval in North Carolina, and it may take many months for the mountain to finish its labor.

GAS FITTING AND PLUMBING.—Families wishing to have gas fitting, plumbing, or anything in this line of business done, should call on Mr. E. O'Reilly, 155 Rampart street, between Poydras and Lafayette. Mr. O'Reilly is well known in this city as a first-class practical gas fitter, and any one entrusting him with work may be assured that it will be promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Owing to the hard times, scarcity of work, etc., Mr. O'Reilly does work at remarkably low prices. Orders may be left with Gaines & Reif, 137 Common street, and in box 7, Mechanics' Exchange.

For the convenience of those who may not wish to visit the office, subscriptions to the capital stock of the Upper City Railroad Company will be received by Messrs. B. Bloomfield & Co., No. 47 Charre street.

All the work is one that will greatly benefit our city, and who wish to aid in it should subscribe at once, even though their subscriptions are small. In fact it is desirable that the number of stockholders should be large, each one holding but a small amount of stock, but at the same time exerting an influence in favor of the enterprise.

That old and justly popular corporation, the Home Mutual Insurance Company, corner of Camp and Natchez streets, is now prepared to insure fire, marine and river risks at the lowest possible rates. The names of the new officers and trustees will be found on our fifth page. They are all well-known merchants, whose integrity and ability warrant the fullest confidence in the future prosperity of this time-honored home institution.

More extraordinary cures performed by Dr. Porter during the past week, are published on our fifth page.

Record of the Persecution in Germany. TYRANNY OF THE GOVERNMENT IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Consequently, we can hardly be surprised that the Alsace-Lorrainers are anxious to be rid of their connection with the German Empire. However, in this demonstration of the Reichstag, they went beyond the limits of law and propriety. Only on the assumption that Prince Bismarck is anxious to stifle all Catholic feeling in those countries, can we understand why he has prolonged the really dictatorial power of the Ober-Präsident. The hostile demonstration in the Reichstag afforded him a welcome pretext. A majority of the House seconded his designs, and the motion for withdrawing the dictatorial power was negatived by a vote of confidence in the Imperial Chancellor. We can infer how widely the door had been opened to absolutism by what has already transpired in Alsace-Lorraine. Deputy Guerber declared, in his speech, that "personal freedom and the liberty of association, had been grievously impaired in Alsace-Lorraine by the action of the dictatorship. The Press was under restriction such as existed in no other country in Europe. With respect to the schools, the Government had paid no regard whatever to existing relations, but had compelled Catholic children to enter Protestant schools, and had placed Protestant teachers over Catholic schools. The Catholic Press is persecuted and gagged; German newspapers are forbidden." Such and similar attacks upon their freedom, will the new inhabitants of the Empire have to look forward to for the future.

THE NEW PRESS-LAW AND THE LIBERALS. However, the Committee which was entrusted by the Reichstag with the previous discussion of the new Press-Law, has not given its approval to its severest portions. One rejected clause was to this effect: "Whoever, by means of the Press, represents disobedience to the law or a violation of the law as permissible or meritorious, will be imprisoned for not more than two years; if there are extenuating circumstances, he will be fined 600 marks." This clause was especially directed against the Catholic Press, to prevent it from expressing any criticism or blame of the existing, or contemplated, laws against the Church and clergy. The Liberal members of the Committee were, however, shrewd enough to see that in the event of any change of direction in the policy of Government, such a measure would rebound very fatally against themselves. They have consequently been forced to check themselves in their course of legislation against the Church, in order to secure the liberty of criticizing the acts of the Government for their own party. However, in the discussions before the Reichstag additions are sure to be proposed which will put the required gag on the Catholic portion of the press.

DISRUPTION AT MUNSTER. The confiscation of the Bishop's goods at Munster was followed by serious consequences. The conduct of the school boys, who had their joke out of the unsuccessful attempt to sell the Bishop's property, by taking a number of the articles back into the palace, was followed by an official examination of the gymnasium and elementary schools. In the course of the examination the unfortunate discovered that two sons of an official, who is himself hostile to the Church, took part in the frolic. The second attempt to take possession of the Bishop's goods was attended by more disastrous circumstances. The Government showed its weakness and bad conscience. Five persons were sent quite early in the morning (about half-past two) to the Bishop's palace, got over the railing which surrounds the court by means of a ladder, then began to pull violently at the bells to awaken the household. The door opened at last, and they set about removing the furniture as fast as possible. However, just as morning began to dawn and the bailiffs were stealing off, they were alarmed by the footsteps of some pious people who were going to early Mass, and were passing the palace on their way. In their terror they left a number of things behind them, and made off as speedily as possible. They had managed, however, to remove most of the confiscated goods. When the news of this got abroad, people were exceedingly excited, and popular feeling expressed itself bitterly against the men who had lent a hand in this rather burlesque attack on the Bishop's palace. One man's house had to be protected by the police. Unhappily in the course of the day the crowd became somewhat uproarious, although it was composed almost entirely of school children and a few idlers. The officials, however, got fright, and the military were sent to reinforce the police, and received orders to clear the streets. They did not fail to make use of their weapons. A student at the gymnasium was felled to the ground by a sabre-cut over the head; fifteen persons were apprehended. It is certainly to be lamented that they allowed themselves to be carried away to such excesses. The consequences has been, that double the number of soldiers are billeted on the householders.

Our readers who wish to secure bargains in dry goods will do well to visit the St. Philip Store, No. 220 Royal street, corner of St. Philip. They will find there a beautiful assortment of staple and fancy, spring and summer goods, select in style, reliable in quality, and reasonable in price. Our readers in the country can address their orders to Mr. A. Chiappella, corner of Royal and St. Philip streets.

Some of the most exquisite gems of art that we have ever seen will be found at the photographic gallery of Mr. S. Anderson, No. 125 Canal street. Mr. Anderson has made himself master of the art, and introduces into his business many new and important improvements. Those who wish to secure first-class pictures of themselves or friends should give him a call.

Sign and ornamental painting will be executed in the most artistic manner by Hermitage the painter, 158 Grand street. His prices are low, and he guarantees satisfaction to all who favor him with a call.

We are pleased to know that Mr. A. Bohne No. 209 Dryades street, has commenced the manufacture of after-beverage and wax tapers for religious and ceremonial uses, a branch of business which is congenial to his good taste and in which he will no doubt give great satisfaction. The Reverend clergy in the interior parishes who want a good article of wax candles for communion or other purposes will do well to send in their orders.

The *Irish World*, *Irish American* and *New York Herald*, can be bought for 5 cents a copy at Goldsmith's Book Store, No. Canal street, near the post office. Libraries are purchased here also.

Brief of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. (From St. Vincent de Paul's Society Bulletin.)

In the midst of his overwhelming cares and sorrows, the Sovereign Pontiff has again deigned to think of our humble Society, which he has so often loaded with his favors. He has just granted precious indulgences to the fathers and mothers of its members. We give a translation of the Brief, which our brothers will read with double feeling of joy and gratitude:

PIUS IX. POPE.

FOR THE PERPETUAL REMEMBRANCE OF THE THING.

An humble petition has been presented to us in the name of our dear son, Ad Baudon, President-General of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, praying that we would deign, by an Apostolic favor, to extend to the parents of the members of the said Society, all the indulgences, plenary as well as partial, and the other spiritual graces, and each of those indulgences and graces granted up to this, to this Society by the Holy Apostolic See. We, urged by a pious charity to augment the religion of the faithful, and to aid in the salvation of souls by means of the heavenly treasures of the Church, and wishing, with our Lord's help, to accede, as far as we can, to such pious desires, have resolved to grant, but only to the fathers and mothers of the members mentioned above, several of the indulgences already granted to the said Society, and which the members themselves may gain. Therefore, by the mercy of the all-powerful God, and resting on the authority of the Blessed Peter and Paul, His Apostles, we mercifully grant, in our Lord, a plenary indulgence to all fathers and mothers of the present and future members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and to each of them, but only to said fathers and mothers at the moment of death who, being truly contrite, shall have confessed and received Holy Communion, or when they cannot do this, at least, shall have contritely invoked the name of Jesus with the tongue when that is possible, or in their hearts if they can do no more; and besides, we likewise grant a plenary indulgence, and remission of all their sins, who have assiduously devoted to the spiritual exercises practiced by the said Society, and who, on the last days of those exercises, being truly contrite, and having confessed and communicated, shall have assisted at the holy sacrifice of the Mass, and offered up pious prayers for concord between Christian princes, the extirpation of heresy, and the exaltation of our holy Mother the Church.

Moreover, to the faithful herein mentioned, who shall have piously assisted, on any day whatever, at the same spiritual exercises, we remit, in the accustomed form of the Church, a hundred days of the penances which shall have been imposed on them, or which they shall have otherwise incurred in any way; and seven years, and seven quarantines, as often as they shall have assisted at a religious office, celebrated on behalf of any deceased member of the said Society, or accompanied to their burial the mortal remains of the poor, or accomplished any other pious or charitable work in conformity with those practiced by the said Society. We also grant that all and each of those indulgences, remission of sins, and relaxations of penalties may be applied, by way of suffrage, to the souls of the faithful, who have departed this life in the love of our Lord.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the present brief shall avail in perpetuity. It is our will that there shall be accorded to the written or printed copies of these presents, which shall be certified by the signature of a public notary, and attested by the seal of a person constituted in ecclesiastical dignity, the same faith which should be granted to these same presents, if they were exhibited or produced.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's under the seal of the fisherman, September 5, 1873, the 28th of our Pontificate.

For Mgr. Cardinal Agnelli, P. PROFILI, Deputy. The translation is conformable to the Latin text.

D. LUCCIARDI, Secretary to the Apostolic Nunciature. Paris, 6 December, 1873.

SAVING AND HAVING.—Either a man must be content with poverty all his life, or else be willing to deny himself some luxuries, and save, to lay the base of independence in the future. But if a man defies the future, and spends all that he earns (whether his earning be one dollar or ten dollars every day), let him look for lean and hungry want at some future time—for it will surely come, no matter what he thinks. To save is absolutely the only way to get a solid fortune; there is no other certain mode. Those who shut their eyes and ears to these plain facts will be forever poor, and, for their obstinate rejections of the truth, mayhap will die in rags and filth. Let them so die and thank themselves. But, no! They take a sort of recompense in curving fortune. Great waste of breath! They might as well curse mountains and eternal hills. For I can tell them fortune does not give away her real and substantial goods. She sells them to the highest bidder, to the hardest, wisest worker for the boon. Men never make so fatal a mistake as when they think they are mere creatures of fate; 'tis the shearer folly in the world. Every man may make or mar his life, whichever he may choose. Fortune is for those who, by diligence, honesty, frugality, place themselves in position to grasp hold of fortune when it appears in view. The best evidence of frugality is the five hundred dollars of more standing in your name at the savings bank. The best evidence of honesty are both diligence and frugality.

An embryo poet, who is certainly a close observer of human nature, remarks: "This marches on with the slow, measured tread of a man working by the day."

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