

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger, NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, MARCH 7, 1875.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—Rome, March 4.—In the March Convent the Pope will institute new dioceses in the United States, or raise some of those already created to Metropolitan Sees.

Spain.—There has been severe fighting in the neighborhood of Bilbao but with no decisive results. The Carlists made three assaults upon the city which were repulsed. The Carlists were then themselves attacked by the Alphonse army whom they repulsed with great loss.

France.—The Constitutional Bill having passed, clause by clause, has finally been passed as a whole.—On the 2d. M. Buffet selected President of the Assembly by a vote of 479 to 63. This is the largest majority given for President and it shows that Buffet succeeded in forming a new minority. He is attempting to do, he will have a parliamentary majority to support him.

Britain and Ireland.—London.—In the House of Commons Sir M. H. Child, Chief Secretary for Ireland, introduced a bill imposing penalties for unlawful possession of arms in Ireland. The law authorizing the closing of public houses and the removal of persons found outdoors at night in the prohibited districts, and removing the restrictions on newspapers. He stated the government intended to re-enact laws against Ribbonism in Westmeath, as it was assumed the Ribbon conspiracy existed as strong as ever.

John Mitchell is utterly prostrated in health. He has frequent fainting attacks. It is thought that he will be compelled to withdraw from the election contest.

John Mitchell has been re-elected for Parliament. His health is prostrated.

Another Ocean Steamer.—London.—The steamer Gottenberg, with five passengers and thirty-five crew, sailed for Australia. Only four persons are to be saved. Three tilted boats are yet to be heard from. The Gottenberg had a large cargo including 3000 ounces of gold.

United States.—Washington.—At 12 o'clock, noon, on the 4th, the Forty-third Congress, expired. It was an exhibition of corruption, fraud and selfishness never before equalled in the history of the world. During the last week, the Senate passed a bill, which was the tariff bill, by which new taxes were imposed, and which is expected to increase the revenue \$37,000,000, after having been once defeated in the Senate, was also carried through by a vote of 30 to 29.—The Civil Rights bill passed the Senate Saturday, and was signed by the President Monday.—The obnoxious Force bill, by which the Southern States were placed under the absolute mercy of the President, was passed by the House by a vote of 135 to 114. It is thought to pass the Senate, however, for want of a quorum, as the rules require that a bill must be read on three different days.

House of Representatives.—The House of Representatives passed the Kellogg Governor of Louisiana bill, and recommending the removal of the Governor to the House of those members who were wrongfully deprived of their seats, passed by a vote of 163 to 57. Stephens of Georgia, who voted against the bill, is the only Democrat who voted to suspend the rules.—Fifteen hours of adjournment, G. H. Sheridan, Conservative candidate in 1872 for Congressman from Louisiana, was admitted, and Eding Lawrence was declared entitled to the seat held by Sypher.

Action with regard to the Mississippi River.—The River and Harbor bill was passed by the Senate and the House, and received the President's approval, authorizing the widening and deepening of the river between the South Pass and the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. Various provisions are prescribed, upon compliance with which the United States hereby promise to pay to said Eads, or to his assigns, legal representatives, five millions of dollars and fifty thousand dollars for constructing said works and obtaining a depth of thirty feet in said channel, and the annual cost of the hundred thousand dollars for each year that the work is not completed, to be maintained by the jetties and auxiliary works aforesaid in the South Pass during the first year after the first securing of the said works. Mr. Eads will immediately make his arrangements to begin the construction of the works.

Democratic Victory in Galveston, Tex.—Galveston, March 1.—The municipal election was passed off very quietly to-day. Nearly a million of public stock I informed you that I had also voted May 7, by a vote of three to two majority. All of the Democratic candidates for Aldermen were elected by overwhelming majorities. Strict party lines were drawn.

Divorces in Ohio.—(Cleveland, Ohio, Catholic Universe.)

The reports of the clerks of the courts of common pleas for the year ending June 30th, 1874, show 942 suits for divorce pending at the beginning of the year, 1,742 brought within the year, 3,618 decided and 1,066 pending at the close of the year. Of the cases decided, 1,159 divorces—800 on application of the wife and 359 on application of the husband—were granted; sixty-six suits were decided against the plaintiff and 286 were dismissed.

Christian civilization was founded on the marriage. By the indissolubility of the marriage the family was preserved inviolate. It was not a mere law of expedience, but some of the law of nature and the appointment of the law of God. The transmission of property, the dependence of the husband, the return of love and affection which the sacred love and the husband demanded from

the wife, fixed the indissolubility of the marriage contract in the laws of nature. Christ, our Lord, said, "What God has brought together man shall not put asunder." "I command, not I, but the Lord," says St. Paul, "that a woman depart not from her husband, and if she depart, that she attempt not to marry another." But the pride of apostasy, which has learned to call license liberty, tramples on the laws of nature and disregard those positive commands. Man and woman are becoming so impatient of restraint that they treat God's law as if it were a tyranny. The man who should leave father and mother and cleave to his wife, seeks the occasion to cast her off that he may cleave to another. The wife who should obey her husband as the Church obeys Christ her spouse, spurns his advice and flies to the courts, that they may do what death only can do. It were as easy for man, by the breath of his nostrils, to remove the mountains from their foundations and cast them into the sea, as for a human legislator to break a bond which God has forbidden to be broken. The result of this effort are countless adulteries. Nearly two thousand marriages dissolved last year in Ohio! Two thousand families broken up. Two thousand husbands and two thousand wives faithless to their marriage vows, which were to last through life, and set free to deceive others! Is the "bad and adulterous age" upon us? But are we not blessed with education without religion, and will not that make amends?

We shall not stop to consider how large a share education without religion has in the deplorable frequency of divorces. That this terrible evil arises from the want of a proper religious training, cannot, from a Christian standpoint, be denied. But the consequences are far more than the separations and adulteries which it entails. It prevents marriage, and among the married it prevents the very end of marriage, the increase of the human race. Should a woman not tremble in giving herself to a man who by-and-by may repudiate her? Humanly speaking, is it any wonder that, while being a wife, she should bid defiance to nature's laws and damn her soul by endeavoring not to be a mother? How does she know but that in the moment of her helplessness the husband who had pledged to her his love, may find a pretext to appeal to the court and by its decree cast her off. Neither can the husband look on the wife as one that will be his through weal and woe. Him she may cast off and at her pleasure take another. With such uncertainty as to the future, what is marriage but a venture? Does it not look like legalized fornication conditionally assumed? What can we say but that the abominable doctrine of Free Love is the logical outcome of the divorce court, as divorce itself is the logical outcome of apostasy from the Church? When parties become dissatisfied with each other it is easy to find a pretext for separation. This hope of separation makes the aggrieved party impatient under the grievance. This hope of separation makes the grievance appear a thousand times heavier than it is. Hence marriage becomes slavery. If the married understood that the law of God commanded them to bear their burden and remain husband and wife through life, the "truth would make them free."

The frequency of divorce bespeaks the corruption of the age, and its utter disregard for Christian civilization and the laws of God. Yet this is a boasted age of progress! Men talk of "our civilization," and ignorantly sneer at the past. But if this be "our civilization," God save Catholics from its damning blight!

Official Honor.

N. Y. Herald.—"Put money in thy purse," said Iago; but he never laid that down for an official maxim. To make money out of public office was once thought horrible. They all do it now. Andrew Johnson refused a present of a carriage and horses. Congress impeached him. Now, what man in office declines any present from anybody? Shall we ever get back to the old decency? We believe it. We believe with living faith, in the Republic. The present order will pass away and leave the great heart of the people—the vital institutions of the Republic—sound to the core. Fortes ante Agamemnon. There were statesmen of sensitive scruples and nice honesty in Tennessee before Andy. We have seen a letter from James K. Polk ("whose seat among men stood high in his confidence—a man of many virtues—with the soft heart and the unbounded charity. Mr. Polk had ordered the purchase of some United States stock. Afterward he thought that the President ought not to deal in the public securities. He ordered the stock sold and the money he had paid for it replaced to his credit. The stock had risen and there was profit on the transaction. The President would not take it, the banker would not keep it, and it was sent to the Orphan Asylum of the District of Columbia. We remember in this connection a famous political case that came into the courts. Cobbett—except the Rev. Dr. Swift "the most efficient libeller that ever exercised the trade"—charged William Pitt with making money on the Stock Exchange. Pitt brought an action for libel. British statesmen have been always very sensitive on this point of character. Cobbett said it was not libel; that the Prime Minister had the common right to deal in stocks, only it was indecorous and fit subject of censure. But Mansfield, Pitt's old hereditary foe, asserted for him the true doctrine in public morals. He ruled that the Minister was right; that he could not honestly deal in stocks; that it would be using his official knowledge for private gain; that it would be exposing a public trust to be brought in opposition to private interests; that it would be of mischievous and immoral tendency, and that the action for libel was well taken. Such is the high doctrine of true statesmen, of men of unsullied minds and high sensitive principles. We give the letter of President Polk—never before in print. In 1847 three thousand dollars was a large sum for Presidents to handle; now it is hardly change to carry in one's pocket:—

WASHINGTON CITY, May 7, 1847. Dear Sir:—When I requested you, early in March last, to purchase for me three thousand dollars of public stock I informed you that I desired to invest that sum, held by me as a trust fund. On the day following our conversation you transferred certificates of United States stock to me in my own name, and not as trustee for my ward, for which I paid you a premium of one per cent, or the sum of three thousand and thirty dollars. I do not doubt my lawful right to make such investment; but, in view of my official position, I deem it

proper to relinquish the stock by retransferring it to you and invest the fund in some other mode. I desire, therefore, to transfer the stock to you, without premium or interest, and request that you will place to my credit the precise sum which I paid you for the stock. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. JAMES K. POLK.

Possibilities of Engineering.

[N. Y. World.]

A few years ago Congress granted a charter to a company proposing to build a tunnel under the North River to connect the cities of New York and Jersey City. We are not informed as to what more was done about it, but we believe that there are wise persons who entertain an opinion, in regard to the Brooklyn bridge, that such a feat of engineering is impracticable. They will be undeceived perhaps when the great tunnel between England and France is completed. That gigantic work is about to be begun. The money is provided, the tools and workmen are ready, and within a few weeks, we are informed by the English papers, the boring will be started simultaneously on both sides of the Channel.

The great tunnel will be cut through a stratum of chalk which lies under the waters of the English Channel, and extends from the shores of England, in the neighborhood of Dover, to those of France, at Calais, a distance of 22 miles. Careful geological surveys and trial soundings and borings have revealed a chalk bed 100 feet average below the surface of the sea, about 500 feet deep throughout its whole length. There is every reason to believe that this chalk is continuous and compact. While it can be easily cut with proper machinery, its impermeability to water is perfect, as has been ascertained by experiment. The line of the tunnel will be nearly through the centre of the bed, so that there will be at least 200 feet of chalk above it, roofing it from the turbulent sea. The descent to the openings of the tunnel on either side, therefore, will be not less than 300 feet; but it is probable that the approaches will eventually be by an inclined plane. In constructing the work due provision will be made for ventilation, but light will have to be obtained, of course, by artificial means.

An interesting question in this connection is about the time that will be consumed in completing the tunnel. Here conjecture must be allowed some play, but if the machine specially constructed for the boring of the chalk, by Mr. Dickenson Branton, bears out the expectations of its inventor, the time will be surprisingly short. Experiment has shown that this instrument can cut through chalk similar to that under the Channel at the rate of a yard and more an hour. If it is equally efficient in the tunnel-boring, it is the calculation of the engineers that the wonderful hole will be pierced through from land to land in six years. That is to say, that in about the year 1882 through trains between London and Paris may be running on a time-table not much over five hours long. Or, to put it more pleasantly, the Londoner may lunch at his club in Pall Mall at 2 P. M., and "assist" at a debut in the new opera-house in Paris at 8 P. M.

The work will be sustained by large financial means. Two companies have been formed, the English company being presided over by Lord Richard Grosvenor and the French company by M. Michel Chevalier. The chief engineer in control is the eminent Sir John Hawkshaw, and associated with him are Mr. Brunles and M. Thome de Ojmond. After all, remarkable as this project may seem, it is no greater tax upon the engineering skill of the age than were the Suez Canal, the Mont Cenis Tunnel and the telegraph under the Atlantic Ocean. We may hope that as the intelligence of the successful progress of the work in the Channel chalk-bed reaches us, our capitalists may be inspired to revive the plan of uniting with a tunnel the metropolis of the New World with New Jersey and its outlying dependencies.

The Civil Rights bill having passed both Houses of Congress, received the President's signature on the 1st inst., and is now the law of the land. The Democratic Senators did not vigorously oppose its passage, as they are confident that it will be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In this opinion they are supported by many of the leading Republicans in Congress; Senator Carpenter, an acknowledged authority on constitutional law, being among the number of those who take this position. Meanwhile we may expect to hear of disturbances in all quarters of the Union as the immediate result of the passage of the bill, for it can hardly be expected that wisdom and prudence will guide the acts of hotel, restaurant and theatre proprietors in a matter which involves the utter annihilation of their business. Already the strife has commenced, and the decisions of proprietors have been as diversified as could be expected. In Galveston several negroes endeavored to force their way into the dress circle of the Tremont Opera House, their tickets having been previously purchased by white men. The manager took up their tickets and gave them back their money. At the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va., several visited the restaurant, bar room and barber shop and demanded to be waited on. They were refused in every instance and ordered out. Manager Davey, of the new Memphis Theatre, admitted four to the dress circle. The proprietors of the Park Hotel, Baltimore, and of all the hotels in Alexandria, Va., have had their licenses cancelled and have closed their houses.

It is not sad to hear people giving such a reason as this for not fasting or abstaining, because they feel it? Surely, they forget that the very aim of fasting and abstinence is to make these bodies of sin suffer. And what will they answer on the Day of Judgment when our Saviour will show them how the very Turks, the disciples of a gross and sensual religion, had the courage to observe, every year, long and severe fasts?—Lit. Year.

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REQUIEM MASS: Next Saturday, March 13th, 1875, at 7 o'clock A. M., a Mass of Requiem will be celebrated at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Dryades street, for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs. MATHEW D. GARDNER. The friends of the family are requested to attend.

DIED

GANNON.—On Saturday, March 6th, 1875, at 3 o'clock A. M., Bridget Gannon, aged forty-six years. Her funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to-day (Sunday), from her late residence, 301 Calliope street. Her friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HAYS.—On Tuesday, February 23rd, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., Edmund Hays, youngest son of the late James Hays and Julia Ann McCarthy, aged four years and two months.

The sun has sunk far down to rest, The birds have ceased their songs of love, The dove has gone to seek her mate, And my Eddy has gone to heaven to rest.

The earth is clothed in robes of night, The moon is sleeping on the sea, And while the radiant stars give light, I'm thinking, dearest Eddy, of thee.

The last sweet hour you spent with me, Oh! it will ne'er return again; The last sweet kiss you gave to me is burning on my lips the same.

No other hand can e'er replace That pressure which fell from thine; No other lips can e'er efface That burning kiss you left on mine.

I love to linger o'er the past That tells of thee, and thee alone; You were the angel sent to guide, The idol of my soul, my Eddy, dear.

His MOTHER, J. A. H.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

HALL BOARD OF DELEGATES H. B. & M. A. A.—New Orleans, March 7, 1875.—The gentlemen appointed as Aids to the Grand Marshal and the Marshals of the Branches are requested to meet at the Morning Star Hall, 116 Poydras street, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 11, at 7 o'clock, to make final arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

mh7 15p JAMES SWEENEY, Grand Marshal.

HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT AND MUTUAL AID Association—Branch No. 6.—New Orleans, March 7, 1875.—An adjourned meeting of this Branch will be held on TUESDAY, March 9, at 7 P. M., for the transaction of important business. Punctual attendance requested. By order: M. S. PENDERGAST, President. J. H. HESLIN, Recording Secretary. mh7 15p

HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT AND MUTUAL AID Association—Branch No. 7.—An adjourned meeting of this Branch will be held THIS DAY, Sunday, 7th inst., at noon, to determine on such measures as may be necessary, relative to participation in the proposed celebration of St. Patrick's Day. Every member is earnestly invited to be in attendance. mh7 15p J. V. DONOVAN, Secretary.

HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT AND MUTUAL AID Association—Branch No. 14.—A special meeting of this Branch will be held at the Hall, 7 A. S. (Sunday) EVENING, at 3 o'clock. Every member is expected to be present as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. J. LYONS, President. J. P. CANAN, Secretary. mh7 15p

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS—DIVISION No. 1.—The regular monthly meetings of this Division are held in their Hall, corner of Common and Derbigny streets, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY of every month, at 7 o'clock P. M. The next meeting will be April 7th, 1875.

MARTIN FINNEITY, President. PETER KIERNAN, Secretary. mh7 15p

ST. ALPHONSUS' TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Sunday) EVENING, at 4 o'clock, in St. Alphonsus Hall, St. Andrew street, between Magazine and Constance.

A full attendance is desired. Gentlemen wishing to join this Association are respectfully invited to be present. mh7 15p CHAS. L. SINGLAR, Secretary.

ST. ALPHONSUS' TOTAL ABSTINENCE CADETS. The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held TO-DAY, (Sunday), at 2 o'clock, in St. Alphonsus Hall, St. Andrew street, between Magazine and Constance streets.

Boys desiring to become members are requested to attend. W. J. MALLEY, 1st Vice President. T. A. MANNING, Recording Secretary. mh7 15p

ST. ALOYSIUS TOTAL ABSTINENCE CADET ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held in the Star Hall, 116 Poydras street, corner of Camp, THIS AFTERNOON, (Sunday), March 7, 1875, at 1 o'clock. Every member is expected to be present.

Boys wishing to join are cordially invited to attend. W. M. J. KELLY, First Vice President. D. J. MULLAN, Rec. Secretary. mh7 15p

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