



Morning Star and Catholic Messenger

The Morning Star has been started with the approval of the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese, to supply an admitted want in New Orleans, and is mainly devoted to the interests of the Catholic Church. It will not interfere in politics except where its interests with Catholic rights, but will expose iniquity in high places, without regard to persons or parties. Next to the spiritual rights of all men, it will especially champion the temporal rights of the poor.

Approved by the Most Rev. Archbishop

We approve of the aforesaid undertaking, and commend it to the Catholics of our Diocese.

J. M. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS
December 13, 1877.

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Catholic Messenger.

"HOW BEAUTIFUL ARE THE FEET OF THEM THAT BRING GLAD TIDINGS OF GOOD THINGS!"

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VOLUME XI.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1878.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Transmitted from Associated Press Telegrams.]
FOREIGN.

Russia.—Cardinal Louis Amat, senior Cardinal Bishop, died.
On the 30th, Cardinal McCloskey presented to the Pope, his wife and son, to Pope Leo. The Holy Father received Gen. Grant with every mark of distinction.
It is said that Russia offers to send an ambassador to the Vatican as once on the Pope's accepting the present condition of the Church in Russia.

France.—Three measures introduced by the Government—the colportage bill, the press amnesty bill and the state of siege bill—have become law. The first prevents the recurrence of the most arbitrary proceedings of the De Broglie Cabinet; the second annuls its three thousand press prosecutions, though extended by the Senate to about a dozen earlier or later offenses, including Paul De Cassagnac; and the third is directed against an abuse of power which, though not resorted to by the Duke De Broglie, was notoriously advocated by some of his colleagues and supporters. The press bill was passed in the Senate with only one dissenting vote.

Spain.—Last Thursday the House of Commons sat through the night, in consequence of the obstructive tactics of some of the Irish members on the Sunday closing bill.

The Eastern Question.—From the columns of telegrams received daily one great fact alone can be gathered; it is that diplomacy is being used by Russia and England to gain time for preparing war preparations. Of course each country is trying to secure allies, but it is impossible to even form an idea as to which side Austria, Germany, Italy and Turkey will take, though the latest telegrams seem to indicate that the two first will at least sympathize with England; while it is thought that Turkey will ally with Russia.

Gen. Ignatieff, the greatest of Russian diplomats, recently visited Vienna and held several interviews with Andrássy, the Austrian Premier, without, however, effecting any favorable understanding.

England.—The following appointments have been officially announced: Marquis of Salisbury to be Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, in place of Lord Derby; Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for India; Frederick A. Stanley, Secretary of State for War; Sir Henry Selwyn, Secretary to the Treasury, in place of Stanley.

The Queen's message calling on the reserves was read last Monday and discussion thereon postponed till next Monday.

Lord Salisbury has issued an important circular which will be found in another column.

Austria.—Salisbury's circular has given great satisfaction throughout the country as it embraces all Austria's objections to the treaty and ends the community of interest between England and Austria. In Hungary also the public sentiment is intensely favorable to England.

Russia and Turkey.—It is said that the Russians have secured a personal influence over the Sultan and his advisers, and such men as Osman Pasha have become very friendly to Russia. The Turkish and Russian soldiers fraternize, the latter going about Constantinople in uniform freely without evoking any animosity.

The Russian newspapers complain of the increasing hostility of the Roumanians. The latter are said to be hindering the passage of Russian provision columns through their country and to have threatened to forbid it altogether.

The Russian troops north of the Balkans are being moved nearer the Danube. The Russians are everywhere erecting fortifications. The Russians are fortifying the lines of Chalchik and erecting intrenchments at all strategic points.

The returns last week show 53,000 sick in the Russian army in Europe alone, and as the weather is fine and warm, it is certain that unless rigorous measures are taken to disinfect the troops, a frightful pestilence will break out.

Cuba.—Bands of insurgents continue to surround and, despite all that may be said to the contrary, it is certain that the gallant struggle of the Cubans has come to an end. One of the chiefs who recently surrendered, designs as a reason for the collapse of the revolution that since Campos took command of the Spanish army, he had forced the insurgents to keep constantly moving, and after his arrival no insurgents captured, were shot or executed.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON.—There is now said to be a good majority in the Ways and Means Committee for reporting an income tax bill. Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, has joined Messrs. Gilman, Washburn, Robbins, Harris and Burdard, which makes a majority of the committee, in such a report. It is now proposed to report the tobacco tax reduction bill, and the income tax, also, in a separate bill.

There is still a hitch in the House Commerce Committee about getting the \$85,000 for restoring the channel of the Mississippi River at Vicksburg, which has been recommended by the United States Engineer Bureau. The Committee want to give only \$40,000.

The Committee have agreed to report \$10,000 for the benefit of the Mississippi Commission.

raft, \$24,000; Sabine and Trinity Rivers, \$10,000 each; Galveston Bay, \$125,000; Ship Channel at Galveston, \$75,000; Sabine Pass, \$30,000; Savannah harbor, \$75,000.
The House has discharged Col. Polk as door-keeper for yielding to entreaties of Congressmen and violating the law by appointing more men than allowed. Several days were spent in discussing the matter.
The debt statement, April 1st, showed a decrease of \$2,313,614.
Finchback had a long interview with Hayes last Thursday.

THE BRITISH CIRCULAR ON THE EAST-ERN QUESTION.

London, April 1.—The circular which Sir Stafford Northcote stated had been sent to the powers bears date of today, and is signed by the Marquis of Salisbury. It summarizes all the recent correspondence, and after giving Russia's refusal to consent to England's demand relative to the placing of the treaty as a whole before the Congress, continues as follows: "Her Majesty's Government deeply regrets Russia's decision; even if a considerable portion of the stipulations of the treaty were likely to be approved, Russia's reservation relative to their discussion would nevertheless be open to most serious objections. Every material stipulation of the treaty involves a departure from the treaty of 1856, and by the declaration signed in London in 1871 it is impossible for her Majesty's Government to acquiesce in a withdrawal from the cognizance of the powers of the articles which are modifications of existing treaties. The combined effect of the stipulations upon the interests of the powers also furnishes a conclusive reason against the separate discussion of any one portion of them. By the articles relative to New Bulgaria, a strong Slav State will be created under the auspices and control of Russia, who will secure a preponderating political and commercial influence in the Black and Egean Seas. A considerable Greek population, although it views the prospect with alarm, will be merged into a Slav community alien to it.

The provisions by which Russia will practically choose a ruler for Bulgaria, while a Russian administrator frames and a Russian army controls the first workings of its institutions, insufficiently indicate of what political system it will in the future form a part. The stipulations for the better government of Thessaly and Epirus, in themselves highly commendable, are accompanied by conditions the general effect of which will be to increase the power of Russia to the prejudice of Greece and every other country having interests in the Eastern Mediterranean. The territorial sovereignty of Constantinople from the European provinces still left under its Government will deprive the Porte of any political strength which might have been derived from their possession, and expose their inhabitants to serious risk of anarchy.

The acquisition of Bessarabia and Baku makes Russia dominant over all the vicinity of the Black Sea, while the acquisition of the Armenian strongholds secures her influence over the population of the province and enables her to arrest trade between Europe and Persia. The indemnity stipulated for is evidently beyond Turkish means, even not considering the portion of revenue hypothecated to other creditors. Its mode of payment being vaguely stated, it may thus be demanded immediately, or left to weigh down the Porte's independence for many years, commuted for more territory, or be made the means of entirely subordinating Turkey to Russia's policy.

The combined effect of the treaty stipulations is to depress almost to the point of entire subjection the political independence of the Porte. It cannot be otherwise than a matter of great solicitude to Great Britain that a Government whose formal jurisdiction extends over geographical positions of the deepest interest to her, should be so closely pressed by the political outposts of a greatly superior power that its independent action and even existence is almost impossible. Large changes will doubtless be necessary in the hitherto existing treaties.

England earnestly desires good government and peace and freedom for the population to whom those blessings have been strange. She would willingly have entered a Congress in which the stipulations could be examined as a whole, but neither British interests nor the well-being of the Turkish provinces would be consulted by the assembling of a Congress restricted by Prince Gortschakoff's latest reservations."

A VOYAGEUR.—Aunt: "Shall I give you a new doll, Maggie?" Maggie: "No, thank you, aunt! I shall never love another doll like this; for, see, it has only got one eye, one leg and one arm, and nobody would care for it if it didn't. Proper dolls can take care of themselves, can't they?"

CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

HOW THE IRISH MEMBERS MADE THE GOVERNMENT YIELD.

Liverpool Catholic Times.

We return to this subject for the purpose of thanking the Irish members of Parliament, and Mr. A. M. Sullivan in particular, for the victory they have won over the Admiralty. Last week they were met by Mr. W. H. Smith with such a refusal to the reasonable request of Mr. Sullivan that there seemed little hope of success. But the Catholics of the United Kingdom have a few representatives—the member for Louth amongst the number—who have the earnestness to seek justice, and the courage to fight for it. When it was known that the Catholic sailors were not only without chaplains, but were going to be kept so with a war amongst the possibilities of the next few months—it was resolved to make a terrible example of the government.

Forty amendments were entered to the Navy Estimates by Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, Major Nolan, Mr. Gray, Mr. O'Donnell, Major O'Gorman, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Power, Dr. Ward, Mr. Brooks, and as many more equally determined men. Besides the plan of detailed action arranged would have the effect of multiplying the points of resistance. Each amendment would lead to a long discussion which nearly thirty of Mr. Sullivan's friends were prepared to sustain. The prospect was one to frighten any Ministry remembering the protracted sittings of last session; and during the Cabinet meeting on Saturday, it was decided to offer a compromise—or, more properly, to concede in substance the demand of Mr. Sullivan. When the Irish members were made aware of Mr. Smith's proposals, they accepted them with pleasure, and blotted their amendments from the book. Consequently, the fleet will no longer be without Catholic chaplains. Each station possessing a squadron of three or more ships shall have a priest on the roll as an officer, and immediate steps are to be taken to provide one for the fleet lying in the Sea of Marmora. While we rejoice at this result of manly constitutional action—this tearing away of another rag of ascendancy—we must not overlook the lessons it teaches. No Government in power seems to have the moral courage to voluntarily remove any serious grievance of which Catholics may complain; and it is only by the pressure of the *vis major*, or something equally effective, that the proper frame of mind is created. Catholic Emancipation was passed in 1829, but it was only in Crimean days that priests were supplied to the army. Up to that time the Catholic soldier, though sacrificed freely enough, was treated spiritually as if he were a cavalry charger, and the wonder is that he always fought so well. We do not suppose that the army chaplains found an exemption from any particular respect for Catholic sentiment, or the navy would have received a similar favor long ere this. The excuse of want of room was simply no excuse at all, as we have discovered, but it served as well as any other while there was no disposition on the part of the Irish members to be pertinacious. The concession having been wrung from reluctance, by a display of strength, the victors will have learned the other lesson that they have the power in their hands, if they use it rightly, to get rid of many other inequalities. Mere obstruction is the reverse of commendable in the general work of legislation; but it becomes an exemplary weapon when wielded for the removal of badges of inferiority which insult the wearers and degrade the nation.

Killing of the Earl of Leitrim.
Dublin, April 2.—Intelligence has been received that the Earl of Leitrim, his clerk, and also his driver, were all shot dead, while driving near his lordship's lodge, Manor Vaughan, County of Kerry.

London, April 2.—The Earl of Leitrim was shot opposite a cottage from which he had recently evicted a widow. Eighty-nine of his tenants were under notice to quit. In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Lowther, Under-Secretary of State, confirmed the report of the shooting of Earl Leitrim. He said the reason of the crime was supposed to be of an agrarian character.

London, April 3.—Earl Leitrim's body was found in a ditch. The left side of his head was battered in. It is thought also that he was shot in the head. The fatal shot was through the heart. His left arm is broken, and the right is completely shattered. The driver and clerk were shot in the head. The ground where the murder was committed showed traces of a hard struggle. A fowling-piece and part of another gun were found near the spot. Four men were seen loitering in the neighborhood before the occurrence.

300 large cabinet bars at \$9, at Lorry Bros', 100 Market street.

"LIFE'S PHASES."

EX ROMANIAN DASH.

There's a dream that's dreamed at eventide,
And a prayer oft said at morning—
There's a sigh—some part of a tear uncried—
Bringing shadows with the dawning.
The sweetest strain is a sad refrain.
The brightest joys soon leave us;
And often those we loved the best
Will change, and then deceive us.

There's pardon for the erring child—
And Faith—to help discover
The strength to bear a fallen cross—
Discarded by another.
Galveston, March 25, 1878.

THE ST. LOUIS SCHOOL QUESTION.

(St. Louis Western Watchman.)

The Times of this city a short time ago published to the world that, owing to hard times, the pastors of the different churches had concluded to close their schools and hand their children over to the city to be educated. The statement was so extravagant we paid no attention to it, believing that all others, like ourselves, would regard it as a mere flight of German out of the public schools of the city. But we find that the statement has been copied into other papers of the East, West, and South, and it is high time that it were contradicted.

Our pastors have not the remotest idea of closing their schools. It is true, the burden of maintaining them has been greatly augmented during the past few years, but they are patient and content to wait for the good time coming. The fact is, our Catholic schools were never in as good condition as at present. They are better taught and better attended than ever before. All they want is a little money to make them all their most sanguine supporters could desire. Since the infidels have captured our School Board, there is a growing disposition among Catholics and Protestants to seek safe places for the education of their children. The Public Schools were never so unpopular. And much of the opposition to German instruction is directed against the system itself. Infidel teachers are preferred by the Teachers' Committee. Hence the German instruction is an infidel, and his supporters are to be found among the German infidels of the city. Where the fountain head is so tainted the stream cannot be pure. One thing is beyond dispute; the public schools were never so unpopular, and Catholic schools never so much sought after as now. The priests know and feel this, and they intend to go forward improving their parochial system day by day, until it reaches a perfection never attained by the secular schools. All our Catholics want now, is good school houses and good teachers, and they will see to it that their halls shall be filled with the brightest youths of the city. Our Catholic contemporaries that have given currency to the onward cry regarding the correction. It was a rumour of the "Times."

While on the subject of schools, we may as well add here the two following items taken from the same issue of the Watchman (last week's):

The male department of St. Patrick's schools, taught by the Christian Brothers, will be conducted next year by the Brothers as a free school, no charge being made for pupils except for books. To properly salary the teachers, festivals and other means of raising funds will be resorted to. In the latter part of April, as we have already announced, the first of these festivals will be given, and it is to be hoped that its success will be all that could be desired.

The Cathedral schools opened last Monday, with an attendance of seventy pupils. Three Sisters from the Convent of Mercy, Twenty-third and Morgan, are in charge. They will depend upon the voluntary contributions of the parishioners for their support, and, in addition to their school duties, will visit the sick and perform those other spiritual and corporal works of Mercy which fall within the scope of their order. There seems to be a general tendency to make our parish schools free, and we hope the day is not far distant when they will be really such.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS AT SPIKE.

A VISIT TO EDWARD O'CONNOR.

The Cork correspondent of the Freeman, telegraphing March 11, says:—

Mrs. Cullen, of Ennis, sister to the political prisoner, Edward O'Connor, who was transported for twenty years at the Dublin commission in '67 for attempting to assassinate Warner, the Fenian informer, paid a visit to her brother yesterday at the convict depot, Spike Island, the only occasion upon which she had an interview with him since his conviction. Mrs. Cullen, accompanied by a male friend, who had also served a term of imprisonment for a political offense, arrived at Spike about eleven o'clock. They were permitted to enter the prison, when the lady visitor was shown to the visitors' room, her companion being detained in the guardroom, and prevented from accompanying her. In her own words, she says "that her brother was marched into her more like a skeleton than anything else. He was a young man when arrested, but now looked more than forty." A warden was standing by, and when O'Connor, after an exchange of greetings with a priest from whom he was transported, attempted to enter upon a con-

dition of his grievance, he was ordered to desist by the warden on pain of—"You know the result of this." She stated, however, that she gathered the following from him. Soon after his removal to Spike he made an attempt to escape, which was visited by the imposition of chains for eighteen months. These iron appendages, he said, weighed upwards of 20lb, and he informed his sister that notwithstanding he had to keep pace with his gang and work at stone cutting. During this punishment he frequently complained, but was never admitted to hospital for a single day. The prisoner then began to speak of political prisoners—O'Kelly and Dillon—who are likewise in Spike Island, when he was interrupted by the warden, who said, "I cannot allow you to talk of other men." The convict complained that he was suffering from spinal disease and pains in the bones, for which he was being treated, but that despite his complaints he was still kept at work and not admitted to hospital. With regard to the diet, he said it was disagreeable enough at first, but that after a while the prisoners got through it "fairly enough." He stated also that the prisoners recognized the advent of a visit from a person of note or responsibility, because for a fortnight before the visit they received considerably better treatment than they had been in the habit of receiving. He made a strong and urgent appeal that she would let his grievance be known to Mr. O'Connor Power.

SOUND AND FURY.

Liverpool Times.

For a week or two past, meetings have been held in Scotland to protest against the Catholic Hierarchy, and public prejudice is being lashed into warmth. We expected all this, and more. It was not to be supposed that the spirit of John Knox was so dormant beyond the Tweed as to fail in activity at a critical juncture. Rome threatens the peace of Scotland. A Roman invasion is about to take place, and to sweep away every landmark of apostasy set up there since the days of the Covenanters. There is too much sturdy energy in Presbyterianism to suffer such an enemy to land unopposed, and the drums, ecclesiastic and lay, are being beaten with terrible earnestness. But all is "sound and fury signifying nothing." The Hierarchy has been nominated, and in a short time it will be a living fact. The affairs of Scottish Catholics will be managed by six prelates, instead of three vicars apostolic, and the dioceses will be re-arranged for the greater convenience of the bishops. What is there wrong in all this? Why should an objection be raised to six bishops which was not applied to three?

To be sure, the new pastors will take territorial titles, but this can only be a sentimental difference. Archbishop Eyre becomes his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of Glasgow, but beyond the change of designation, he can present no feature of novelty to the Presbyterian understanding. In truth, bigotry has been aroused into alarm because it is believed that the additional organization and prestige furnished by the imminent system of Church government will contain the power of gradually influencing the whole Scottish people. We think the fear is based on erroneous and exaggerated conceptions; but it exists and is manifesting itself under various disguises. All the talk about a Hierarchy being antagonistic to the act of Union, the Act of Settlement, and other acts of wisdom or folly, is so much eloquence thrown away. The arguments are a quarter of a century too late. We can say with Dr. Erskine that we have heard them all before, when they were urged as vigorously and as vainly. Over twenty-five years have passed since the re-establishment of the hierarchy in England, and no one, unless he be a harmless creature of one idea like Mr. Newdegate, ever thinks now that the country has suffered in consequence. The solidity of the Church's fold has been increased and she has gathered back many long lost sheep, but this work is so legitimate a portion of her right of existence that it cannot be taken into account in the issue. The bishops will come home to Scotland, heedless of the clamour, and they will discharge their responsibilities as if all were peace around them.

A Methodist minister named Cook, with great pretensions to eloquence, is just now the butt of ridicule for a number of Northern papers. One of these journals states that, in a recent sermon, Mr. Cook made this astounding assertion:

If there is any young man in this audience about to be married to a young woman of about his own age, that future wife is now living somewhere upon the earth.

The Portland Advertiser man is rash enough to accuse Mr. Cook of plagiarism, because he discovers in "Tupper" the following:

If the art to have a wife of thy youth, she is now living on the earth.

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THE CHURCH AND CIVILIZATION.

Pastoral Letter for the Lenten Season of 1877, Addressed to the Clergy and Laity of Ferrugia, by His Eminence Cardinal Gioacchino Pecci, now Pope Leo XIII.

Translated from the Paris Univers for the Freeman's (Concluded from last week.)

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

This state of things disappeared as the influence of the Christian religion made itself felt upon the great body of society. From the very first, labor was honored as a superhuman dignity, for Jesus Christ, the true Son of God, was willing to be subject to a poor artisan of Galilee, and He did not blush to labor with His own blessed hands in a humble workshop in Nazareth. It was by labor that the Apostles, sent forth by Jesus Christ, desired to earn their living, so as not to be a burden to their brethren and to be able also to succor the indigent.

The Fathers of the Church, at a later period, accused at a loss for words endeavoring to express their strong desire to recommend and exhort by holding it in the very highest esteem. St. Ambrose and St. Augustine extolled labor because of its usefulness. St. John Chrysostom shows that labor, in that it is imposed upon us as an expiation, also serves to strengthen our moral nature. Finally, labor is the means which God has given us to support but also to assist his fellow-men.

WHAT LABOR OWES TO MONASTICISM.

Every true and beautiful thought connected with labor springs from Christianity; all flow from the bosom of the Church, and the Church, in compliance with nature, has exerted a powerful influence to give them thought a place in events and in institutions. Monasticism, especially devoted to labor, and more particularly to agriculture, came next to take its place in society, and brought a glorious and powerful impetus to general prosperity. Separated by the discipline of the Church, lived in barbarous and troublous times, at a time when no one took pleasure in working, and when he who had a strong arm thought he could make no better use of it than to offer it to some rapacious adventurer, to sow the seeds of carnage and ruin. And yet in spite of these disastrous circumstances, they spread over Europe that has been a desert, and changed its whole aspect by covering it with a rich and luxuriant vegetation.

Let us, in imagination, go back to those times and let us consider, dearly beloved, what an efficacious and profitable example these men were giving, who, rejoicing in a humble garb, satisfied with a fare that kept them alive, suspended their prayers to go into the field to plow the earth in which they planted the seed, which in the time of harvest, was to supply bread to the poor, to the pilgrim and to whole countries. They also exerted themselves to the utmost to open roads, and build bridges, so as to make transit from one country to another more convenient, and to make commerce more easy and secure. What advantages did not society acquire from the experience of these men, who, multiplying their labors and their efforts with a patience that nothing could weary, and uniting their strength and their light for one common object, succeeded in draining marshes, in taming rivers, in collecting the scattered waters so as to assist the irrigation of the meadows in such an ingenious manner, that according to the authority of an illustrious historian, men of modern times, notwithstanding the progress of natural science, can learn something from these old inmates of the cloister.

It was not alone the primitive arts and those strictly indispensable to agriculture, that owed their existence and their impetus to the labors of the monks inspired and directed by the Church. Mechanical arts and the fine arts had no surer retreat nor better field for their development, than the Churches, episcopal residences, the monasteries in which the former were moulded, and the latter emitted those sparks that were subsequently to be transformed into a splendor wonderfully brilliant.

If, then, labor is a source of wealth, and if public wealth is an evidence of civilization and of human perfection in an exterior and physical regard, it can not be questioned that the Church has incalculable claims to the gratitude of all, and that a warfare undertaken against her, in the name, and for the interests of civilization, would be as senseless as it would be unjust.

VIII.

This manifest folly and injustice are still more evident, if we consult our civil history, which the enemies of the Church, fall as they are of unfounded hatred and prejudice, either never read or forget too soon after reading. What, dearly beloved, is it proposed to abandon the Church, by declaring that she is incapable of fostering this civilization and happy progress that is proposed for the

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