

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger

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VOLUME XI.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1878.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

[Condensed from Associated Press Telegrams.]

FOREIGN

ROME.—Cardinal Alessandro Franchi, Pontifical Secretary of State and Archbishop of Theologicals, died at 1 o'clock on the morning of August 1st. He was a native of Italy, born in 1819, and nominated Cardinal in 1873. The Holy Father must be in excellent health as even the Renter Agency reports him in good health on the 27th July, and states that he has given his physicians a two weeks' furlough.

GERMANY.—The great feature of the elections which took place Tuesday is the great interest manifested by the people, from 80 to 90 per cent of the full vote having been polled in Berlin and the larger towns against the usual average of 40 per cent.

Another feature is the notable front shown by the Socialists, who, though they lost several seats, polled more votes than ever, and were only defeated by the extraordinary efforts of their opponents.

Berlin, August 1.—Latest returns from the elections for members of the German Reichstag show 47 Conservatives, 74 National Liberals, 19 Progressives, 35 Ultramontanes, 2 Alsatian Irreconcilables, 2 Alsatian Autonomists, 3 Socialists, 8 Poles, and 1 Particularist have been elected, and that 36 second ballots are necessary.

The celebrated Von Moltke was defeated in Berlin receiving only 2,811 votes against 8,977 for the Progressives. General Dr. Falk, author of the anti-Catholic laws, was defeated in two districts by tremendous majorities. Bismarck's son was also defeated in Lüneburg.

The Berlin Germania, the leading Catholic organ of Germany says that an understanding between the Vatican and Germany is highly probable. The Pontifical Nuncio has had several interviews with Bismarck at Kielington. The London Times correspondent says the German Government is apparently bent on effecting a reconciliation, though it is impossible to say whether it is sincere.

AUSTRIA AND THE TURKISH PROVINCES.—On the 29th the Austrians crossed the frontier into Bosnia and occupied the country. They met with no opposition. In Herzegovina it is said they were fired on by bands of Christians and Moslems.

The Times's Pera dispatch, of the 30th, says: Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina threatens to produce a ministerial crisis in Constantinople.

ENGLAND.—The debate on Lord Hartington's resolution condemning the foreign policy of the government has been continued through the week though little interest was manifested in it. Several speakers only had half a score of members to listen to them. The great speech was, of course, that made by Gladstone. He said it was impossible to deny that the partition of Turkey, if not as complete, was as great as that of Poland. He desired the elevation of the native reigns instead of the supercession of Turkey by another power, and complained of the Government's policy from first to last. He said they must feel some shame when they looked upon the results obtained, and what might have been obtained without so much bloodshed, if they had not jealously severed themselves from Russia two years ago. They had left Russia the finest possible field for working against the present arrangement. He had been associated with all the great statesmen of England for half a century, and did not hesitate to say that not one of them would have imposed such a responsibility on the country. He could not regard such a responsibility as within the limits of reasonable statesmanship. He spoke for two hours and a half, his speech being generally considered one of the greatest of his life.

On the 1st Mr. Lowe spoke. He accused the Government of acting a falsehood, when Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose to a point of order, that the language of Mr. Lowe was unparliamentary. The Speaker ruled that as the remark was not applied to a member of the Government, it was in order. Mr. Lowe then repeated his statement when the Speaker ruled it not to be in order as being applied to members of the Government. Mr. Lowe withdrew the expression.

Several sharp passages have also occurred in the House of Lords between Beaconsfield and Salisbury on one side and Granville and Carnarvon on the other.

In London on the 30th an important conference was held at the Palace of the Archbishop of Winchester, in Farnham. Twelve American Bishops were present. The Bishop of Marquette presided. Father Hyacinth and Bishop Herzog of Switzerland, gave accounts of reform movements in French and Swiss churches. A resolution passed pledging English and American churches to aid Bishop Herzog in the work of education of candidates for the ministry.

The Marquis of Lorne, Queen Victoria's son-in-law, has been appointed Governor General of Canada.

UNITED STATES.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The State Democratic Convention met at Columbia on the 1st. The platform adopted reverts to the platform of the 1876 substantially in language adapted to the present condition of affairs. Its provisions are in harmony with the pledges and performance of Gov. Hampton in the administration of the Government, based upon a equal and exact justice to all citizens, without regard to race.

color or previous condition, and guaranteeing full and ample protection to all classes in the administration of justice.

Accompanying the platform is a series of resolutions, which urge unity of purpose and action among Democrats, denouncing fusion with Republicans, and deprecating the presence of independent candidates; also, strongly urge the fostering of immigration, inviting citizens from every quarter of the globe to make their homes in South Carolina.

Gov. Hampton and all State Officers were endorsed and unanimously renominated.

LYNCH LAW IN MONROE, LA.—On the night of the 29th a party of masked men entered Monroe, took from the jail four negroes and hanged them to an oak tree in the centre of the square opposite the Court House. Three of the negroes were implicated in the killing of W. C. Fitzgerald last May, a white constable at Trenton, who had attempted to arrest them for disorderly conduct on the streets, and one of them had been sentenced to the penitentiary for life and was about to be removed by the sheriff to Baton Rouge, while the other two were charged with the murder of a white man.

The feeling throughout the parish of disapprobation at the escape of these men from punishment, which they had deserved, was very bitter, both among the whites and blacks, but no one suspected that this method would be taken to carry out the ends of the law, and all our good citizens deeply regret this act of lawlessness. The fourth victim was a negro who was charged with waylaying and murdering another negro in cold blood. He had been sentenced by the District Court to the Penitentiary, but had obtained a new trial. The negroes in that vicinity think he has reaped his just reward, and have expressed but little regret for the fate of the others.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Jacksonville, Fla., special says: A mob of negroes tried to release prisoners at Batonville, Alabama county, Sunday. Two negroes were killed and another fatally wounded.

A telegram from Memphis says that in the County election on the 1st, the National Liberal party elected their entire ticket of thirteen candidates by majorities ranging from 4000 to 6000, polling about 16,000 votes.

Denis Kearney, the great leader of the Workingmen in California, arrived in Boston on the 28th and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

At a meeting in Philadelphia on the 28th, in behalf of the prisoners charged with the murder of Lord Leiston it was stated the entire sum raised to the present time, for their defense, was \$354, of which \$259 had been forwarded to Father Boyle. The total cost of the trial will be about \$750.

The Captain General of Cuba has issued a decree reducing the salaries of all officials of the island. Lord Leiston charged with the murder of Lord Leiston it was stated the entire sum raised to the present time, for their defense, was \$354, of which \$259 had been forwarded to Father Boyle. The total cost of the trial will be about \$750.

Garibaldi has written a letter warmly approving the annexation demonstrations in Italy, and recommending rifle practice to all the people.

Fourteen children and three teachers were drowned last week by the capsizing of a boat in the Blackwater near the town of Billiesborough, Co. Cavan, Ireland.

A Galveston News special from San Antonio says that Gen. Valdez, who met the American forces under MacKenzie while the latter was in Mexico after raiders, is with about 1500 men stationed in the mountains above Eagle Pass on the Mexican side watching MacKenzie.

The Mexican revolutionist General Escobedo has been sentenced to be shot by Diaz.

There were 67 failures in New York last month; liabilities \$5,718,171, assets \$2,702,442, an increase of 13 failures and \$1,400,000 in liabilities compared with the record of the June and of fifty per cent in number and double the amount of liabilities as compared with July, 1877.

5,537,774 voted, the partition of the popular vote being as follows:

National Liberals.....	1,569,431
Centre (Ultramontane).....	1,092,644
Conservatives.....	543,103
Social Democrats.....	481,068
Unionists.....	437,663
Progressives.....	432,291
Other Liberals.....	149,132

The remainder of the votes were divided among the candidates of the minor groups above enumerated.

Precisely why the Government should have forced a dissolution by bringing down two months ago the severely repressive anti-Socialist measures it has been hard for many people to understand. The attempted assassination of the Emperor had compelled the Socialists to disavow connection with the criminal or sympathy with his aims and methods, but the mass of the people held them virtually responsible, and a strong reaction had set in against their doctrine among the very classes where the Socialist propaganda had previously been most successfully prosecuted. When the Prussian Government brought in its scheme for suppressing obnoxious associations and prints, it immediately checked the favorable reaction and turned all the Liberal elements to regard and dread the return of absolutism rather than the approach of anarchy. The Federalists and not the Socialists became the objects of apprehension. It is suggested as a likely solution that the former really thought it possible to force the bill through during the excitement, and to complete the success begun with the withdrawal from the Cabinet of Dr. Falk and the Liberals. It was, on the other hand, charged openly in debate that the Government had introduced a bill that it knew could not be passed so as to obtain a pretext for dissolution. To our minds that would seem at least an unreasonable hypothesis as the other. The National Liberals had not been so tractable as of yore; they had defeated Prince Bismarck's pet scheme of the tobacco monopoly and had refused to sanction the transfer of the railways to the state, and he may have believed that he would make a gain by an appeal to the country. As against the Social Democrats he has certainly been helped by the second attempt upon the Emperor's life, and ambitious exist among the National Liberals that he will weaken them by securing the substitution of more amenable men for some of their leaders. It certainly looked as if there were grounds for such a supposition when in Sonnenberg Struifeld (Saxe Meiningen) Prince Bismarck's son Herbert was found opposing the eminent National Liberal leader, Herr Lasker, from whom and from Herr Bennigsen the Government's support was withdrawn, the name of Bismarck being deemed such a tower of strength that Count Herbert was preferred to the territorial lord and heir of the dukedom. Later mail advices, however, declare that the young man would seek a seat elsewhere. The whole empire, indeed, has been "humming like a hive," what with distinguished candidates and keen controversies. The Liberals of Kilmabach warned Prince Hohenlohe, the Ambassador to Paris, that they could no longer support his candidature because of his views on the tobacco monopoly, the army budget and the anti-Socialist laws, but the Prince insists on running and pledges his out-and-out support to the Government. Herr Delbrück is an independent candidate for Jena. Prince William of Baden, brother of the Grand Duke, who in 1871 represented Prussia as a National Liberal is now the Conservative candidate. The Ultramontanes have instructed their friends to vote with the Conservatives in districts where their own candidates cannot secure their return. In Dortmund for instance, Baron von Bodelschwingh, Conservative, is supported by the centre. Naturally, on the other side, the National Liberals and the Progressives have been forced nearer together, and in Saxony have concluded a formal alliance. On the whole, even if it is not likely that Prince Bismarck will come out of the confused contest strong enough to dispense entirely with the Liberal National support which in times past has so often proved invaluable to him, it seems reasonably certain that he will improve his position, and be able to secure himself ultimately against the annoyances he has experienced during the past eighteen months.

LEE'S TOMB NOT IN DANGER.—The item going the rounds to the effect that "Gen. Lee's tomb is no longer guarded day and night by the cadets, as fears of its desecration are no longer entertained," is a very silly one. It never was guarded at night nor at any other time by cadets, and no one ever entertained a fear of its desecration. During the session the students of Washington and Lee University have a single guard at the chapel where he lies buried, but it is simply as a mark of respect.—Louisville Courier Journal.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

N. Y. World, July 28

The summer of 1878 promises to be the busiest and most momentous in Prince Bismarck's life. In the two midsummer months he has set himself to restore the peace of Europe, to discover a *modus vivendi* between the Vatican and the Court which announced its policy in the Falk laws, and to carry the elections to the Reichstag. These elections take place next Tuesday, the Assembly having been dissolved after an existence of seventeen months—the constitution provides for a duration of three years—in consequence of its refusal to pass the Anti-Socialist bill.

At the general election held January 10, 1877 (and a few days later in the 70 districts where at first there was no choice,) there were elected 397 members of the Reichstag, classified as follows: National Liberals, 128; Centre, or Ultramontane party, 98, including 5 Protestants; Unionists, 37; Conservatives, 36; Progressives, 33; Alsatians, 15 (of whom 6 favored local autonomy, 5 protested against the annexation to Germany and 4 were Clericals); Poles, 14; Social Democrats, 13; members of a special group led by Herr Lowe, 1; members of "the People's party," 4; 1 (from Schleswig) and Independents, who could not find a resting place in any of these parties, 7. Of the 8,943,028 qualified voters on the electoral lists

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A SAINT OF OUR DAY.

(Died August 3d, 1859.)

Silent and pale he stands,
In his transparent hands,
Salvation's sign:
Feeling the kneeling crowd,
Waiting, with forehead bowed,
Knowledge divine.

Long have they lingered there,
Stripling and maiden fair,
Silver-haired sire;
Men in whom world-renown
Bath trampled virtue down,
Smooth'ring her frowns.

Fathers of wayward sons,
Mothers of little ones
Gentle and fair;
Youth, hope, fervor, joy,
Joy, sorrow, mockery,
Sin and despair.

Slowly his lips unclose,
Slowly the deep repose
Melts to flame;
On the expectant air,
Ringeth out everywhere
One saving name.

"Jesus, my God," he cries,
Faith in his beaming eyes,
"Thou seest me,
Thou seest all of these,
Thou knowest our miseries,
Draw us to Thee."

What gift of eloquence,
What wondrous super-sense,
What magic power
Chaineth the motley crowd,
Christian and worldling proud,
Hour after hour!

Ask of the cruel scourge
Sounding his dreadful dirge,
That victim white,
Who bath the cross upborne,
Jeered, scorned and scorned,
To Calvary's height.

Ask of the thorn-crowned head,
Ye for whose souls He bled,
Ask of that Heart,
Dripping in every vein,
Shedding its crimson rain,
From every part.

When these have answered thee,
If doubting still thou be,
Uplift thine eyes,
And read the secret there,
Sweet wisdom, knowledge fair
Of Paradise.

Moulders his sacred clay
Thousands of miles away,
Ripens the seed
Sown by his faithful hand
In every Christian land,
Fruitful indeed.

For while the ocean flows,
While its empyreal glows
Eventide paints,
Blest shall his memory be,
Aye—through eternity,
One of God's saints.

Yet was he humble here,
Filled with a holy fear,
Least he should prove
Weak mid the fires that scathe,
He whose whole life was faith,
Whose death was love.

Waging an endless war,
Cherishing every scar,
As warriors do;
Through what dark nights and days,
Through what impelled ways,
Only God knew.

In no fantastic gleams,
No warp and woof of dreams,
Weaving his trust;
Not his dazzled eyes
To color such disguise,
Such paltry dust.

In no bright mists of fame,
Striving to shrine his name,
Under the stars;
Deeming himself the least,
Only a simple priest,
CURE OF ABBE!

THE DISTURBANCE AT MARSEILLES.

London Tablet, July 13.

The thoroughly discreditable conduct of the mob who indulged their hatred of religion on the occasion of the late celebration of the Marseilles Vow, by raising a riot round the statue of the great and good Bishop de Belzunce, is viewed in this country as well as elsewhere with feelings of astonishment and disgust. The exalted character and heroic devotion to the cause of humanity displayed in the life of that prelate are sufficient, one would think, to make his memory revered by all Frenchmen, and most of all by the inhabitants of Marseilles. It seems incredible that any human being could be base enough to cast an insult upon it, and the London Daily Telegraph, in an indignant article on the subject can only account for the phenomenon by ascribing that the

roughs and fanatics who were guilty of this disgraceful outrage never heard of Bishop de Belzunce. Such a plea might indeed be urged on behalf of foreigners, but it is scarcely possible that any inhabitant of Marseilles could be wholly ignorant of his fame, to which public homage is annually paid by the whole population of the city. In truth no man has ever left behind him a more unimpeachable title to the veneration and gratitude of his kind, and the man who could insult his memory must be the foe not merely of religion and of social order, but of humanity itself.

The London Daily Telegraph recounts the story, new perhaps to many of its readers, and forgoes to be others, of the fearful calamity which fell upon Marseilles in the plague of 1720, and the heroic devotion of its Bishop. Between May and September of that year no less than 50,000 persons, or nearly one half of the population of the city, died from the pestilence. One hundred and fifty parish priests, vicars and curates were among the victims. The streets were choked with dead, and no one could describe the horrors that ensued. The authorities abandoned their duties and fled, but the good Bishop remained, and "stood up dauntless with a serene smile, as his biographers tell us, to confront the most terrible of foes, to fight the great devil of the Levant—the Plague." When three physicians at length made their way to the devoted city, they found the magistrates all dead or gone; no one was left but the Bishop, and he was discovered in the hospital with a few nuns, binding up the ulcers of the sick, and whispering words of comfort into the ears of the dying. Such was the man whose memory, incredible as it may seem, there are found Frenchmen to insult to-day. The London Daily Telegraph but feebly illustrates the veneration due to such a man by his countrymen when it says that Frenchmen should be as fondly proud of the memory of Bishop de Belzunce as we are of the memories of Kyrie, of Howard, of Mrs. Fry, or Father Mathew. Fifty-seven Frenchmen, and some fifty foreigners have been arrested for complicity in this scandalous affair. The Journal des Debats, which does not usually incline to the religious side of any question, has the following remarks: "The responsibility, it must be said, falls on the clumsy blunder of the municipality, which thought fit to forbid the processions in a town which has for so long been accustomed to them, and in which they have become institutions. Processions in the south are local festivals, innocent displays, with which fanaticism, and often even the religious sentiment, are altogether unconnected. The most elementary wisdom dictated respect for the custom. There is not a single honest inhabitant of Marseilles who would not be ready to avow that no inconvenience would have resulted from it and that things would have passed this year just as they did last year."

The religious question, which was not in the very least degree raised by the processions, was raised by the decree which prohibited them. And now there is a fresh conflict. The municipality have decided on removing the statue of Belzunce, but the Government opposes the step, and maintains that a municipality has no right to disturb historical monuments.

These are the days in which the world is treated to a good deal more than enough of a good or a bad thing. First we had the man who could walk 1000 miles in a thousand hours or for seventy-two consecutive hours without stopping; then came along the chap who could break 5000 glass balls in 5000 minutes, he being followed by another who managed to dance sixteen hours without a halt. The latest sensation is in the singing line. Mrs. Mand Giles, a choir singer in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Jersey City, has accomplished the wonderful undertaking of singing uninterruptedly for three hours. She undertook the task in order to illustrate the ease with which one may sing when employing the methods of vocalization in which she was educated. A reporter gives the following account of the performance:

Mrs. Giles began to sing at precisely ten o'clock. "Let me Dream Again," she sang at first, changing then to "She Wandered Down the Mountain Side." Mr. Jack accompanying with pleasing trills and vibrations "plum-plums." Mendelssohn's "Ereos Velleben" and a Rhinish Volkslied succeeded, that merging into "The Harp that once in Tara's Hall," and the delicious old Welsh song of "The Minstrel Boy." A dozen other things followed in quick succession, the singer pausing no longer after each piece than was necessary to change the music sheets and catch up the accompaniment, and the piano passing never.

Meanwhile, although under the pleasant singing the time was speeding very delightfully, Dr. J. Jay Watson, under whose care Mrs. Giles appears, did all he could to make the passage seem still shorter. He spread abroad information in the spot in the auditorium, introduced the constituent parts of the spot to one another, and in timely comments displayed proper appreciation of points made. "Love's Young Dream," at 11 o'clock, arose as fresh and fair upon its gauzy wings as if it had not been hatched at all. "When the Sparrows Build" tripped onward lightly, and the thunder of Mr. Justin Jack was powerful to drown the vocal notes of "Coming thro' the Eye," which rang forth clear and lusty. At 11:30 the auditorium was saddened by "When we are Old and Gray." At 11:45 it was pleased by a half dozen unflattering parodies, and at 12 o'clock the "Love's Young Dream" bloomed forth sweetly. Then arose the complaint of

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 wherein they interfere 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.

Approval of 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 12, 1867.

THE PROPHECIES ATTRIBUTED TO ST. MALACHY.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The martyr people of Ireland, so heroic in their character and, at least till our day, so unwaveringly faithful to the Church of God, have been, of all Christian nations, the most misused by what is called history! Dominated, from the Twelfth Century, by the iron hand of a hostile race, it is only in our own age that the pretended "gift of Ireland" to the Plantagenet King of England, by Pope Adrian IV., has been proved a myth. Then there were pretended "Prophecies of St. Columbkille," that a learned Irish Ecclesiastic, of late years, has proved to be not only unauthentic, but to have been interpolated, in later times, for the benefit of the English domination. We come now to the prophecy attributed to St. Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh. St. Malachy is not only a saint, but he is great among the Saints. It is enough to recall the special eulogies pronounced on him by St. Bernard, Doctor of the Church Catholic. More than four hundred years after his death a Flemish Monk produced what he claimed "as reported," *ferat* to be a prophecy made by the great Irish Saint, this Monk, "Arnold Go Wise," or "Arnold the Fool," as he was away from the time of St. Malachy as we live from the time of Henry VIII. No name, no old manuscript, authenticated, was produced by Arnold. And from this beginning the legend has grown up that St. Malachy wrote the prophecy attributed to him.

As a matter of course, anyone who wish to say suppose it may be of St. Malachy. But, if denied, argument to prove its authenticity is vain. We, for our part, esteem the "Celestial Hierarchy," attributed to St. Dionysius the Areopagite, as substantially his writing. But we would be a fool were we to require one, not disposed, to accept it. It is an opinion, the opposite of it not being capable of proof.

How to Fertilise an Immense Desert.

Arizona Sentinel.

After all, the great problem of irrigating the Colorado desert may be accomplished by natural means, and without the expenditure of vast sums of money, as has been proposed.

The surveys made in 1873 of the desert lying west of the Colorado river, and extending into Mexico, demonstrated fully that it was not far from the Gulf of California by the sediment deposited by the Colorado river. The old shore lines are distinctly recognizable away up in San Bernardino county, and great beds of oysters and other marine shells attest the presence at no very remote date of sea water at places from which it is now 150 miles distant. The Southern Pacific Railroad crosses this dried up part of the Gulf, running for over sixty miles at levels from one to 240 feet below that of the sea.

The Colorado river has deposited sand and mud along its course until it bed is, in places, fully 400 feet higher than it was in the old days when it emptied into the Gulf at least one hundred miles nearer Yuma than it does now. It continued to pile up sediment until a dam was formed reaching across the gulf to the Lower California shore. The head of the gulf thus became a lake of salt water, and being fed by no streams, gradually dried up. This dam now averages a height of only 27 feet above mean high tide.

The Colorado now flows to the south of it, but some trifling change of its currents may yet cause it to cut away the dam to the north and to reconvert the desert into a lake. This does not seem as impossible as that the river should abandon its old bed north of Fort Yuma and force its way through a rocky hill; yet we can see that the latter has actually occurred.

Some seventy years ago a large umbrella was usually kept hanging in the hall at good English houses to keep visitors dry as they passed to and from their carriages. Coffee-house keepers provided in this way for their frequenters; but men declined to carry such a convenience through the streets. It was held inefficient, indeed, to shirk a wetting. "Take that thing away," said Lord Cornwallis to a servant about to hold the house umbrella over him; "I am not a sugar or salt in a shower." During the action at the Mayor's House, near Bayonne, in 1813, the Grenadiers under Col. Telling occupied an unfinished redoubt near the use of umbrellas under fire, and cannot allow the gentlemen's sons to make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the army.

GET THE BEST.—A man stepped on a banana peel on Main street this morning, and promptly sat down on a pint bottle of patent yeast in his pocket. He was immediately.—Hartford Courant.