

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1873.

EDITORIAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Ex-Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, died suddenly on the 15th.

Yellow fever is raging in Rio Janeiro, the deaths averaging forty a day.

General Crook reports having killed 300 Indians since the campaign commenced this year.

The Missouri Senate last week passed a bill authorizing juries to substitute life imprisonment for the death penalty.

The census of Brazil, just completed, shows the population to be 10,000,000, including nearly 2,000,000 of slaves and 2500 aborigines.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a resolution congratulating Spain upon having adopted a Republican form of Government.

Coffee lovers will be sorry to hear that twenty-five thousand sacks of the grain were burned at sea on the 15th, whilst in transit from Brazil to this country.

The French residents of New York are endeavoring to establish a settlement in that neighborhood for Alsace and Lorraine emigrants, to be called New Strasbourg.

The Empress Eugenie is said to have addressed a letter somewhat cool in tone to Marshal MacMahon in reply to his offer of excuses for not attending the funeral of Napoleon III.

France will be prepared to pay almost the whole of the fifth milliard of the war indemnity in May, so that it may be expected that the complete liberation of the territory will be effected in the course of the year.

It is believed that the House bill requiring prepayment of postage on newspapers at the office of mailing, stands a chance of passing the Senate as an Administration measure, and will curtail newspaper profit and circulation.

Several gentlemen, says the Columbus Sun, told us that ten thousand negroes had or would be moved from Southwestern Georgia to Arkansas. The agents, it is said, promise \$40 per month, clothing, rations of flour, meat and syrup.

MARSHAL CANNONIER.—This distinguished soldier of the Empire, who is in failing health, is stated to have attended the last solemnities at Chislehurst, in spite of the assurance of his physician, Dr. Saville, that he could only do so at the imminent risk of his life.

Two boys, aged twelve and sixteen years, were recently convicted of murder at Burlington, Iowa, for killing their mother. They stabbed her seven times, each one of the wounds being sufficient, in the opinion of the Doctor to cause death in fifteen minutes.

A New York telegram says: "A private dispatch from Rome announces the appointment of the Very Rev. Dr. M. A. Corrigan as Bishop of Newark, N. J., and of Rev. Wm. H. Gross, a Redemptorist missionary, as Bishop of Savannah. Their nominations were confirmed by the Pope on the 2d ult."

A few nights since, three prisoners confined in the jail at Lexington, Ky., attempted to escape. They had cut an opening through a stone wall two feet thick and had gained the outer yard. A quarrel then broke among them and they returned to their cells, where they were securely ironed.

W. J. Adams, late of the *Argonaut*, but now editing the *Enterprise*, *Missouri Courier*, grows the debt of his city is \$100,000, and the Mayor's salary has been increased \$10 a month. Evidently he has forgotten the luxury of living in a city that owes \$22,000,000 and a State with a debt of \$45,000,000.

Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, seems to have gotten into trouble with political leaders already, and has been compelled to call public attention to his letter in acceptance of the nomination, in which he made no promise to be a party candidate, and says that he is not now to be swerved from that position.

James Gordon Bennett, it is said, contemplates publishing a daily paper in London after the style of the New York *Herald*. He is credited with saying that he is prepared to invest one million dollars in it, and to make it a model of what a newspaper should be in enterprise. Such a sheet would wake up the cockneys.

The funeral ceremonies of the late Vicar General Starrs, took place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, last Monday. The church was draped in black, and was crowded to almost suffocation. A pontifical high mass was celebrated by Archbishop McCloskey, and the funeral oration was preached by Bishop Loughin, of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Richbourg, a well known resident of Escambia county, Florida, died on the 15th ult., at the advanced age of one hundred and seven years. The *Pensacola Express* of the 25th ult., speaking of the above person, says: "She has, until the last two years, been in perfect possession of her faculties, but of late they have failed her, and she has been prepared for death for twenty years, having all of her grave clothes made."

The daughters of the late Chief Justice Taney are in straitened circumstances, being compelled to earn their subsistence by working as copyists for lawyers in Baltimore. Members of the legal profession throughout the country are about starting a fund to relieve the necessities of these ladies, the children of a man who for thirty years held the highest judicial position in the country, and died poor.

SEED.—We call the attention of our readers to Mr. E. F. Virginia's advertisement on our fifth page. It will be seen that he has in store a large and varied assortment of farm, flower and garden seeds, fruit trees and shrubbery, flower pots, etc. His seeds are guaranteed as being fresh and he is satisfied that his changes will be found moderate. Ladies having small plots of ground around their residences could consider the pleasure or profit to be derived from cultivating them, and should call on Mr. Virginia, 36 Gravier street, for seed at once, as spring is now near at hand.

Ladies will find the silk advertisement of Brasciani & Adams today very interesting. It is a feminine weakness, to be fond of silks and when it can be indulged in at so little cost as these gentlemen's prices indicate, we see no reason why it should not be gratified.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON.—On the 15th the electoral votes of the States for President were counted by Congress. The votes of Arkansas and Louisiana were thrown out. The bill increasing the salary of the President and other officers was lost in the House—yeas 81, nays 119.

The Credit Mobilier investigation continues. The proceedings on the 11th were highly interesting, and the long-talked-of protest, however, on the part of Ames. His entries on the book corroborate his former testimony as to money paid Patterson, Coffey, Kelly, Garfield, Bingham, Scofield, Allison and others.

The Louisiana investigation also draws its slow length along. The Committee made a preliminary report Thursday on some points of the case, so as to settle the question as to the electoral vote. A poll of the Committee shows that Messrs. Morton, Alcorn, Anthony and Logan will act together. These gentlemen have given no positive evidence of their course. Tremblay is for McClellan, sure. Hill is for McClellan, as second choice, a new election. McClellan is for a new election. It may be expected that the representatives of the several Louisiana factions are despondent of all hope for a compromise which will take the matter out of Congress. The Kellogg faction seem most anxious for such a result, while Governor Warmoth favors a war to the knife.

GROWTH.—Two important Conventions have been held in Augusta during the past week. One for the purpose of advancing the progress of the scheme for the digging of a canal, and deepening of rivers to secure water communication from the Mississippi to Atlanta; the other, at which representatives from five States were present, was in the interest of white immigration. Resolutions were adopted recommending the preparation of a book in English and foreign languages giving information of the resources of the South, that all railroad companies shall adopt low rates for emigrants, and buy up unsettled lands, and the lines for the settlement of emigrants, and that law courts encourage the movement by offering low rents and long time.

The Convention feels the importance of American emigration also, and asks for capital and skilled labor from the North, and extends a cordial invitation to capitalists and skilled labor to come and assist in developing the resources of the State. The report in favor of the trade with Europe by means of the States uniting in subsidizing the steamship lines was adopted.

KENTUCKY.—Collector Robinson and eight Democratic judges, of Lexington, Ky., were arrested on the 15th, by the United States Marshal, for refusing to receive the votes of colored men at the recent municipal election. Considerable interest is manifested in Washington in the case. It is believed the case will present a litigation which has not been exceeded in public interest for years. The best legal talent in the State of Kentucky will be employed in these cases, and prominent lawyers, who have given the matter their attention, are confident of a successful result. It is not possible for a settlement of the matters involved without the case ultimately finding their way to the Supreme Court, upon one or several points which will attend the coming prosecution.

SPAIN.—Without disturbance, but with feelings of the most intense interest on the part of the people, the Government of Spain was changed on the 15th inst. from a Monarchy to a Republic. On that day the formal abdication of King Amadeus was read in the Cortes. He said that when he accepted the throne he expected to be King of all the people, and not merely of a faction. Disappointed in this, and feeling that great miseries of the people were in sympathy with him, he resigned the throne.

The abdication was accepted unanimously, and a resolution establishing a republic and vesting in the Assembly full powers, was adopted by a vote of 250 to 32.

The Cortes elected the following Government: Figueras, for President of the Council, received 244 votes; Corbiola, Minister of War, 239 votes; Pio Magill, Minister of the Interior, 244 votes; Nicolas Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 247 votes; Francisco Salmeron, Minister of Education, 238 votes; Beranger, Minister of Marine, 246 votes; Castellon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 245 votes; Becerra, Minister of Public Works, 233 votes; Echegaray, Minister of Finance, 242 votes.

Everything bears a peaceful aspect at present, but that the Republic will be acquiesced in without a struggle is scarcely possible. The Bourbonists, at a meeting held in France, subscribed 100,000,000 francs to aid the Duke de Montpensier in his struggle for the throne.

FRANCE.—The Committee of Thirty has concluded its labors, but has not yet reported. There is known to be opposed to many of its measures and will oppose their adoption.

UNIVERSITY.—A letter from one of Napoleon's Ministers, whose name is not given, containing revelations made by Duke de Grammont as to the promises of assistance made by Austria to Austria, the beginning of the war with Prussia. The correspondent adds to Grammont's statements, that the treaty for triple alliance was nearly concluded between France, Italy and Austria, but it was not signed, because Napoleon rejected it as dishonorable. The same writer also asserts that it was by Austria's suggestion that Rome was given up to the Italian Government.

IRELAND.—The Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin acquiesced in the *Ex parte* of the 15th ult., of the 13th inst., of the charge of illegal use of spiritual influence in the Galway election. The vast crowd present applauded the verdict.

ITALY.—The Pope on the 13th gave audience to several officers of the United States navy, now in Rome. In the course of conversation, his Holiness asked how he would be received in America. The officers said that the people of that country would regard his residence among them as a great honor.

SWITZERLAND.—The Federal Council at Berne, addressed a letter to the Swiss Government, denying, in a sharp manner, the right of the Pope to dismember the bishoprics of Switzerland. The Legislature also instructed Bishop Merillod to decide quickly whether he intends to obey the Pope or the Swiss Government.

The Swiss Council of State has stopped the salaries for three months of all priests who read, unauthorized, the Papal brief establishing a separate bishopric for Geneva.

HUNGARY.—A resolution has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies at Pesth, urgently demanding the expulsion of the Jesuits from Hungary.

DEATH OF A WORTHY GENTLEMAN.—Mr. Geo. Peter Hoffman, late Chief Clerk in the Publishing and Advertising House of Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, No. 4 South street, died yesterday morning of a pulmonary affection, with which he had been afflicted for some time. He had been employed in Messrs. G. & H.'s establishment since it was opened in 1867, and was a most useful and faithful business man. Mr. Hoffman lived for a short time in California, and also in Europe, but was a native of Baltimore, being a son of the late Peter Hoffman, one of the earliest and most prominent merchants of Baltimore. He was in his fifty-first year. —*Baltimore American*, Jan. 30.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Tablet*, under date of Jan. 3rd, writes as follows:

The Novena to St. Genevieve.—The pilgrimage concluded yesterday. An immense concourse of people filled the two churches of Saint Etienne de Mont and the Pantheon. The number of Catholics who knelt before the relic of St. Genevieve, and besought her aid for France, is estimated at upwards of 40,000.

The Abbe Lysen.—This is a strange country! At the very same moment the ex-dissolved Carmelite, Pere Hyacinthe, was preaching a sermon at the Protestant chapel of the Oratoire de la Reule, and was being applauded by a congregation of 2,000 persons for his attacks on the Catholic Church. Is it not a saddest spectacle for religious minds? It is some consolation, however, to know that this apostasy is an isolated case.

Workmen's Catholic Society.—Yesterday (Sunday) their took place at Vaugirard, the opening of a new Catholic workmen's club. The Archbishop of Paris, Mgr. Guibert, presided at the ceremonial. Upwards of 2,000 persons were present—amongst them a number of generals, one of whom was the "Commandant de la place" of Paris. There were also several members of the Assembly, Councillors of State, and all the best-known Catholics of Paris. The proceedings were opened by an eloquent speech from M. Paul Virgnaud, who holds a place in the Government department of Foreign Affairs, and who is President of the Central committee of Catholic Associations. He explained the objects which the Committee has in view, and the results they aim at in bringing about. He was followed by Count Albert de Mun, captain of the 6th Dragoons, and aide-de-camp to the Governor of Paris, General de Ladmirault. Count de Mun asserted that the moral and religious regeneration of the working classes was possible, if based on the principles laid down in the Papal Encyclical of 1864. The only way, he said, to ensure the success of our efforts was to assert the true doctrine without compromise; in that lay the sole power of really saving France. This speech was warmly applauded. The Archbishop next rose, and spoke words of strong approval and encouragement of the promoters of the work. He drew a picture of the happiness enjoyed by the Christian working man, contrasting with it the misery and despair ever awaiting the *ouvrier* who is a revolutionist. Mgr. Guibert's speech seemed to make a strong impression on those of the class who were present. Fresh circles are soon about to be opened in Paris, and also in the provinces. The Count de Mun, with M. Leon Guiter, and Ravetot, the two well-known writers in the *Univers*, are working zealously and hard to extend these admirable institutes. The original idea is due to them, and it is one that will go on and prosper. Many of the large cities already have got institutes similar to that of the metropolis, and if the Catholic body lends its hearty co-operation to the Paris Committee, it will not be long before every large town has a *circle d'ouvriers* of its own. This would be a happy step in advance, and the working men, become practical Catholics, would no longer go to swell the ranks of the International.

IRELAND.—The Late Riots in Belfast.—The Marquis of Hartington has written a long letter to the Major of Belfast reviewing the riots of last August in that borough, and intimating that the Government does not intend to issue a Commission of Enquiry. It appears, however, from the Chief Secretary's letter, that the Government has instituted extensive enquiries, the results of which are embodied in that communication. Lord Hartington describes the origin of the riots, thus:—"It would appear that the origin of the riots, which began on the 15th, and continued for several days, was the Roman Catholic Procession from Belfast to Haverhill, which was got up as a counter-procession to the procession of the Orangemen on the 12th of July previous. The place chosen for the assembly of the procession was Carlin's Circus, chiefly a Protestant district. This should have been supplemented with the statement that on the 12th of July, in Belfast, Derry, and throughout Ulster, the numerous Orange demonstrations, the first held since the repeal of the Party Procession Act, were celebrated with great pomp and with a total absence of riots, Catholics having looked on without taking offence at the insulting displays. Catholics trusting that a similar deference would be shown to their right to assemble, determined to organize a procession in Belfast, and march to the old chapel at Haverhill, a few miles from the town, on the 15th August. Disturbance having been apprehended, through the Orange opposition, a large force, thus described, was assembled:—"His Excellency understands that on the 15th of August, there were stationed in Belfast—Constabulary, 420 men of all ranks; 80 auxiliaries arrived on the 14th—total, 500. Cavalry—Infantry—321 men of the 78th Highlanders, Militia—2nd Militia Rifles, not including 62nd, and 1st Militia Rifles, from their return from Haverhill, the Catholics were attacked by the Orangemen, in several parts of Belfast, and the rioting was continued almost day and night, until the 24th August. Besides the force above stated, 1,400 men, horse, foot, and police, arrived subsequently, so that there was a military and police strength of 2,532 men, exclusive of officers, during the riots. The Lord Lieutenant thus summarizes the results of the disturbance:—"It would appear that the injury to persons and property during these riots was very great. One policeman was killed, and 73 were wounded by gun shots, stones, or other weapons; 170 persons were assaulted and otherwise injured—37 of them so severely as to require treatment in the hospital; 837 families were compelled, by threats or otherwise to leave their homes, and 247 houses were wrecked or injured." These figures, as Lord Spencer truly states, fail to convey any accurate idea of the entire injuries inflicted. The arrest of trade and business in a busy mercantile town of 180,000 inhabitants, the damage to property, a large portion of which was presented for at the Assizes and levied on the rates, and the injury to life and limb, apart from moral and social evils of other kind, were simply incalculable. Catholics had, for nine days, to fight for their lives, and in the pluck and prowess inherited from their fathers, not in the magistracy or the troops, did they find their chief protection.

Vacancy in Armagh.—By the death of Sir William Verner, Bart., M.P., a vacancy occurs in the representation of the Co. Armagh. His father, whom he succeeded, sat for the county from 1832 to 1868, and died. It is said that Mr. Edward Verner, who has sat for Limerick since 1868, may probably be elected to the vacant seat, but our source is not sure. The late Sir William Verner, who was a Liberal, sat for Co. Armagh from 1832 to 1868. The City of Armagh contains 4,700 Catholics, against 4,232 of all other creeds; while the county constituency includes 50,220 Catholics and 39,378 Protestants of all forms. All three members are Orangemen of the Orange.

(From the *Tablet* of January 18th.)
Record of the German Persecution.

THE EMPIRE IN DANGER.—The following notification has been sent to the parish priests in all the suburbs of Treves through the mayor of the suburbs, which have a corporation apart from the town.

"Treves, 30th December, 1872.—In consequence of information received by the Central Government, to the effect that a Redemptorist Father has been lately assisting the priest who has care of souls in one of the parishes in the suburbs of Treves, I have received orders from the Government that such a thing does not happen again, unless fresh regulations should be made by the Government with regard to the Redemptorist Fathers, who are at present debarred from any such functions: Your Reverence is requested to let me know whether these orders have been obeyed, and I am further instructed to inform your Reverence, that the Redemptorists are not allowed to occupy themselves with the cure of souls in your parish for the present; and, until further information you are to forbid them from exercising such function."

Mayor of the Suburbs of Treves.
"To his Reverence—Parish Priest of—"

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN PRUSSIA.—The so-called "National-Liberal" party in the new German Empire have most singular ideas on the subject of self-government and true liberality. The best proof of this is, the extraordinary way in which they resent and punish, if they can, the German electors for voting in a way that does not suit "National-Liberal" ideas. For example, the *Frankfort Gazette* writes that "at Furth, the late communal and municipal elections having gone against the Liberals, these last have thought fit to true to their love for police intervention, have sent a protest against the said elections to the Government and made a formal complaint to the effect that the Government ought to interfere! And in the town of Amberg (Upper Palatinate) this same "National-Liberal" party having been beaten by the "Ultramontanes," and obliged to give up the municipal authority to this last party, resolved to distinguish themselves, before laying down their municipal dignities, by exercising a small act of revenge. Wherefore, on December 31st, the last day of their tenure of office, they met in conclave, and proposed and carried, *nem. con.*, the suppression by the police of the "Catholic Union" of Amberg, to whose activity the results of the municipal elections were mainly attributed.

A REALLY PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.—It is well known that the civil authorities have been ordered to throw all possible difficulties in the way of the formation of Catholic Unions; so says the *Liberal London Gazette*; "but it is now," it goes on to say, "that the civil authorities should be ordered, as they have been recently here, to send into the Central Government reports on the political bias and opinions of the employees in their several districts; and still more recently, the same district authorities have received orders from the Home Minister, to send in also reports on the disposition and attitude of the parish priests in each district, towards the German Empire. And indeed, latterly, the private correspondence between the heads of districts and the Government has been very active and lengthy."

THE JESUITS IN BAVARIAN TYROL.—The Jesuit Fathers at Triana and at Epnan have been ordered to break up their establishments in those places, and to give up living in community. These poor fathers, having just hunted first out of Rome and then out of their previous settlement at the village of St. Paul, had taken two small houses in Epnan and Triana, which they had fitted up after a very rough fashion. The seventy Fathers who managed to crowd into the house at Triana, had been obliged to take possession when the houses were so damp and unfinished that it was barely habitable, because they had no place in which they could lay their heads. The whole population of the Tyrol was indignant at the way in which the Fathers were treated, and gave its indignation to be understood in a very unmistakable manner when it became known that two of the Fathers had actually died in consequence of the dampness of the house, and that most of the others had fallen ill. "But," says the Tyrolese paper from which we take these details, "the Fathers prayed and studied uncomplainingly in that same house, and not only helped the parish priests in their work, but nourished at their own expense, thirty-three poor families. This was very dangerous to the State, libelous and unconstitutional, and the poor Fathers are to be turned out now, in the depth of winter, without having any other place to go to."

BISHOP OF PADERBORN'S PROTEST AGAINST NEW ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS.—The Bishop of Paderborn has addressed a very energetic remonstrance to the Minister, Dr. Falk, in the shape of a formal protest against the new project of law, just introduced into the Prussian Diet, appointing ecclesiastical supreme councils, and inaugurating a system of representation for the communities in ecclesiastical matters. We wish our space permitted of the reproduction of this document, but it is to the effect that all ecclesiastical arrangements, parochial and other, have been, both by the Constitutional Charter, and by the subsequent rescript of the Government left to the Roman Catholic Church, as regards Catholics, on which ground the Bishop declares the new project to be unconstitutional. He concludes by warning "His Excellency" most respectfully but most decidedly, that as a Bishop he protests against such laws, and that his duty re-

quires of him to forbid all parish priests of his diocese to assist in any way in the carrying out of such laws, which, if they pass, will have been introduced by the Minister without any previous consultation with the proper authorities, and without their consent.

NEW ECCLESIASTICAL LAWS.—A telegram from Berlin, which appears in the *Cologne Volkszeitung* of January 10th runs as follows:

"The Minister, Dr. Falk presented in today's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, three projects of laws, one on succession and the Church, a second on the education and placing of ecclesiastical, and a third on the creation of an ecclesiastical tribunal. In a long Minister of Religion declared, in a long speech, that the Cabinet had recommended these three laws, unanimously to the King for sanction. The speech with which Dr. Falk introduced his three new laws, and that of Herr von Mallinckrodt who spoke against them, are too long to give in full; but the Minister particularly emphasized the fact that he wished to give independence to the clergy on the basis of national civilization and internal liberty. The laws provide first for the independence, by excluding a three-year's course at the State University, after the termination of school life. Only such seminaries are permitted as are recognized by the Government, as are existing institutions, and in these ecclesiastical are only to be permitted to study when there is no university in the place where they live, and one such alone is to be allowed for each diocese. The course of both the university and the seminary cannot be followed simultaneously. The ecclesiastical being the people's instructor the State exacts a State examination on general cultivation. Furthermore, the Government demands and the laws provide for the supervision of the State in the education of the clergy, and the bill provides means for defeating and preventing any resistance to this measure. The State cannot permit the education of youth to be carried on in the interests of the Church from childhood, without knowledge of the national life; therefore, the foundation of new boys' seminaries is forbidden, and those which exist are to receive no new pupils. All vacant curies are to be filled up within a fixed interval of time, the only districts in this country which have been made into separate parishes are to be abolished as parishes, all agreements of this kind will no longer possess legal force." Then follows the law on ecclesiastical penalties which, says Dr. Falk, "are to be so defined and bounded that it will no longer be possible to produce a conviction *ex informata conscientia*." The rest of the speech, which is an exposition of the law "empowering the State to resist certain ecclesiastical appointments. "In the same way it will be lawful for the State to demand the deposition of any ecclesiastical superior having authority in the Empire, even although the said superior may not live within the frontiers of the Empire. The tribunal for judging ecclesiastical causes will have to decide on this. Finally, the Minister begged the House to decide rapidly, in order that the laws might be passed during this session in order to secure a firm and lasting peace."

To the youth whose tastes incline him to pursue a commercial career, there can be no question of lighter occupations, than as the means by which he may render himself useful and successful in his intended sphere. He will naturally turn to those sources whence he may derive the greatest stock of knowledge pertaining to the pursuit he has in view, and if at all ambitious, he will delay as little as possible in making himself master of such knowledge. Until within the last twenty years, no organized system had been adopted to facilitate the efforts of a young man in this direction, and as a rule it was only after a novitiate of many years duration that the average young man found himself competent to take an important part in his sphere of action. This, happily, now changed. The want has been supplied, and the youth desirous of perfecting himself in any branch of business now finds easy access to the most complete and experienced instructors, supplied with every aid necessary for a complete business education. In Soule's Commercial College, corner Camp and Common streets, New Orleans possesses a treasure of this kind, which for nearly twenty years has been uninterruptedly conferring its great benefits on the community. We call attention to its advertisement on our 6th page.

MARCY'S SCOTCHMAN MANUAL.—Revised edition. 12mo. 180 pages.—This volume deals with the specialty of magic lantern apparatus and manipulation. It gives popular explanations of this entire department of optics, discussing in detail the various parts and processes involved. Special prominence is given to the Sciopticon, of which the author is the inventor, but the book is valuable for any kindred instrument. A classified and priced catalogue of selected slides is also given in this volume, with facts and explanations, which may be used as an illustrative lecture. Published by J. J. Marcy, 1340 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Price, fifty cents.

AN AGREEABLE VISIT.—Early in the week our sanctum was honored by the appearance, in confidential presentation, of the Very Rev. Father Burke himself. And what is more—we tell it to our readers in a whisper—we intend to keep him hereafter all to ourselves! Through the politeness of Mr. C. D. Elder we have made this addition to our store of cherished keep-sakes; and our readers will be glad to learn that they, too, will find the Great Orator, surrounded by good company, all done up in the neatest card-de-visite style, at Mr. Elder's store, 124 Camp street, opposite Lafayette Square.

One hundred and seventy-six persons, according to the report of the Board of Administrators, died of consumption in the Charity Hospital during the past year. Had these persons used proper precautions, such, for instance, as using Laplace's Indian Turpin Pectoral Balm when they were first taken with coughs or colds, many of them would, no doubt, be now in perfect health. Let their sad fate, reader, teach you to keep a bottle of this Balm at home at all times.

I think Simmons' Liver Regulator one of the best medicines ever made for the Liver. I have seen it used by my wife and by many others who were sick and afflicted, with wonderful effect. It seems to always cure.

R. H. SPANER, Albany, Gt.

ADVERTISING RATES OF THE "STAR."

SQUARES	One Mth.	Two Mths.	Three Mths.	Six Mths.	One Year.
One	5	9	12	20	35
Two	10	18	24	40	70
Three	15	27	36	60	105
Four	20	36	48	80	140
Five	25	45	60	100	175
Six	30	54	72	120	210
Seven	35	63	84	140	245
Eight	40	72	96	160	280
Nine	45	81	108	180	315
Ten	50	90	120	200	350

Transient Advertisements, \$1.50 per page each insertion. Twenty-five per cent discount allowed on the above rates.

Cuts inserted at above rates, with "Discount." Deaths and Marriage Notices, \$1 each insertion. Wants and Personal Information Advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion. Miscellaneous Notices, 50 cents a line.

CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

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SHORT TREATISE ON PRAYER. Adapted to all Classes of Christians. By St. Alphonsus Liguori. New edition, 2mo, cloth, 40 cents.

SPIRITUAL DIRECTOR OF DEVOUT AND REVERENT SOULS. By St. Francis de Sales. 50 cents.

SPIRIT OF ST. ALPHONSUS LIGUORI. A Selection from his Shorter Spiritual Treatises. Translated from the Italian by the Rev. J. Jones. With a Memoir of the author. 2mo, cloth, 60 cents.

WALK OF SALVATION, in Meditations for Every Day in the Year. Translated from the Italian of St. Alphonsus Liguori. 2mo, cloth, 75 cents.

HOUSES OF THE FASHION, or, Catholic Reflections on the Sacraments and Death of Our Blessed Redeemer. By St. Liguori. New edition. Translated by Right Rev. W. Walsh, Bishop of Halifax. With a sketch of the Life of St. Alphonsus Liguori. 2mo, cloth, 50 cents.

A MIMA DEVOTA, or Devout Soul. Translated from the Italian of Very Rev. J. J. Fagan. Provincial of the Order of Charity in England. 2mo, cloth, 50 cents.

DEVOUT COMMUNICANT. By the Rev. P. Baker. New edition, 2mo, cloth, 50 cents.

SPIRITUAL COMBAT. To which is added The Peace of the Soul and the Happiness of the Heart which flow in itself in Order to Live to God. 32mo, 20 cents.

ORATORY OF THE FAITHFUL SOUL, or, Devotion to the Most Holy Sacrament and to Our Blessed Redeemer. By St. Liguori. Translated from the French, and edited by Rev. W. T. Gordon, of the Oratory, London. 2mo, cloth, 100 cents.

NOTES ON THE SACRAMENTS OF THE LAW AND THE GOSPEL. By the Rev. J. Jones. To which are added Meditations on the Sacred Eucharist of St. Ignace of Loyola. By Father C. Borja, S.J. One vol. 12mo, 200 pages, \$1.50.

THE INSTRUCTIONS ON MENTAL PRAYER. By the Abbe Guibert. Translated from the French, and edited by Rev. W. T. Gordon, of the Oratory, London. 2mo, cloth, 100 cents.

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