Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1873.

DOMESTIC CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The archiepiscopal cross, to be presented to the Bishop of Baltimore, by his clergy, has been received from Paris.

The Easter collection in the diocese of Hartford, Conn., for the seminary, amounted to $16,230, the single church of the Immaculate Conception, Waterbury, giving $1,463.

Father Jeremiah Moynihan preached at high mass in the church of the Holy Innocents, New York, on the 11th inst.

JESUIT MISSIONS.—Rev. Father Damen, S. J., and companions, concluded, on the 4th inst., two most successful missions in Philadelphia, one in the parish of St. Patrick, and the other in St. Francis Xavier's, with the following results; 14,200 communions, 57 converts, 200 adults prepared for first communion, and 900 confirmations.—*Freeman's Journal.*

MISSION BY THE PASSIONISTS IN PITTSBURG.—Four of the Fathers Passionists commenced a mission at St. Patrick's Church, Pittsburg, Pa., on the 20th of April. It closed on May 4th. About three thousand communions attended it. Several converts were received during the mission, and others were wisely left in the hands of the clergy of the parish for more mature instruction.—*Ibid.*

The welcome notice is given, in the *Ave Maria*, that the water of Lourdes may be had by addressing:

"Very Rev. A. Granger, C. S. C.,
"Notre Dame,
"St. Joseph's Co.,
"Indiana."

A correspondent of the Louisiana *Sugar Bowl* writing from lower Terrebone, says:

The Rev. Mr. Denecee has purchased a lot with a building on it, which had been built for a store at Bellanger Canal, which he has converted into a neat chapel. He has purchased a bell, which is already paid for. He is also having pews put in the chapel, which when completed will be a neat affair, reflecting much credit on Mr. Denecee and the good citizens of the canal. This is the 7th ward.

We have a large and very neat chapel in the 8th ward. Mr. Denecee has procured a piece of ground near Bayou Lacache, in this ward, where he will soon erect a chapel. This has long been needed on that portion of our bayou. With a skilfull commander, ships cross the turbulent waters in safety. Through the energy and labor of our most reverend pastor, people cannot complain that they are not enlightened, and have every facility offered them for religious devotions.

RECITING THE ROSARY IN THE RIGGING.—Incidents without number have been related of the wreck of the Atlantic and the manner of rescue. The following, told by a passenger, is most truly edifying: During the weary hours on the rigging that morning, when some thirty or forty men tenaciously clung to the shrouds, with their lower limbs frozen and stiff with the cold, the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin was recited by an Irish emigrant passenger, and all who surrounded him—Catholics and Protestants alike—responded fervently and devoutly. Some of the Protestants—one gentleman in particular, who was a cabin passenger, belonging, I believe, to New Ross, Ireland—said it was the first time he had ever heard the Rosary recited, and standing there in the presence of death, with many stouter than he dying around him, he thought the prayer of that humble emigrant—who supplicated the Virgin Mother for protection—was the most beautiful he had ever listened to. Like many others around him, he cheerfully responded "Lord, have mercy on us," and "Pray for us," with as much devotion as the most devout Catholic. The incident made a deep impression upon him, which may be beneficial to him hereafter. The supplication to the Holy Mother of God by these almost exhausted men was not unheeded. The heroic fishermen of Prospect came to their rescue, and landed them safely upon the island.

We call attention to the advertisement of the University of Virginia to be found on our fifth page. Founded by Mr. Jefferson, and conducted by the best talent of the South, it boasts among its Alumni the names of more eminent and scholarly men, than any other institution in this country. It follows the eclectic system, as do most of our large educational institutions, and affords the special student every facility for perfecting himself in the branch or branches to which he wishes to devote himself. It is situated in the immediate vicinity of Charlottesville on the Chesa, peake and Ohio railroad, and possesses all the claims to recommendation that can be derived from an equable temperature, mountain scenery, elevated position, and pure air. Those parents who wish to give their sons thorough educations and completely fit them for learned professions, should apply for one of the catalogues.

TO SAVE IS TO GAIN.—Mr. P. F. Gogarty has already done much toward supplying the wants of those desirous of procuring good literature, but not satisfied as yet with what he has done, and anxious that no excuse be left to the people for not feeding their minds with proper, substantial food, he now announces that he has reduced his prices on all the books on the alphabetical list of the Catholic Publication Society, *twenty per cent* below catalogue price. The prices are now so low, therefore, that even the poorest can supply himself with useful and interesting works, by calling at 151 Camp street. Mr. Gogarty has also a supply of the celebrated arnica prepared by the monks of La Trappe, all orders for which will be promptly filled. See card elsewhere.

Parents of children who are about to make their first communion, would do well to visit Mr Walshe's store, 110 Canal street, and examine the very large stock of pretty suits he has on hand. Formerly mothers were compelled to make all their son's garments, but now, for half the cost and with no trouble they can procure an excellent outfit. A large number of these suits have already been sold, and we doubt not that, as the intelligence spreads, there will be a general rush. See his card.

IMPORTANT LETTER.—We have just received an important letter, which we hasten to lay before our readers. It will be found on the fifth page of our present issue. That the intelligence conveyed in the note will be made use of by all our readers, we know will be shown by the large crowds that will next week, more than usual, throng the splendid establishment of Messrs Braselman & Adams, corner Magazine and St. Andrew streets.

"Who feels no ills
Should therefore *fear* them; and, when fortune smiles,
Be doubly cautious; lest destruction come
Remorse on on him, and he fall *unpitied*."

To day you feel no ills; therefore, fear them, and while fortune smiles, make ready for them by purchasing some of Laplace's Indian Turnip Pectoral Balm which cures coughs and colds, and prevents consumption, etc.

HOME INDUSTRY.—We are pleased to see that at last our printers are to be enabled to use ink manufactured at the South, Messrs. Collins and Jourdan having established inkworks at Tangipahoa, La. The ink is said to be superior to and cheaper than Northern ink. Office 145 Gravier street, New Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

Woman Suffrage.—The House of Commons showed its good sense on April 30th, in rejecting, by 222 votes to 155, the absurd Woman Suffrage Bill, which is regarded with such unfeigned disgust by all the sensible women of the community. We trust that we are a very long way still from Universal Manhood Suffrage, but there are a thousand reasons in favor of the most extended Manhood Suffrage, where the proposed Women Suffrage does not possess a single justification. If we are to try the pseudo-rights for which some deluded females agitate by the ordinances of the Divine law, it is sufficient to observe that the assumed equality with man is absolutely unfounded. On political grounds, the exercise of the franchise is, strictly speaking, an act of legislation; and law-making implies not only deliberative consent but force as its most essential feature. A law is not a law, but an opinion or a sentiment, unless it can be enforced. It is men who are alone fitted to enforce an opinion so as to make it a law; and women, who cannot enforce an opinion, but must trust to the force exercised by their natural protectors, cannot make a law. Mr. Jacob Bright's measure would simply introduce a number of sham-legislators into the sphere of the constitution. Women are not equal to men, and men are not equal to women. Men are superior to women in the matters which men alone can conduct, and *vice versa*. It is similar that the self-evident is so difficult of comprehension to some disciples of modern progress.

The 25th Clause.—It is reported that in spite of the extreme pressure brought to bear upon the Government, it has been decided not to propose the repeal of the 25th clause of the Education Act. If this is time Lord Ripon and Mr. Forster deserve a great deal of credit. The question was simply this, whether a poor man to whom compulsion was applied should or should not be allowed to object to a particular school on conscientious grounds? He cannot pay the fees, and the clause in question simply empowers the School Boards instead of remitting the fees in their own school to pay them for him in another. He is still compelled to educate his child, but he may do so in a school of which he approves, instead of being forced under pain of fine or imprisonment to send him to school against which he has a rooted and conscientious objection. In maintaining this provision Mr. Forster has shown that he respects individual rights more than he values the cheap popularity which he could win by a compliance with the imperious demands of aggressive ultra-Liberals. He may now concede that part of their programme which insists on the universal application of compulsion with greater consistency than if he compelled indigent parents to find a school for their children, while refusing them the liberty of a conscientious choice.

FRANCE.

The Paris Election.—What can be hoped for a city, which boasts to be the centre of European civilisation, in which more than 180,000 persons are found foolish and wicked enough to choose for its representative such a man as the ex-mayor of Lyons? The fact loses none of its significance because his rival was by no means an unexceptional candidate, for if he had been the best and noblest citizen of France the result of universal suffrage, wherever it has been adopted, is to exclude from all share in the government of a country the very men who are best qualified to guide its destinies, and to summon from their obscure retreats the shallow demagogue and reckless adventurer, who loves his country only for what he can make out of her, and his neighbor only so far as he can be forced to contribute to his own fortunes. Perhaps, however, the evil will cure itself, for the world is beginning to see pretty clearly what comes of these twin delusions, which are likely to be a good deal more false to the State than they have ever been to the Church.

Its Effect on the Government Policy.—In the rejection of M. de Remusat M. Thiers has certainly received a rebuff; but how that rebuff is likely to operate in determining his future political action is not by any means certain. The return of M. Barodet is obviously and avowedly intended as a warning to Government to break definitely with the Monarchical Right, and the principal claim to support possessed by the successful candidate—an ex-schoolmaster and small tradesman—was his deposition from the post of the Mayor of Lyons through the abolition, or rather subdivision, of the municipality. The issue therefore was strictly one of confidence in M. Thiers and his Government, and this fact alone can explain the importance which both sides attached to the result. More electors voted than ever voted before, and Paris was placarded as it has never been placarded before, chiefly in the interest of M. de Remusat, who is rich, and who is said—probably with some exaggeration—to have spent £10,000 on the contest. After all these exertions the final return was 180,146 votes for M. Barodet, to 135,407 for M. de Remusat, and 27,088 for Colonel Stoffel, put forward by the Imperialists and Legitimists. When we consider the character and antecedents of the Paris constituencies, we cannot say that we are surprised by the event, however much we may regret it. What does surprise us is the immense eagerness of the Government to secure a victory which most people must have foreseen was more than doubtful. If M. de Remusat failed, it certainly was not through any refusal to swallow the Radical ticket. "Vote," said his placard, "for M. de Remusat, the candidate of the Republic, who will resist the restriction of the suffrage." All these professions however were of no avail to counteract the dislike of an official candidate, and the knowledge that the Government had just made short and sharp work with the Lyons municipality. Whether the affect of the election will be to confirm the Government in its supposed desire for a dissolution in October, or to frighten it into postponing that measure, is now the question.

SPAIN.

The Anarchy in Spain.—There has been another crisis in Spain, and almost more than a crisis. The Radicals who have the command of the Permanent Committee as they had of the Assembly, frightened at the Federalist tendencies of the Government, resolved to make a stand. They began by asking the Minister of War for a guard of regular troops to protect their deliberations. This was refused on the ground that it was unnecessary and calculated to create suspicion and alarm in the minds of the populace. The Government, added General Acosta, would answer for the security and independence of the Committee, assuring it that it could deliberate without any apprehension of being interfered with. The Committee then applied to the Alcalde of Madrid for a battalion of Civic Militia, and obtained at once the Volunteers of the district in which the Assembly is situated. Then began the conflict between the Committee and the Government, the Committee accusing the Government of fostering a state of anarchy in Spain, and specially of permitting oppressive and inquisitorial action on the part of its subordinates, as instanced by a circular of the Governor of Palencia against the Carlists, and the Government accusing the Committee of exciting the Monarchical Volunteers to mutiny, eleven battalions of that body having assembled in the Bull Ring and fired on General Contreras. The end of it was that the Radical Volunteers were dispersed by the Republicans, and the Permanent Committee dissolved by a *coup d'etat*, its members being hunted by a mob—which only missed its intended victims through ignorance of the topography of the Palace—and one of them, Senor Figuerola, being, it is alleged shut up for one night in the Saladero or public prison as a thief, having been only saved from being shot by a promise from an officer that he should be hung from a conspicuous elevation the next day. All the members, however, are now at liberty, and Marshal Serrano and Senor Sagasta are said to have got across the frontier into France.

Political History of the Crisis.—In spite of the persistent efforts of official telegraphists and English correspondents, it is not difficult to understand the precise character of the incident. It was a *coup-d'etat* by the Reds against the other parties of the National Assembly. There is not much room, to be sure, for sympathy with the pitiful tribe of recreants and traitors who, after having overthrown, in 1868, a sovereign who had loaded them with favors, now find themselves hunted for their lives by the vulgar rascaldom that used to be their agent, but is now their master. The scant pity which the discomfiture of a Serrano and a Topete can excite has nothing to do, however, with the appreciation of the acts of Citizens Castelar, Pinz Margell, Salmeron, Figueras and Company. These latter personages have simply been guilty of open treason and successful rebellion. The facts are these. Before suspending its sessions last month, the National Assembly appointed "a Committee of its own body to represent it." This Committee was specially charged with authority to re-open the sessions of the existing Cortes in case of necessity. In consequence of the alarming condition of the country, the disorders in the army, and the spread of the International Association, the Committee proposed last week to re-open the meetings of the National Assembly in order to try to provide some remedy against the impending break-up; and it seems that a portion of the volunteer battalions was favorable to the scheme. The Republican Cabinet, however, which has been sedulously playing the game of the Red Revolution, determined to prevent the re-assembling of the Chamber at all hazards, and, having the majority of the armed populace and the revolutionized infantry and artillery of the Madrid garrison, succeeded in disbanding the less advanced battalions and dissolving the Committee. The Republican Cabinet still maintains the show of authority, but the Government is really directed by a secret club analogous to the Federalist Council which governed Paris at the epoch of the 18th of March.

GERMANY.

The German Persecution and Schism.—While the Upper House of the German Parliament has been passing with quite insignificant modifications the Bills directed against the Church, the Bishops of Germany have assembled at Fulda to deliberate on the attitude to be taken up by pastors and people in view of the impending persecution. At the same time the leaders of the new sect have been holding a meeting at Bonn, at which the question in dispute between Dr. V. Dollinger and Herr Schulte was debated and decided in favour of the latter. Dr. V. Dollinger has always been anxious that his new sect should as little as possible assume the appearance of a separate communion; he is one of those who think that you may be cast out of a communion by its legitimate authorities, and yet remain within it. He therefore advocated the appointment of a "Nothbischof," a Bishop, that is, existing under circumstances of exceptional necessity, who should abstain from pretending to ordinary jurisdiction, and should, in each case, before exercising episcopal functions, apply for the permission of the Diocesan Bishop, who would of course refuse it. Herr Schulte, however, advocated a more openly hostile course, the establishment of an avowedly hostile hierarchy; and carried his point; the election of the heretical Bishop being fixed for Whit-Monday, the 4th June, and it being decided that he is to be consecrated by the schismatical prelate who assumes the title of Archbishop of Utrecht. It has been notified to those sub-deacons in the Seminary at Treves who have been born subsequently to 1850, that they will not be exempted from military service; but they will be placed in the second class reserve, which means that they will not have to serve in time of peace, but in case of war they will be liable to service until their thirty-first year. They will, however, not be employed as simple soldiers, but as chaplains or assistants in military hospitals.

SWITZERLAND.

The Bishop of Bale.—The illustrious Bishop of Bale, having been ejected by the police from his episcopal residence, as we stated last week, was "left free" in the streets of Soleure, and immediately, accompanied by his Chapter and some of the country clergy, went to the Cathedral to pray for his persecutors. He then took up his residence for the night with M. de Haller, a distinguished Catholic citizen, and the next morning left for Altishofen, in Canton Lucerne, whither he had been invited by the authorities of that faithful Canton, and where he was received with every demonstration of official as well as of public respect. The next day (Friday) a deputation from the government of the Canton arrived at Altishofen to welcome him. On Saturday the President of the tribunal and the other local authorities came to present their respects; and on the Sunday the large church was full of the inhabitants of that and the neighboring parishes while Mgr. Lachat sung the parochial Mass and gave the first Communion to upwards of 200 children. The respect and affection shown to their Bishop by the whole population of the neighborhood is described as very touching. The Soleure tyrants are of course trying to persuade the Federal Council to force the citizens of Lucerne to persecute their own Bishop, to whom they are faithful, and against whom, being real Catholics they have no complaint to make. It is to be hoped—though the hope is perhaps unreasonable—that Cantonal authority will still be supported at Berne, although its independence is in their case exercised in maintaining religious peace, instead of, as at Geneva, in quarrelling with the Catholic Church.

IRELAND.

Cardinal Cullen on Political Questions.—In the course of letters addressed to the Catholic clergy of the Dublin diocese, respecting certain devotions to be observed during the month of May, Cardinal Cullen exhorts Catholics to pray for the Pope, who is now assailed with the greatest violence and is a prisoner in the hands of his enemies. He points out that in nearly every country in Europe, infidels of every class and teachers of doctrines destructive of the foundations of society are protected or encouraged, while the Bishops and the priests of the Catholic church are persecuted and obliged to share in the sufferings of their Supreme Pastor, the Vicar of Christ on earth. He says, in Prussia the adherents of a miserable sect, usurping the name of "old Catholics," are engaged in persecuting Catholic Bishops, because they will not allow professors of that sect in public schools to pervert the rising generation, and to poison them with heretical and schismatical doctrines. Cardinal Cullen asks his flock to pray fervently for the approach of the time when the Church will overcome all such persecutions, and when truth and charity will prevail over error and bigotry. Referring to Ireland, his Eminence says—Contagious diseases have lately scourged the country severely; the rains and continual storms of the past autumn and winter caused great damage to the crops, great misery being occasioned amongst the people in consequence, and driving many of them to seek refuge in distant regions, where they expect to find protection often denied to them at home. But they often discover they have to encounter the greatest evils and privations, especially in religious ways in such regions. In conclusion, he says—besides Ireland is exposed to suffer a great deal from the attempts which are made to introduce Godless education among us, and to banish God and his holy religion from our schools. May God protect us against war on religious education in almost every country of Europe. It is a war which, if it be successful, will bring paganism and all its abominable vices into many countries, re-establish tyranny and slavery, and put an end to the practice of the noblest virtues of Christianity. His Eminence exhorts his flock to pray earnestly to be preserved from this dreadful scourge of infidelity, and be prepared to give up all earthly honors and pleasures, and to suffer all privations rather than sacrifice one iota of their religion. He recommends them strongly to join the Catholic Union, which has been established to defend Catholic rights, and the promotion of Catholic interests, and which is presided over by Lord Granard.

Our Irish exchanges are all filled with such notices as these:

The Spread of Emigration.—At the present time Queenstown is thronged with the young men and women who are leaving their homes to seek new ones in the Far West. The sight is one to awaken many sad reflections. Amongst the departing there are neither the halt the maimed, or the blind. America is very fastidious in those she receives from us. She opens her arms to the lusty young fellow who comes to dig the mine or till the ground, or if he need shoulder a musket for the Union; and she has a ready welcome for the smart lass who will wive that domestic service which the native born American scorns. But no cripples for her, no idiots, no insane. These are prohibited under a penalty from entering the gates of the Great Republic.—*Cork Examiner*

Emigration.—The exodus from our shores still continues unabated. Every day, young and healthy emigrants pass through our town en route to Queenstown—where, by some gross mismanagement, many poor persons are detained from day to day, awaiting berths in over-crowded steamers. The number of passage certificates received from friends in America this season exceeds that of any preceding year; and many well-to do persons, from the glowing accounts they get, are induced to accompany those whose passages have been repaid. It is sad and melancholy indeed to witness the depletion of our population—the sundering of friends—and the breaking up of families—the young and the old alike leaving their native land to enrich with their labors the Great Republic of the West.—*Loughrea Journal.*

The efflux of emigrants continues, and it is lamentable to witness our streets, day after day, crowded with fine young men and young women thronging to the Revenue Quay to embark for the different States of America. Should the flood of emigration continue much longer, at the present rate, it must be feared that West Clare will become nearly depopulated. Three-fourths of the emigrants are going on partly prepared passages forwarded by their friends in America, who hold out the irresistible temptation of happier homes than are possible in this down-trodden country.

EXIT JOHN.—Like all other humbugs, Cheap John has had his day, and has died a natural death. He sold large quantities of goods at very low prices, but they were very *low* goods, and a few days' wear told his victim and the public, from many a rent, and in the mute appeal of a ragged, ugly, ill-fitting suit, the tale of imposition. Many have been entirely cured, and John fares but poorly now, though a few of the class to whom might justly be applied the aphorism about a certain kind of individual and his money being soon parted, still patronize him. We are pleased to note this healthy change in public sentiment, for our friends are now in better humor and more elegantly dressed, having invested at the reliable store of Messrs. Pierson & Howe, 13 and 15 Camp street, opposite the City Hotel. These gentlemen do not pretend to be very cheap, but that they sell at moderate prices, their well-fitting and durable suits, we, as well as thousands of others, are prepared to certify. Their stock is complete in all departments of men's and boys' clothing, and they willingly show goods to all comers, not expecting to make a sale unless full satisfaction is given.

GOOD INVESTMENT.—Parties desirous of making a good investment in real estate, are referred to Mr. Fell's card on 5th page.

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