THE STIGMATA IN SAN FRANCISCO.

From the Monitor of May 17. The interest evinced by the public in the case of Miss Collins is manifestly not on the decline. So far from that, indeed, every paragraph having reference to it which is published in any of the daily papers, is eagerly read by thousands. Discussion, too, on the nature and bearing of the alleged phenomena is frequent and active. Such being the case, it is regretable than the information supplied by the journals should be in so many instances

of the alleged phenomena is frequent and active. Such being the case, it is regretable than the information supplied by the journals should be in so many instances defective and incorrect to a degree likely to lead to a great deal of misapprension. Perhaps this was unavoidable. The persons must closely concerned—the young lady herself, her friends and her spiritual advisera—so far from courting any publicity, did their atmost te keep the fact of the appearance of the remarkable wounds a strict secret. It was only when the indiscreet utterances of certain parties bruited the matter abroad, so that it came to the ears of newspaper reporters, that the public prints contained anything about it.

Then the pestifications tribe of professional "interviewers" swarmed around the residence of Misa Collius, or of those who were expected to know anything concerning the reported stigmats. The little intelligence they got was, of course, dressed up to suit the requirements of the journals to which the interviewers were respectively attached. As a general rule, "sensation" was preferred to correctness, and consequently facts were distorted in order to attain the desired result. The mischief wrought has been great, insamuch as an impression has been left on the minds of many that the authorities of the Church wanted to make a miracle out of the affair. What precise good that could effect is entirely beyond our comprehension, Those who already belong to the Catholic Church need no miracles to attengthen their attachment; and those who are outside her pale would require a far more astounding wonder than the appearance of the stigmants on the hands and feet of a young lady to shake them in their unbelief. All that the occlesiantical authorities wanted at any time was to ascertain the facts of the case, caring very little whether the public choose to regard them as miraculous or not. These facts, so far as they have been ascertained, we now propose to give our readers without not on the secretain extended to the comment.

HISTORY

Dr. Morse has already given something in the shape of a report to the papers. He endeavors to trace Miss Collins' sufferings to a disease of the heart, to which she was subject sometime sisce, but from which we understand, the lady is at present entirely free. Of the wounds he has little to asy, and that little, when it is carefully weighed, amounts precisely to this—he knews nothing at all about them. This gentleman, as we before mentioned, was present on a day on which Miss Collins was unusually calm and free from pain, and therefore his observations, were necessarily incomplete and unreliable. We say this much without the slightest intention of derogating from his skill or good faith, and it only means that circumstances were against his forming a correct judgment.

Perhaps one of the most singular features of the case—and certainly, on scientific principles, among the most unaccountable—is the rapidity and theroughness with which Miss Collins recevers from her alarming condition. One would imagine, from the duration and indescribable intensity of her sufferings, that she would have to endure a long period of physical and mental prostration after the pain hadvanished. Indeed, under similar circumstances, the most robust and powerful man could hardly be expected to be able to rise from his bed. 18ct strange to say, Miss Collins only looks a little wearied on Saturday morning, and before the day closes ahe is not only about her ordinary avocations, but her natural gayety and obserfulness of disposition manifest themselves without restraint.

Pastoral Letter of the Rt. Rev. W. H. Gress D. D. Bishep of Savannah, Ga.

stain the desired result. The mischief results have been great, insamuch as an impression has been left of the Charlest Carriery beyond our comprehension. Those whe aircard polong to the Catholic Charlest need no mirades to strengthen their at the control of the Catholic Charlest need no mirades to strengthen their at the control of the catholic Charlest need no mirades to strengthen their at the control of the catholic Charlest need no mirades to strengthen their at the control of the catholic Charlest need no mirades to strengthen their at the control of the catholic Charlest need no mirades to strengthen their at the control of the catholic Charlest need no mirades to strengthen their at the control of the catholic Charlest need no mirades to strengthen their at the control of the catholic Charlest need no mirades to strengthen the catholic Charlest need no mirades to strengthen the control of the catholic Charlest need no mirades to strengthen the control of the catholic Charlest need no mirades to strength need no mirades to strength need no mirades to strength need no mirades the strength need need the strength

catually distressing to those around Mission. Great, therefore, is the account actually distressing to those around Mission without having is in their power to relieve it. The fourth time the young lady suffered was on the Feast of the Seven Dolors of the Bleased Virgin (April 4th), and then the wounds appeared on the upper part of her hands and feet, and blood issued from them.

On Good Friday her anflerings reached a climax apparently, and it was thought impossible, hummly spraking, that she could endure them. Indeed, it was the opinion of all who saw her at the time that her last hour had arrived. It was the opinion of all who saw her at the time that her last hour had arrived. It was not the occasion that the wounds on the back of her hands looked as if they had penetrated through for corresponding, marks appeared on the palms. That day week, when Dr. More saw her for a shout time, and made a cursory examination of her hands, she suffered, comparatively, little or nothing. On the 25th of April, also, her condition was not very distressing. Next Friday, however, her pains regained their old line atty, and har writhings, as she lay prosestate, smote the hearts of the beholders with the most caute feelings of compassion. Since then precisely the same phenomena have been observed with unfailing regularity.

The order in which they occur has always been the same. Sometimes during the afternoon of Thursday Miss Collins experiences the excessionating pains in the head to which whe have alluded. This centinues, with little abatement or intermission, all night, and on Friday partial insensibility, or at least, indifference to all her surroundings, intervence. The crisic of her aufferings appears to be reached when the wounds on her hands and feet open and bleed more or less copiously. The wounds on the head to which she is put. But when the crisis is passed her face, on the contrary, wears an expression of insuffable sweptness and composition of insuffable sweptness and composition of insuffable sweptness and compos

For He who called a David from me in-tile sheep-fold to wield so admirably the sceptre of Israel, and summoned the Apos-tles from their fishing nots to the stapend-ous work of converting a pagan world, will, new that He calls me to rule this wast diocese, give me all that is necessary to render my reign replets with blessings for my people. Confiding, therefore, in God,

which she is put. But when the crisis is passed her face, on the contrary, wears an expression of ineffable swectness and composure, so that she appears to be in a state of ecatatic contemplation.

We have said that, as a general rule, Miss Collins' singular crdeal commences on Thursday evening, but, to the astenishment of her friends, she exhibited the premonitory signs on the evening of Wednesday, 7th instant. She suffered all that night, all Thursday and all Friday, and on the last day it was found that the wounds in her feet, which previously appeared on the soles.

We have now enumerated the facts of the case, related to us by the very best authority, as they occurred and are occurring and we shall say no more. It is not one province to prenounce as to the cause of these extraordinary phenomena, and we shall estainly not be so prenumptous as to do so. We will merely state that Dr. Pawlicki, the young lady's medical attendant, has given the case his earnest attention, and has carefully noted all the developments. He will in due time publish the results of his observatious, and the verdict of a geotteman of his high scientific attain ments cannot fall to have great weight with an intelligent and reflecting public.

tent of bunting displayed on the occasion was enormous; a small metal bridge was awang round, and a little steamer passed between the piers, bearing on her deck the Lord Lieutenant General and General In-

ly every county in Ireland.
In the year 1831 there were in the county
Longford 19,418 inbabited houses.
In 1841 the number came down to 19,-

-reduction of 418. In 1851 the number had come down to 13,822-a falling off of 5,323 within

years. In 1861 the number was 13,030, represent-

In 1861 the number was 13,030, representing a decline of 822 inhabited houses within the preceding ten years.

And in 1871 the number had still further fallen to 12,002—a redaction of 1,023 houses within the last decennial period, or of 7,416 from the date of the census of 1831.

In like manner has the population dwindled away. Between 1831 and 1841 the figures show a slight increase; since that time the decline has been continuous. In 1841 the population of the county Longford numbered 114,491.

In 1851 it had fallen to 82,348—a decline of 33,143.

In 1861 the number was 71,634—a reduc-

In 1861 the number was 71,694—a reduc-tion of 10,654 within the preceding ten years.

tion of 10,534 within the preceding ten
years.

And in 1871 the number was 64,501;
showing a decrease of 7,192 since the date
of the preceding census.

These are very unlike statistics of prosperity. In no country in the world weald
they be regarded as such, or taken to indicate anything but the wasting away of
the life and strength of the nation. In
France, in Austris, in Eugland, such figures would be looked on as ominous and
alarming. If such a state of things existed, the rulers of the land would at once
be called on to investigate the cause and be called on to investigate the cause and arrest the progress of the national decleration, and efforts directed to that end would most assuredly be adopted. But in Ireland we are asked to look on at the rapid dwindling away of our population, not simply with indifference, but with positive satisfaction. Who are they that ask us to take so false and mischievous a view of the

case; they are the foreign rulers of Ire-land, and their Irish party; and that fact accounts for the origin of the story and explaths its meaning.

It is true that those who maintain that Ireland is prospering in a marvelous de-gree have make out for themselves sets of is a see make our for tuemserves sets of figures which they declare afford proof possible tive of their conclusions. These figures have reference to the number of horned cattle in the land, to the increased consumption of some exciseable articles. But they do not really sustain the view of the case put forward by those persons. Even if it were true that the remnant which is left of the Irish population participate to some extent in the flush of commercial activity, the increase of wealth, and the improved economic conditions which, during the past fifteen or twenty years, have been general among the civilized nations of the world, that circumstance would not prove the state of affairs in Ireland to be satisfactory. For it would still be true figures which they declare afford proof positive of their conclusions. These figure

tors, of which you have given such brilliant proofs.

Tors, of which you have given such brilliant proofs.

For you all I shall make constantly a remembrance of you is may prayers, that for the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of him; the eyes of your heart illuminated, that ye may know what is the hope of his call; that in all things ye may be made rich in Him, so that nothing in any grace be wanting to you.

And I beasech you, my brethren, by our prayers for me to God, that through god's hely grace I may be able to discharge properly the grave dies incumbent on me as Blabop of this diceses.

Remember, brethren, that I must watch as having to give an account for your souls, and that, thanks to your fervent prayers, I may do this with joy and not grieving.

The grace of our Lord Jesus be with you all. Amen.

Given at Savannab.

WILLIAM H. GROSS,
Bishop of Savannab.

May 18, 1873.

Mere of Our Prosperity.

From the Dabin Mation, May 3.1

Only a few weeks ago our daily journals and the whole set of Castle polliticians were in a flatter of excitement over the opening of the "new Dock" on the Royal Cand.

The opening was effected amid much ceremony; soldiers and police in great numbers were ranged about the place; the extent of bunting displayed on the occasion was enormous; a small metal bridge was awang round, and a little steamer passed between the piers, bearing on her dock the

THE PASSION FLOWER.—The history of this singular and beautiful flower is thus given in The Garden: The flower was originally named Passiflora, or the flower of the passion, by the Catholic priests who followed closely in the track opened up by Columbus to the new continent of America, in order to attempt the conversion of the aboriginies to the Christian faith. Many of these Catholic missionaries were men highly cultivated in all learning of the time, and were consequently more or less naturalists. As students of nature, we may imagine that they were much struck with the beauty and singular structure of this remarkable flower, which they found growing in wild luxuriance and abundance over the rocks of Hispaniols, Cuba, and Jamaica; and also climbing their beautiful foliage and blossoms in thick festoons from the branches. The structure of the flower, upon careful analysis, appeared to them a "miracle," which seemed to foretell that these new countries were foredestined to Christianity; for the structure which they so much admired at first glance was found, upon more careful examination, to contain, as they conceived, representations of the objects most closely connected with the crucifixion, and the events which immediately preceded it.

The season is coming when we shall see, by the roral wayside and in the fields, the butter-flies sporting in the snulight, on their gossamer wings, as we used to see them in childhood. They are a slways pleasant to bobold, and they are useful monitors, teaching us, as they silently do, to be cheerful and happy. They are associated in the mind with those other smblems of hopefulness as well as happiness, the flowers. And yet these are not all of the qualities which the butterfly emblematizes. It calls up thoughts in the thoughtful, which are far from unmingled—thoughts which remind us of the transitoriness of life, as we have it here, and of all things earthly. In the delicate tints on their restless wings, as they flashingly reflect the sunshine, we may read, "Passing quay!" But we need not go into the fields, or even the rural highways, to find butterflies. They meet us in the city at every turn, sporting their lives away, with no more important aim than that of their prototypes. They are surely not so useful. Nay, they are not useful at all in the direct sense. It is only as sources of warning that they so become. They teach not hope. They rather, to say the least, tempt to despair—despair of the progress of our race in the elements of its true nobility. And were they not, after all, but exceptions to a rule, flitting away their ephemeral existence, and so much of substantial utility and worth, we might yield to this temptation. But in view of the earnest lives which the good and the true are leading, we can afford to let these social butterflies sport their brief semblances of real life away, while we look composedly on the scene.

Show us a man who can quist he society of the young and take pleasare in listening to the kindly voice of age; show us a man that is ever ready to pity and help the deformed; show us a man that covers the faults of others with a mantle of charity; show us a man that bows as politely and gives the atreet as freely to the poor sewing girl as to the millionaire; who values virtue, sot clothes; who shuns the company of such as congregate the fair sex; or make unkind remarks of the passing poor girl; show us a man who abhora the libertine; who scorns the ridiculer of his mother's sex, and the exposure of womanly reputation; show us the man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy and respect due to a woman, the delicacy and respect due to a woman in any condition or class—and you show us a true gentleman.

The young man, as he passes through life, advances through a long line of sempeters ranged on either side of him; and the inevitable effect of yielding is degradation in a greater or less degree. Contact with them tends insensibly to draw away from him some portion of the divine electric element with which his nature is charged; and his only mode of resisting them is to utter and act out his "No" manfully and resolutely. He must decide at once, not waiting to deliberate and balance reasons; for the youth, like "the woman who deliberates, is lost," Many deliberate, without deciding; but "not to resolve, is to resolve." A perfect knowledge of man is in the prayer, "Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil."

No man can ever borrow himself out of debt. If you wish for relief you must work for it. You must make more and spend less than you did while you were ranning in debt.

Success rides on every hour; grapple it, and you may win, but without a grapple it will never go with you. Work is the weapon of shonor, and he who lacks the weapon will never triumph.

Be the companion of vice, and you will

INSURANCE COMPANIES. NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE

> ASSOCIATION, Office, No. 102 Canal Street, FIFTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

FIRST QUARTER OF 1873. In conformity with their charter, the New Orleans utual Insurance Association publish the following association of their affairs for the first quarter of 1873, ddng March 21, 1873.

\$346,309 85 . 211,104 (9 . 149,124 48-Fire Premiums...... Marine Premiums...... Rivet Premiums..... \$436.159 96 \$5,973 91 Total 461,426 85 \$354,839 08 50,336 59 21,636 65 9,109 11 2,098 26 Reinsurances Expenses, licenses an Rebate Profit and less 438,109 64 \$23,317 2 Net profits..... Balance due on stock notes . \$ 86,083 31
Cash so hand and in Europe . 162 103 36
Notes and bills receivable . 369,908 25
Stocks and bonds . 114,337 65
Stocks and bonds . 114,337 65
Fremiums in course of collection including sees the premium of first quarter of 1875, called in full . 375,965 33
Premiums subject to assessment in following quarters, according to the charter . 252,426 66

The above statement is a correct transcript from the C. CAVAROC, President.

STATE OF LOUBIANA.

Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day

G. LE GARDEUR, Jr., Notary Public. al meeting of the Board of Directors, hel seventh of the charten,
amount of carned premiums of the first quarter
and to pay to stockholders, after settlement of said pre
mlums, a quarterly interest dividend of two and a hal
per cent on the amount of capital stock paid in.
C. CAVAROC, President.

Chas. Cavaroc,
Chas. de Euyter,
Leos Bass, Jr.,
E. F. Mioton,
W. Agar,
S. Cambon.

Arthur Poincy,
J. Egle.
P. S. Wilts,
Leon Queyrouse
Leon Reacht,

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

104......104

RIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following statement: Francisms received during the year ending May 31, 1879 tentuating uncarned pressions of the previous year: 10n Fire Risks. 450, 203 FG Conformity Conformit

Total Premsums Net earned Premiums, May 31, 1872...... \$789,350 74 Total \$437,794 36
Taxes 21,537 41
Reinsurances and return premiums, and Profit and Loss 56,416 88 Profit.....

The company have the above and Real estate.
City bonds
Bank and railroad stocks.
Notes secured by mortyage.
Notes secured by protyage.
Bills receivable.
Premiums in coarse of collection.
State bonds.
Stock of Dailet Dry Dock Company
Stock of Leves Staam Cetten Press.
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship!
Company. Stock of Marine Avy
Company
Harbor Protection Company
Marting of Sounds Turners' Association
Mortgage Souds Odd Fellows Hall.
Cash on hand.
New Orleans. Florids and Havana Stealip Company
St. Louis Hotel Association

The above statement is a just, true and oript from the books of the company.

P. FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans,

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the tenth day June, 1872. P. CHS. CUVILLIER, Notary Public. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the

tenth day of June, 1872, it was resolved, to pay a CASH DIVIDENS OF THIRTY IER CENT: on the not earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1873, payable on the third Monday of July next Also, to pay Ten Per Cent interest to the Scrip-holders, upon conversion of their scrip into Capital Stock as per amended charter of the Company.

M. Puig. P. Fourchy,
J. J. Fernandes. Charles Lafitte. jois 72 J. M. Allen AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS,

25 Commercial Place,

Between Camp and St. Charles streets. Capital

(STRICTLY FIRE) \$500,000 J. J. CLARKE,

Parties' desirons of Insurance have the privilege making two half-yearly payments, and are entitled an equal portion of the dividends at the end of the ye-or in lieu thereof to the usual rebate. Insures again Fire Risks exclusively, in City or Country, at the lo D. LEUBRIE P.

O. S. ASCH, Superintendent of Agencies

TRUSTERS: F. Beling.
Jas. Barkiey,
H. Marquart,
S. E. Exoch,
J. B. Verger,
M. A socha,
Hugo Redwitz,
Wm. Swan, B. Broderick, P. S. Anderso F. Hellander, Wm. Hipper, P. Biaire, W. Leonard, G. Tebelmanz J. Alt. max INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLBANS, 77 Camp street.—48 as election
held on Moneay, she 5th inst, she fellowing name
gentiumen were chosen Director's of this Company to
serve for the ensuing year:

Patrick Invin., William Eart of this Company to
serve for the ensuing year:

John Herderson,
Thos. Malkey,
R. B. Briggs,
J. A. Gardner,
A. Hirsch,
J. G. Ryan,
A. Hirsch,
L. Briggs,
J. A. Gardner,
A. H. Lasaccon,
Edwid Sweeney,
Thomas Klag,
And at a meeting of the Bohrd, held this day, JOHN
HENDEHSON, Edg., was unanimously elected Fraidment, and T. Hi. W. London, and T. Treatdens,
part twolve months 10 per cent interest side 11 per
cent dividend on the paid in capital, and do predividend in premiuma—the said interest and dividend
where the memended charter, to be placed to the result.

of the stock notes. THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary.
New Orleans, May 19, 1073. my18 73 ly TEUTONIA INSUBANCE COMPANY

NEW ORLEANS.

Insure Fire, Marine and River Risks at Lowes Rates.

TEMPORARY OFFICE, NO. 111 GRAVIER STREET, NEAR THE CORNER OF CAMP.

A. EIMER BADER, Precident, CH ENGSTFELD, Vice President, GEORGE STROMEYER, Secre

BOARD OF TRUSTERS:

M Frank,
Louis Schmeider,
Frank Rod,
Hermann Eleke,
J. Filekert,
Jacob Hassainger,
H. Fohlmann,
K. Seig,
X. Weisseal
Loace Scherok,
Loac

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COM PANY.

Capital, \$500,000. ssets, December 31, 1872.....

Insures Fire, Marine and River Risks, dividing to profits on each department separately to the insured. For the accommedation of the conteners, the Com-pany will make Marine Lousee payable in London. J. W. HINCES. Secretary.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

CARPET WAREHOUSE, 17......Chartres street.

17. Chartres street.
A. BROUSSEAU, Importer, efforts aw Wholesale and Resall CARPETIT'G—1000 places English and American OIL ULOTHS—Fleer, Table and Carriage.
MATTING—1000 rolls White, Ubeck and Francy WINDOW SHADES, Table and Fiano Cover. CURTAINS—Lace and Nottingham Lace.
BROCATELLE COTELINES, Terries, Reps, Etc. MAIRCLOTH, BUBLAPS, Ticking, Springs, Ec. my1873 ly D. H. T. P.

MODANDLISH, CHRISTIAN & CO

Crockery, China and Glassware, SILVEB-PLATED AND BRITANNIA WARE

Housefurnishing Goods and Tinware, TEA TRAYS. WAITERS and JAPANNED WARR, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

CLOCKS AND LOOKING GLASSES, LAMPS AND LAMP FIXTURES, And everything usually kept in a FIRST CLASS CROCKERY STORE.

Having purchased our large and magnificent stock of China, Glass and Crockery Ware from first hands, and at the VERY LOWEST CASH PRUISS, we are pre-pared to sell at piles guaranteed to be entirely satis-

pared to sell at prices guaranteed to the public to the factory.
We beg to call the attention of the public to the fact that OUR GOODS ARE FRESH AND NEW and o We are not received and service of the control of t We Will Not Be Undersold By Any One

Our facilities for obtaining goods are equal to those of the oldest and best honese.

We are determined to meet the demand, and to SLL WE DO NOT CLAIM TO SELL LOWER THAN ANY ONE ELSE, and feel satisfied the intelligent public will understand this statement.

All goods delivered free of dtayage to any part of the ofty.

McCANDLISH. CHRISTIAN & CO.

McCANDLISH, CHRISTIAN & CO., No. 36 Campatreet, No. 72 tv New Orleans CARPAT AND OIL-CLOTH WAREHOUSE. Canal Street....
Have a large variety of

CARPETS—in Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain which they offer at very low prices. FLOOR OIL-CLOTH-all widths. An elegant assortment of

LACE CURTAINS.
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES
WINDOW SHADES and Fancy. CANTON MATTINGS—White, Check and Fancy.
sell 7s iy

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE

HUGH FLYNN, FURNITURE DEALER,

T. J. BROWN,

PRACTICAL PAPER HANGER, WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES,

WALL PAPER, PAINTS, WINDOW GLASS, EM

The undersigned, formerly of 105 Canal street, nounces to his friends and the public that he is located at 119 COMMON STREET, between Camp St. Charles streets.

iocated at 119 COMMON STREET, between Gamp's K. Charles streets.

He calls special attention to his stock of WALL PAPER, ranging in price from 10c, ared upwards.

His stock of PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, WINDOW SHADES, stc., being very large, and his expenses being much lower than formerly, he is enabled, to est all articles in his hisse at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Call and see for surrecives.

Ganuine English WHITE LEAD (B. B.) always on hand.

. COAL AND WOOD

WOOD AND COAL MERCHANT, . Office corner Julia and Dryades streets,

And Corner Liberty and Julia streets, Box 199 Mechanics' and Traders' Exphange, New Orleans. ealer in Wood and Coal, Bricks, Sanc, Lime, Cossest, Plaster, Hair, Laths, Shippies, Oak, Ash and Plast Wood, Coal and Charcoal, wholeanle and creat is also lowest market rates. Orders filled and steemboats curptied at abservances.

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SAND SHELLER IN WOOD,

SAND, SHELLS I FRIDE.
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2004 See