

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.
NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1875.
Late News from Italy.

SCARCITY OF PRIESTS.

As in every diocese in Italy, so in Rome itself the want of priests is becoming perceptible. The priests who die in each year are three times more numerous than those who are ordained. The causes of this falling off in the number of candidates for holy orders are various, but the chief of these causes are the dispersion of religious families which used to prepare great numbers of young men for the priesthood; the want of titles to orders caused by the absorption by the State of church revenues; the dangers and insults to which the vocation is now exposed, the clerical dress being a mark for scorn instead of respect; and the conscription laws, which spare no one and prevent youths from embracing the clerical career. The whole tendency of Italian legislation is towards the extinction of Catholicism. The suppression of the Religious Orders, the abolition of chaplains to the forces, and cessation of services for soldiers, and the introduction of secular schools, all seem parts of a deliberate plan to bring religion into disuse. But the Government itself may have reason to rue this anti Catholic policy. "True patriotism must naturally rest upon religious principles," said General Lamarmora when combatting in Parliament against the law which made priests liable to the conscription. The populations trained up to despise religion and neglect God will one day prove to their rulers how weak are merely secular motives in withstanding temptation, and how foolish it was to remove the bulwark of faith which alone can oppose the Communist and Socialistic excesses of the spirit of the age.

NEW CHARITY IN ROME.

As all the schools and institutes of benevolence in Rome are now more or less administered by Government in a mode little calculated to promote the interests of religion and morality, the Catholics are endeavoring as well as they can to create new schools and asylums under control of good Catholics. It has been proposed by Father Claudio Maria Gandet, the Procurator-General of the Brethren of St. John of God, with consent of his General, Giovanni Maria Alfieri, to found a vast asylum to receive those objects of charity who cannot enter the existing institutions. The new asylum will have four principal divisions. The first will be for boys under the age of 10 years who may be afflicted with chronic ailments, such as scrofula or its kindred disorders. The second division will be assigned to the use of persons over 10 years of age who may be paralyzed, deaf, blind, or incurably infirm. A portion of this second division will be set apart for old men without ailments, but who may have no means of gaining a living by work. The third division will receive aged or infirm priests of all nationalities who may require a home. There will also be a place for men of broken fortune, who knew better days, but who by calamities may be reduced to indigence. This new asylum will be located in the country near Rome, in a healthy situation, where the boys may have the benefit of pure air and exercise in the cultivation of the land attached to the asylum, and where their religious and moral education may be carefully attended to. The Holy Father has already given to this scheme his special patronage and blessing. Cardinal Antonelli has given to it warm encouragement. The new asylum will be somewhat like that at Marseilles, and will afford a refuge to many poor persons in Rome who used formerly to receive parochial alms, but since 1870 have found this source of charity diverted in various ways to serve the purposes of the Italian Government.

SALES OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

The *Giunta Liquidatrice* set up to public auction on the 2nd of December various properties belonging to the Monastery of SS. Dominic and Sietus; the Convent of St. Maria in Via; the Monastery of the Little Sisters of St. Paul; and the Convents of SS. Cosmas and Damian. At the sale held by the Giunta on the 21st of November last a son of Garibaldi became the purchaser of a property belonging to the Chapter of St. Peter. The price he paid for this holding was 21,140 lire. The land is called Campo Morto, and lies outside the gate of St. Sebastian, the Latin gate, and that of St. John.

PUBLIC SALE OF A BISHOP'S CARRIAGE.

The 26th of November last was the day fixed for selling, by public auction, the carriage of the Bishop of Mantua, seized by the Government authorities to satisfy a fine and expenses attending trial amounting to 236 lire and 75 centesimi, about £9 English. Twenty-four citizens of Mantua paid the fine and costs, and saved the Bishop's carriage. They would not allow their names to be made public, so that the Bishop is as yet ignorant of his benefactors. His lordship, on being informed by the Government agent that the fine was paid, at once protested, and lodged a formal declaration that he had not consented, and still refused assent to the act whereby, without his concurrence, the fine was paid.

THE RUSH.—Every time we have called at Mr. M. L. Navra's, 174 Canal street, during the past fifteen or twenty days, we have found the store crowded with people. Although times are hard and money is said to be scarce, they flock to his store in great numbers. There must be some reason for this marked preference, and we think that we have discovered it. Mr. Navra is selling the very best articles, and has reduced his prices so much that the most careful buyer can now be suited. The goods in his present stock were nearly all of them selected personally by Mr. Navra, and are of the most elegant styles and the latest patterns. He has china, crockery and glassware, plated ware, and glass furnishing goods of all kinds, and those who visit his store are sure to be pleased.

MURPHY'S HOTEL.—We are pleased to see, as an evidence of faith in the future of our city, that this well known house, 96 and 100 St. Charles street, has again been opened to the public. The present proprietors, Messrs. M. Kennedy and M. Larkin, are very popular gentlemen and have had much experience in the difficult business of "keeping a hotel," hence we can safely promise to all visitors comfortable quarters and good fare should they put up at "Murphy's."

SEED POTATOES.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Messrs. McGrath & Compton, 103 Poydras street, offering several hundred barrels choice seed potatoes for sale.

HOME RULE.—This is one of the principles of the Conservative party. Commence the practice of it by using Egan's Louisiana home-made yeast powder. For sale by all grocers.

Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, on Education.
HIS SPEECH IN THE ASSEMBLY.

[London Tablet, Dec. 12th.]

The first great debate in the National Assembly was on the subject of the National Universities. Mgr. Dupanloup, with characteristic eloquence, rose to the height of the occasion. It is well known that the first Napoleon was thoroughly despotical on education; that no functionary in France, whether ecclesiastical or lay, could open any character of seminary without the permission of the State. While, under Napoleon III., M. Duruy, the Minister of Education, was so absolutely schoolmaster of France, that he knew the subjects which were being at any time taught in every school in the country. Education was a monopoly of the State. One disadvantage of this system was the poverty of the colleges; for it was impossible for the State to adequately endow every institution of an educational character. From one to three hundred a year is the average payment now given to the most competent of professors in the colleges. In the debate last week M. Jules Simon affirmed that, during the year 1872—which, however, was very soon after the war—the whole amount which the State paid for higher education was under three thousand pounds. It might be almost as well to grant nothing. The two principal advocates, on either side of the question, were M. Bert and the Bishop of Orleans. M. Bert is an ardent Republican; and while he insisted that education should be free, he was anxious to protect it from what he considered a great danger—the encroachments of the Catholic Church. He would leave Professors the liberty of teaching their own doctrines on the subject of Christian religion; fearing lest Catholic science should trammel the science of free thinking. Mgr. Dupanloup, in reply to M. Bert, took the ground that education should be free; for this reason, among others, that the zeal of the Church was far richer than the good-will of the State. But by freedom the Bishop meant a very different thing to that which was proposed by M. Bert. Professors should teach only demonstrated truth. The State should have no further supervision than to forbid anti Catholic doctrine. We all know the devotion of the Bishop to a strictly Christian education; for he resigned his membership in the French Academy rather than sit with M. Littré. His speech last week was answered by many members; among others by M. Challemeil-Lacour, who professed sympathy with those revolutionary States which were warring against the influence of the Pope. But the Assembly was not much impressed by the arguments of M. Challemeil, nor by those of his skeptical friends; and passed the bill in favor of "freedom" by a majority of four to one.

[London Register, Dec. 12th.]

Monseigneur Dupanloup, the good and great Bishop of Orleans, fresh from his denunciation of the Italian Spoilers of Holy Church, ascended the Tribune the other day in the National Assembly at Versailles, and, in a speech worthy of himself and of the occasion, vindicated the glory of Catholicism as the foster-mother of all sciences, while, in the matter of Higher Education, he denounced in words of burning eloquence, the lawless course pursued in regard to that great cause of Higher Education by the insensate genius of the Revolution. Facts are, proverbially, stubborn things. And there was one fact mentioned by the Bishop of Orleans, in the sitting of yesterday's evening at Versailles that was, in its overwhelming force, beyond any amount of rhetorical argument. Before the advent of the Revolution the Holy Catholic Church had established, in grand array, no less than twenty-three Universities. Since the outbreak of the Revolution, in 1789, all those twenty-three Universities, without exception, had been swept out of existence. Besides the Universities there was schools innumerable, and all those schools had, likewise, vanished. It is idle to deny what we have called, with reason, the overwhelming force of those two historical, and absolutely undeniable, assertions. It is said that Monseigneur Dupanloup's speech of the 4th instant amounted solely and simply to this—a panegyric of the mediæval Church, of Catholicism in the Ages of Faith, and coupled with that, in startling contrast, a series of crushing indictments against the Revolution. It was simply impossible that he could have spoken otherwise. Having so spoken, he can say, with a whole heart and unrepentful conscience, *Liberi animam meam*. He has just done the like, as all Christendom knows, and gratefully remembers, in regard to the great question between the Holy See and its Spoilers. So long as his life lasts he will do so in vindication of all truth and justice, and in open and resolute denunciation of all oppressors.

We give the following as a sample of the wonderful vagaries and fanaticism of Mr. Gladstone's views on moral subjects. Extract from "Life and Times of Sir Robert Peel, Vol. III., p. 133, written by W. Cooke Taylor, LL.D., Trinity College Dublin:

"Jan. 28th, 1840.—Various disputes respecting the opium trade had led to serious collisions between the English merchants and the Chinese authorities in Canton. These officials long accustomed to treat all foreigners as barbarians, had proceeded to such lengths, and had offered such wanton insults to the British Representative, that war had become inevitable. Sir James Graham threw the blame of these discussions on the Cabinet, and moved a vote of censure on the policy pursued towards China. The debate was principally remarkable for Mr. Gladstone's imprudent approbation of the poisoning of the wells by the Chinese as a means of expelling the English from the Empire. This atrocious sentiment was almost universally reprobated, and was tacitly condemned by Sir Robert Peel, who insisted that war, if undertaken, should be vigorously and efficiently pursued."

The advocate and condonor of the wholesale poisoning of his fellow countrymen certainly is not in a position to raise a cry about the burning of heretics, if even such an allegation were true!

SITUATION AS ORGANIST WANTED.—That well known gentleman, Mr. E. Hauk, who has been for several years leader of the choir at St. Peter's Church, wishes to get a situation as organist. He can furnish a good choir. See want column.

The Lion of Judah.
[London University.]

The Catholic world is proud of the great, the eloquent, the noble, the patriotic John, Archbishop of Tuam. For more than half a century that illustrious prelate has been a guiding light in Irish politics, and there was no man to whom O'Connell looked up to more than to him whom that great leader named "the Lion of the fold of Judah." Ireland is about to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop MacHale, and there is no reason to doubt that the country of which he is so great an ornament will prove her devoted attachment to him who has been one of her most glorious champions.

It was, we believe, about the year 1819 that Dr. MacHale commenced his public career by the publication of those letters to Canning which brought out in powerful language and in great strength of thought the proofs of Ireland's right to full religious freedom. Few know now how much these letters did to awaken attention to the fact that Ireland was suffering deeply from the remains of the penal laws. When in 1823 the Catholic Association was established by O'Connell and Shiel, no man gave to that memorable body more active or more valuable aid than the illustrious prelate of whom we write. It is true that the speeches of the lay leaders did much towards winning the victory, and also that the noble poems of Moore, Banim, Griffin and Farling contributed to the same result. It must, however, not be forgotten that Dr. MacHale and the great Dr. Doyle, well known (because he was Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin) as J. K. L., gave a great impulse to the movement. To Dr. MacHale chiefly fell the task of exposing the educational disadvantages under which Catholics labored. He proved that the system known as that of "Kildare Place Schools" was most dangerous and insidious. He brought a powerful pen and tongue to the cause, which resulted in breaking to a great extent the chains which bound the Catholics of the empire.

It was not, however, merely in connection with education and ecclesiastical subjects that the wonderful talents of Dr. MacHale were brought into action. He flung himself boldly, actively, and with noble patriotism into every movement which had for its object the elevation of Ireland. He was the greatest of those who helped O'Connell in his struggles for the land which they both loved so well. His letters in condemnation of the National schools which were established by the Whigs in 1831 proved how well he saw through the plot which (as the Protestant prelate Dr. Wheatey afterwards confessed) was intended to destroy Catholicity in Ireland.

Dr. MacHale became Bishop of Kildare in 1825, and Archbishop of Tuam in August, 1844, on O'Connell's birthday. The people of Ireland will do well to celebrate the jubilee of the very distinguished man who has done so much for them. When the Repeal Association was in action he did work which Ireland can never forget. He organized those memorable meetings in the West of Ireland which gave such an impulse to that great cause. When Lord John Russell brought in his wretched Titles Act in 1851, by which he vainly thought to lessen the power of the Catholic Church in these countries (which act has been, by general consent, expunged from the Statute Book to which it was a disgrace), the Archbishop of Tuam made one of the best speeches at the meeting in Dublin, over which Cardinal Cullen, then primate, presided. In 1852 he was amongst the first to denounce the unholy conspiracy by which it was sought to strike down the liberties of Ireland, and well did the noble prelate do his work.

Of the literary labors of the great archbishop we have not space to write much to-day. He gave to the world fine translations of "Homer" and of Moore's noble lyrics, and, in fact, it may with truth be said that there is no department of literature which his grace has not adorned. We conclude with the expression of the hope that the fiftieth anniversary of the day when such a great and good man became a prelate will be marked by such a manifestation of feeling as will show that those for whom he has toiled are not ungrateful to a man who has, with devoted zeal and unswerving patriotism, devoted his splendid talents to the defence of religion and fatherland.

Installation of Right Rev. Dr. Pellier, Bishop of San Antonio.

[Special to the Galveston News.]

SAN ANTONIO, Dec. 27, 1874. To-day at 10:30 o'clock A. M., Right Rev. Dr. Pellier was installed as Roman Catholic Bishop of the new See of San Antonio. At 10 o'clock A. M. the various congregations assembled at St. Mary's Church and were there formed in procession, headed by the boys of St. Mary's College, and followed by the different societies and congregations; next came the carriages with the clergy; and last an elegant carriage, drawn by four gray horses, in which were the Reverend Gray and two priests. The carriage was flanked by a committee of gentlemen from the various churches, all under the command of Hon. Jos. E. Dwyer, Grand Marshal.

The procession moved up Houston street, across Alamo plaza, down Main street and across Main plaza. When the procession arrived in front of the Cathedral it formed in a double line, and down that line the carriage and escort passed. At the church door the clergy alighted and at the entrance of the church an address of welcome was read to the Bishop.

Immediately after a solemn pontifical high mass followed, celebrated by the Bishop. A sermon, short but eloquent, was preached in English by Father Moynihan of New Orleans.

At the conclusion of mass the Bishop gave the apostolic benediction, and a sermon in Spanish, by Father Astola, followed. The music was fine, the large church crowded, and everything passed off very quietly.

DRESSMAKING.—Mrs. Fricke, the popular milliner of the Fourth District, whose elegant rooms over Brasmann & Adams' are so well known, having secured the services of the experienced modiste, Mrs. Williams, is prepared to execute all orders for dressmaking, etc., in the latest styles and at moderate prices.

A lady, thoroughly competent, advertises in our want column for private lessons in English, French and Latin. Terms moderate.—communications strictly private.

What is the Issue?
[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

The Chicago Tribune is offended with us for an alleged misrepresentation of its position in regard to the formation of the Federal Government. It says: "We understand the *Courier-Journal* to affirm that the corporation called 'States' have conferred upon and delegated to the Federal Government its powers, and that it is their 'agent,' which doctrine the Tribune denies." If we misrepresented the Tribune, the fault is not ours. The language certainly warranted the interpretation we put on it, but we will requote it in the light of the Tribune's explanation. It said:

"There is no escaping the fact that the fundamental issue between the two parties is, that the Republican party holds the United States to be a nation possessing every power necessary to a complete nationality; that it holds these powers, not as a gift from the States, nor as an agent of sovereignty, but as a nation in no wise dependent upon the States. The Democratic party holds, on the contrary, that this is not a nation, but a Confederacy of sovereign States, which have delegated certain limited powers to a certain Federal agency; that the General Government is a creation by original sovereignties whose inherent sovereignty is intact."

Now, we maintain that the States existed as sovereignties before the Union was formed; that they formed the Union; that they delegated to the Federal Government certain powers which are limited, and that the Federal Government is in some wise "dependent upon the States;" for if all States should refuse to elect Senators what would become of the Federal Government? No law could be passed; no appointment to office could be made; no treaty could be approved. How, then, could the Federal Government exercise that "complete nationality" which the Tribune says it has, and for which it is in no wise "dependent upon the States?" The position that the States existed before the Union and formed it is matter of history, and we commend the Tribune to the books. We say, further, that when the Tribune makes the Federal Government independent of that part of the Constitution which recognizes its dependence upon the States, it practically gives it unlimited powers. It places it on a more despotic footing than the arbitrary governments of Europe. As the Constitution stands, the States vote as States in the Senate upon all laws passed by the House, and there must be a majority of them in favor of any measure before it becomes a law; a majority of the States must also approve an appointment to office before it is valid, and two-thirds of them must approve a treaty before it can be enforced. Make the Federal Government independent of these provisions and "in no wise dependent upon the States," and where will the Constitution be? Would it not be destroyed, and what would be the limit of authority? Would it not be a government of unlimited powers? We don't think, therefore, we very grossly misrepresented the Tribune when we said that it declared the Federal Government to be unlimited, for when it cuts itself loose from the States and the Constitution there can be no boundaries to it.

The Death-Bed Test.

We present our readers, without comment, with the following extract from the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

"One of Prince Talleyrand's last acts was to draw up instructions concerning the publication of his memoirs, which, as we recently had occasion to point out, will not see the light for another quarter of a century; but after he had performed this task, and upon the very day of his death, he revised a letter to the Pope, which, when he wrote a draught of it a few weeks before, he himself headed 'A Retraction.' The document, which is a very lengthy one, was accompanied by a private letter, and the whole placed in one envelope, was handed by the Prince to the Archbishop of Paris, who was at his bedside, and by him forwarded to Rome, as a minute still to be seen in the library of the Archbishop-Palace testifies. It was just after he had sent off this letter that several boys and girls who had just been confirmed in the neighboring Church of the Assumption were brought into the room, and knelt in prayer at the foot of the bed, while the Prince, stretching out his arms towards them, exclaimed: 'What sublime contrasts there are in life! between the old man who is about to leave it, and the young who are just entering its threshold!' These were almost his last words for it was previous to this that he received the visit of King Louis Philippe, when, unable to raise himself in bed, he said, 'Sire, this is the greatest honor which has ever been paid to my house.' The 'Retraction' will, no doubt, appear in the memoirs, but the two most important passages are as follows:—'After giving the matter my gravest consideration and passing in review the consequences of a revolution which has turned everything upside down, and which has been going on for fifty years, I cannot, now that I have arrived at a great age, but censure the excesses of the epoch to which I belong, and unreservedly condemn the grave errors which during all these long years have troubled the Catholic and Apostolic Church: errors which, I regret to say, I have had my share in propagating. Having received from Pope Pius VII. a dispensation from ecclesiastical functions, I have endeavored in the course of my long political career to render all the services within my power to the Church and to many honored members of the Catholic clergy. I have never ceased to look upon myself as a son of the Church. I again express my repentance for any acts of mine that may have caused her to grieve, and my last thoughts are for her and her Supreme Head.'

FIFTY PER CENT BELOW OLD PRICES.—No more astonishing and pleasing intelligence could be given to the public than that an enterprising clothier had reduced prices exactly one-half. Astonished and pleased therefore will all be to learn that Mr. M. Cogan, the popular clothier, No. 19 Canal and 9 Crossman street, has so reduced his prices—that is, that he will now give for \$5 what, a short time ago, he was asking \$10 for. Try him.

At Mrs. Fry's wood yard, 123 Calipso street, between Camp and Magazine streets, oak, ash and other wood can be bought, in great or small quantities, at the very lowest prices. Mr. L. E. Meehan, the efficient and popular manager of the business, guarantees prompt attention to all orders and full measure.

Good things to commence the New Year with—Shoes from Wagner's store, corner of Ursuline and Dauphine streets.

FARMER WANTED.—An Irishman of a German, who thoroughly understands farming, can get a good situation by applying to Mr. J. Ricketts, at D'Arcy's hat store, corner Canal and Chartres streets. Applicant must be a practical Catholic. See want column.

Buy home-made goods—Egan's Louisiana Yeast Powder is equal to the best made anywhere.

Borrowing and Lending.
[Schoolboy Magazine.]

Sometimes persons borrow and lend very curious property. A gentleman and his wife, in the golden days when people "struck oil," were rejoicing in the comfortable allowance of several hundred dollars a day. They boarded at a fine hotel, and spent their money liberally. You would suppose such folks would be above borrowing. But they were not. They sent over, almost every day, to the house of a humble friend, to borrow a possession they could not buy for love nor money. No, not if they had heaped up its weight in solitaire diamonds! They sent to borrow the

It suited the dear, little, dimpled darling to crawl about over the bright carpet and pat the rose, but it loved better to cuddle up in mother's bosom, when "sleepy time" came, if the house was ever so plain and humble. Two thousand dollars a week was no better than \$12 a week, as far as it knew. No doubt it was a great deal better for him that he was not born heir to an oil well. Baby-lending is quite common in the circle of street beggars in our large cities, and terrible is the abuse the poor little ones sometimes receive in order that they may the more readily extort sympathy and pennies. A secret order exists in London and Paris for deforming children for this very purpose. Poor, helpless little creatures are distorted in a hundred ways, until they become too shocking to look upon. The backs are bent, the arms twisted, and the features distorted in most fearful ways. There is a saloon in Paris where these grown-up "monsters" meet to dine by themselves, and it is said to be at his peril that any one, from curiosity, intrudes upon them. Most of them had been deformed in infancy, and loaned out or hired out from an institution which kept them for sale. It is no more wonderful that such things should go on in spite of the public than that there should be frequent secret sales to the highest bidder of poor Italian children, in our cities. In Scotland they often lend their shepherd dogs, and though they perform their duty well they never make a mistake, and adopt the new master "for good and all." A gentleman stopping for a few days with a shepherd's family, observed a fine dog coming in every day at dinner time. He received his ration and then went away. "If I never see that dog except at dinner time," remarked the guest, inquiringly. "The reason is," said the farmer, "we have lent him to our neighbor, Jamie Nicol, and we tell him to come home like a dog to his dinner. When he gets his dinner, puir beast, he goes awa back till his work."

Fine working dogs they have in Scotland, with a great deal of national good sense. Three dogs were lying asleep before the fire, when some one whistled them out. Two arose and the other lay still. "It is odd," said the visitor, "that this dog does not get up like the others." "It is no his turn," remarked the farmer, "he was out a' the morning!"

CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES.—At the annual meeting of the Wrexham Town Council, Alderman Beirne, Catholic, missed the chair because he refused to go to church. Some of the members denied this, but one of them, Mr. Thomas Roberts, said: "I formed one of the deputation to Mr. Beirne to try to bribe him, as has been said. We told him we should like to see him mayor, and asked him if, in order to make his election unanimous, he would go to church. He replied 'No.' We then asked him if it would suit him to go to church on a week day, and he said 'No.' We next asked him if he would go to church with us one day on condition that we paid a return visit to his place of worship? He said 'No, not if you would make me king.' Mr. Beirne did not stop there. He taunted and sneered at us, and observed, 'I am astonished at you; you will all come to my way of thinking shortly; you will all be Catholics.' We replied, 'We are all Catholics now.' He made answer, 'But I mean you will all be Roman Catholics. The heads of the nation are all turning, and you will do so too shortly.' He then referred to the Marquis of Ripon and some other big heads, and said that the whole nation would be Catholic before long. I have nothing to say against Mr. Beirne as a man. I know he is a very respectable man. I have paid him a great deal of money in business, and I have always found him a straightforward, honorable tradesman in every way, and he might have been mayor had he been a little more reasonable.—*Ouestry (Eng.) Advertiser.*

THE CHURCH, FROM WITHOUT AND FROM WITHIN.—I have met with an illustration, I think in one of Cardinal Wiseman's works, which admirably expresses the difference between the Catholic Church as she appears to those outside her pale, and to those who have been admitted within it. It is that of a painted window as seen from without and from within the sacred building which it adorns. To the external observer it presents nothing but a confused mass, without distinctive outline or variety of color. From within, on the contrary, all appears orderly and beautiful. The mass develops into a religious subject; the dingy hue clears up into colors of the most surpassing brilliancy and the most precious compositions which are reflected in rainbow tints upon the marble pavement beneath them. There was, even from without, a certain shadowing forth—a dim augury—of the glories within; but to those alone who have passed the threshold does the work reveal its wonders, or even disclose its significance. It is thus that the Church of Christ must be entered, in order to be understood and appreciated.—*Canon Oakley.*

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—According to a return issued by the Registrar General, the number of emigrants, natives of Ireland, who left the country during the first ten months of the present year was 68,225, of whom 36,411 were males and 31,811, were females, as against 85,287 in the corresponding period of last year, of whom 43,798 were males and 41,489 were females. There was thus a net decrease during the present year of 17,062. The total number of emigrants from Ireland, from the 1st of May, 1871, to the 31st of October, 1874, was 2,320,870.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS.—\$1.50 per square each insertion. Death and Marriage Notices, \$1 each insertion. Wants and Personal Information Advertisements, 10 cents per line each insertion. Editorial Notices, 50 cents a line.

ADVERTISING RATES OF THE "STAR."

One square, one insertion, 50 cents. Two squares, one insertion, 75 cents. Three squares, one insertion, 1.00. Four squares, one insertion, 1.25. Five squares, one insertion, 1.50. Six squares, one insertion, 1.75. Seven squares, one insertion, 2.00. Eight squares, one insertion, 2.25. Nine squares, one insertion, 2.50. Ten squares, one insertion, 2.75. Eleven squares, one insertion, 3.00. Twelve squares, one insertion, 3.25. Thirteen squares, one insertion, 3.50. Fourteen squares, one insertion, 3.75. Fifteen squares, one insertion, 4.00. Sixteen squares, one insertion, 4.25. Seventeen squares, one insertion, 4.50. Eighteen squares, one insertion, 4.75. Nineteen squares, one insertion, 5.00. Twenty squares, one insertion, 5.25. Twenty-one squares, one insertion, 5.50. Twenty-two squares, one insertion, 5.75. Twenty-three squares, one insertion, 6.00. Twenty-four squares, one insertion, 6.25. Twenty-five squares, one insertion, 6.50. Twenty-six squares, one insertion, 6.75. Twenty-seven squares, one insertion, 7.00. Twenty-eight squares, one insertion, 7.25. Twenty-nine squares, one insertion, 7.50. Thirty squares, one insertion, 7.75. Thirty-one squares, one insertion, 8.00. Thirty-two squares, one insertion, 8.25. Thirty-three squares, one insertion, 8.50. Thirty-four squares, one insertion, 8.75. Thirty-five squares, one insertion, 9.00. Thirty-six squares, one insertion, 9.25. Thirty-seven squares, one insertion, 9.50. Thirty-eight squares, one insertion, 9.75. Thirty-nine squares, one insertion, 10.00. Forty squares, one insertion, 10.25. Forty-one squares, one insertion, 10.50. Forty-two squares, one insertion, 10.75. Forty-three squares, one insertion, 11.00. Forty-four squares, one insertion, 11.25. Forty-five squares, one insertion, 11.50. Forty-six squares, one insertion, 11.75. Forty-seven squares, one insertion, 12.00. Forty-eight squares, one insertion, 12.25. Forty-nine squares, one insertion, 12.50. Fifty squares, one insertion, 12.75. Fifty-one squares, one insertion, 13.00. Fifty-two squares, one insertion, 13.25. Fifty-three squares, one insertion, 13.50. Fifty-four squares, one insertion, 13.75. Fifty-five squares, one insertion, 14.00. Fifty-six squares, one insertion, 14.25. Fifty-seven squares, one insertion, 14.50. Fifty-eight squares, one insertion, 14.75. Fifty-nine squares, one insertion, 15.00. Sixty squares, one insertion, 15.25. Sixty-one squares, one insertion, 15.50. Sixty-two squares, one insertion, 15.75. Sixty-three squares, one insertion, 16.00. Sixty-four squares, one insertion, 16.25. Sixty-five squares, one insertion, 16.50. Sixty-six squares, one insertion, 16.75. Sixty-seven squares, one insertion, 17.00. Sixty-eight squares, one insertion, 17.25. Sixty-nine squares, one insertion, 17.50. Seventy squares, one insertion, 17.75. Seventy-one squares, one insertion, 18.00. Seventy-two squares, one insertion, 18.25. Seventy-three squares, one insertion, 18.50. Seventy-four squares, one insertion, 18.75. Seventy-five squares, one insertion, 19.00. Seventy-six squares, one insertion, 19.25. Seventy-seven squares, one insertion, 19.50. Seventy-eight squares, one insertion, 19.75. Seventy-nine squares, one insertion, 20.00. Eighty squares, one insertion, 20.25. Eighty-one squares, one insertion, 20.50. Eighty-two squares, one insertion, 20.75. Eighty-three squares, one insertion, 21.00. Eighty-four squares, one insertion, 21.25. Eighty-five squares, one insertion, 21.50. Eighty-six squares, one insertion, 21.75. Eighty-seven squares, one insertion, 22.00. Eighty-eight squares, one insertion, 22.25. Eighty-nine squares, one insertion, 22.50. Ninety squares, one insertion, 22.75. Ninety-one squares, one insertion, 23.00. Ninety-two squares, one insertion, 23.25. Ninety-three squares, one insertion, 23.50. Ninety-four squares, one insertion, 23.75. Ninety-five squares, one insertion, 24.00. Ninety-six squares, one insertion, 24.25. Ninety-seven squares, one insertion, 24.50. Ninety-eight squares, one insertion, 24.75. Ninety-nine squares, one insertion, 25.00. One hundred squares, one insertion, 25.25. One hundred and one squares, one insertion, 25.50. One hundred and two squares, one insertion, 25.75. One hundred and three squares, one insertion, 26.00. One hundred and four squares, one insertion, 26.25. One hundred and five squares, one insertion, 26.50. One hundred and six squares, one insertion, 26.75. One hundred and seven squares, one insertion, 27.00. One hundred and eight squares, one insertion, 27.25. One hundred and nine squares, one insertion, 27.50. One hundred and ten squares, one insertion, 27.75. One hundred and eleven squares, one insertion, 28.00. One hundred and twelve squares, one insertion, 28.25. One hundred and thirteen squares, one insertion, 28.50. One hundred and fourteen squares, one insertion, 28.75. One hundred and fifteen squares, one insertion, 29.00. One hundred and sixteen squares, one insertion, 29.25. One hundred and seventeen squares, one insertion, 29.50. One hundred and eighteen squares, one insertion, 29.75. One hundred and nineteen squares, one insertion, 30.00. One hundred and twenty squares, one insertion, 30.25. One hundred and twenty-one squares, one insertion, 30.50. One hundred and twenty-two squares, one insertion, 30.75. One hundred and twenty-three squares, one insertion, 31.00. One hundred and twenty-four squares, one insertion, 31.25. One hundred and twenty-five squares, one insertion, 31.50. One hundred and twenty-six squares, one insertion, 31.75. One hundred and twenty-seven squares, one insertion, 32.00. One hundred and twenty-eight squares, one insertion, 32.25. One hundred and twenty-nine squares, one insertion, 32.50. One hundred and thirty squares, one insertion, 32.75. One hundred and thirty-one squares, one insertion, 33.00. One hundred and thirty-two squares, one insertion, 33.25. One hundred and thirty-three squares, one insertion, 33.50. One hundred and thirty-four squares, one insertion, 33.75. One hundred and thirty-five squares, one insertion, 34.00. One hundred and thirty-six squares, one insertion, 34.25. One hundred and thirty-seven squares, one insertion, 34.50. One hundred and thirty-eight squares, one insertion, 34.75. One hundred and thirty-nine squares, one insertion, 35.00. One hundred and forty squares, one insertion, 35.25. One hundred and forty-one squares, one insertion, 35.50. One hundred and forty-two squares, one insertion, 35.75. One hundred and forty-three squares, one insertion, 36.00. One hundred and forty-four squares, one insertion, 36.25. One hundred and forty-five squares, one insertion, 36.50. One hundred and forty-six squares, one insertion, 36.75. One hundred and forty-seven squares, one insertion, 37.00. One hundred and forty-eight squares, one insertion, 37.25. One hundred and forty-nine squares, one insertion, 37.50. One hundred and fifty squares, one insertion, 37.75. One hundred and fifty-one squares, one insertion, 38.00. One hundred and fifty-two squares, one insertion, 38.25. One hundred and fifty-three squares, one insertion, 38.50. One hundred and fifty-four squares, one insertion, 38.75. One hundred and fifty-five squares, one insertion, 39.00. One hundred and fifty-six squares, one insertion, 39.25. One hundred and fifty-seven squares, one insertion, 39.50. One hundred and fifty-eight squares, one insertion, 39.75. One hundred and fifty-nine squares, one insertion, 40.00. One hundred and sixty squares, one insertion, 40.25. One hundred and sixty-one squares, one insertion, 40.50. One hundred and sixty-two squares, one insertion, 40.75. One hundred and sixty-three squares, one insertion, 41.00. One hundred and sixty-four squares, one insertion, 41.25. One hundred and sixty-five squares, one insertion, 41.50. One hundred and sixty-six squares, one insertion, 41.75. One hundred and sixty-seven squares, one insertion, 42.00. One hundred and sixty-eight squares, one insertion, 42.25. One hundred and sixty-nine squares, one insertion, 42.50. One hundred and seventy squares, one insertion, 42.75. One hundred and seventy-one squares, one insertion, 43.00. One hundred and seventy-two squares, one insertion, 43.25. One hundred and seventy-three squares, one insertion, 43.50. One hundred and seventy-four squares, one insertion, 43.75. One hundred and seventy-five squares, one insertion, 44.00. One hundred and seventy-six squares, one insertion, 44.25. One hundred and seventy-seven squares, one insertion, 44.50. One hundred and seventy-eight squares, one insertion, 44.75. One hundred and seventy-nine squares, one insertion, 45.00. One hundred and eighty squares, one insertion, 45.25. One hundred and eighty-one squares, one insertion, 45.50. One hundred and eighty-two squares, one insertion, 45.75. One hundred and eighty-three squares, one insertion, 46.00. One hundred and eighty-four squares, one insertion, 46.25. One hundred and eighty-five squares, one insertion, 46.50. One hundred and eighty-six squares, one insertion, 46.75. One hundred and eighty-seven squares, one insertion, 47.00. One hundred and eighty-eight squares, one insertion, 47.25. One hundred and eighty-nine squares, one insertion, 47.50. One hundred and ninety squares, one insertion, 47.75. One hundred and ninety-one squares, one insertion, 48.00. One hundred and ninety-two squares, one insertion, 48.25. One hundred and ninety-three squares, one insertion, 48.50. One hundred and ninety-four squares, one insertion, 48.75. One hundred and ninety-five squares, one insertion, 49.00. One hundred and ninety-six squares, one insertion, 49.25. One hundred and ninety-seven squares, one insertion, 49.50. One hundred and ninety-eight squares, one insertion, 4