

gives a touching tribute in commemoration of that worthy prelate.

The Freeman's Journal (Catholic) elaborates on the subject of the schooling of Catholic children, and explains that "the law of the Catholic Church is, now, that it is forbidden to Catholics to send their children to any schools from which the authority (that is, the priesthood in its teaching capacity) of the Catholic Church is excluded."

The Catholic Review also takes up the Catholic school question, based upon a pastoral letter of the Bishop of Richmond. The Bishop orders that in his diocese, and in the Vicariate Apostolic of North Carolina under his charge, Catholic parochial schools must be fostered. In every parish of three hundred souls, within a distance of three miles, a Catholic school must be built. Pecuniary difficulties must not be dreaded. The Review says:—

This is to be the duty of pastors, but the Bishop will not have the whole burden thrown on them. Parents, especially mothers, have a great duty in educating in their own homes their children, teaching them lessons and practices of piety. Woe to them if they neglect it.

The Boston Pilot (Catholic) cannot see that any particular good can come from the opening of public libraries on Sunday. It protests against the measure on account of its tendency to "substitute knowledge in place of religion." Why cannot knowledge and religion go hand in hand?

The Jewish Times is shocked at the recent doings of a Pacha of Morocco. It thinks that Haman, were he living, would shine as a mild, merciful censor, compared to this modern Pacha. It seems that the beheading of some forty leading rebels had been decreed, but the Pacha, not satisfied with the heads of his enemies, hit upon the idea of "pickling" them and sending them thus to the Sultan. The Jewish butchers of Tangiers were, under penalty of death, ordered to perform this inhuman task on the Sabbath. What a dish to set before a Sultan! But perhaps the Pacha felt like insulting his royal master.

The Jewish Messenger hails the establishing of a republic in Spain as a restoration of religious liberty after four centuries of priestly rule.

From every quarter of the country the glad tidings of hopeful religious revivals are received, and what is especially encouraging is the fact that, in a great many cases, the heads of families, persons of mature age and thoughtfulness, have been especially touched by the spirit of grace. Let the good work go on.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

August Belmont and family are in Nice. Marshal Bazaine's trial will begin April 10. Professor Bernard, of Worcester, Mass., is staying at the Hoffman House.

Colonel J. E. Roy, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Thomas Campbell, the poet, is to have a monument in Glasgow, Scotland.

Colonel S. Baker, of the United States Army, is in quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General George B. Blake, of the United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Colonel K. F. Lyons, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

Count Von Stahl, of the German Legation at Washington, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Jam of Nowanagar, India, and his brother are disputing about the right of succession.

J. M. Walker, of Chicago, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The ex-Queen Isabella of Spain met her husband for the first time in several years at the late funeral of the Duke de San Ricardo, in Paris.

Colonel P. S. Post, our Consul at Vienna, who has been on a leave of absence for several months, sailed on the Baltic yesterday to resume his duties.

Edward Yates is now in Canada on a lecturing tour. He will probably arrive at the Brevoort House on Wednesday next. Mr. Yates has engaged his passage and will sail for England on March 12.

A girl named Helen Eckert, residing at Brown-town, Pa., aged twenty-three, and weighing 150 pounds, though reduced fifty pounds by illness, commenced to develop her adipose after an infantile attack of erysipelas.

M. Thiers is having a difficulty with an Englishman named Bowles, who got possession of his manuscripts, &c., during the Communist insurrection. Bowles sent the documents to England, where he now has them waiting for M. Thiers to purchase them at an enormous price.

We did not expect it to come up again. The story is revived in connection with the life of the late ex-Emperor. The Rev. Dr. Goddard states that Napoleon, when a boy, one day came home to his mother without shoes. His mother said to him, "Louis, what have you done with your shoes?" and he answered, "Mother, I met a poor beggar boy; he had no shoes, so I gave him mine." Goddard evidently does not read the American rural press.

UTAH.

The President's Special Message to Congress. The Mormon Press as the Frog in the Bull Story—What Broke the Mormon Ring at Washington.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 15, 1873.

The special message of the President on Utah affairs is the absorbing topic of conversation here. The Herald says it is another heavy dose, but they must dance to the music furnished them, and repeats the threadbare argument that polygamy being part of their religious faith is above rightful attack.

The News affects moderation and forbearance, and says if a collision takes place it will not be at the seeking of the people. The position of the Saints, it adds, in this crusade is peace, patience, calm endurance and resignation.

The general tone of the Mormon press to-day is indicative of great fear.

The power of the Mormons at Washington was deemed impregnable, but now that danger is so imminent they are filled with consternation. In fact, there is a panic everywhere among the priesthood. The masses of the Mormons are apparently anxious to quietly wait the results, though it is well understood that a large majority of the better class secretly sympathize with the gentle cause and would joyfully welcome the day of emancipation from Brigham's despotism.

A most extensive and interesting collection of specimens of mineral and other productions of Utah has been forwarded to New York for the Vienna Exposition.

A despatch from Logan states that Charles Benson shot and killed David Crockett, Jr., in that place at nine o'clock last evening without provocation. Benson is still at large.

NEWS FROM JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Feb. 8, 1873.

Sugar making has commenced in some districts of St. James, St. Ann and St. Thomas in the East, but is not yet general. The yield will be much below what it would have been if the seasons had come in October.

OBITUARY.

Robert Emmet.

Robert Emmet, eldest son of Thomas Adair Emmet, the Irish patriot, who died in New York in 1827, and nephew of the celebrated Robert Emmet, died at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., yesterday, in the eighty-first year of his age. Mr. Emmet was an eminent member of the bar of the New York bar. He formerly resided in New York city, and was one of the most esteemed residents of the metropolis. He was distinguished for his talents and his character and piety, and to the American public on account of his name.

SPAN.

Civic Celebration of the Establishment of the Republic.

Madrid Illuminated After Its Reception of the New Democratic Light.

"Respect for Right" the Motto of the Nation.

Minister Castelar's Definition of the Policy Towards Cuba.

Colonial Representation to Precede Reform and Amelioration in the Antilles.

The Spanish Army Slightly Reactionist Towards Monarchism.

THE QUESTION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

Cabinet, Economy, Judicial Reform and Militia Reorganization.

RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES.

Don Carlos on the Soil and Prospect of an Active Campaign.

The Prince's Statement of the Royal Cause and Claim.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Feb. 15, 1873.

The establishment of the Spanish Republic was celebrated in this city last night by the display of a general illumination. The streets were crowded with people, but there was no disorder.

Despatches from the provinces report that tranquility continues everywhere excepting in the districts disturbed by the Carlists.

THE GOVERNMENTAL POLICY AT HOME.

The government intends to suppress the Ministries of Colonies, Justice and Public Works, and to abolish the system of retiring on pensions officials under sixty years of age.

Also among the measures contemplated by the Ministry are the separation of Church and State and the appointment of Judges for life. Bills providing for such action will soon be presented to the National Assembly.

The Official Gazette will soon publish a decree for the reorganization of the Spanish militia.

The appointment of General Pavia to the chief command of the troops in Catalonia is denied. It is said, however, that he will be appointed to an other command of equal prominence.

The government has ordered the suppression of the Royal Guard, and it is probable that the Council of State will also be suppressed.

Señor Salmeron, Minister of Justice, will present a bill to the National Assembly to-day providing for the abolition of capital punishment.

In the Assembly to-day bills were read granting amnesty to prisoners charged with complicity in recent republican demonstrations and declaring that justice shall hereafter be administered in the name of the people.

Señor Montemar has resigned his place as Spanish Minister to Italy. Missionaire will probably succeed him. The representatives to England and Portugal remain at their posts.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Señor Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a despatch acknowledging the receipt of the congratulations of the South Americans in Paris, says to them that "they will have to withdraw their support from the Cuban separatists, now that the Antilles are under a republican form of government."

The Spanish Minister also says the government has been decided to "await the arrival of deputies to the National Assembly from Cuba before arrangements for reforms in that island are made."

Despatches have been received here from New York stating that some of the journals of that city publish articles assuming that the establishment of the Republic must lead to the independence of Cuba. This view is emphatically declared, in ministerial circles, to be erroneous. Notwithstanding other very important matters pressing upon the government, their attention has already been given to the subject of maintaining the authority of Spain in Cuba.

AWAITING RECOGNITION.

It is asserted that the governments of the United States of America, France, England, Belgium and Switzerland will soon recognize the Republic of Spain.

THE ARMY SLIGHTLY REACTIONIST.

Despite the vigorous action of the Ministry of the Republic and the rapid advance which has been already made in the path of democratic reform it is alleged to-day that the Spanish army is opposed to the Republic and favors a Monarchy, but is divided in its choice for a ruler between the Duke of Montpensier and ex-Queen Isabella.

Don Carlos' Entry to the National Territory—Rebel Aid to the Returning Bourbon.

MADRID, Feb. 15, 1873.

Don Carlos entered Spain on Thursday last. The Carlists are working vigorously to advance the interests of their leader. Saragossa is practically blockaded by the insurgents. The insurance companies have cut the railway between this city and the North at Pancorvo, a town in a mountain defile in the province of Burgos.

THE CAMPAIGN IMPEDED BY SEVERE WEATHER.

The snow in Biscay and Navarre prevents

operations by the Spanish troops against the Carlists in those provinces.

POSITION OF THE BOURBON PRINCE AS DEFINED BY HIMSELF.

His Highness Don Carlos defines his position and claim to the Spanish throne by the circulation of a proclamation which he drafted some short time since. In this paper he says:—

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