THE EVENING NEWS.

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GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

EXTRAORDINARY PILGRIMAGES.

On the continent of Europe, as well as on this, of late years, infidelity has been making increased headway; and now there appears to have arisen in Europe a movement reactionary in some sort, in the Roman Catholic church, or connected with it, and in the shape of local and national pilgrimages to some shrine or sacred place or other. This great movement is chiefly in France, but it also affects more or less England and all Catholic Europe.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives a lengthy account of the movement, professedly from authoritative sources. By a talk with the Rev. Father Bailey, a high class Catholic priest, among other things the following was learned—

A General Committee of Pilgrimage has been formed under the auspices of His Greatness (Le Grandeur) My Lord (Monseigneur) the Bishop of Grenoble, as the result or outcome of the national pilgrimage which lately took its way to Our Lady of Salette. It is composed of a director, a president, a vice president, a secretary, a treasurer and several councillors. It has established the following rules:—

1. The object of the committee is to foster the movement of pilgrimage in France, either by suggesting and originating national pilgrimages of its own initiative or by encouraging individual efforts in this direction, as application for its countenance and assistance may require its consideration.

2. The committee will correspond with the directors of the sanctuaries or shrines to which the pilgrimages are to be made, in order to make the preparations necessary.

3. The committee will issue circulars stating the conditions, under which each pilgrimage is to be made when it has been decided to undertake it.

4. The committee will be represented by one of the members at each sanctuary during the whole period of the pilgrimage.

5. The committee will suggest the formation of sub-committees in the provinces, organized upon the same basis as itself and will entertain a regular correspondence with such sub-committees.

6. These local committees will have the entire control and direction of the pilgrimages in their respective dioceses.

7. They will be also expected to interest themselves in the general work of the national pilgrimages, and for this purpose will correspond with the Central Committee in Paris.

8. The subbox (tronc) of the committee of pilgrimage will be filled by the alms which pilgrims may choose to give for this object. In short, the pilgrimages (since everything costs money) must be supported by voluntary contributions, to use the consecrated British phrase.

9. The members of committees place their work under the special protection of the Most Saintly Virgin, and daily recite with this intention the invocation to Our Lady of Salette.

The central committee of the pilgrimages purposed to commence a period of special prayers, under the designation of "The Month of Pilgrimages," to begin July 22, and terminate Aug. 22, and including numerous pilgrimages to "Our Lady of Salette," where the first pilgrimage was made, also many other pilgrimages—to Lourdes, to the grotto of the Immaculate Conception, to Pontmain, etc. The pilgrimages were to be acts of piety and faith, to send a cry of distress and confidence to heaven from the very heart of France. On Sunday Aug. 17, and Thursday Aug. 21, there was to be a new pilgrimage to every shrine, and France was to be "solemnly consecrated to the Virgin Mary." His Holiness, the Pope, had entirely approved and paternally blessed the project, and granted to each faithful pilgrim such indulgence. The pilgrimages were to be of two kinds, national and local. The national pilgrimages of La Salette, Lourdes and Pontmain to be each the object of a special circular issued by the Council General, which would fix the details of organization, the hours and means of transport. The local pilgrimages to be organized in the same manner by the sub-committees. Special arrangements to be made with railroads, etc., for different classes of people, as in other grand excursions, and the poor to be considered.

Not only would general plenary indulgences be granted to all good pilgrims, but special plenary indulgences for those who performed special pilgrimages, and recited special prayers on special days, and to the confessors on August 17th and 21st. For each plenary indulgence a pilgrim had to say the following daily prayers, invocations, etc:

Five "Pater" and five "Ave" three times. "Pater Domine coeli: "Oremus pro pontifice nostro Pio: Deminus conservet eum, et vivificet eum, et beatificet eum et non tradat eum in animam inimicorum ejus." Also

THE INVOCATION.

Sacred heart of Jesus, have pity upon us.
Our Lady of Good Council, have pity upon us.
Our Lady of Salvation have pity upon us.
St. Michael Archangel, pray for us.
St Joseph, pray for us.
St. Peter and St. Paul, pray for us.
St. Martin, pray for us.

The following is given as the form of consecration.

O Mary! Immaculate Virgin, our protectress and our Mother, we come humbly to consecrate to thee our goods, our persons, our families and our country.

This consecration of the heart was already made by our forefathers in their love and in their faith. Our kings have solemnly ratified it. The ages have affirmed it for ever and ever. The whole people come this day to accede to a solemn and emphatic act. Unanimously and spontaneously they cast the ashes in the face of their enemies that France is still your kingdom, "Regnum Gallia, Regnum Mariae." France may have for an instant forgotten her glory. In an age of blindness she has excelled Christ; your sons, tired of the institutions and her laws, she hath thunder; but in the midst of her errors she has met with humiliation and grief. Her pride is broken. From the depth of her misery she arises to repent and to believe, and while still wounded and bleeding from her fall, she lifts up to you this cry of victorious faith—"Ite ad matrem."

O Mary, Mother of Mercy, do not the grief of your children. Do not break this humiliated and contrite heart. Have pity upon our country. Direct her governors, enlighten her instructors, strengthen her people, strengthen her children in moral and doubly save her in her glorious mission as the eldest daughter of the Church and the soldier of Christ. Remember that we are your children, and show yourself a mother unless. Mother of mercy, intercede with your Son, the Prince of Peace, our Saviour, who becomes your Son and our Saviour; we beseech you by the sufferings and tears of our entire people, have pity upon us. Return of Sinners, accept our repentance; Succor of Christians, turn away the scourge which destroys us.

Queen of Victory, be our Queen for ever and ever. Amen. Amen.

Of course these movements lead abundance of public prayers, with chants, masses, holy water, relics, etc., with boxes at all the stations to receive Peter's pence. Still the bishops and clears of France, all the bishops and archbishops, are called upon to assist the Central Committee in making convenient arrangements for the pilgrims, and in providing them with lodging, food and transport. Not a thing to be hid away—none in a corner—this pilgrimage business. Special arrangements will be made with railway companies, omnibus proprietors, inkeepers and lodging house keepers."

It will be seen that the whole Catholic French nation have set in to have a good time, which it is to be hoped they have been enjoying, and that it will do them much good, nonsensical as it may seem to heretics. A plenary indulgence, or remission of all sins, is a splendid thing, but a special plenary indulgence must be something still more excellent.

THE WOMAN MOVEMENT.

THE progress of the Woman's Rights movement having received some checks of late, as for instance in Miss Susan B. Anthony's case, and in that of the feminine students at the Edinburgh University, there is beginning to be felt a greater need of co-operation, mutual understanding, harmony and union of effort, and more extended and perfect organization among the agitators. Some of the prominent ladies of the New York Sorosis are sending around a circular, to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of "all women who have conquered an honorable place in any of the leading reforms of the day." Here is the circular with its title

A MESSENGER.

The necessity of fellowship and concerted action among women interested in the advancement of the race and more especially of their own sex, is so apparent, that we do not hesitate to assert that by far the larger portion of our efforts in that direction are fruitless, because they are solitary and isolated.

Thousands of able and beneficent women scattered over our country, are to-day thinking, writing and speaking the truths which all women need, and many are waiting to hear, and which would, at once, be a renovating force in the land, if the believers could, in a congregated body, unite upon practical methods for their incorporation into government, business and social life.

Therefore, in consideration of the present demand for unity of method among women interested in like objects, Sorosis, whose purpose is "to render women helpful to each other and useful to society," has determined to take the preliminary steps for bringing the representative women of the country together in a Woman's Congress, that unitedly we may take into careful consideration the more important questions that affect our Woman's life.

We send this little Messenger to all women who, by voice, or pen, or practical work, have conquered an honorable place in any of the leading reforms of the day, and we cordially invite them to signify their approbation and sympathy with our project by sending us their names to affix to the formal Call for a "Woman's Congress," to be held in New York, in October, 1873.

This Messenger will also be sent to such Women's Associations as have for their object the improvement of women in any direction.

This Call will be issued as soon as we receive a sufficient number of worthy names to insure the success of the Congress, and we shall not issue it until we receive that encouragement.

It is not the intention of Sorosis to take the lead in the Congress, after it shall be assembled; it will select its officers and governing. We, meanwhile, constitute ourselves a local Committee for the preliminary business. As we, as an associate body, send out this little sheet, we append to it the names of the officers of the Society, but we shall not affix to the Call the names of any persons who have not formally notified us of their willingness or desire to have their names appear.

Feeling sure that you will cordially send our Messenger, you are willing to assist in calling the good women of our country together for a noble object, please send your name and post-office address to our President or either of our Secretaries.

MRS. CELIA BURLEIGH, 131 East Fifty-first Street, N. Y., President.
MRS. JENNIE C. CROLY, Ex-President.
MRS. MARY F. DAVIS, Vice-President.
MISS KATE HILLARD, "
REV. CELIA BURLEIGH, "
PROF. MARIA MITCHELL, "
MISS ALICE C. FLETCHER, Rec. Sec., 25 Stuyvesant Street, N. Y.
MISS FANNY HOWELL, Cor. Sec., 470 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.
MRS. ROSELLA L. CLAPP, Chairman of Executive Committee.

As we are ever forward to help along in any way we can the cause of woman, we give place to the above and hope good will come of it. In the congress a number of questions are proposed to be considered, among which are these: Higher Education for Woman; Woman's Work in Literature; The Relation of Woman to the Drama; Woman, the Promoter of Peace; Prison Reform, Woman's Work; The Inviolate Homestead; Equal Division of the Salary between Husband and Wife; Woman's Influence in promoting Temperance; Co-operative Industry among Women; Woman's place in Government; Systems of Philanthropy; Law as it affects Woman; Enlightened Motherhood; Woman in Surgery and Medicine.

Some of these subjects, if not all, certainly ought to receive attentive consideration at the hands of the women, and if it is proposed congress they discuss these subjects in a practical and useful fashion, men as well as women may find themselves greatly benefited by the outflowing results.

Friends, if you have a cordially send our Messenger, you are willing to assist in calling the good women of our country together for a noble object, please send your name and post-office address to our President or either of our Secretaries.

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TELEGRAPHIC

WESTERN.

GHOSTTOWN, Cal., Aug. 9.—Yesterday sometime in the afternoon, a Portuguese was murdered in his cabin, on American Flat, about four miles from Georgetown. About eight o'clock in the morning a friend called to see him, but found his cabin door locked. He was about to leave the premises, when he discovered the man's hat, and other evidences induced him to suspect that there had been a struggle, and caused him to forcibly enter the cabin, where he found the man lying on the floor dead. He was covered with blood, and evidently had been stabbed to death. His cabin was only about three hundred yards from an Indian camp, and at the time of the murder about two hundred diggers were having a fandango at that place.

SAN DIEGO, 15.—The Pacific Mail steamer, *California*, arrived this p. m., from Guaymas and the Mexican coast. She came in on account of a storm which was very violent at sea. The news of Lozada's capture is confirmed. He was taken near Tepec, after a sharp engagement, in which about three hundred were killed on each side. Two days before given Lozada, in which to settle his affairs, and then he was shot.

[illegible] H. Rector, an old mining [illegible] and Mr. George McCormick from Cornucopia District, that the mines there are the poorest the writer has ever seen, to create such an excitement, and that instead of being the home of plenty, as the name denotes, it is plenty "in a horn."

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—Wm. Ogle, [illegible] Nash, who murdered Martin Gembach, at Lynch Point, in Contra Costa county, left this city yesterday afternoon, in charge of an officer, *en route* for Martinez. When he reached Benicia in the morning, he appeared very much downcast, and said to his custodian that he feared the people of Costa county would lynch him. As soon as he reached Martinez he was lodged in Martinez jail, where his partner in crime, Mrs. Gembach, is confined. Shortly after his arrival he takes to the door of his cell, where a lively conversation took place between the two. They [illegible] excitement, but the jail is guarded by an extra force.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK.—Flour steady, firm, moderate export. Wheat very firm, [illegible] active, fair [illegible] chiefly held at [illegible]

[illegible]

To-Day's Dispatches

EASTERN.

[illegible] ship *Harmonia*, landed one hundred Mennonites at Castle Garden yesterday. They start for their homes in Kansas to-day. They say about forty thousand persons of their faith will soon follow them to America, driven from their homes in Southern Russia by the edict of the Czar, requiring them, in violation of their principles, to bear arms in Russia.

Several New York merchants are [illegible] between this port and the South American Republic of Venezuela; the first steamer to sail from this city on the 23rd inst. This will be the first steamer between New York and Venezuela under the U. S. flag, and it is believed it will [illegible]

[illegible] says the Exhibition prizes will be awarded on Tuesday, the 19th inst. Nine grand diplomas of honor, the highest prizes, have been awarded to America. The most prominent [illegible]

1st, The U. S. government for the display of cotton and cotton products; 2nd, to the National Bureau of Education; 3rd, to the Cities of Philadelphia, 4th, to the City of Boston; 5th, to the Smithsonian Institution; 6th, to the Washington Institute; 7th, to Mr. Robert Colgate, of Boston, for his agricultural machinery; 8th, to William Gallagher, of Philadelphia, for his celebrated carriages; 9th, to Mr. S. S. White, for dentistry; 9th, to George H. Corliss, of New York, for his steam engine. There was great competition among exhibitors of novelty, and all received diplomas for that section, but all have obtained medals of merit for progress.

[illegible] Bismarck, in which he was made to say that he would extirpate the Gospel of God and substitute that of the State. It declares that Bismarck never used such language or advocated such sentiments, and it believes the falsehood originated in the machinations of the Jesuits.

The Spitzbergen Drama.

SEVENTEEN WHALERS PERISH IN THE ICE.

Writing from Stockholm, July 17, the correspondent of the London *Standard* says:

"The sad news of the death of the seventeen Norwegian whalers, frozen in at the Spitzbergen Islands, has now been confirmed beyond a doubt. Captain Mack, who penetrated into the Isfjord in the end of June, has now sent home the journal found in one of the houses there, the eloquent laconism of which initiates us into the world of suffering and despair the unfortunate men had to go through before death put an end to their miseries. What is most horrible of all, is the impression which the perusal of this mournful message forces upon us, that a little energy and knowledge of how to take care of themselves would have been sufficient to keep alive all these poor victims of an arctic winter's inclemency. As the entries in the journal make us believe no serious and continuous activity was kept up, though the men must not have been ignorant that hard work is the best preservative against the dreaded foe of Northern life, the scorbut. It is owing to Professor Nordenskiold's exertions to keep his men constantly at work, even when there was no necessity for it, that we have only to record one death from scorbut among the sixty-seven members of his expedition. But at Isfjord, unhappily, there was no experienced leader to warn against quiet inactivity, which, under such latitudes means death. These poor sailors and miners perished victims of their ignorance, and probably of their carelessness. Capt. Mack reports that it appeared they had not known how to make proper use of the comfortable house in which they were quartered; instead of dividing among themselves the rooms of their spacious dwelling they all crowded together into one, which, moreover, bore traces of utter neglect and uncleanliness. The large stores of preserved potatoes and other vegetables were left nearly untouched, the men probably not knowing how to manage this kind of food.

The story of their struggle is soon told. On the 16th of September, last year, six Norwegian ships, with their crews of together fifty-seven men, were frozen in on the north-eastern coast of the Spitzbergen, at Gray Hook and Welcome Point, eighteen and twenty-four English miles respectively from the winter quarters of the Swedish Polar expedition at Mosel Bay. Their provisions being calculated to last only up to the 1st of December, they applied to the Prof. Nordenskiold for assistance, and were allowed by him to dispose of the house and stores accumulated at Isfjord. Consequently seventeen men, with a small open boat, left Gray Hook on the 7th of October, forcing the ice westward until they found open water, and finally reached Isfjord in their boats on the 14th of October. The remaining forty-one men, prepared themselves to pass the winter either in their own ships at Gray Hook, or with the Swedish expedition at Mosel Bay, when, happily, in the first days of November, a heavy storm broke the ice and made their escape possible. Thirty-nine men were thus able to reach the Norwegian port of Fromsoey only two, the old Captain Mattline, and his cook, would not abandon their ship, which was not insured, and have been found dead in a boat, probably on their way to Mosel Bay. The ship was totally crushed by the ice.

The entries of the journal found at Isfjord begin with the 7th October, 1872, and are regularly continued every day until the 3d March this year. No kind of occupation, nor any understanding on the part of the men, is reported, except a few hunting parties, by whom two bears, two foxes and a few reindeers were brought home. Darkness, however, soon prevented all further hunting expeditions, and on the 7th November the journal reports: "Hunting totally abandoned, by cause of the darkness." Thermometrical observations were regularly made and appreciated five times a day. The temperature, which was very hard in October, the quicksilver running down to nineteen degrees below Celsius on the 21st, was milder again in November, being two degrees above on the 8th, and varied between 0 degrees above to twenty-two seconds below until the 5th of January, when it began to go down again.

The lowest degree, 32 degrees below, is observed on the 14th of February, at 4 o'clock a.m. No mention is made of sickness or disease before the 9th December, when it is said: "One of the crew sick since eight days;" but from this day the same complaint repeats itself with such monotony: "No improvement in the state of the sick." On the 19th it is said: "Two men constantly in bed; nearly all suffer of the disease." Though no indication is given what kind of illness is meant, there is no doubt that it was scorbut. The first death is recorded on the 19th January, in the following words: "Tonnes Anderson, who was taken ill the 5th of this month, was called to the Lord this morning at 3.30, after a painful illness; this afternoon died also Hendrik Hendriksen, who was taken ill on the 10th December." The 24 of February only three men were in good health, and the journal repeats every day, "No improvement." The 20th of February we read: "To-day we have seen the sun for the first time in the year 1873." A new death is recorded the following day: "To-day the Lord again called to heaven one of our comrades, Nilles Larson, after an illness of eighty-two days." Two days later six entries are made by another hand, who writes on the 25th: "I have now only one man in good health to look after the whole house. O Lord, help us in our great distress." And on the 30th he continues: "This morning one of our men died; the Lord called him home from this place of trial in suffering!" From this day the journal contains nothing but annotations of deaths until the 19th of April, when the last regular entry is made, thus: "Hans died the 9th April, at 6 a.m. Then begins another hand, who writes: "Peder Anderson Nilssen, of Batsfjord, died before Hans." Then follows these words, which have apparently been written at a time when the influence of delirium, as well as of decay, will serve to know. And the harrowing story of the poor sufferer who traced them can only be guessed. Did he struggle hours, days, or weeks longer, and witness scenes of horror, before the deliverer came? Perhaps some day we shall know.

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