

Calendar

1873 Jan.

Hecker, Father Isaac:

Father Hecker has been sojourning as the guest of <u>General (William Tecumseh) Sherman</u> and is enroute to the South to recuperate his failing health.

I-1-e - Newspaper clipping - 1 column - 32mo. - {1}

1873 Jan. 1

Brownson, Sarah M.: Elizabeth, New Jersey

to <u>Father (August F.) Hewit</u>: (New York City, New York)

Sarah's intention was to send Hewit a copy of her book entitled, "Life of Father Gallitzin". It was Sarah's intention that Hewit would write a notice which would not be a slap at her father (Orestes A.) Brownson or that he would remain silent. The frontispiece was sent to Germany to be engraved but due to poor service the plate has not arrived and the book is kept waiting. Hence, it was very kind of Dr. (Henry S.)Hewit to furnish the proof sheets to Father Hewit. Sarah appreciates Hewit's kindness in apprising her of the errors. The work was not stereotyped hence there were bound to be errors, additions or alterations which were impossible of being foresoon. Sarah hoped the first edition would bring to light some of the papers stolen from Loretto, Pennsylvania by Lemcke which Bishop (Michael)Domenec and Abbot (Boniface)Wimmer vainly endeavored to obtain for her. The proof reader was of no use; if the first edition is all sold, the second edition will be handled by another firm. Hewit's letter regarding the Introduction was shown to Sarah's father who wrote a reply without deliberating on the subject. The purpose of the book was to have it translated into Russian so that the sheep that strayed from the flock would return. The Introduction was not intended as a fefutation of the Greek Schism. Sarah would like Hewit to read the whole work and not just a part of it, then he may pass judgment.

1873 Jan. 2

Mrak, Ignatius, Bishop of Marquette: Marquette, (Michigan) to <u>Archbishop John (Baptist) Purcell</u>: of Cincinnati, O(hio)

The <u>Sisters of St. Joseph</u> ask permission to collect in Purcell's diocese. They have a great many debts and think they will be able to pay them from the collection, as they are not able to collect them in the diocese of Marquette. They are expecting a favorable answer.

1873 Jan. 2

Russell, David: Nazareth, Ky.

to <u>Ja(me)s A(lphonsus) McMaster</u>: New York, New York

He enclosed a report in the Louisville Courier Journal of Dec. 30, 1872, of a lecture given by Dr. Stuart Robinson. It contains an exposition on Robinson's views of unity among Christians. He though it might make good material for an article on the subject by McMaster. Robinson seems to feel the weakness of the cause which he undertakes to defend, that of the beauty of the divisions among the sects called Christians. He is sorry to find a man of seemingly good sense say such foolish things. He suggests that McMaster should write an article on Unity as a necessary mark of the Church, and wishes him the seasons greetings.

1873 Jan. 3

The (Catholic) Mirror (Baltimore, Maryland)

Details of the celebration of the ninth anniversary mass for the repose of the soul of <u>Archbishop (John)</u> <u>Hughes</u> of New York.

1873 Jan. 3

Doane, (Father) G(eorge) H.: Newark, New Jersey to (Orestes A.) Brownson: (Elizabeth, New Jersey)

Father Doane has received the first number of the Review and has read the introduction and the first number. To him it seemed like old times. Father Doane's wish is that all fellow country men could cast their eyes upon the irresistible truths which flow from Brownson's pen. There was a vacant space and Brownson has filled it. The views of Brownson are as sound as ever as the first number proves such a conviction. This is not flattery but only the simple truth which Father Doane hopes that these truths will give Brownson courage to continue. Wishes are extended for a happy New Year and success for the Review.

1873 Jan. 3

Purcell, J(ohn) B(aptist), Archbishop of: Cin(cinnati, Ohio)

Purcell recommends the bearer, <u>Henry Rowekamp</u>, who is now in minor orders. He also requests <u>Archbishop</u> (<u>Napoleon Joseph</u>) <u>Perché</u> to ordain him subdeacon and deacon during his sojourn at the seminary. His pension will be paid by Purcell.

On the same paper:

1872 Dec. 27

Pabisch, Father Jos(eph):

M(oun)t St. Mary's Seminary Cincinnati, O(hio)

Pabisch attests that Rowekamp, now in his third year of Theology, is in good standing and leaves for the South in quest of health. He also recommends him to the authorities of the Seminary at New Orleans who are requested to receive him.

1873 Jan. 3

(Stanislaus, Sister) school of Reform, (Cincinnati, Ohio) to Archbishop (John Baptist Purcell): (of Cincinnati, Ohio)

She is grieved that Purcell should misunderstand her and be insulted, since he has been so very good to them and they are so grateful. They are true and loyal <u>Sisters of the Good Shepherd</u> and in good standing with their

Mother General. She was not aware that Purcell had written to Angens. His letter must have miscarried or a reply would have been immediate. She apologizes for her erroneous use of the word "brand". She could never have intentionally displeased Purcell who has been their benefactor and friend. She sent away the portress, but believes her guiltless of entering saloons, which was strictly forbidden her. They are pursuing the duties implied in their vows by rescuing from vice the poor Catholic penitents. They are engaged in tailor work which is the support of the institution. For a while they were obliged to place their little girls in different quarters of the same room with the penitents, but as soon as their numbers increased they were separated. They no have their own work room, sleeping quarters, and recreation grounds. They see each other only in Chapel. She begs Purcell's forgiveness and asks his punishment in other respects, but not by the loss of his visits.

P.S.—Their friend and benefactress, Mrs. S(arah) Peter has offered to be the bearer of this letter.

1873 Jan. 6

Sullivan, (Very Reverend) John T.: Wheeling, (West Virginia) to O(restes) A. Brownson: (Elizabeth, New Jersey)

As soon as Sullivan learned that Brownson had revived the Review, he sent in his subscription. There are two other subscribers listed but the latter will address a note to Brownson ordering his. Sullivan hopes God will grant Brownson many years for the cause of truth. P.S.—Both want all numbers since resumption.

1873 Jan. 7

Brownson, O(restes) A.: Eliz(abeth, New Newsey) to <u>H(enry) F. Brownson</u>: Detroit, Mich(igan)

Although it is too late to wish Henry a happy New Year, it is not too late to thank him for his New Years present. Sarah (Brownson) has had only one of the smaller birds cooked as yet. They had the wild turkey for dinner on Saturday and Dr. Henry S. Hewit and one of his young literary friends dined with them. Brownson should have written Henry sooner, but first he was ashamed to write without sending Henry a present, and he did not feel able to do it till he is able to determine whether his Review is to be a success or an expense; Secondly he has been excessively busy on the April no. of the Review; and thirdly it has been such (poor) weather. The first no. of the R(eview) is out, and he ordered it sent to Henry but he has no confidence that it has been or will be for weeks to come. Herr Blumelein has no thought that a month or two is of any importance. Brownson cannot learn that anyone has yet received it by mail. If the German's dilatoriness has not ruined the Review, its prospect is very good. He has received already between \$500 and \$600, and letters from bishops and priests express the greatest pleasure in seeing Brownson again at his old post. The Judge (William J. Tenney) is enthusiastic and says Brownson is the greatest Catholic controversialist in the world, and Sarah says the number is "tremendous". Brownson has printed only five hundred copies, but it is stereotyped. He has not much power of locomotion and shrinks from the cold, but in all other respects, feels younger with more mental elasticity. He can now crow on his own dunghill. It is a luxury to feel he is once more his own master and a real autocrat. He gives all the compliments of the season to Henry and his family. He hopes Fifine's eyes are better and that Henry's business is sufficiently prosperous to equal his expenses. If the Review goes as well as it has promised, Brownson may be able to pay Henry for an article or so. But only a Brownson can write for the Review, while Brownson lives. P.S. Brownson has a copy of the Review for 1851 for Henry, but asks Henry to promise the one he has.

Bergen, Thomas J., M.D.: Utica, N(ew) Y(ork) to (Orestes A. Brownson): (Elizabeth, New Jersey)

Though Brownson may have forgotten Bergen, the latter has not forgotten the Brownson who taught him what he knows about Catholic Truth. Brownson has proved that the real Catholic truth is the thing needed for our country. Bergen's praise to friends and enemies of Brownson has been of the highest. Many in this world are indebted to Brownson for the services rendered by him. Many admit Brownson's praise but fail to express it. Maybe after Brownson goes to meet his eternal reward, his name will be revered. The letter was intended as a business note but Bergen finds he has forgotten his purpose. Bergen saw a notice of Brownson's intention of reviving the Review; he wants a copy sent to his home with the bill. Bergen wants to read everything Brownson writes. Bergan will do all he can to spread its circulation. Bergen thanks God for letting Brownson continue his good work without impairing Brownson's intellect. Compliments of the Holy Season are extended.

P.S.—Bergen met Brownson in 1862 when the latter was a candidate for Congress. He married the niece of Dr. Quarter the Bishop of Chicago. Bergen's wife died in 1870 and he has since been alone.

1873 Jan. 8

Cauvin, Father (Anthony): Hoboken, New Jersey to <u>Father (E.J. Foltier</u>: New Orleans, Louisiana)

Cauvin has just received a letter from his nephew and the latter's partners who are willing to lend the amount Foltier needs for his church property. Promissory notes of \$5000 each on demand with interest at 8% would be sufficient if Archbishop (Napoleon Joseph) Perche promises by letter to pay 9% gold, as Foltier offered, instead of 8% currency. Cauvin would then promise not to ask the payment of the five notes but at an interval of two years from one another.

1873 Jan. 9

(Keating), Sister Mary de Chantal: Wheeling, West Va. to Ja(me)s A(lphonsus) McMaster: New York, New York

The lines she sends were handed to her last night by one of the Sisters who had read the notice in the Journal of the death of his son, Michael. If he thinks them worthy of a place in the Journal he may do so, if not she knows that he will appreciate the Sentiment himself. P.S. She asks that the letter be not published.

1873 Jan. 10

Byrne, W.: Boston, (Massachusetts)

to (Sarah M.) Brownson: Elizabeth, New Jersey

Thanks are extended for the manuscript which Sarah sent Byrne. The Crusader will be continued to her club. The Review is a great success. Byrne has heard nothing but praise for the Review. Byrne himself has read only "Religious Novels", which he thought a little severe in tone especially in the case of Miss Tucker (?).

1873 Jan. 10

Duroc, Father S(ebastain): Central City, Col(orado)

to Archbishop (John Baptist Purcell): of Cincinnati, O(hio)

Duroc encloses a copy of the exact agreement he made with <u>Bishop (Ignatius) Mrak</u> in ratification of the agreement made with <u>Bishop (Frederick) Baraga</u>, Aug. 18, 1865, in which he and his successor agreed to pay him \$300 a year. Three years ago on Purcell's advice he agreed to accept \$200, or 1000 francs. Later he

decided to quit <u>Escanaba (Michigan)</u> to return to France. He has since returned to American canonists, having questioned the regularity of his conduct in that country, Bishop Mrak has insisted on he cesation of his obligation because of Duroc's absence for 15 to 16 months. <u>Father (Honoratus) Bourion</u> has opened his door to him. He asks Purcell if it is right for him to be treated this way after spending 15 years on the missions and after building 3 churches. One does not expect such actions among savages, even those of Grand Traverse. To keep things within the family he has taken up this matter with Purcell if Mrak will act properly, Duroc will enjoy peace and the scandal will be avoided, and his rights civil and ecclesiastical will be safeguarded.

1873 Jan. 10

(Marty, O.S.B.), Abbot Martin:

St. Meinrad's Abbey, (Spencer Co, Indiana

to (Archbishop John Baptist Purcell): (of Cincinnati, Ohio)

<u>Bishop (John Joseph) Hogan</u> of St. Joseph's (Missouri) has promised a place to <u>Father P. McMahon</u> who until now had continued in the same exemplary conduct which he showed from the beginning. He asks Purcell to send the Exeat and to fulfill the promise, which when given contributed to confirm he disposition of McMahon, which Marty thinks shall fail nor more. McMahon asks him to present his respects to Purcell and joins him in wishing the best for Purcell for be inning year.

1873 Jan. 11

Grace, Thomas L., Bishop of St. Paul: Cathedral, St. Paul, (Minnesota)

to Archbishop (John Baptist) Purcell: of Cincinnati, (Ohio)

He introduces to Purcell <u>Dr. Geo(rge) Lambert</u> and wife and commends them to Purcell's attention. Lambert is of a highly esteemed family who became converts, and goes to Cincinnati to perfect his medical studies in the Miami College. Any kindness upon Purcell's part or by his clergy will be appreciated by Lambert as well as by Grace.

(18)73 Jan. 12

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged: (New York, New York)

The chapel at the Home is dedicated by <u>Archbishop (John) McCloskey.</u>

1873 Jan. 13

Brownson, Sarah M.: Elizabeth, N(ew) J(ersey) to Henry (F. Brownson): (Detroit, Michigan)

Sarah has received Mr. G(eorge) Van Dyke's subscription for the Review. The Review is an entire success. (Brownson) and Sarah are altogether opposed to any agents, as they ruined them financially before, but he compromised with Pustet so far as to have a very few. Their commision makes a very great difference even when they can be made to pay up, and from the letters they receive and what they hear, it is evident the Review cannot be helped off like any other periodical or book. It is not fun to answer and receive the letters. The notices of (The Life of Prince) Gallitzin were from advance sheets. Unless Divine Providence to whom she begs all her friends to make perpetual intercession, overtakes Mr. Blumeling's slowness, she doesn't know the book will ever come out. He assured her when she gave up the sheets to be noticed, that it would be out by New Year's. When he comes here, the lion's (Brownson's) Review is the only subject of conversation, so poor little Sarah gets no satisfaction. All the comforts she has is in the orders for the book, and the letters

which follow, abusing him like a pickpocket for not sending it. He let the printers drag and then waited for an engraving ordered from Germany. Sarah now insists upon sending the book without the engraving. It is woman against German. If Sarah were Annie (Brownson), she would bet on the woman. Henry is to tell Fifine that she never knew relief for her sore throat until Dr. Gonley (?) mixed her some tannin and glycerine and she has never had one since. Sara thinks an old aunt is needed with the mother and children sick. She has the children on her Crusader list, directed to Sallie (Brownson). Of course they are not able to read it, but the tone is very Catholic and Fifine can tell them the stories. Sarah sends Henry the notices of Gallitzin, not that she expects Henry to care much himself, but he may find them handy. This edition is badly printed and they want to get it off as quickly as possible and have a new one stereotyped. Father (Augustine T.) Hewit gives it a good notice in the Catholic World. They are trying to persuade (Brownson) to become a priest. Sarah hopes never. Brownson is as amiable as a May morning nowadays. Sarah has an excellent cook now, been with her six months. Still it is a loneless life of constant work. Lily Pegram has gone to Europe, and her career is like that of Bonaparte in his palmy days. She hopes the ending will not be just the same, but beauties do get caught and banished to a St. Helena of married obscurity. Sarah has tried everything under the sun to get a picture for herself, for Henry she may be more successful. Mr. (William) Seton has got another novel written, and sent Sarah the manuscript. It is good and it is bad, and there's lots of it. It's caled the Pride of Lexington. McCrea is the heroine. Mr. Berrian was with the Setons a while ago and received the Last Sacraments there: then he went to Lourdes, did not get cured himself, but saw some one else completely cured. The next best thing. They say <u>Dr. Brown</u> "Shabby Brown", is doing splendidly at the seminary. Also that he took to drinking before he went and got completely broken down; the dear knows he was never very hard breaking, he was too soft for that. Alice Trith and Sarah have had some correspondence. Miss Dumazeaud went to see her for Sarah. (Alice Trith) has seven children and (they) look as pretty as a picture. Mrs. Trith is as stout as (Brownson) and can hardly waddle. Mrs. Glover is gone to Europe and Mrs. Mac Dowell is married and wears a thousand dollar diamond ring; he was a jew but privately conformed. The Archbishop (John McCloskey) married them and said, according to Dr. Hewit, "Fee, fie, fo fum, I've got a fee from Solomon." (Fragment probably included with the above letter) Sarah must tell Henry she looked blank when his box was opened. She went for all the cookery books in the house. They invited Dr. Hewit and another gentleman, a good eater, and had a princely dinner, with the wild turkey for the main performance. It was splendid. It was cooked on a theory of Sarah's, and the result was surpassingly fine, and between compliments on cooking and bookmaking, she felt like a turkey herself. They had the others yesterday, and delighted the heart of (Brownson). It was a most welcome and admirable present.

1873 Jan. 15

Ewing, Philemon B.: Lancaster, Ohio

to Orestes A. Brownson: Elizabeth, N(ew) J(ersey)

Ewing saw frequent notices of Brownson's intentions of reviving the Review but has not seen the name of the publisher in print. Ewing wants Brownson to forward the enclosed check of \$10 in lieu of payment for two subscriptions to the proper person. The Review would be more than welcome because Ewing read the publication from 1848 to 1864. There was no Review which was unsatisfactory except some late articles on General Fremont in which Brownson was accustomed to ascribed to Fremont virtue which Ewing thought he did not possess.

1873 Jan. 15

Kraus, Father Paul: Antioch, Texas

to Ja(me)s A(lphonsus) McMaster: New York, New York

He asks McMaster to be permitted to offer masses for McMaster's intentions again this year in payment for the Freeman's Journal.

1873 Jan. 15

McCollum, Hiram: Lockport, N(ew) Y(ork)

to O(restes) A. Brownson: Elizabeth, N(ew) J(ersey)

McCollum has seen the first number of the revival and has read the first few pages of the Papacy and Republic. The writer is afraid the Protestant press will stereotype a paragraph contained therein as proof that freedom of conscience and free political institutions are incompatible with the Papacy or Catholicity. McCollum states the passage from memory. He gives his views as to its meaning. A money order is enclosed for one subscription to the Review. The writer has followed Brownson from the latter's first article in the Boston Quarterly. Brownson's Review was able to convince McColburn of the True Faith. He will continue to read Brownson's articles provided God spares his life beyond that of Brownson. Best wishes are extended to Brownson and the writer hopes many souls will be brought into the church through the Review.

1873 Jan. 15

Vetromile, Father Eugene: Eastport, M(ain)e

to (Orestes A.) Brownson: (Elizabeth, New Jersey)

The appearance of Brownson's Review is a gratifying subject. A vacancy existed when the Review was discontinued which was never filled by any other periodical. Father Vetromile offers his congratulations on the reappearance of the Review. Several subscribers have been received and he hopes to obtain more.

1873 Jan. 15

Weninger, S. J., Father F(rancis) X.: Cincinnati, (Ohio) to (Sarah M. Brownson: Elizabeth, New Jersey)

Weninger has been in retreat and could not see the first number of (<u>Brownson's</u>) <u>Review</u>. When he did get the chance, he was delighted. It even surpassed his expectations. (The <u>Jesuits</u>) read the first number now in the Refectory of the college and all are delighted to hear (<u>Orestes A.</u>) <u>Brownson</u> once more. Her dying mother (<u>Mrs. Sarah Healy Brownson</u>) was right in hoping to see the Review revived. Weninger at once subscribed for another copy for the student library. If the Review meets opposition, it ought to be so because, as St. Ignatius said, that is a good sign that a work of great importance is done for the kingdom of God. He only would have wished that its appearance would have been arranged by (<u>Frederick</u>) <u>Pustet</u> with more artistic skill and taste. Pustet should consult <u>Mr. O'Shea</u>, a man of taste. Sarah should offer Weninger's congratulations and encouragement to Dr. Brownson. Weninger sends (no enclosure) another criticism of his book by <u>Archbishop (John Baptist) Purcell</u> of Cincinnati for Brownson. Brownson will, he thinks, feel surprised that Purcell, against whose movements in Rome Weninger took such an active position, could have expressed himself in such a friendly and appreciative manner.

1873 Jan. 18

New Orleans Printing and Publishing Company New Orleans, (Louisiana) to Archbishop (Napoleon Joseph) Perché: (New Orleans, Louisiana)

A receipt for \$16.88 paid for printing costs. (Signed by) E. Delogny.

(1873 Jan. 18)

(Perché, Napoleon Joseph, Archbishop of: New Orleans, Louisiana)

\$1828 due on January 18, 1873 to Mr. Falkenstein, \$1000 to Mr. Fisher, \$2500 to the (Daughters of Charity) at Carrolton. On April 12,1872 (Perché) gave \$25 for medical expenses to Sister (Mary) Bernard (Atkins). On April 25, 1872 he received from Father (E.J.) Foltier \$72 interest on money belonging to Sister Bernard. In December 1872 he advanced \$200 to Sister Victoria and he received on deposit \$200 from Catharine Byrns, the widow of Francis Weynaers. On December 17, 1872 he received from Mr. Puig \$1000 belonging to the committee for the Spanish Church.

1873 Jan. 19

De Ham, C.SS.R., Father A(Ifonse): Boston, (Massachusetts) to (James Alphonsus) McMaster: (New York, New York)

Upon returning from missions, he heard of McMaster's loss in the death of his son, Mike. He knows what a great affliction this is on McMaster, and whishes he could be with him to share his sorrow. If the warm sympathy of a friend's heart may relieve sorrow, McMaster's sorely tried father's heart is aided by De Ham's sympathy. He left New York suddenly, for the Father Provincial told him on Dec. 26 that he was to leave for Boston the following Friday. He had to leave for Salmon, New Hampshire to open a mission Dec. 29, and did not have time to see McMaster. He has heard from Miss Wood that Alphonsus is ill. He will offer one of his 3 Masses that he may be spared McMaster. He prays that McMaster will be able to bear his affliction and attain peace of heart. He sends his love to the children and a blessing for Alphonsus. P.S. He encloses a beautiful picture, an emblem of Mike's death.

1873 Jan. 19

Du Vioies, Alice: Summit, (New Jersey)

to Sarah (M. Brownson): (Elizabeth, New Jersey)

Sarah's note was received informing her that her girl, Marie Cecile was secured as a subscriber to "Young Crusader". The writer would like to become a subscriber to the Review. She wished it were possible for her to put her children under the direction of Miss Dunnagean. They never see a priest but once a fortnight and then, must content themselves with a hurried low mass. The writer hopes the new bishop (M.A. Corrigan) sends them a priest. Sarah was to tell (Orestes A.) Brownson that Alice would give a letter of introduction for a gentleman to him. The gentleman was formerly an Episcopalian minister who became converted to the Catholic faith. Credit for the conversion was given to the old Review. Her husband thinks it would be easier to have the Review sent to his office.

1873 Jan. 19

Flattelly, (Father) John: Canton, Mass(achusetts) to O(restes) A. Brownson: (Elizabeth, New Jersey)

Father Flattelly thanks Brownson for the comfort which the first number of the "Last Series" has afforded him. By the review Father Flattelly is reminded of Brownson's three sons: <u>John, William</u>, and <u>Henry</u>, who were his companions at (Holy Cross College). Father prayed for Brownson's continual success and hopes he will be spared for many years so as to continue the noble work.

1873 Jan. 21

Hennessy, (Father) Patrick: Bergen City, (New Jersey) to (Orestes A. Brownson): (Elizabeth, New Jersey)

Father Hennessy received Brownson's note inviting Dr. Smith and himself to dine and explaining Brownson's allusion to Mr. Connary (?) during the visit of Dr. Seton and Hennessy. Brownson should not be concerned about what was said. Hennessy censored himself afterwards for bringing up anything from the Herald which Fr. Hennessy considers the greatest enemy of Jesus Christ. Hennessy hopes Brownson will write a powerful article on the evil doings and tendencies of the modern press. Hennessy hopes Our Lord will give Brownson strength to deal with the present questions which are now confronting the world. The invitation cannot be accepted by Hennessy because his quarters are being moved. Maybe later on Dr. Smith and Fr.Hennessy will visit Brownson. Again, Fr. Hennessy tells Brownson not to trouble himself about the other matter.

1873 Jan. 22

Cauvin, Father (Anthony): Hoboken, New Jersey to <u>Father (E.J. Foltier</u>: New Orleans, Louisiana)

Cauvin sends a certificate of deposit of \$8,000 to <u>Archbishop (Napoleon Joseph Perché)</u>. He received (Foltier's) 5 notes of \$5,000 each with (Perché's) endorsement and promises not to ask the payment of these notes but at an interval of two years from one to the other. He thinks proper that (Foltier) secure the capital either by a mortgage or at least by transferring to him the insurance policies of all his buildings. He expects this before May when he will send the balance.

1873 Jan. 22

Sullivan, (Very Reverend) John T.: Wheeling, (West Virginia) to O(restes) A. Brownson: Elizabeth, New Jersey)

The Review was received. Sullivan glanced through it and was satisfied with the ring of the articles. He hopes God will reward Brownson for his good work. A post office money order is enclosed for Sullivan's and John H. Burns' subscription. Sullivan wants Brownson to thank <u>Sarah M. (Brownson)</u> whose note he received.

1873 Jan. 23

Cusack, Sister M Francis Clare: Kenmare, Ireland to (Orestes A. Brownson): Elizabeth, New Jersey

Congratulations are extended to Brownson for the reappearance of the Review. Sister Francis Clare (nun of Kenmare) has not seen a copy but feels she can get one through Burns & Co. of London. Sister Cusack will do all she can to further its sale. The Jesuits in London are making their books known by advertising in hers.

1873 Jan. 25

The Catholic Review (New York, New York)

The site of he new cathedral, (St. Patrick's), New York. The charge that the property, upon which the new Cathedral is building, was a gift, corruptly made, from the city of New York to the Catholic Church, a charge often disproved, has been gain repeated.

1873 Jan. 25

Lutton, Am.: New Orleans, (Louisiana)

to Archbishop (Napoleon Joseph) Perché: (New Orleans, Louisiana)

Perché's account with the <u>Catholic Propagator</u> shows bills of the <u>Southern Life Insurance Company</u>, bills for notices and subscription for <u>Messrs. Perrier</u>, 19 subscriptions for the <u>Society for Christian Morals</u>, bills of <u>P.Dumahut</u> and <u>Jefferson College</u>, \$200 for 200 masses that he authorized Lutton to send to the country priests to pay for 40 subscriptions, and \$25 for 25 masses which Perché sent to pay for the subscriptions of <u>Father (Felix) Dicharry, Father (F.) Martin</u> and <u>Father (Louis) Le Vezouet</u>.

1873 Jan. 28

Muhlberger, (Father) Michael: Leavenworth, Kansas to (James Alphonsus McMaster): New York, New York

He asks McMaster to publish the enclosed letter concerning "A Home for Priests". He believes that public sentiment has to be stirred up before any action will be taken on the matter. He asks McMaster to send him the next number of the Journal and he will pay for it as soon as possible.

1873 Jan. 30

Alemany, Joseph S., Archbishop of San Francisco: San Francisco, (California) to <u>Archbishop (John Baptist) Purcell</u>: of Cincinnati, (Ohio)

As the Holy Father allowed that a coadjutor may be appointed to <u>Bishop (Thaddeus) Amat</u> (of Los Angeles), the Bishops of the Province met yesterday and recommended the following priests to the S(acred) Congregation for the office. <u>Father Francis Mora</u>, Vic. Gen. of Amat; <u>Father Vincent Vinyes</u>, <u>O.S.D.</u> of Benica, Cal.: <u>Father (James) McGill</u> of Los Angeles. They were in doubt as to McGill as he knows no Spanish and during his many years there has shown no disposition to learn it. This might be most infurious, since four-fifths or more of the Catholics speak only Spanish. Vinyes knows and preaches well in both languages and may be the ablest of them all. Mora has been close to Amat for many years and is a good priest, though rather timid. They have joined in praying that he may be the Coadjutor.