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VOLUME VI.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1874.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

ROME. His Holiness, the Pope, has completely recovered from his recent indisposition.

SPAIN. The Carlists have captured Portugali and are besieging Santander. The people of the latter place are raising two million dollars which the Carlists demand as their price for abstaining from the bombardment of the city.

ENGLAND. Parliament was dissolved by Royal decree on the 23rd. In his address, Mr. Gladstone says that since the defeat of the Irish Education Bill the Ministry has not had sufficient power to carry out great legislative measures. Hence the dissolution at the present moment is the estimate as so far advanced that the government is able to promise a surplus of £5,000,000, with which it intends to abolish the income tax and to relieve local taxation. Among matters likely to come before Parliament are a re-arrangement of the educational act, the improvement of local government and of the land, game and liquor laws. Disraeli, Bright, Lowe and other leaders have issued addresses to the people, and the whole country is agitated with preparations for the coming elections, which will be completed by the 16th of March. Parliament is convened for the 5th of March.

DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE. The celebrated explorer, Dr. Livingstone, died yesterday in Central Africa about the middle of August. An official dispatch received by the Government states that Livingstone at one time, in Sabria, was three hours in crossing the marches, with the water about waist deep. The sufferings of the whole party were terrible; ten died in consequence.

THE ROYAL WEDDING. On the 23rd of January, Alfred Ernest Edward, Duke of Edinburgh and son of Queen Victoria, was married in St. Peterburg to the daughter of the Czar. The ceremonies were of unusual magnificence, the festivities being kept up for several days.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON.—The Louisiana case taken up. Last Monday, in the Senate, Morton moved to consider his motion that Pinchback's case be sent back to the committee to inquire into the manner in which his election was secured. This was amended by Hamlin so as to give Pinchback his seat till the committee reported. Morton then reviewed his former speeches in favor of the legality of Kellogg's Government, it having received the recognition of the State courts and Federal Government, but said that he had recently received information which, if true, rendered it improper for him to move that Pinchback be given a seat. McCree, of Kentucky, then got the floor, and in a speech of great strength, abounding in bitter satire and keen ridicule, reviewed the whole history of the troubles in Louisiana since the close of the war. He read large extracts from the testimony taken by the Committee of Investigation last year, and argued, that the last election was as fair as any held in years, and that the Kellogg party was gloriously defeated. It was attempted to show that he would negroes had to go to vote. He would give an illustration. A portion of the Red River where there was a great bend some forty miles around, came back within four miles of the point where the bend commenced, the neck of land there being only four miles across. The negroes to vote must go all the way round by water, and returning from the poll, it being located on the upper side of this neck of land. Were white men subjected to the same inconvenience? Certainly not; they took the direct line across the neck of land; went to the polls, voted and were home again before dinner. He next spoke of the judicial proceedings, and asked if State after State was to be stricken down by these illegal judicial decisions until darkness and despotism spread over the land. There was no telling how much of the people's money in Louisiana has been expended in depriving them of their rights. Mr. McCree, quoting from the testimony, as to Carter folding Jacques to his bosom, when he came with the forged affidavits, and exclaiming: "Jacques, you are a hell of a fellow!" In conclusion he denied that the State of Louisiana had a republican form of government, and argued that steps should be taken to protect her against fraud and usurpation.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed till Thursday, when Carpenter, President pro tem, called Ferry to the chair and addressed the Senate. He also reviewed the case from the time the troubles commenced and showed how the Committee of Investigation last year, of which he was a member, had stood. Every member was against the legality of the Kellogg government, except the gentleman from Indiana (Morton). Mr. Trumbull dissented on the ground that McCree should be recognized. Mr. Hill, another, dissented upon another point; but no member agreed with the gentleman from Indiana. It was entirely too late now to be talking about seating Pinchback on a prima facie case, when such a case had been overturned, and a committee of this body had agreed that there was no State government in Louisiana, and no legal State Legislature in the State, on the 15th of January, 1874. He then reviewed, at some length, the condition

of affairs in Louisiana as shown by the testimony before the committee, and said that in that part of his argument he would be dry and tedious, but after this he intended to wash his hands of the whole affair; and therefore would lay before the Senate the case in its absolute nakedness. Then, if his Republican associates in this Chamber think proper to take it or their shoulders and march through the next Presidential campaign, he would bid them joy.

He called attention to the different returning boards and the rewards, in the shape of offices, given to Lynch, Hawkins, and others. Referring to Judge Durell, he said: "On the 5th of December there was another judicial proceeding which had no parallel in this country or England. At night, the same Judge, (Durell) issued an order to seize the State House. The testimony showed that he went to his lodging about 11 o'clock, and feeling like it issued the order. Nobody applied for it. He was not sitting in Chambers; not holding court; but at his lodging—issued an order to the United States Marshal to seize the State House. It was seized. A company of troops put there, and that company held it for more than six weeks, while the face of order in this Legislature was being enacted, and these two men—Pinchback and Ray—were elected while the State House was held by troops. The act of Congress authorizing election cases to be brought before Federal courts applied only to instances where parties were prevented from voting on account of race, color or previous conditions of servitude. So Durell had not even a decent pretext for jurisdiction. A more remarkable proceeding; than that of Durell could not be found anywhere. Such orders were never issued in Russia or Turkey. By his very act he organized both sides, putting the Republicans in, the Democrats out. He (Carpenter) sent to the clerk's desk and had read the orders of that Judge, and said he wished it was in his power to have them read in the hearing of every citizen of the United States.

At 4 o'clock, Carpenter being tired out, the Senate adjourned till Friday when he concluded his remarkable speech.

INDIGNITY TO MR. MARR.—On the 29th, a New Orleans detective assisted by two policemen, visited Mr. Marr's house and searched all through his papers for documents pertaining to the Louisiana case. Sheridan, Warmoth, Janin, McEnery and others, gathered in Mr. Marr's rooms during the search. The community is indignant that a stranger within their walls should meet with such treatment.

THE GRANT PARISH PRISONERS.—Senator Gordon, of Georgia, applied to the President on the 27th, in behalf of the Grant parish, Louisiana, prisoners, who were arrested last fall by the United States Marshal, and have been kept incarcerated since, without trial, or he released on bail. The court were ready. The President promptly agreed to call the Attorney General's attention to the matter, and Senator Gordon hopes for good results.

ORPHAN ASYLUMS IN MOBILE.—Mrs. Ellen Lyons, president, publishes a report, in last Sunday's Register, of the condition of the two asylums in Mobile. It appears that there are now seventy male orphans and fifty nine female orphans in these institutions. The financial statement is as follows:

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, DONATIONS, EXPENDITURES. Includes items like Balance in bank last report, Money loaned, Net proceeds Orphan Fair 1873, etc.

SADLER'S CATHOLIC DIRECTORY AND ORDO FOR 1874.—We have received from Mr. P. F. Gogarty a copy of this invaluable book. Besides complete statistical returns from all the Dioceses in this country, it contains an alphabetical list of the clergy in the United States and Ireland. It also contains a complete record of the deaths among the religious of the country during the past year.

Grant and Lee and the American Armies.

A NEW STORY OF THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

(From a London Review of Lieut. Col. Chesney's "Essays and Biographies.")

Four of these essays relate to the great war in America, the events of which, perhaps in themselves as interesting in a military sense as those in any war the world has ever seen, have not received the careful attention which they merit, owing to the distraction of the more recent continental campaigns. As Col. Chesney truly remarks: "There is a disposition to regard the American generals and troops which they led as altogether inferior to regular soldiers of this predicament, was born out of the blunders and want of coherence exhibited by undisciplined volunteers at the outset—faults amply atoned for by the stubborn courage displayed on both sides throughout the rest of the struggle; while, if a man's claims to be regarded as a veteran are to be measured by the amount of actual fighting he has gone through, the most seasoned soldiers of Europe are but as conscripts compared with the survivors of that conflict."

The essays on Gen. Grant and Lee are the most valuable and exhaustive studies. His strictness on Grant's reckless sacrifice of his troops in attempting the impossible by fighting the battle of Cold Harbor, after he should have learned by the experience of the long and butchering battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, that the "continuous hammering" in which he had so bravely engaged his troops was yet unfinished, are both severe and well-founded. He calls the battle of Cold Harbor "the darkest spot on the career of Grant as a commander. "more excuse than has any general offered for the offence. It may be that Gen. Grant's usual imperturbable temper was ruffled by the continued readiness in which his adversary met him; or that he believed the Confederates already so worn down by their un supplied losses as to be unable to man their works; or that he judged that his new command had not been sufficiently put to the proof by the stern doings of the month just passed; or that all these causes acted together. Possibly he was influenced more than all by the uneasy consciousness that he had brought the criticism of the whole world upon his strategy by his famous dispatch, "I am glad to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer; for had not this line been already abandoned, and no result won? Col. Chesney accurately appertions between Grant and Sheridan the merit of the final effort which forced Lee to surrender, of which merit Americans are becoming more and more prone to assign an undue share to the subordinate commander.

His sketch of Gen. Lee cannot be condensed: "Like Napoleon, his troops soon learnt to believe him equal to any emergency which war could bring. Like Hannibal, he could speak lightly and calmly at the grave, and his ready replies, to read that which the soldier beyond the proper limits permitted by modern war to the commander-in-chief. What wonder, then, if he commanded an army in which each man would have died for him; an army bitter than any the fall of their cause could bring, and an army which followed him, after three years of glorious vicissitudes, into private life, without one thought of further resistance against the fate to which their adored chief yielded without a murmur? But with all this warm energy he impartally points out the faults and failings of Lee—now he made no attempt to check indiscipline; never used his authority to purge his command of inefficient officers; failed to enforce on the government the vital necessity of bringing the furnishing of supplies more directly under his own control, so that his army starved in Richmond while large supplies were available had proper energy been used by the War Department; and lastly, how he so marched his cavalry of their legs, that in their last campaign the Confederates were left almost destitute of that most necessary arm. But these shortcomings, although the military critic must not back, are but the inevitable specks on the bright surface of an illustrious military character; on Lee's personal character there lingers no breath of tarnish.

Inexpressibly pathetic in its simplicity is Col. Chesney's brief account of the bitter ending of his long struggle and matches strategy. "Gordon sent back the word that the way of escape was completely barred; and now there confronted him nothing but the inevitable capitulation. "For a moment those who looked on him saw him almost overcome; and the first words of complaint ever heard from his lips, during the war, broke sharply forth. "I had rather die a thousand deaths!" Meaning sadly for a few seconds, as his men's favorite cry broke on his ear, "There's Uncle Robert!" in deep, and tones he said to those near him, "How soon could I end all this and be at rest! 'Tis but to ride down the line and give the word, and all would be over." Then presently recovering his natural voice, he answered one who urged that surrender might be misunderstood: "That is not the question. The question is whether it is right. And if it is right I take the responsibility. Then, after a brief silence, he added, with a sigh, "It is our duty to live. What will become of the wives and children of the South if we are not

here to protect them?" So saying, he sent in his flag of truce without further hesitation to Grant. The coming action was stayed on the instant, and the struggle of the Confederacy was virtually over."

Death of the Hon. Gideon M. Parker, of Mobile.

The Hon. G. M. Parker, ex-Mayor of Mobile and one of its most prominent citizens, died in that city last Sunday morning. From the beautifully elegant and touching editorial published in the Register of Tuesday we take the following tribute to the high excellence and sterling integrity of his character:

The duty of recording "the end of a righteous man," although inseparable from the pain of our mortal nature, is not, let us thank God, one of unmingled pain. When the community in which a good man has lived can gather around the tomb in which his honored dust is to be laid, and the fragrance of his virtues steals upon their senses, and the memory of his noble deeds throws a halo of light over the gloomy scene, surely something like a pleasurable sensation enters the heart to qualify and struggle with the gloom of the grave. It is as the silent breathing of the spirit's pledge falling from the skies, that the immortal and better part of man conquers Death; and that while, obedient to the immutable law, his body returns to the earth, the universal recipient of all that dies, his "virtues live after him" to the solace of his near and dear ones and to the admiration of his friends. To every community it is a boon that such a man should have lived in its midst. His life is an acted gospel of truth and honor—an open volume of silent and noble life of Gideon M. Parker that we cannot resist the temptation of paying homage to the bright star of virtue that hovers over the spot where to-day the casket that was its tenement will be given back to earth. One would have to think long before he could find where to open from this city a better man and citizen than G. M. Parker. A simple narrative of his life is his best eulogy. His deeds are the stones to build his monument—his deeds, every one a duty performed, not one neglected to family, friends, society or country.

In 1871 he was elected, without his solicitation, Mayor of this city. Here, as elsewhere, he exhibited the excellent traits that had adorned his whole life. Just to all, clemeat to the poor and the ignorant, rigorous and un-bending to those violators of the law who had no excuse in deficient means and quantities of all that dies, his "virtues live after him" to the solace of his near and dear ones and to the admiration of his friends. To every community it is a boon that such a man should have lived in its midst. His life is an acted gospel of truth and honor—an open volume of silent and noble life of Gideon M. Parker that we cannot resist the temptation of paying homage to the bright star of virtue that hovers over the spot where to-day the casket that was its tenement will be given back to earth. One would have to think long before he could find where to open from this city a better man and citizen than G. M. Parker. A simple narrative of his life is his best eulogy. His deeds are the stones to build his monument—his deeds, every one a duty performed, not one neglected to family, friends, society or country.

THE FUNERAL.

At an early hour Tuesday morning a large assemblage of people of all classes and denominations assembled at the Cathedral to witness the last solemn rites of the holy church of which Gideon M. Parker was a beloved child. The services were conducted by the Very Rev. A. D. Pellicer, assisted by the Rev. C. T. O'Callahan and Rev. John Keeler. Present in the Sanctuary were Rev. Father Monnet, President of the Board of Spring Hill College; Rev. Father Isaacs, S. J., of St. Joseph's church; Rev. Father Olivier, S. J., and other Jesuit Fathers and secular priests. The funeral sermon was delivered by Father O'Callahan, who paid a touching and sincere tribute to the many virtues of the deceased, and his large-hearted generosity, benevolence, and his faithful, untiring devotion in aid of the Church, its orphans and educational institutions. The Catholic orphans were present, dressed in their neat and uniform; and the large Cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity with large numbers blocking up the street outside, unable to gain admission. At the conclusion of the impressive funeral services, the casket was conveyed to the hearse and escorted to the Catholic graveyard by an immense procession formed as follows: Fire Department brass band; delegates from fire company No. 2 and other fire companies; Gass' brass band; Mobile Rifles; carriages containing officiating priests and attendants; carriages containing the following pall bearers: P. H. Pepper, E. P. Herpin, Wm. A. Smith, Thos. St. John, Charles LeBaron, Admiral Semmes, Chas. Hopkins, John H. Higley. The hearse; carriages containing family, relatives and friends; Board of Directors of Washing-

ton Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Presidents and Secretaries of the other Fire Insurance Companies of Mobile, Board of Directors of the National Commercial Bank, and officers of other banks. Followed by a long cortege of carriages, in which were represented all classes and denominations of our people, paying this last affectionate tribute to the remains of one they had loved and honored so well in life.

Loving hands had decorated the casket with wreaths of flowers, among which we observed a mystic wreath from the Order of Myths, who were proud to number the deceased among their honorary members.

The following gentlemen, citizens of New Orleans, were in the procession, having come over for the express purpose of attending the funeral: Mr. E. K. Converse, of the firm of E. K. Converse & Co., Mr. A. Thomson, of the firm of A. Thomson & Co., and Mr. Wm. Gordon, of the firm of Gordon & Gomilla. When the procession reached the West Ward the firemen returned, and the Mobile Rifles, under command of Capt. Price Williams, Jr., took the lead, marching to the cemetery, where, after conclusion of the final ceremonies, they fired the customary salute of three rounds over the grave of their former officer and late honorary member.

THE LONGEST SWIM ON RECORD.—The Norfolk Chronicle makes the death of Samuel Brock, a Yarmouth beachman, the occasion of recalling his extraordinary escape in October, 1835. A vessel was observed at sea about 1 p. m., with a signal flying for a pilot, bearing east, distant about 12 miles. Brock, who belonged to Layton's company, with nine others, launched the yawl increase, and steered for the object of their enterprise. About 4 o'clock they came up with the vessel, which proved to be the Spanish brig Paquette de Bilbao. Three of the beachmen went on board, and the remainder of the crew of the yawl were sent away. On their way home a terrific squall took the yawl's sails flat aback, and she capsized. In a few minutes all the crew, with the exception of Brock, were drowned. It was then about 6:30 p. m., and the nearest land was six miles distant—dead low water; and Brock remembering that the flood tide would be setting off shore making to the southward, so that should he ever reach the shore he would have to swim and float at least fifteen miles. The swell of the sea drove him over the Cross-sand ridge, and he then got sight of the buoy of St. Nicholas' Gat, nearly opposite his own door, distant four miles from the land. He had now been five hours in the water. He next caught sight of a vessel at anchor. He got within 200 yards of the vessel and hailed her; a boat was at once lowered, and at 1:30 a. m., having swam seven hours and a half in an October night, he was safe on board the brig Betsey, of Sunderland, nearly fifteen miles from the spot where the boat increase was capsized.

THE POPE AND THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.—The members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in America will be glad to know that, in spite of the gloomy and discouraging condition of affairs in Rome, in spite of the brutal tyranny and blasphemous excesses of the usurper and the revolution, their cherished society continues its noble exercises of charity in the Sacred City, and falters not in any of its duties. On the morning of 19th December the members of the society in Rome were received in audience by the Holy Father at the Vatican. The President of the Council, with nearly all the members of the Conferences of the city, attended as a deputation, and tendered to the Sovereign Pontiff their renewed assurance of devotion to himself and to his throne. The address to his Holiness mentioned the gratifying fact that the number of Conferences in Rome had increased, and that a greater interest was manifested in its results, both by the members themselves and by the general public. After laying at the feet of his Holiness the tribute and testimony of their love and loyalty, they supplicated his blessing for their own society scattered so widely over the face of the world. The Holy Father delivered in reply a brief but beautiful discourse.

"DOING."—Here is a rhymed "modern instance" of an "old saw": "Tis a very ancient saying: 'Be sure and do your neighbors, Or they'll certainly do you.' 'Est another saying now prevalent: 'Time'll now has proved it true; 'Do unto all your neighbors, As you would have them do to you.' 'But another saying now prevails: 'Time'll now has proved it true; 'Be sure and do your neighbors, Or they'll certainly do you.' "Sailors indulge in the heaviest attire of any human being on this globe," said Aunt Mary, as she looked up from her newspaper. "How so, aunty?" asked her niece. "Because," answered the old lady, "they seem to be in the habit of wearing their ship."

THE MORNING STAR has been started with the approval of the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese, to supply an admitted want in New Orleans, and is mainly devoted to the interests of the Catholic Church. It will not interfere in politics except wherein they interfere with Catholic rights, but will expose iniquity in high places, without regard to persons or parties. Next to the spiritual rights of all men, it will especially champion the temporal rights of the poor.

Approval of the Most Rev. Archbishop. We approve of the aforesaid undertaking, and commend it to the Catholics of our Diocese. J. M. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS, December 12, 1867.

Terms—Single Copy, 5 Cents; By Mail, \$3—in Advance.

NUMBER 52.

Curious Wills.

It is a very agreeable thing to be a legatee; sometimes, however, a legacy comes clogged with a condition which takes off a good deal of the pleasure accompanying its receipt. It may not be an intolerable condition having to take the name and arms of an old family and give up some distinguished name for an historical or aristocratic one in order to inherit a fine estate, but it is often a burden to a widow to know that she should give way to a natural wish and marry again, she will lose all or the greater part of the money left to her by her husband. On such a condition large estates are constantly being willed, and many of the bequests to widows are only so long as they remain unmarried. Occasionally the condition on which legacies can be enjoyed is that the legatee shall not become or be married to a Roman Catholic. The Hon. Mrs. Araminta Monck Ridley, whose will was proved in April, 1868, placed still further restraints on her legatee. She declares that if any one of my said children, either in my lifetime or at any time after my decease, shall become or marry a Roman Catholic, or shall join or enter any Ritualistic brotherhood or sisterhood, then, and in any other or either of the said cases, the several provisions, whether original, substitutive or accretive, hereby made for the benefit of such child or children, shall cease and determine and become absolutely void."

In olden times estates were often held in England by very curious tenures. One of the most ancient in the north was the tenure by a horn. The superior lord, who might be the king, gave possession of the land by the gift of a horn, and the land was held on condition of its being blown so as to give notice whenever there was any danger of an actual inroad of the Picts. In modern times we have property held by a more curious tenure still. Mr. Henry Budd, by his will, proved in February, 1862, declared, "that in case my son Edward shall wear mustaches, then the device hereinafore contained in favor of him, his appointees, heirs and assigns of my said estate, called Pepper Park, shall be void; and I devise the same estate to my son William, his appointees, heirs and assigns. And in case my said William shall wear mustaches, then the device hereinafore contained in favor of him, his appointees, heirs, and assigns of my said estate, called Twickenham Park, shall be void, and I devise the same estate to my son Edward, his appointees, heirs and assigns. Mr. Budd is not singular in his objection to the mustache. Mr. Fleming, an appraiser and upholsterer, of Pimlico, by his will, proved in April, 1869, gives to the different men in his employ £10 each; "but to those who persist in wearing the mustache, only £5."

Testators sometimes even venture to touch feminine attire; for we find Mr. James Robbins, whose will was proved in October, 1864, declaring "that, in the event of my dear wife not complying with my request to wear a widow's cap after my decease, and to comply with the letter of the request in my husband's will and yet indulge her own taste in the matter. In contradistinction to this example of a husband compelling his widow to wear the emblems of mourning for him whether she mourned his loss or not may be placed the provisions of the will of the late Mr. Edward Concanen; although the bequest is not made to depend upon their observance, the testator says: "And I hereby bind my said wife that she do not after my decease offend artistic taste, or blazon the sacred feelings of her sweet and gentle nature, by the exhibition of a widow's cap."

A very peculiar obligation was imposed on two of his legatees by Sir James South, the astronomer, whose will, with several codicils, was proved in 1868. By his will he gave a pocket chronometer each to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Rosslyn, and Mr. Archibald John Stevens, and in one of his codicils he states that they were so given to them in the fullest confidence that they would respectively use and wear them in the same manner as "I am in the habit of wearing my chronometers; namely, in my pastoral pocket, properly so called—a sort of premium to try and perpetuate the old fashion of carrying the watch in the fob pocket, in vogue when Sir James South was a young man. To quote one instance of a conditional legacy given nearly one hundred years ago, we may refer to the will of John Hume, who left to his old friend Mr. John Home, of Kilduff (who dinked port, and used to contend that "Home" was the correct spelling both of his own name and Home's), ten dozen of my old claret at his choice, and one single bottle to him six dozen of port, provided that he attests, under his hand, signed John Hume, that he has himself alone finished that bottle at two sittings. By this concession he will at once terminate the only two differences that ever arose between us concerning temporal affairs."—Illustrated London News.

ALLITERATION.—As an altogether admirable and amusing attempt at alliteration, an anonymous author astonished all admirers of alliterative ability by the subjected singularly successful specimen: "Surpassing sweet, seraphic strains she sings, Scintillating and spirit's symphonious strings; Such soul-subduing sounds, so strangely husky, She seems some saintly spirit's earnest speaking."

What is the least popular kind of cuff? The hand-cuff.