



Morning Star and Catholic Messenger

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"HOW BEAUTIFUL ARE THE FEET OF THEM THAT BRING GLAD TIDINGS OF GOOD THINGS!"

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VOLUME VII.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1874.

NUMBER 11.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

GERMANY.

The trial of Archbishop Ledochowski, of
Fosen, by the civil courts has resulted in his
condemnation and dismissal, by the courts, from
his See. No appeal can be taken in this case.
The Reichstag has agreed to a compromise
with the government on the army bill. In the
debate Gen. Moltke said that in consequence
of threats of revenge, it was necessary to keep
the hand on the sword, that disarmament would
mean war.

AUSTRIA.

On the 13th the Upper House of Reichstag
passed the Ecclesiastical Bills and the Bishops
withdrew in a body.
The Emperor has sent a conciliatory reply
to the Pope's protest against the Ecclesiastical
Bills. It is understood that the opposition to
the Vatican is merely formal.

SPAIN.

Not one word of news so far this week from
the contending armies at Bilbao. A report is
current that Serrano proposed a compromise
(what kind is not stated) to Don Carlos who
scornfully rejected it.

FRANCE.

The Government has issued a circular pro-
hibiting attacks by newspapers on the Sep-
timate or seven years provisional government. It
declares that MacMahon's powers are incon-
testable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A coal mine explosion occurred at Dirken-
field, near Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 15th.
Fifty corpses have already been recovered.

The boiler of a factory in Hamilton, near
Glasgow, also exploded. A large portion was
driven several hundred feet through the air
and crashed into a schoolhouse full of chil-
dren. Three of the children were instantly
killed, and thirty are reported more or less in-
jured.
30,000 colliers are on a strike in Somerset-
shire.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON.—The Louisiana question has
at last been reached by the Senate. Several
speeches in favor of granting relief to the
State have been made by Carpenter, Bayard
and others. Speeches against interference and
in favor of the Kellogg government were
made by West, of Louisiana, and others. The
question promises to bring forth as many con-
flicting opinions as the currency question,
party lines being, so far, obliterated. The
Democrats have had several caucuses to decide
what course to pursue. Their decision, if they
have reached one, has not been made public.
In the course of the debate West stated that
the last Legislature had passed and Kellogg
had signed a fair election law. It was retorted
by the opposition and West had finally to
admit that another bill rescinding the so-called
election bill had also been passed and
could be signed by Kellogg at any time, this
placing the whole electing machinery in his
hands. This development places the Kellogg
party in a still more unfavorable light. Upon
adjournment last Thursday evening, Tipton,
Liberal Republican, had the floor and it was
expected would make a speech against the
Kellogg usurpation when the debate would be
closed Friday.

The Currency Bill was passed by
majority. This Bill will now have to go to
the Senate for concurrence. The status of
the currency bill now is this: The House bill
has to await the action of the Senate, which
may, or may not be favorable, or may be de-
layed indefinitely; whereas, the Senate bill
goes directly to the President for his signature.

SERIOUS TROUBLE IN ARKANSAS.—This State has
met with difficulties somewhat similar to
those of Louisiana. In 1872 the election for
Governor took place, Brooks and Baxter each
claiming election. Suits were instituted in the
several courts, that in the State Supreme
Court evoking a decision that the judiciary
had no jurisdiction in such contests. The
Legislature subsequently met and seated
Baxter, Conservative. He took office and re-
tained it without hindrance till last week,
when, upon the overruling of a demurrer in
the Circuit Court, in one of the old cases,
Baxter's counsel being absent, Brooks collected
a band of armed men and captured the State
House, ousting Baxter. Both parties appealed
to Grant, who has refused to interfere. Baxter
then declared martial law, immediately col-
lected his forces, and at last accounts was
besieging the State House with nearly 2,000
men.

RAINS AND OVERFLOWS.—Nashville, April 16.
—The Cumberland River is still rising at the
rate of an inch per hour. Several hundred feet
of Market and Broad streets are now several
feet under water, to the great damage of stores
and residences. Should the water rise one foot
more it will invade the basements of thirty or
forty business houses on Front street, north of
Broad. Merchants are now moving their
goods and cotton to more secure places. The
high water has caused serious damage on dif-
ferent lines of railroads in this section. The
Tennessee River is very full, and is rising at
the rate of two inches per hour, and is threat-
ening to overflow. The Cumberland, Stone
and Duck Rivers are higher than at any time
since 1847, and from present indications they
will reach or exceed that year.

are not running to-day. Planters throughout
this section are very despondent, in conse-
quence of excessive rains and high water,
rendering planting impossible. As yet but
few have been able to plow furrow for corn or
cotton, with little prospect of improving in the
weather. An overflow is also apprehended in
the Yazoo bottom.

RECENT ELECTIONS.—The Democrats have
carried Hoboken, N. J. In Jersey City their
majority is 1,000. Albany, N. Y., elected a
Republican as Mayor by 1,500 majority.

The New Civil Rights Bill.
A VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The substitute for Mr Sumner's Civil Rights
Bill, reported by the Judiciary Committee of
the Senate, provides that all persons within
the jurisdiction of the United States shall be
entitled to full and equal enjoyment of inns,
public conveyances on land and water, theatres
and other places of public amusement, and
also of common schools and public institu-
tions of learning or benevolence, supported
in whole or in part by general taxation, and of
cemeteries, so supported, subject only to the
conditions and limitations established by law,
and applicable alike to citizens of every race
and color, regardless of any previous condition
of servitude. Any person denying to any
citizen any of the privileges conferred by
the bill, shall pay \$500 to the person
aggrieved, and shall also be deemed guilty of
a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof
shall be fined not less \$500 or more than \$1000,
or be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor
more than one year. The District and Circuit
Courts of the United States are given, exclu-
sive of the courts of the several States, cog-
nizance of all offences against the bill; and ac-
tions may be prosecuted in any United States
court wherever the defendant may be found,
without regard to the other party. Any Dis-
trict Attorney who shall wilfully fail to pro-
secute the proceedings required shall, for every
such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of \$500
to the person aggrieved, and upon conviction
thereof be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be
fined not less than \$1000 nor more than \$5000.
No citizen shall be disqualified for service as
grand or petit juror in any State or United
States court on account of race, color or pre-
vious condition of servitude; and any officer
who shall exclude or foil any citizen for that
cause shall be fined not more than \$5000. All
cases arising under the act may be reviewed
by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Ladies' Monument to the Soldiers of the Confed-
erate Army.

An immense throng congregated at Green-
wood Cemetery on the afternoon of Friday the
10th inst., to witness the dedication of this
tribute from the living to the dead. The
monument stands in one of the most com-
manding positions in the cemetery on the left
of the main avenue, and looks to the South.
Based upon a mound some eight or ten feet
high, stands a pillar of pure white marble
nine feet in height, which is surmounted by
the marble figure of a Confederate soldier of
full life size, equipped for marching and lean-
ing on his musket at parade rest. The four
sides of the pillar, at its base, are ornamented
with the marble busts of Lee, Jackson, Syd-
ney Johnston and Polk. Our ladies consti-
tuted the major portion of the large assem-
bly, and when listening to the eloquence
called forth by the occasion, it was plain to
see that a motive far more powerful than or-
dinary curiosity, a feeling much more intense
than that which usually actuates congregations
of people had led them to that lovely and
hallowed spot.

The simplicity of design, most faithfully ex-
ecuted by the artist, the absence of all effort
at ostentation, and the air of complete repose
that pervades the whole work, speak to the
heart at once and impress the beholder with a
sense of its perfect adaptation as a memorial
of dead heroes and an emblem of the unflin-
tering devotion of Southern women. Like the
country for which they died, this marble repre-
sentative of the soldiers of the South stands
alone. As history will depict the Confederacy
to future generations, solitary among nations,
unsupported and uncheered by helping hand
or encouraging word, so stands this lonely
figure, a perpetual suggestion of the self-sus-
taining valor and constancy of the soldiers of
the Confederate army. War-worn and de-
pleted, surrounded and overpowered, they re-
tained that dignity which is ever the accom-

tant of honor and fortitude, and in their dark-
est hour, never ceased to command the respect
and admiration of mankind. The survivors
of that approved band can well afford to look
the world in the face and fear no reproach.
The deeds, the glory of which they share with
their dead comrades, are inscribed on tablets
more enduring than iron or stone, the tablets
of men's memories at 1 Learts, and with the
calm serenity that so appropriately marks the
pose of that marble figure they can bide an
ulterior judgment.

All honor to our noble women! Theirs was
the harder part, and its hardship ceased not
with the closing of the bloody drama; yet,
nobly have they sustained their burden. To
suffer, and again to suffer, is their portion; to
lose irreparably, and appreciate that loss is
their inheritance; yet, it is not in vain. Such
lessons as are taught by this monument and
the example of those under whose auspices it
was erected, will endure longer than the mon-
ument itself, and will stand as an everlasting
incentive and encouragement, illustrating and
teaching the beauty of adherence to principle
and the nobility of constancy in suffering.

St. Michael's Fair.

We are happy to state that this Fair has
been well patronized during the week. Even
on Thursday night, when the rain fell in tor-
rents, enough was made to pay the running
expenses.

This, (Sunday) night, the counting of votes
in the minor contests will be commenced so as
not to interfere with operations relating to
the "grand contests." These, it will be re-
membered, are, first, for the horse and buggy,
between Messrs. Wm. H. Deever, P. Lecourt
and J. Batson; second, for the gold watch and
chain, Misses Kate Harris, J. Cunningham and
S. Redmond contestants; and third, for the
fine row-boat, between the rowing clubs.
The friends of the young ladies in the
contest for the watch are all working
assiduously for their favorites and, no
doubt, each will poll a large vote. On the
contest for the horse and buggy, however, the
success of the Fair principally depends. This
fact the energetic young gentlemen contestants
and their friends appreciate, and consequently
no effort on their part is wanting. The victor
will surely have cause to feel proud of his
triumph, as the possession of this really fine
prize will be an honorable and indisputable
evidence of the zeal and liberality of the
owner, the generosity of his friends and the
lively interest which our citizens take in edu-
cational matters. These contests will prob-
ably be decided Tuesday night, when, we un-
derstand, the Fair will be closed.

The importance of assisting in the advance-
ment of everything relating to the education of
the young has been so frequently dwelt upon
that everyone must thoroughly understand his
duty. The duty of contributing the pecuniary
means for the erection and support of schools
being admitted, we would ask what more
pleasant way of giving can be devised than
that offered by a Fair? Here, you perform
the duty of giving and you can enjoy yourself
to your heart's content, at the same time that
you give joy to the good and fair ladies who
thus see their labors crowned with success.

Let each, then, resolve to go at least one
night before the Fair closes and spend what-
ever he can afford.

A PRESENTATION.—Last Tuesday, at St.
Peter's school, there occurred a very pleasing
incident illustrative of gratitude—that mem-
ory of the heart. About a week previous the
pupils of the school got intimation of the fact
that the principal, Mr. T. J. O'Sullivan, in-
tended to resign, his position as secretary of
the Homestead Association necessitating him
so to do. They determined his retirement
should not take place without some expression
of their esteem and affection. Accordingly
they made up a purse, and with it purchased
a most beautiful silver watch, which they pre-
sented him, with an accompanying address.
So secretly had the measure been taken and
acted upon, that not only Mr. O'Sullivan had
not the slightest intimation of it until the
proper moment, but even the majority of the
students in his class were entirely ignorant of
any such proceeding being on foot. The re-
cipient was effectively surprised, to the great
gratification of the original movers and prin-
cipal actors in the scene, Messrs. M. Hoey,
W. Bell, D. O'Connell and John Fanning.

Fair for St. John the Baptist's Church.

The attendance at this place of entertain-
ment during the past week, with the exception
of Thursday evening when the rain threatened
to pass over our thresholds, was so large that
one desiring to reach the other end of the hall
would have to use a certain amount of elbow-
power. And it was such a good natured crowd!
There was no getting angry with it. Every
face had a cheery smile, every mouth a pleas-
ant word, and so pocket was shut so tight but
the fair young solicitors would manage to se-
cure votes for favored candidates, or chances
in the raffle of some beautiful article. Though
it harmonized as a whole, one could see that
different portions of it were endeavoring to
bring about different results. Some were
desirous of seeing Father C. Moynihan the
successful candidate in the contest for the gold
watch and chain; while a no less number were
so energetically working in this and that
part of the hall for the interests of the other
contestant, Father T. J. Kenny, that it be-
came a sphynx—puzzle which of the two
would eventually get the watch. This fact is
unquestionable, whichever reverend gentleman
secures it will have to pay pretty heavily, and
the Fair will, on this count alone, realize a
handsome sum.

Besides this, the general topic of the Fair,
there is a spirited movement set on foot by
Messrs. J. J. Kinney, P. J. Sullivan, H. B.
Foley, and others and their respective friends,
severally striving to have the favored one of
the above four gentlemen, the winner of a
splendid horse donated to the Fair by P. J.
Kennedy, Esq. Each is aware that the others
are making strenuous efforts, so he pulls
as well as they. All acting in a like manner
greatly benefits the Fair, which needs all that
will be done for it, much as that may be.
There are many things to be effected with the
proceeds. What these are the public already
knows. So let no one say, "It gets on well
enough without me. My pittance will not be
missed." There is where you make a mistake.
A like declaration from many persons, and a
like withholding of pittance would deprive
the Fair of quite a sum. Those who have
gone should make a final call, and those who
have not, should not leave themselves open to
the reproach of having failed to make a single
visit. Remember, all the help that can be
given will be needed. The Fair will close,
positively, Monday night, when the contest be-
tween Fathers Kenny and Moynihan will be
decided.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Movement.

Last Sunday a meeting was held in St. Pe-
ter's School-house, Third District, to organize
a total abstinence society in St. Peter's parish.
The Rev. Pastor, Father C. Moynihan, in a
brief and eloquent address at High Mass, an-
nounced the meeting and urged his parishion-
ers to join the movement, which, he said,
had his heartiest approval and would receive
his most earnest support.

He was also present at the meeting and
administered the pledge to eighteen gentlemen
not connected with the existing societies.
These, together with the gentlemen residents
of the parish, who were members of the older so-
cieties, then organized, temporarily, under the
direction of the Committee on Organization of
the State Union. Mr. Robert H. Bartley was
elected President pro tem., and Mr. P. Everett,
Secretary pro tem.

To-day, at 12 o'clock, another meeting will
be held in the school house, and it is expected
a permanent organization will be effected.

St. Peter's Society commences its existence
under the most favorable auspices, and we
no have doubt that in point of numbers and
efficiency it will soon equal the older societies.

ST. THERESA'S SOCIETY.

The officers of this Society are: H. R. Gif-
ney, President; John Manning, Vice President;
John J. O'Connor, Recording Secretary; J. E.
Walton, Jr. Financial Secretary; J. S. Bradley,
Treasurer; Jas. McBride, Marshal; P. Mc-
Graw, Sergeant-at-arms. Delegates.—H. R.
Gifney, E. M. Fox, A. J. Coburn, J. S. Bradley
and J. B. Walton, Jr.

For the time and place of meeting of the
several societies see special notice on 5th page

The fight over the Massachusetts Senatorship
has terminated, Mr. Washburne having been
elected United States Senator on the 17th,
receiving 123 votes.

Education in St. Theresa's Parish.

The war made upon virtue in Heaven by a
godless Intelligence, before the angels were
perfected in glory, and ever since carried on
either covertly or openly, always and every-
where, has in our day assumed a guise more
specious than any heretofore put on; and gone
forth to the grand attack with intents more
deadly in their consequences than any previ-
ously disclosed. The guise is that of the wolf
in the garb of the sheep; the intent that
which actuates the wolf in pursuit of the
lamb.

The man having established his invincibil-
ity, the Church is now to be attacked in the
child, and the school-room is to be the battle-
field. It is here the enemy must be met and
put to flight as he has been on other fields.
"The pen, in the hands of one entirely wise,
is mightier than the sword." The sovereignty
of the Divine design must be vindicated in the
authority of the parent over the child.

The way is evident—the will has but to re-
solve itself into the required consent, and the
parental trust naturally and speedily finds its
way into the bosom of its divinely commis-
sioned teacher and mother—the Church.

The child is compared to a piece of wax,
which may be moulded into an angel or formed
into a devil. Parents, name your artist, and
take on yourself the responsibility of the choice
you make! Do you ask for light? The infal-
lible Pope has spoken. Hear him: "You are
compelled, under pain of grievous sin, to keep
your children away from those schools from
which the authority of the Church is excluded."

The duty of declaring this important truth
to the faithful is particularly imposed by the
Holy Father upon the pastors of the Church
throughout the world. Thus the voice that
cried out to St. Joseph, "Take the Child into
Egypt," is now again heard sounding along
the Christian line: "Take the children into
the Catholic schools."

Among the pastors who have heeded the
warning thus authoritatively promulgated,
Rev. Thos. J. Kenny, of St. Theresa's Church
in this city, is notably distinguished. The
note-sound of his response has gone abroad
and gathered together his children closer and
thicker about him. The moralizing influences
of the missionary priest follow in his footsteps,
and the zeal of the true spiritual Father
sweetens his life and shines out through all
his labors.

As preaching of itself suffices not to save
without the co-operative conference in the
confessional, so the faithful pastor finds it
incumbent on him to go out amongst his peo-
ple, make their acquaintance at their homes,
and expound to them individually the laws of
the Church and the nature of his mission.

In order to leave no ground for pretext, and
to help the deserving poor, the sons of the
distracted parishioners (and others) are re-
ceived cheerfully and educated with the other
pupils, the identity of those on the free list
being carefully concealed from the rest.

Whenever the aggregate of the nites brought
in monthly falls short of the moderate sum
stipulated for the maintenance of the Christian
Brothers in charge, Father Kenny makes good
the deficit. On like principles, springing
spontaneously from themselves, the Sisters of
Charity conduct and keep up the parish school
for girls.

Besides the large number of orphans in the
Female Asylum the following numbers receive
tuition in St. Theresa's parish:
School for boys Erato street, number of pupils. 123
St. Simon's parish school. 50
Total. 173

Here, as in almost every other instance
where a Catholic church and school exist both
together, the body of the church is reserved
for the accommodation of the scholars at some
one of the Sunday Masses. Too much, we
think, cannot be said in support or in praise
of this beautiful feature of the teaching an-
tharthy of the Church.

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger

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 cham-
pion the temporal rights of the poor.

Approval of the Most Rev. Archbishop

We approve of the aforesaid under-
a king, and commend it to the Catholics
of our Diocese.

J. M. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS,
December 12, 1867.

Author of "Harding, the Money-Spinner," etc.

(From the Catholic World.)

(Continued.)
PART II.

"I think," said Augustus, "that we should
all now be glad to hear Dionysius the Athe-
nian." An eager hum of assent and approval
arose from the jaded and sated, but inquisitive
and critical society around.

"There are in your philosophy," continued
Augustus, "two leading principles, Mr. Athe-
nian, in support of which I am both curious
and anxious to hear you advance some solid
and convincing reasons. You despise, as
Cicero despised it, the notion of a plurality of
gods. You affirm there is only one. You say
that a god who could begin to be a god, or
begin at all, can be no god; and that the true
King of all kings, is the giver of whatever
exists, and the recipient of nothing. That he
is without a body, a pure and holy intelligence.
That as every thing else is his work, there
never were, and never will be, and never could
be, any limits either of his power or of his
knowledge. At the same time, you reject the
notion, adopted in some Greek systems, that
he is the soul of the visible universe, and this
universe his body; affirming him to be antec-
edent to and independent of all things, and all
other things to be absolutely dependent upon
him.

"Is it not so?"

"Yes," answered Dionysius; "such is my
assured conviction."

"This, then," said Augustus, "is the first
question upon which I wish to hear you; and
the second is, whether that force or principle
within each of us which thinks, reflects, rea-
sons, and is conscious of itself, will perish at
our death, or will live beyond it, and is of
such a nature that it will never perish, as
Plato, Xenophon, Cicero, and many other
illustrious men and very great thinkers have
so ardently contended."

"Ah!" said Dionysius, in a voice indescrib-
ably sweet and thrilling, while all turned their
eyes toward him; "unless that God himself
assist me, I shall be quite unequal to the task
you impose upon me, Augustus. I am not
worthy to treat the subject upon which you
desire me to speak. You are aware that many
learned persons in our Europe expect, and for
a long time have expected, some divine being
to appear one day among men. I see the able
governor of Rome, Lucius Piso. None will
accuse Piso of credulity, none suppose him a
weaver of idle fancies, or a dreamer of gra-
tuitous reveries. An able administrator, an
accomplished man of the world, and, if he will
pardon me, more inclined to be too sarcastic
than too indulgent, he, nevertheless, despises
not this expectation. Our learned friend
Strabo, whom I see near me, will tell you
moreover how it prevails, and has from im-
memorial times prevailed, in various and often
perverted forms, yet with an underlying
essence of permanent identity, among the
innumerable nations which make some thirty
languages resound through the immense ex-
panse of Asia. But Domitius Afer desires to
interrupt me."

Afer said:

"I do not discern how this ancient and
mysterious expectation which floats vaguely
through the traditions of all mankind, and in
a more definite shape forms the groundwork
for the whole religion of the Jewish nation,
can be at all connected either with the immor-
tality of the thinking principle inside of us,
or with the question whether there is one
supreme, absolute, and eternal God who made
this universe."

"All I would have added," replied Dionysius,
"in regard to that expectation was, that after
the appearance of this universal benefactor,
many sublime ideas which hitherto only the
strongest intellects have entertained, will pre-