



Morning Star and Catholic Messenger

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The Directors of the Company are: Most Rev. Archbishop N. J. FERROE, President. JOHN HENDERSON, Vice President. Very Rev. G. RAYMOND, Rev. C. MOYNIHAN, Rev. T. J. KENNY, Rev. T. J. SMITH, C. M., Rev. B. NEITHART, C. SS. R., JOHN T. GIBBONS, JOHN MCCAFFREY, WM. J. CASTELL, D. H. BUCKLEY.

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Publication Office—No. 118 Poydras street, corner of Camp.

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

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THE MORNING STAR has been started with the approval of the ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese, 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, 1871.

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NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1874.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

ITALY.

A special dispatch states that the Pope intended to receive a deputation on the 6th, but failed on entering the hall. His physicians pronounced his indisposition slight. The Parisian press reports that Italy is about to issue a memorandum to the European powers calling attention to the dangers to Italy from intrigues at the Vatican, declaring the government can no longer tolerate a permanent conspiracy in its own capital, and urging the powers to discontinue the custom of maintaining an ambassador at the Holy See.

GERMANY.

Count Arnim was again arrested and incarcerated on the 12th. The only charge against him is of suppressing official documents. The first attempt of the Government to have priests elected by congregations has taken place at the town of Landsburg, in the province of Brandenburg, and resulted in utter failure. Only eleven persons offered to vote.

FRANCE.

The Times correspondent at Paris, quotes La Presse, semi-official organ, as saying the forthcoming message of the President Marshal MacMahon, will demonstrate to the Assembly the necessity of organizing the Septennate and of their dissolving, and will announce that the government disapproving of the tardiness of the Committee of Thirty will submit a constitutional amendment of its own. The Duke De Mouchy (Bonapartist) has been elected to the Assembly from the Department of the Oise. He received 60,000 votes; his two Republican opponents received 18,000 and 47,000 votes respectively.

SPAIN.

The Carlists besieging Irun have been defeated in a series of engagements, commencing on the 10th and ending on the evening of the 11th in their retreat. They carried off all their guns. They are supposed to have retreated to Estella.

A WAR CLOUD.

The Austrian Government, persisting in its intention of making a commercial treaty with Roumania, a Turkish dependency, in spite of the remonstrances of Turkey, the Porte has ordered the concentration of a large number of troops on the Servian and Montenegro frontiers; and the Governors of Janina and Prinsend, in Albania, have been ordered to organize the Mahomedan inhabitants of the Province.

UNITED STATES.

FAMINE IN NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

Prof. A. B. Smith, ex-President of the Arkansas Valley College Institute, says there are fully forty thousand people in Kansas and Nebraska who are either now or will shortly be in absolute want of the necessities of life, and he earnestly appeals not only to the citizens of St. Louis, but to the people of the whole country, to send them aid in the shape of provisions and clothing, and as speedily as possible.

TEXAS BORDER WAR.

Late dispatches from the Rio Grande state that the raid on Los Almos and other indications of the last two months convince the people that there are large bands of Mexicans from Matamoros and other places in Mexico, regularly organized for the purpose of making depredations on the frontier towns and settlements of Texas. One party intended to capture Corpus Christi, but finally abandoned the project because they were not sufficiently numerous.

ELECTION NOTES.

The Democratic majority in Alabama is 15,000. Six Democratic Congressmen were elected, and that party will have a majority of 30 on joint ballot in the Legislature. In Florida the Senate is a tie, but the House is supposed to be Republican by three majorities. In East Tennessee the Democratic candidates were elected by 2,000 majority.

FRENCH EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—The Journal des Debats says that, thanks to the measures taken by the Canadian Government and to the activity of its agents, an active emigration from France to the Dominion has sprung up, greatly to the advantage of both countries. This movement is quite recent, dating only from the end of the Franco-German war. Before that event the emigration was scarcely appreciable, but during the last two years it has reached the number of 5,000. The greater number go to Montreal, but Quebec attracts some, and large numbers are employed on the Government works, building an embellishing, at Ottawa. The Debats pays a high compliment to the conduct of the Dominion Government towards the immigrants, and regrets very much that the presence of various objectionable French members of the International Society who have taken up their abode in Canada has in some cases tended to raise a hostile feeling against the useful and inoffensive class of immigrants.

BUSINESS SUITS.—In the line of well-made, elegantly fitting and durable business suits, purchasers can nowhere find a larger or more select stock than at Pierce & Hays', 13 and 15 Camp street. Their prices are moderate for goods of all descriptions, and every

[From Our Own Correspondent.] OVE IRISH LETTERS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 27th, 1874.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION IN WEXFORD.

The Wexford demonstration in support of the Home Rule movement came off on Wednesday last, and was really a magnificent affair of its kind. There is no doubt about the political opinions of that county, at any rate—it is a Home Rule county to the backbone, as, indeed, might have been expected by any reader of the story of '93. The priests and the people were thoroughly represented at the meeting on Wednesday. Ten thousand persons were assembled in the historic Bull Ring of Wexford town, most of them tenant farmers of the county, the men who won the great victories for the national cause at the general election. Their demeanor was quiet and orderly but resolute and enthusiastic—that of men, in fact, thoroughly fit for freedom and thoroughly determined to achieve it. The four members for Wexford—Sir George Bowyer (M. P. for the county), the Chevalier O'Cleary (M. P. for the county), Mr. Redmond (M. P. for Wexford Borough), and Mr. Dupher (M. P. for New Ross)—were all in attendance, and delivered very able and satisfactory addresses. Mr. John Martin, M. P., and Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M. P., represented the Home Rule League by invitation, and these two gentlemen also delivered addresses and were received with great enthusiasm. In the evening a banquet took place, at which four hundred representative men sat down and at which the first toast was "the Queen, Laws, and Commons of Ireland." It is to be finally remarked that the chief resolution at the public meeting declared the adhesion of the people to the programme of the Home Rule League—a flat contradiction of Mr. P. J. Smyth's assertion that the country had rejected that programme for his "Simple Repeal."

RECONCILIATION IN LIMERICK.

I am glad to say that the rupture in the national party in Limerick is at an end. On Saturday last, at a meeting of the local Farmers' Club, it was intimated in behalf of the extreme section that if the Club passed a resolution declaring that in fixing the County Home Rule meeting to take place at Kilmallock, it had no intention to insult the Nationalists, the latter would co-operate in making it a success. The club passed the resolution, and all became friends once more. This is very gratifying. On Monday the first fruits of this reconciliation were seen in the splendid reception given to the members for the city—Mr. Butt and Mr. O'Shaughnessy—by all classes. In the early part of the day these gentlemen and Mr. O'Sullivan (M. P. for Limerick County), attended the ceremony of turning the first sod of the new People's Park. In the evening they were entertained at a banquet by the Mayor; and later still they appeared in the theatre and gave an account of their stewardship for the past session. At this meeting the Mayor presided, and some Catholic clergymen were present on the stage. Mr. Butt's and Mr. O'Shaughnessy's addresses were very able and vigorous pronouncements. I need not, however, summarise them here. I shall only add that Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who, be it remembered, is a Catholic, declared in decided terms that Mr. Gladstone, by his recent attack on Catholicity, had lost forever the support of Irish Catholics. The Wexford and Limerick demonstrations are likely to give a tone to the others that are yet to take place throughout the country.

THE CATHOLIC UNION

of Ireland is extending the sphere of its operations. Branches of the body have just been founded in the city of Cork and in Killarney, and the first public meeting of the former branch was held on Sunday, under the Presidency of the Bishop of Cork (Dr. Delaney), and in the presence of, amongst others, Mr. J. G. MacCarthy (M. P. for Mallow), the Mayor of Cork, and the Chevalier O'Cleary (M. P. for Wexford County)—all of whom delivered addresses; the Bishop taking the opportunity of showing, in reply to Mr. Gladstone, that the acceptance of the dogma of Papal Infallibility did not involve disloyalty to the civil power. I may add here that "the Catholic Union column" of the Freeman contained on Monday last a very strongly worded declaration on the subject of the rumored appointment of the Lord Lieutenant (the Duke of Abercorn) to

the loyalty of the Catholics of Ireland would be put to a perilous trial. This declaration has attracted considerable attention in Protestant circles in Dublin.

CONSECRATION OF DR. MAC CARTHY.

To-morrow the Most Rev. Dr. MacCarthy will be consecrated Bishop of Cloyne by Dr. Delaney, Bishop of Cork. Dr. Croke, Bishop of Auckland, will preach the sermon. The solemn ceremonies will be invested with unusual interest.

ARCHBISHOP MAC HALE.

A movement has been set on foot to celebrate, in an appropriate manner, the coming jubilee of the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam. He will enter on the fiftieth year of his episcopate next summer. No other Catholic Bishop in the world now living has worn the mitre for so long a period. A noble statue of him by Mr. Farrell will soon ornament some one of the open spaces in the cathedral town of Tuam.

MR. POPE HENNESSY.

The reader has probably heard ere now of Mr. Pope Hennessy, the clever young Irish Catholic who was educated at the Queen's College, Cork, got into Parliament as a Tory for the King's County without being possessed of a penny, and by doing great damage for some years to the Palmerston and Russell governments, got at last, when he was on the point of being made a bankrupt, the post of Governor of Labuan (£1000 a year) from Mr. Disraeli. Well, this gentleman has proved a very successful administrator, and last week received his third promotion, being now Governor of the Bahamas, at a salary of £4000 a year. Curiously enough, the appointment of his brother to the chair of Mathematics in the Royal College of Science, Stephen's Place, Dublin, (£500 a year), was announced at the same time. This gentleman—Mr. Henry Hennessy, F. R. S.—is a distinguished scientist, and for several years past has held the chair of Natural Philosophy in the Catholic University. But to return for a moment to his brother, the Governor. He has just bought an historic residence in Ireland—Myrtle Grove, Youghal, once the house of Sir Walter Raleigh, in which Spenser wrote his "Faerie Queene." Doubtless Mr. Pope Hennessy, who is quite a young man yet, will be coming one of these days—when he has made a competence for himself—to reside in that house and, perhaps, to appear once more in the character of an Irish popular politician. He certainly did some good for Ireland when he was in Parliament before, and there is every reason to believe that though he now wears the livery of the Queen, he is at heart an Irish nationalist. But will the people trust him? There's the rub.

J. J. C.

Bismarck's Opinion of Prince Gortschakoff.

[London Crusader, Oct. 24.] Like all men acting on an immense scale, Bismarck has been obliged to take others into his confidence, and Count Arnim seems to have received his general confession on European matters, and especially his opinions touching Russia and her Chancellor, Prince Gortschakoff, and his intentions as to future annexations in the Baltic provinces. These are among the missing documents, and copies are said to have been transmitted some weeks back to Russia, and to have caused, if not a rupture, at least a coolness, which, in the case of two such States, neither inclined to conciliate and resolved to dispute the supremacy of Europe, and the North especially, is a symptom no State can view without anxiety. It is very difficult to see how, in case of such a war, even England could preserve her neutrality. France, unless hampered by intestine divisions, would naturally seize the opportunity of regaining her lost provinces; and Denmark, Scandinavia, Belgium and Holland could scarcely avoid joining the coalition against Prussia, whose isolation, whenever a European complication occurs, will be complete.

The German Budget for War.

[Edinburgh Scotsman, Oct. 24.]

The estimates of the War Department of Germany for 1875 have been submitted to the Federal Council, and, notwithstanding the repeated assertions of the official papers that there was to be no important increase, it turns out that the estimates are higher by nearly twenty per cent than they were for the current year. The estimate for 1874 was \$67,250,000. That for 1875, \$80,000,000. It is but cold comfort for the German taxpayers to learn that of the additional sum \$700,000 is extraordinary expenditure, and will not be an annual item of the military budget. What guarantee is there—indeed, what likelihood is there—that extraordinary expenditures will not be found equally necessary in future years?

Jesuit Missions in the North.

[Freeman's Journal.]

The Jesuit Fathers from the Church of the Holy Family, Chicago, are again engaged in their great missionary work. One of their first missions this season was at St. Paul's Church, Burlington, Iowa, Rev. Thomas Gunn, Pastor. Here Rev. P. Koopmans, S. J., and his zealous companion, Rev. James C. Van Goch, S. J., gave a mission which resulted in over nine hundred communions and five converts. This is a grand result when we consider that the place is small and that the faithful are obliged to travel a great distance in order to be able to attend the various exercises of the mission.

From Burlington these good Fathers went to St. John's Church, Independence, where, after a mission of about two weeks, their labors were rewarded with nine hundred and fifty communions, and a number of converts. Here also the congregation is small and scattered, and many of the faithful reside at a distance from the church.

On the first Sunday in October, Rev. Fathers Conghlin, Van Goch and Patten commenced a mission at St. John's Church, Pittston, Penn. Here the good missionaries found no reason to complain for want of work. They were in the confessional early and late, and the church seemed to be full of people during the entire day. At the close of the mission it was ascertained that the number of communions reached 5050. Besides, there were twenty-five converts and 402 persons confirmed, notwithstanding the fact that the Right Rev. Bishop O'Hara had administered the Sacrament of Confirmation two weeks before. Among the communicants were 188 adults who made their first communion.

Whilst these Fathers were at Pittston, Rev. Fathers Koopmans and his worthy associates, Fathers Masselli and Niederhorn, gave a mission to the colored congregation of St. Ann's, Cincinnati. Very Rev. Father Damen, who had been conducting a Retreat for the Rev. Clergy at Vincennes, joined the missionaries here. The two bands of missionaries now joined together, and opened a mission some two weeks ago at St. Gabriel's Church in this city, mention of which has already been made in the Freeman's Journal. Very Rev. Father Damon and his six companions found here a large field of labor, and their harvest was most gratifying; 837 persons received Holy Communion; seventeen converts were received into the Church, and Right Rev. Dr. McNairy, Bishop of Rhesina, i. p. i., administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to 221 adults, 160 of whom had just made their first communion.

Gov. Tilden on the Louisiana Outrage.

At the great Manhattan Club jubilee over the Democratic victory, Gov. Tilden made an exceedingly felicitous speech, which contained the following reference to the Louisiana outrage:

Fellow-citizens, it cannot be, and at least that truth dawns on our people, it cannot be that we can blast the prosperity of these great communities in the South without its reacting upon our own business, trade and prosperity. And if we have not the wisdom to see it beforehand, I thank God that by the just retribution of His wisdom we shall suffer for consenting in silence to wrongs and crimes committed against these great communities. I will venture to say that we are not answerable, or rather those who represent us in the Government of the United States, for this system that exists in Louisiana. Who was it that installed a Government having no right, moral or legal, to exercise dominion over the people of this unfortunate State? Who was it that went in a gust of public opinion swept him from existence restored him by military power? But, fellow-citizens, are we not answerable for it? Who is it that holds the unhappy people of that State and other States, while thieves plunder and rob them on the most gigantic scale ever known in civilized society, until it is a scandal to all the world? Can New York expect to be prosperous—has it any right to hope or desire to be prosperous when it stands idly and indifferently by and sees such crimes perpetrated against other portions of our people. Fellow-citizens, these causes, these false and delusive systems of finance which the Government has established and persevered in these ten years, since the war was closed, these wrongs against other communities, these imprudences in public expenditure, this gigantic system of taxation, which I had occasion six years ago to compare with the taxation of England and France, and found to exceed; these are the principal causes, perhaps I might say the sole causes, of the disasters felt everywhere in our midst to-day. The disaster is national. It grew out of the policy and of the measures of the Federal Government, and the remedy must be national.

In the discussion that followed the reading of Professor Guthrie's paper on the flight of birds, before the British Association, Mr. Glaisher stated that he had experimented on the subject in connection with his balloon-ascensions, with certain interesting results. The value of the air as a resisting medium was demonstrated by the fact that, when birds were cast loose from the basket at a height of two miles, they sank as if unable to float in the air. The birds, moreover, seem conscious of this need of a dense atmosphere in which to fly, for, when the experimenter attempted to send them out at a distance of five miles above the earth, they would not leave the bal-

LION OF FLANDERS;

OR THE

BATTLE OF THE GOLDEN SPURS.

BY HENDRIK CONSCIENCE.

[Continued.]

Regardless of the alarm he had excited, Breydel rapidly pursued his way wondering all the while that no men of warlike age were to be seen among the throng, when all at once his progress was arrested by a body of gildsmen who were advancing towards him in regular order. It was a band of Clothworkers, all armed, but not all armed alike: some had crossbows, others halberds, others axes,—such arms, in fact, as each man had been able to lay hands upon at the moment; many had only their knives. Onward they came with measured tread, their leader at their head, stopping the way as completely as a fixed barrier; while beyond them again, and following close upon their steps, other similar bodies might be seen issuing successively from the gate. They amounted in all to five thousand men. Breydel was on the point of addressing himself to the leader of the troop for an explanation, what far in the rear, above the din of arms and the heavy tramp of the gildsmen, resounded the well-known voice of Deconinck.

"Steady, my men," he cried; "courage. Keep well together. Forward, third division! Close up, rear ranks! Fall in there on the left!"

Instantly Breydel pushed forward till he came within call of his friend. "What means all this?" he exclaimed. "A pretty time you have chosen for your drill! Is this what you are about while the city is burning? running away like a set of cowards after the women and children?"

"Ever the same! ever hot and impatient!" was the answer. "What is it you say about the city? Take my word for it, the French dogs shall burn nothing there."

"But, Master Deconinck, are you blind? Do you not see the flames blazing up above the walls?"

"Oh, that is what you mean, is it? That is only the straw we set fire to, that we might not be hindered in getting our wagons through the gates. The city is safe enough, my friend; set your mind at ease, and come back with me. I have important tidings to communicate to you. You know that I look at things coolly, and so it often happens that I am right. Take my advice now, and order your men to face about, and proceed along with us to St. Cross. Will you?"

"In truth, Master Peter, it is the only thing I can do; as I do not yet know what is on foot. But your people must halt for a moment."

Deconinck gave the necessary order to the subordinate officers; and immediately afterwards was heard in loud clear tones, the voice of Breydel:

"Butchers, face about, and then forward! keep your ranks, and be quick!" Then, after personally superintending the execution of the manoeuvre, he added:

already lighted up the scene, showed the unfortunate wanderers crouching round them; or, in more extended circles, illuminated the remote background with their flickering glare. Sad and strange was the sight presented to the eye, the sounds that struck upon the ear were not less wild and mournful. The cries of the children, the low wailings of the mothers, weighed upon the heart like the last sigh of a dying friend. But above the universal din might be heard the shouts of those who had strayed from their companions, or were calling to the missing ones; and louder and sharper still was the fierce barking of the dogs, faithfully keeping watch over their masters' households, or searching for them amid the confusion of the night.

On their arrival at St. Cross, Deconinck took Breydel apart into a house by the road-side, the owners of which received them with the greatest respect, and readily granted them a chamber for more private conference. Here, by the light of a small lamp, and with every precaution taken against their being overheard or interrupted, the Dean of the Clothworkers proceeded to inform his colleague as to what had taken place in the city during his absence.

"First," he began, "as to the cause of our flying from the city in the manner you see, and at this hour of the night; it is entirely owing to your breach of promise, and your imprudent proceedings at Male. No sooner were the flames of the burning castle seen from the city-walls, than the tocsin sounded in the streets, and immediately all the inhabitants flocked together in the utmost terror; for in these troublous times they ever have the fear of death before their eyes. Messire de Mortenay had his men under arms in the market-place; but only as a measure of precaution for no one knew what was going on. At last, some of the French who had escaped from the burning castle came flying into the town, calling aloud for vengeance; then there was no possibility of keeping the troops in the city quiet, nothing would satisfy them but fire and sword, and Messire de Mortenay had to threaten them pretty sharply with the gallows in order to keep them within bounds. You may imagine that, in such a state of things, I had lost not a moment in summoning my Clothworkers together, that at least we might not fall without making a determined fight for it. Perhaps we might even have succeeded in driving the French out; but such a victory could only have damaged the cause, as I shall presently show you. Then I had an interview with Messire de Mortenay, under safe-conduct, and obtained from him a pledge that the city should be respected on condition of our forthwith evacuating it. Any Clawsards found in Bruges after sunrise will be hung."

"What!" cried Breydel, not a little indignant at the cool tone in which his brother Dean recounted a capitulation which appeared to him so scandalous; "What! is it possible? let yourselves be turned out like a herd of sheep! Oh, if I had but been there! Our Bruges should not have been—"

"Yes, indeed, if you had been there; know you what would have happened then? Bruges would have seen a night of fire and sword, and the morning sun would have risen upon a scene of carnage and desolation! Hear me out, my hasty friend, and, I know, in the end, you will say I was right. One thing is certain, that we men of Bruges cannot accomplish our freedom alone; and do you not see that, as long as the other cities of the land lie bound hand and foot, the enemy has his strong places at our very gates? Besides, how can we think only of our city, and forget our country? No, all the Flemish towns must stand or fall together! I doubt not that you have often pondered over all this; only in the moment of action your spirit runs away with you, and you forget all difficulties. There is, however, another important point to be considered: pray answer me this question—who gave you and me the right to kill, burn, and destroy? Who has given us authority to do these things, which we shall one day have to answer for at the Judgment-seat of God?"

"But, master," replied Breydel, with a somewhat displeased look, "I suspect you are trying to throw dust in my eyes with all these fine speeches of yours. Who gave us a right to kill and burn, say you? And pray, who gave it to the Frobenians?"

"Who? why their King, Philip. The king