

Star and Catholic Messenger.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1876

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

A U. S. MAN OF WAR.—Rev. J. B. E. is commissioned by the Right Rev. to act as chaplain to the fleet...

The Catholic soldiers under his command the following Sunday the mass was offered up upon the altar...

The Columbus Times states that the State of Georgia exempts from taxes cotton and woolen mills and machinery for ten years from the time they are started.

The Journal de Jura has received from the Protestants of the Jura a spirited protest against the suppression of religious teaching in the Cantonal schools at Parrentruy.

There are four hundred religious journals in the United States. The Methodists have forty-seven, the largest number; then come the Catholics, who number forty-one; the Baptists, thirty-five; the Presbyterians, twenty-nine; the Episcopalians, twenty-one; the Lutherans, fourteen; German Reformed, fourteen; Jews, nine; Congregationalists, eight.

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The Alexandria Sentinel publishes the following letter from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to an old colored servant: "Savannah, Feb. 10, 1876. Dear Jim—I cannot tell you how glad I am to see you in Richmond. And we agreed then to send you a Christmas gift. But when Christmas came, people were so slow in bringing me my money that I could not raise a decent sum for you. At last, however, I am paid, and I send you fifty dollars in a check on the National City Bank of New York, with our best wishes for you, Mary and the children. Remember, Jim, that you can never find truer friends than Mrs. Johnston and I."

A good movement will soon be made by the Irish Societies of Scranton, Pa. They will hold a convention on April 20th, to consider the reformation of the custom of expensive funeral parades. The Irish people of Scranton, a correspondent writes, "have got into the habit of conducting their funerals in a very extravagant manner. They vie with each other in exhibiting the longest procession of carriages at the burial of their dead. The livery-stable keepers are by this practice enriched; but the Irish communities are impoverished." The Irish Societies have taken the matter in hand; and no doubt they have more respect to the dead and help to the living by unpretentious funerals. The movement is so excellent that we commend it to our readers throughout the Union.

The Duke of Norfolk has been taking steps to prevent Arundel Castle from being injured by the ivy which has grown into the walls and expanded so as to cause many parts of the walls to crumble. The ivy has now been removed, and the walls carefully restored. At present an interesting search is going on in a square tower adjacent to the keep, called the "Well Tower." In this building is a well, formerly 400 feet deep, but so nearly filled up. There is a tradition that it contains hidden treasures, the occupants of the castle during the sieges sustained by the fortress having cast their valuables into it to save them from the enemy. Already the well has been explored to the depth of nearly 200 feet. Between thirty and forty stone cannon balls, about six inches in diameter, some spare, and halves of cannon balls have been brought to the surface, but as yet nothing has been seen of the expected treasures.

In the County Kildare, Ireland, it appears there is a fine county pack of hounds. The meet was at Cullagh the other day, and near Cullagh there dwells a small farmer, who sorely dislikes having his fields ridden over and his crops damaged. So, to prevent this, he had cunningly caused iron wires to be woven through and to be carried high in the air above his fences. At one of these armored fences, a military gentleman of the Kildare hunt—in his ardent not observing the aerial chevaux de frise—most gallantly rode. His horse went plump into the wires, and with his rider, was rolled over and over into the ditch beneath. Both horse and rider were dandy hurt. A number of the indignant huntsmen thereupon rode up to the farmer's house, called him out, and with their heavy whips beat him within an inch of his life. The farmer called in the law, and the "petty sessions" must now make an end of the matter.

THE FALL OF BLAINE. Mr. S. C. Cox has recently published a bright and amusing book, called "Why We Laugh," in which he has gathered together a wonderful number of good political stories, not without a purpose. But nothing in his book gives so satisfactory an answer to the question asked by its title as the last week's simple history of the decline and fall of that great Republican Emperor, Blaine, of Maine. Sidney Smith has somewhat explained the subtle reasons which make the tumbles of a bishop in the public highway more ridiculous than the tumbles of an ordinary layman, and no bishop was ever half so portentously episcopal in his main and carriage as Mr. Blaine, of Maine, among his political backers. If any one of a dozen Republican members of Congress who might be named had put himself in the way of getting so severe a trouncing as Mr. Blaine was forced to administer to Mr. Blaine on a question of constitutional law during the debate which resulted in the impeachment of Belknap, his Republican colleagues might have been secretly amused, but they would probably have been able to suppress their mirth out of a fellow-feeling with the victim. But when Mr. Blaine, calmly, coolly, almost sweetly, led the unhappy Blaine steadily onward from blunder to blunder...

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The mysterious music at North Chili, N. Y., has been found to proceed from a saw-mill ten miles off, the humming vibrations of the air being distinctly noticed with a favorable wind.

McDonald, the convicted but not sentenced whiskey ring conspirator, is allowed to go out walking regularly in the company of an official in private clothing, even to attend the theatre.

The Correctional Tribunal of Rouen has just been called upon to decide a case which has settled a long-disputed question, viz., whether selling skimmed milk was a breach of the law. The Court decided in the affirmative, declaring that milk without its cream must be considered as adulterated.

The Columbus Times states that the State of Georgia exempts from taxes cotton and woolen mills and machinery for ten years from the time they are started. There is one mill in Augusta, containing 33,000 spindles, which has made a dividend of twenty per cent among the stockholders.

The Journal de Jura has received from the Protestants of the Jura a spirited protest against the suppression of religious teaching in the Cantonal schools at Parrentruy. This is unlooked for but welcome aid to the Catholics, who have never ceased pointing out the destructive nature of purely secular education.

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ports in hand, he delicately but decisively turned him over suddenly and once for all on his back, and laid him floundering in a mess of adjectives on the floor, the bonds of party sympathy itself gave way like whips of straw, and the Republicans joined as heartily as the Democrats in the howling laughter which followed. Mr. Lamar's treatment of Blaine on that occasion has been compared by some of the picturesque correspondents of the press to the playing of a cat with a mouse. So far as the image expresses the intellectual superiority of the victor over the victim, it is correct enough. But the cat which worries a mouse undoubtedly takes pleasure in the worrying, either because of a certain delight in evil doing inherent in the feline nature, which may account for the worship of cats by the Egyptians, or perhaps from a gastronomic instinct which may teach the cat to give its mouse a little estomacal roasting will enhance its final flavor as cat's meat. Mr. Lamar was obviously sorry, on the contrary, to find himself compelled to worry Blaine. He gave the arrogant member from Maine not one but a dozen chances to escape from the false position into which he had inconsiderately and vaingloriously thrust himself; and even at the end, when Blaine's persistence made it impossible for him to rescue himself or to be rescued by anybody else, Mr. Lamar, with unflinching temper, and a soft, low, almost compassionate voice, turned to the House as a generous gladiator in the Roman arena might have turned to the crowded amphitheatre when his foe lay unawarded and unshielded at his feet, and called for the verdict of the thumbs. "I have a great mind, Mr. Speaker," he said, "to let my friend off. What do you say, gentlemen, shall I go on?" And it was only when the House, either nobly eager to see a petulant bully made an end of, or merely hot with the fierce instincts which the spectacle of a sharp contest always excites, cried out as with one voice, "Go on, go on! Panish him!" that the sword of the Mississippiian descended, and his helpless antagonist fell "in all of a heap" together at his feet.

In our Congressional annals this scene will long live for an example and a warning. An example, as showing how much more effective, even in so heterogeneous a body as the House of Representatives, are the beligerent methods of a well-equipped and well-breathed than those of a hasty and violent one. A warning, as showing that a leader who asserts himself habitually by vehemence and insolence rather than by argument and tact, may surely count upon hearing the voices of his own followers loudest in the hoarse laughter of triumph about him, whenever the inevitable hour of defeat which comes to all men at least once in their career shall come to him. The tyrant who has once been made ridiculous, fails to rise no more. The bully of a public school, once unexpectedly and publicly rebuffed, is expelled and forever into the ranks. A single week has sufficed to show the completeness with which Mr. Lamar seven short days ago did his work upon Blaine.

THE OLD AND NEW SOUTH. In that most excellent periodical, the International Review, for March-April, 1876, is an article by a writer John C. Reed, of Georgia, under the above caption, written in excellent tone and dispassionately to an extent that is unusual by Southern men who had embraced the Union side in the late upheaval. The writer in the International finds the dividing line between the Old and the New South to be, with the giving of freedom to the negroes—an event, which he thinks, will prove in the future more beneficial to master than to slave. The sudden impoverishment of the Southern people and the unlooked for change in their ways of living and thinking had they occurred in the most peaceful times and been followed with the best of Governments, would have produced a profound shock and a long paralysis. But the bitterness of subjugation, and the mistake of a needlessly offensive and goading Government, with harsh reconstructive measures have prolonged the lethargy. And yet the ten years since the emancipation are instructive. Slowly has the New South been disentangling herself from the debris of the Old, and she has emerged far enough for us to perceive that a better era has commenced. Much has been lost, but more has been saved. All the germs of true wealth and power, and the solid well-being of a community have survived; and though the only solace we have for the past is derived from the consciousness of right and our effort to maintain it, yet, we have the earnest of a great future. We may well ask in what will consist our future progress? Says the writer: "The South retains her genial climate, her kindly soil, and many natural resources. If the peace of the American Union is assured, as everything in the opinion of the writer, benignly promises, the National advantages will in a few generations far more than compensate for all her losses, and ultimately place her in the very van of progress. The best inheritance of the New from the Old South is the Southern people, replete with progressive energy, intellectual strength and moral worth. They need not fear a comparison in these respects with the most enlightened communities. Great men like Washington, Jefferson, Calhoun, Jackson and Lee, political and military heroes, judges, lawyers and orators, such as the South has given birth to in unbroken succession, are the unmistakable signs of a great people. The rank and file of the Confederate armies have given proof that the men of the South must be classed in all the elements of complete character with the best the world has ever seen. Crime was so infrequent that a single morning of the term of a rural court, before the war, nearly always sufficed to dispose of every indictment; there was little venator puperism; virtue was everywhere the rule in private life, and there was seldom ever the suspicion of corruption in government or the administration of justice.

The history of the Southern people since the war shows that they are possessed of the best of what is termed Anglo-Saxon mettle. Wherever they have been permitted to govern themselves, they are slowly beginning to thrive in spite of the complete industrial revolution, the loss of the vast amount of slave and other property, and change of occupation. And in many places where reconstruction has been hardest, and negro misrule yet prevail, the Southern whites have developed an unlooked-for self-maintaining capacity, and have demonstrated that there must be, even in these localities, the eventual predominance of intelligence and virtue, should "natural selection" alone work to secure it.

A gentleman on board a steamboat with his family, was asked by his children "what made the boat go," when he gave them a very minute description of the machinery and its principles, in the following words: "You see, my dears, this thingamobd there goes down through that hole and fastens the jigamaree, and that connects with the crank-crankum; and then that man, he's the engineer, you know, kind of stirs up what-do-you-call-it with a long poker; and they all shove along, and the boat goes

Wm. H. SHEPARD, GENERAL SOUTHERN AGENT FOR STEELE & PRICE'S RELIABLE FULL-WEIGHT BAKING POWDER. No. 58 Customhouse Street, NEW ORLEANS.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. WESTERN PRODUCE, LIQUORS, ETC.

SOMETHING NEW AND INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS. A LONG NEEDED WANT Is at Last Accomplished in DONAHOE'S NEW CORDBOUND MATTRESSES.

Beauty, Strength and Durability, ARE UNRIVALED. FIRST—The Cord-Bound Mattress surpasses all others heretofore made.

SECOND—It is cleaner, because the seams being sewed on the inside by machinery, there is no hiding place to harbor insects or dust.

THIRD—The Cord-Bound Mattress cannot rip or even be ripped by hand without endangering the backing. And being round covered it will preserve its shape longer and fit any bed better than the old style mattress, which are sewed and bound on the outside with the flimsy stuff called bed-ticks.

FOURTH—The Cord-Bound Mattress, combining all the above advantages over all other made, can and will be sold at the same price as the old style mattresses; and warranted to contain no inferior materials, which are now so commonly used in the trade mattress.

FIFTH—As I will not make any extra charge on account of the long mental study and the great expense of getting up machinery to manufacture a far superior article at the same price, I respectfully invite the public to call and see their own personal judgment; on the merits of the Cord Bound Mattress.

J. J. DONAHOE, Inventor and Sole Manufacturer, Temporarily at 114 Rampart street, a few doors above Poydras.

TO THE PUBLIC. JOHN BOIS, FURNITURE DEALER, 152 Camp Street.

Now occupies the stores 152 and 154 Camp street, for the purpose of taking FURNITURE ON STORAGE at the cheapest rates.

LOANS MADE AND SECURED ON FURNITURE STORED. He will also continue to BUY, SELL, REPAIR, REMOVE, PACK and SHIP FURNITURE, with guarantee.

A. BROUSSEAU & SON, 17 Chartres Street, New Orleans, La., IMPORTER AND DEALER IN CARPETS, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, CHINA AND COCOA MATTING, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, WINDOW SHADES, CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, CARPETS, TABLES AND ENAMEL OIL-CLOTHS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CURTAIN MATERIALS, Lace, Reps, Damasks, Cornices, Bands, Pins, Gimps, Loops and Tassels, Hair Cloth, Plush, Bed Ticking and Springs, BURLAPS, by the Bale and Piece.

CARPET AND OIL-CLOTH WAREHOUSE. Just received, late patterns of CARPETS, IN VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN.

CORNICE, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, CANTON MATTINGS and OIL-CLOTH, of latest style, at ELKIN & CO.'S, 168 Canal Street.

FURNITURE. HUGH FLYNN, 167 and 169 Poydras Street.

Is now receiving a LARGE STOCK OF NEW FURNITURE, of all descriptions and qualities, suitable for housekeeping, and will sell it at prices as low as any other house in the city.

Parties about purchasing Furniture will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. ESTABLISHED 1857. G. PITARD, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN HARDWARE, GRATES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, WINDOW GLASS, WALL PAPER, ETC., 221 and 223 Canal Street.

INSURANCE. HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 37 Camp Street.

JOHN HENDERSON, President. P. IRWIN, Vice President. THOS. F. BRAGO, Secretary.

At an election held on Monday, the 3d inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year: P. Irwin, John Henderson, Thos. Markby, R. M. O'Brien, Thos. Gilmore, John T. Gibbons, William Hart, Emile Gaucha.

And at a meeting of the Board, held May 10th, JOHN HENDERSON, Esq., President, and P. IRWIN, Esq., Vice-President, were unanimously re-elected.

The Board declared out of the net profits of the Company for the past twelve months 10 per cent interest; also 5 per cent dividend on the paid up capital; and 30 per cent dividend on premiums paid by stockholders—said interest and dividends, upon the amount held over—said interest and dividends, to be paid in cash at the office of the Company on and after July 15th next.

THOS. F. BRAGO, Secretary, 223 1/2 ly

FINANCIAL. HIBERNIA NATIONAL BANK, 47 Camp Street. Paid-Up Capital \$200,000. THOMAS SMITH, President. EMILE GAUCHER, Vice-President. JOHN G. DEVEAUX, Cashier.

Directors: Thomas Smith, P. Foran, Emile Gaucha, John Irwin, John Henderson, Wm. Hart, Edward A. Yorks.

EXCHANGE OF LONDON AND DUBLIN, payable in all parts of Ireland, for any amount from \$1 upward, sold at current rates.

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Directors: Dr. W. Newton Mercer, David Ureghar, J. G. Galpin, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Saml. Jamieson, E. F. Genesee, T. A. Adams, Thomas Allen Olinde, Chas. J. Leeds, J. T. Ryan.

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Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. and on Saturday evenings from 6 to 8, only to receive deposits.

Deposits of fifty (\$5) cents and upwards received. Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent per annum. No interest allowed for a period less than three months.

On the 1st of January and the 1st of July of each year interest will be calculated, at the rate of six per cent, and will be paid or placed to the credit of the depositor.

Deposits will be paid on demand, as a rule, in United States currency or legal tenders, the Bank reserving the right to demand thirty days' notice of withdrawal.

JOHN HENDERSON, President. WM. J. CASTELL, Vice President. J. CONNELLY, Cashier.

Directors: James Hagan, Dr. W. H. Borchgrevink, E. H. Hyman, William Hart, Wm. J. Castell, Thomas Markby, John T. Gibbons, Thomas Gilmore, J. Dwyer, John McArthur, William Dillon, William J. Kelly, R. M. O'Brien, M. Garvey.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND DEPOSIT COMPANY, 51 Camp Street.

Capital \$200,000. R. C. PALMER, President. JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors: ED. CONERY, F. H. KELLEY, W. B. SCHMIDT, FREDERICK WING, W. H. THOMAS, JAMES JACKSON, R. C. PALMER.

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION, MAY 4, 1876. Resources: Loans and discounts \$25,000 00, Stocks, bonds, etc. 20,000 00, Cash items 50,000 00, Total \$95,000 00.

Liabilities: Capital stock paid in 100,000 00, Other cash investments 27,000 00, Total \$127,000 00.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. (A Bank for Small Savings.) Grunewald Hall.

M. BENNER, Cashier. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

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Money can be withdrawn on any business day without notice. Deposits of any amount received. Certificates of Deposits issued bearing interest from date of deposit at six per cent, payable on demand.

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OUR GRAHAM BISCUITS, 80 HYGIENIC DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, can be had from the Principal Grocers, and at our Depot, CORNER COMMON AND GHOUFFREAU STREETS. BAUMGARDEN & LANGLES, Proprietors Commercial Bakery.