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"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, 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.

VOLUME IX. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1876. NUMBER 10.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

—It is stated that the Minister of Fi- submitting the budget will propose a in the salaries of the clergy and gov- ficials of from 20 to 25 per cent. The on constitution propose to increase of Senators.

—The Chamber of Deputies has an- elections of a number of Bonapar- Legitimist deputies. The law abol- state of seige has passed both and been promulgated. The gov- ordered Prefects to permit the newspapers without exception by wedealers and in the streets. *La Francais* says the majority of the intends to put an end to clerical agi- confine the priest to his proper church, and will inflexibly repress ments, whether open or disguised. regained her influence and pres- East by loaning the Khedive seve- of francs, upon his urgent appeal from dishonor, by enabling him to Gen. Cremer died on the 4th, funeral was attended by seven thou- men of Bellville.

—Earl Shaftesbury's motion in the Lords, for an address praying the to assume the title of Empress of —yeas 91, nays 137. The Russian ely denounce Disraeli's course and the Titles' Bill. In view of Russia's in Asia they say that the Queen's as- of the Title of Empress of India will as a declaration of England's de- to maintain her Indian Empire at

—The Russian Telegraphic Agency the following: "Despite the happy an armistice, the general situa- Oriental question has rather been The Porte has relapsed into in- leaves the European cabinets to peace, without aiding them by the of reforms. On the other hand the Mahometan fanaticism is announced. accounts of the massacre of Christ- confirmed. The Christians are calling and 5000 insurgents have entered District of Bibacs and Traunik. All contents are more serious because they beginning of Spring." The insur- full headway along the Dwina and Bosnian frontier.

—At 5 o'clock A. M. on the 2nd, Gen. left Matamoras with 100 men to recon- Brito's forces. He was cut off and cap- without resistance. The main body of then marched boldly up to the the city, where they were received by the National troops who sur- and joined them. At Costa Nata and Fernando a slight resistance was within a few hours all surrendered. Gen. Diaz gives the following list 530 men, 17 pieces of artillery, arms, besides those in the hands the revolution seems to be gain- ground throughout the country and it is estimated that already 10,000 men are in arms against the government.

UNITED STATES.

Washington the fifteen investigating continue steadily at work, bringing the inside and secret workings of the departments of the government during eight years. The regular committees at work digesting bills for pres- Congress. This is not so easy a may seem to many, as, in order intelligently and with justice to and trades interested, it is necessa- all arguments that may be present- examine into the probable effects, note, of proposed changes. Besides we must always remember that state of antagonistic principles it is to make any radical changes, and to secure the passage of a bill has to make concessions to the chamber.

, the Senate resolved itself into a impeachment to try Belknap. The against him was made returnable on 12:30.

wing official order has been issued: quarters of the army are hereby re- , and hereafter in time of peace Washington City, and all orders, ons relative to military operations, the military control and discipline issued by the President through y of War, shall be promulgated General of the Army.

ALPHONSO TAFT,
Secretary of War.

ducing the President's salary to assed both houses. The foreign with probably two exceptions, Schenck did reprehensible acts in director and speculator in the Em- t is not guilty of intentionel dis- wo members will attempt to show k's connection with the mine was y dishonest.

e has rejected Dana as Minister to

e Committee to investigate the in Mississippi is composed of Cameron and Ogleaby, Republicans, and McDonald, Democrats.

e passed the Bill giving a pension nth to all officers and enlisted and drafted men, without regard to color, including militia and volunteers who served for ten days in the military or naval service in the war of 1812, and to their surviving widows who have been married prior to 1850. It also directs the restoration to the pension rolls of pensioners struck from the rolls on account of the rebellion.

In the Louisiana District Marshal case one witness was examined who arrested 150 before the election, when proceedings against them stopped. He could not swear, but was morally certain blank warrants were distributed broadcast; his warrants reached him in due form. The Committee to investigate the St. Louis whiskey trials has discovered that one of the members of the jury was in constant communication with the President during the trial, and that a man named Bell was employed by Babcock to steal the evidence from the District Attorney's office.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—Total vote 98,485, against 100,983 last year. Result this year: Robinson, Rep. 43 557; Ingersol, Dem, 51,071; Smith, 1871; Atwater, 1986. Senate: 18 Democrats, 4 Republicans. Democratic gain, one. House, 155 Democrats. 85 Republicans, 2 Independents. Democratic gain, 22.

CALIFORNIA.—The six great Chinese companies which dominate the Chinese population of California held a meeting Saturday night and addressed a letter to the Chief of Police of San Francisco, in which they complain that the present agitation against Chinese immigration has already provoked assaults upon their countrymen, and that unless some steps are taken to check acts of hostility they fear a bloody riot may be the result. On the 6th, ten thousand persons attended the anti-Chinese convention. Gen. Irwin was made President. The resolutions recite the evils flowing from Chinese immigration, and, local measures for relief failing, the only recourse was to appeal to the treaty-making power. A delegation was ordered to Washington to urge immediate action. A cordon of police were stationed around Chinesetown during the meeting. The Chinese have purchased weapons largely.

IMMIGRATION.

Some weeks ago we published a circular from the Board of Colonization of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, an association numbering about 80,000 men, distributed throughout most of the States of the Union. This circular called for information from the clergy about the nature of the climate, soil, etc., of the districts in which they resided, and the special advantages offered to settlers, with the view of placing the data thus collected at the disposal of the thousands who are known to be anxious to make their homes in the country. The first results of this effort will be found in the following letter from the Secretary of the Board:

Since my last writing the movement looking towards colonization has received very considerable impetus from many quarters. On account of the wide intervals between the residences of the other members of the Board and my own, I am unable to predict what other communications you may receive, and consequently I propose, even at the risk of repetition, in your columns to sum up very briefly our further progress during the month.

Answers from far-off correspondents continue to come in irregularly, the more noticeable being the Vicar-Apostolic of Leavenworth, Kansas, the Bishop of Natchez, Miss., and Bishop Hogan, of St. Joseph's, Mo.

Applications for the benefit of this information are frequent and touching in their tenor, and indicate great perplexity and distress in the Eastern States, while others, possessing a large amount of capital, are applying from as far northwest as Michigan and Wisconsin, so implicit is the reliance placed in our trustworthiness.

An I. C. B. U. Colony has been determined upon in Swift County, Minn., a few miles northwest of De Graaf, the site selected by the energetic Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, and there is no doubt that the latter part of April will witness the advent there of many families going out under the auspices and direction of our Union. The good Bishop has held out to the Board the most cordial and hearty promises of assistance and support.

Another I. C. B. U. Colony will soon be located in Allapaha, in Southwest Georgia, Bishop Gross doing for us there what Bishop Ireland promises to do in Minnesota. There is also an immediate and pressing necessity for the selection of lands in Northwest Virginia, as well as in Missouri, and the Board will give their best efforts towards the accomplishment of these results. It is significant that of the many applicants only some half-dozen are without means. Some have as much as $5000 to start with, while the general average would be somewhere in the neighborhood of $700. What a field for work is here! What a privilege for a Board to guide these men of sturdy arms and child-like confidence, wishing to go forth to better their own fortunes, and unconsciously to disseminate the principles of our Holy Faith! With Local Boards of Colonization, as suggested by our worthy President, Father Butler, we may become a vast power for good.

The Secretary of the Colonization Board has received a communication from Allapaha, Berrien County, Georgia, in which that gentleman signifies his willingness to do everything in his power to aid in the organization of a colony in his neighborhood, as determined by the Board. Mr. James Murray, according to Bishop Gross, is a thriving farmer, a devoted Catholic and a gentleman in whose statements implicit reliance can be placed. His services as an agent to the Board promise to be valuable in the extreme. He gives a most encouraging account of the section of country in which he resides, but in his praises he is far excelled by the good Bishop of the diocese, who is particularly strong and hearty in his recommendations of the soft and genial climate. There seems to be every reason to think that a colony in the Empire State of the South will be a huge success.

Mrs. W. M. Hasty Smith, a lady resident of Alabama, but now visiting Washington, has also written, offering a large tract of land to families at a "nominal yearly rental" and promising to build a small church and schoolhouse should a sufficient number accept the proposition. Mrs. Smith is a convert from Episcopalianism. The secretary has arranged for an interview shortly to hear more of this offer. The Bishop of Mobile has promised occasional spiritual visitations even before the church is erected. This is the first case where there has been a shadow of a departure from confining our sources of information to the clergy, but it affords good *prima facie* ground for inquiring further.

The names of persons fully resolved to join our Minnesota Colony are now coming in. Bishop Ireland has written in most encouraging terms, and saying the starting of the party had better be towards the latter part of April. Altogether matters are moving briskly.

I remain, sir, yours fraternally,
P. J. DONAHUE,
Secretary Colonization Board,
1707, 19th street, Washington, D. C.

[Communicated.]

Fair for St. Vincent de Paul's Church.

Another Fair! in such hard times,—why so many calls on our impoverished people? The announcement comes from St. Vincent de Paul's, Third District; but have we not already had fairs and collections for that same church? How is it that another call on liberal people is made on account of debt? Yes, it is true, we oftentimes have had recourse to every available means of obtaining assistance from the people, but a few words of necessary explanation will bring to their knowledge unknown facts that will go to prove that St. Vincent de Paul's must still stand much in need of assistance.

In 1867 the church which now stands in all its beauty on Greatmen street, was erected for the spiritual wants of the people residing below Enghien street; there was no organized congregation; a few poor families, English and French, were scattered here and there; they had scanty means at their command.

Rev. Father Foltier, the Pastor, who, to employ the expression of Archbishop Perche, took on himself the hard task, was wrestling against the impossible: no church, no congregation, no means. As to-day, when the difficulties have reached their climax, instead of giving a substantial aid to this church, the Ninth Ward lavished their offerings on other churches of the city to the amount of six thousand dollars. The poor priest himself, so much disappointed in his calculations, lost five thousand dollars. Every one knows the case. He has judgment against his debtors, a slip of paper in his hands, and for the last nine years he has struggled in vain to recover his property.

Moreover the church built for the Ninth Ward is limited to Ferdinand street, so that the bulk of the parishioners residing down as far as Poland street go to the Ursuline Convent, or to some other chapel, giving no help to the rising congregation. Another drawback which cannot be overlooked originates from the two different languages hitherto spoken in that church. Of course, since the rising generation speak English altogether, the congregation has undergone a change; but such a transition from one language to another being slow, does not assist in works of *immediate* necessity. So the Pastor, not to speak of his hard labors at the outset, had to surmount the difficulties of erecting a church and forming a congregation in a not yet well settled and poorest part of the city. No wonder, then, that Father Foltier is compelled to call so often on the generous people of New Orleans. Let us hope that this time the public at large, fully aware of the circumstances and of the wants of the church, will patronize the Fair or Strawberry Festival, which is to open on Easter Sunday, April 16th, and that they will give a substantial proof of their high appreciation of the immense good already accomplished by Father Foltier in that part of the city.

CRESCENT.

In a private letter, dated Plaquemine, April 5th, Mr. Alex. Hebert writes us: "Grand River is almost entirely under water, and very serious fears are entertained about the Grosse Tete country. The poor people labored night and day last year and escaped the overflow, you might say, by the skin of their teeth. This year a greater volume pours down the mighty river, and it will be almost miraculous if they escape inundation. Gov. P. O. Hebert and Mr. Michael Schlatre have gone this morning to visit the Hickey levee. This levee is in a very precarious condition, with seven feet of water at its base. The people of the neighborhood are at work, but what can a few individuals do on a work that defies parochial and State enterprise? The late freeze did not injure the cane more than setting it backward a month; but this is serious, as one month more of labor will entail heavy costs on farmers and planters. Fine weather has set in. All are active and busy."

[Mrs. A. T. Sadlier's Translation from the French of Mgr. de Segur.]

THE WONDERS OF LOURDES.

[Continued.]

When, a moment before, the priest's sister had gone out, Francoise, excited by pain, had mustered the remains of her energy to say to her Mother: "Oh, I cannot stand it! * * * I am burning! I am burning! * * * * * Mother, some fresh water. I must drink!" Her mother urged her to try a few drops of tisane. "No, I want some of the water from the grotto. It must either cure me, or finish me. * * * Oh, the Blessed Virgin will cure me!"

The mother took a tea-spoonful of water from the phial, and raised the dying girl. Francoise refreshed her mouth with the drop of water; she raised her head to let it go down her throat. * * * For an instant her head fell on her chest. Suddenly, under the touch of the Immaculate Virgin, that dying body was reanimated as by an electric shock. She raised her head, her face brightened, her eye lit up. Her almost lifeless features became animated, her voice, almost like the death rattle a moment before, sounded ringing and joyous: "I am cured, mother, I am cured. Some more water; I want to drink it all." And she herself emptied the phial into her mouth. "Yes, cured; really cured," she again repeated. "I can raise myself." At the first drops, she had felt strength and health infused through all her limbs.

It was a few minutes past five o'clock, on Friday, the 10th of May, 1867.

Francoise blessed God, and poured out her soul in thanksgiving to the Blessed Virgin who had saved her.

Her father came, looked at his child, fell on his knees, and when he could control his feelings a little exclaimed: "It is a miracle! a great miracle! let us thank the Blessed Virgin." And he prayed until the desire of embracing his restored child made him rise.

The good pastor came to mingle his admiration and his prayers in that scene of joy. "I hoped," said Francoise to him, "I believed; I prayed; I drank some drops of water; I am cured. And if I said that the tip of my finger still ached, I would tell a lie."

Meanwhile, her two brothers knew nothing of all this. The father ran to the workshop. When they saw him coming the poor fellows trembled; their sister was surely dead. They could not believe until they had seen her. And then, what joy! what tears! what cries of gladness!

The neighbors came in; soon there was like a procession to the favored house. Francoise said to every one: "It was the Blessed Virgin that cured me, and here is the phial which held the water from the grotto of Lourdes."

When the crowd of visitors was great, she said in a voice the strength of which excited general stonishment: "It is not for me alone that this miracle has been performed; it is also for you. As for me, I can never love the Blessed Virgin enough. But you must love her too. All of us, all of us, should love her."

Without opposition from her parents, Francoise got up; she felt strength to do so. She took a large cup of broth without the slightest difficulty. During the evening she talked and laughed with her companions; after sweet sleep, she eat some oranges and pastry; then, the next day, bread and meat; she who for three months had not been able to swallow anything solid.

Her brother, coming in before noon, found her up, beautifying a little that altar of MARY which had helped her so much to pray and to suffer.

Every Saturday, every Sunday, people came and came again to see the child of the miracle. She was cheerful, strong, and active.

The physician was informed of the cure. He would not believe it. When he could no longer doubt, he said to a person who related the details to him: "But what is this water? Indeed, it works miracles. But, bah! a convulsion will soon come, and the girl and the miracle will go off together." "Then if the cure be lasting," answered her mother, "you will believe?" "Well, yes."

The cure continued, evident, splendid; he saw Francoise, who, two or three days after, went on foot to Carcassonne to thank him. He saw her, he examined her, he touched that body which he had declared doomed. "Truly," said he, "you have not the slightest illness; you are perfectly cured."

He saw, he said all that; but, like so many other *learned men*, he declared himself puzzled, (that is their style,) but he dared not admit the miracle. They are all alike; before the supernatural, their boasted science draws back affrighted, and then, to escape the crushing evidence which they cannot set aside, they bravely take refuge in absurdity; then, two and two no longer make four, white is black, certainty is impudently denied. Yes, let us say it openly, out of ten doctors confronted with a miracle which they cannot deny there will be nine whom want of faith or fear will prevent from giving glory to God.

I knew one, a practical Christian, who in presence of a fact evidently supernatural, told me this: "As a Christian, I say it is a miracle; as a doctor, I say it is something unheard of, inexplicable." "And as a Christian doctor," I asked him, "what do you say?" He made no reply; he was afraid of the Faculty.

Two months after the miraculous cure of Francoise Pailes, the worthy pastor of Maquens terminated thus his official report:

"Ever since her admirable cure, Francoise works every day, and enjoys very good health. Hence we can certify, and the whole parish might certify with us, that this young girl's cure was sudden, radical and persevering."

By the savings of her daily toil, the good Francoise was at length able to make a pilgrimage of thanksgiving to Lourdes. On the 29th of April, 1868, at dawn of day, she prostrated herself before the sacred grotto, entranced with joy, weeping with love.

[To be Continued.]

Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, says the Brooklyn *Review*, has recently delivered to the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, attached to his cathedral in Thurles, an exhortation and commendation which should stir up zealous recruits for that noble brotherhood wherever it exists. Unhappily it is not supported in America as it ought to be. Where hundreds belong to it, thousands and hundreds of thousands should work under the banner of St. Vincent. For the laggards we quote this summary of the Archbishop's address:

"If I never did any good act save this one—never any good work save being instrumental in the formation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in this parish, I would be proud os that act—I would glory in the good work." Then repeating the history of the St. Vincent de Paul Society since its first establishment in Paris in 1833, pointing out the thousand and one ways by which its members could diffuse good—their visits of consolation to the poor, their solicitude for the suppression of crime, their friendly care of the poor little children, that they may be sent to school—in fine, the example of their own lives which shall induce others to walk in the ways of the Lord, the Archbishop continued: "It is not the priests alone who have to watch for the salvation of souls. You may say such a person is a drunkard, such a person a scandal giver; but what have I to do with that? It is the priest who should look after him; it is the priest who should endeavor to eradicate the evil—should suppress the crime. I say, you should also, my brethren. If an army going to battle, is the question of victory only a consideration for the generals, colonels and captains? Are the rank and file to have no concern in the issue at all? Oh, yes, my brethren, it is their gallant charge, their unity of purpose which enables them to hold aloft the banner of victory, and it is thus, dear brethren and brothers, by the union of priests and people, and the bishop, that you will effect your purpose—that you will continue in the good work you have so well begun, and therefore I am so glad to meet you, brothers of St. Vincent de Paul's Society—one of the best societies in the world. If there were no other reason why we should band together in this holy society, but that it was established in France, ought not we be good members? France, famous for its Catholicity, where the Irish student was received and educated in the faith—when to be educated at home was punishable with death? Yes, we should love France, the country that gave us a pure and patriotic priesthood. The Irish people could never forget France. Her prosperity is their fondest hope, and they anxiously wish her freed from the neck of the ruthless tyrant."

The monument to General Lamoriciere in the Cathedral of Nantes, which has been for some time in course of erection, is now completed. It consists of a recumbent statue in marble, larger than life, and at the four angles of the tomb are seated bronze figures representing Faith, Charity, Military Courage, and Meditation.

A man worth $50,000 has started from Charleston to Sweden, working his passage as a sailor on a steamer. The reason of it is that he has just fallen heir to that sum, and had no money with which to go and claim it.

THE BETROTHED:

BY MANZONI.

[Continued.]

CHAPTER XXV.

Don Abbondio uttered not a word. It must be confessed that we ourselves, who have nothing to fear but the criticisms of our readers, feel a degree of repugnance in thus urging the unfashionable precepts of charity, courage, indefatigable solicitude for others, and unlimited sacrifice of self. But the reflection that these things were said by a man who practiced what he preached, encourages us to proceed in our relation.

"You do not answer," resumed the cardinal. "Ah! if you had followed the dictates of charity and duty, whatever had been the result, you would now have been at no loss for a reply. Behold, then, what you have done; you have obeyed iniquity, regardless of the requirements of duty; you have obeyed her promptly; she had only to show herself to you, and signify her desire, and she found you ready at her call. But she would have had recourse to artifice with one who was on his guard against her, she would have avoided exciting his suspicion, she would have employed concealment, that she might mature at leisure her projects of treachery and violence; she has, on the contrary boldly ordered you to infringe your duty, and keep silence; you have obeyed, you have infringed it, and you have kept silence. I ask you now, if you have done nothing more. Tell me if it is true, that you have advanced false pretenses for your refusal, so as not to reveal the true motive——"

"They have told this also, the tattlers!" thought Don Abbondio, but as he gave no indication of addressing himself to speech, the cardinal pursued: "Is it true that you told these young people falsehoods to keep them in ignorance and darkness? I am compelled, then, to believe it; it only remains for me to blush for you, and to hope that you will weep with me. Behold where it has led you, (merciful God! and you advanced it as a justification!) Behold to what it has conducted you, this solicitude for your life! It has led you—— (repel freely the assertion if it appear to you unjust: take it as a salutary humiliation if it is not) it has led you to deceive the feeble and the unfortunate, to lie to your children!"

"This is the way of the world!" thought Don Abbondio again; "to this devil incarnate," (referring to the Unknown,) "his arms around his neck; and to me, for a half lie, reproaches without end! But you are our superiors; of course you are right. It is my star that all the world is against me, not excepting the saints." He continued aloud: "I have done wrong. But what could I do in so embarrassing a situation?"

"Do you still ask? Have I not told you? And must I repeat it? You should have loved, my son, you should have loved and prayed; you would then have felt that iniquity might threaten but not enforce obedience; you would have united, according to the laws of God, those whom man desired to separate; you would have exercised the ministry these children had a right to expect from you. God would have been answerable for the consequences, as you were obeying His orders; now, since you have obeyed man, the responsibility falls on yourself. And what consequences, just Heaven! And why did you not remember that you had a superior? How would he now dare to reprimand you for having failed in your duty, if he did not at all times feel himself obliged to aid you in its performance? Why did you not inform your bishop of the obstacles which infamous power exerted to prevent the exercise of your ministry?"

"Just the advice of Perpetua," thought Don Abbondio vexed, to whose mind, even in the midst of these touching appeals, the images which most frequently presented themselves, were those of the bravoes and Don Roderick, alive and well, and returning at some future time, triumphant and inflamed with rage. Although the presence, the aspect, and the language of the cardinal embarrassed him, and impressed him with a degree of apprehension, it was, however, an embarrassment and an apprehension which did not subjugate his thoughts, nor prevent him from reflecting that, after all, the cardinal employed neither arms nor bravoes.

"Why did you not think," pursued Frederick, "that if no other asylum was open to these innocent victims, I could myself receive them, and place them in safety, if you had sent them to me; sent them afflicted and desolate to their bishop; as therefore belonging to him, as the most precious part, I say not of his charge, but of his wealth! And as for you, I should have been anxious for you; I would not have slept until certain that not a hair of your head would be touched; and do you not suppose that this man, however audacious he may be, would have lost something of his audacity, when convinced that his designs were known by me, that I watched over them, and that I was decided to employ for your defence all the means within my power! Know you not, that if man promises too often more than he performs, he threatens also more than he dare execute? Know you not that iniquity does not depend solely on its own strength, but on the credulity and cowardice of others?"

"Just the reasoning of Perpetua," thought Don Abbondio, without considering that this singular coincidence in judgment of Frederick Borromeo and his servant, was an additional argument against him.

"But you," pursued the cardinal, "you have only contemplated your own danger. How is it possible that your personal safety can have