Morning Star and Catholic Messenger

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THE MORNING STAR AND Catholic Messenger.

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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.

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

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NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1876.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—A manifesto by the advanced Republicans, signed in Paris by Senors Zorilla and Salmeron, has been circulated throughout Spain. Its most important provisions are the renewal of the constitution of 1868, with the suppression of the clauses relative to the monarchy and the equality of all religions.

FRANCE.—There is good authority for stating that Gen. Chanzy, Governor General of Algeria, has informed his Government that a general insurrection is imminent in the province.

ENGLAND.—The *Financier* says that £60,000 worth of American eagles were purchased on the 26th from the Bank of England, at 76s. 5½d. per ounce, for transmission for New York. Further remittances are expected, because the shipments of wheat and cotton from America are large and the absorption of the new United States funded loan in Europe is steadily increasing.——At an election for Parliament last week in Buckinghamshire, the Conservative candidate got 2,735 votes against 2,539 for the Liberal.——Numerous meetings are being held throughout the country to consider the Eastern question and protest against the Bulgarian atrocities. In answer to a deputation headed by the Lord Mayor of London, Earl Derby said: You may be quite sure that the Government cannot underrate the strength of popular feeling which undoubtedly has shown itself so strongly in the last few weeks with regard to the Bulgarian atrocities. I apprehend we all agree in principle as to what ought to be done.

TURKEY.—The proclamation by the Servian army of Prince Milan as King has further complicated matters and renders the solution of the Eastern question more difficult than ever. The representatives of the Great Powers have been instructed not to recognize him as King under any circumstances, yet the army, now absolutely beyond the control of even its own Government, adheres to the stand taken. The diplomatic position is now as follows: England has proposed the following basis for a treaty of peace:

1. An unconditional armistice.
2. Statu quo ante bellum as regards Servia and Montenegro, with extension of territory for the latter.
3. Liberal provision for local actonomy for Herzegovinia, Bosnia and Bulgaria.

The other Powers have given their assent to the English proposals, and if the Porte agrees, they will be imposed upon the revolted provinces. There has been no fighting, as an armistice of two weeks has been declared.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON.—The charges of Republican speakers about the allowance of Southern claims has led to an examination in the Clerk's office of the House of Representatives, and shows that a much larger amount of Southern claims was presented to the first session of the last Republican Congress than at the last session of the Democratic House.——It has been determined, at a conference of the Secretaries of the Executive Departments, to remove every one of the few Democrats now in office.

EARTHQUAKE IN INDIANA.—Two successive heavy shocks of earthquake were felt in Indianapolis at midnight on the 24th. The effect was to cause general alarm throughout the city, and people left their beds. Globes were shaken from chandeliers. Many persons supposed it was caused by a steamboat boiler explosion. No damage was done, so far as ascertained.

BLOWING UP OF HELL GATE.—*New York, Sept.* 24.—The explosion of Hell Gate was successful and harmless. After the last gun of warning a deep hush fell upon the multitude. The stillness was complete and unbroken from then until the third gun at 10 minutes to 3, which was followed precisely at 9 minutes to 3 by the explosion in the straight and seemingly narrow line running north and south for about 300 yards. The water whitened and arose evenly 3 or 4 feet high. When the third gun was heard the rocks trembled beneath the feet of the assembled multitude as from two quick, short pulsations of earthquakes. The water, which appeared to remain stationary for an instant, broke and spurted up in irregular yellowish masses about twelve feet high, mixed with dark smoke from the dynamite, then it fell back. In a moment the river resumed its usual peaceful aspect. Then a mighty cheer arose from all the northeast side of the city and from the steamers and boats, and steam whistles were blown and bells were rung joyously, and all was over. The report was scarcely audible. Not the smallest fragment of rock was hurled up, and not so much as a ripple was caused upon the water save just over the spot where the explosion took place. There was no concussion in the air and not a pane of glass was broken in the city or on Ward's Island. Immediately after the explosion hundreds of row boats set out at their best speed for Hell Gate, each anxious to have the honor of first passing over the scene of the explosion. After a thorough examination Gen. Newton pronounces the explosion a perfect success.

DEMOCRATIC PARISH CONVENTION.

Last Monday, at 12 o'clock, the Convention reassembled at the State House after an adjournment of nearly one week. The Committee on Credentials, consisting of one member from each of the eleven delegations whose seats were not contested, presented a majority report signed by ten members and a mimority report signed by Mr. H. T. Lawler, of the Twelfth Ward. The majority report favored the seating of the contesting delegations from the Second, Third and Thirteenth Wards on half a vote each, and the admission, on a full vote, from the Fourth, Fifth and Eleventh Wards of the delegations who had credentials signed by the officers of their Central Clubs. Mr. Lawler's minority report recommended the seating, on a full vote, of the Shakespeare delegation from the Second Ward, and of the Pettigrew or Vizard delegation from the Third, and that new elections be held in the Fourth and Fifth Wards on Thursday. After some discussion, the majority report was adopted by a vote of 60 to 13.

The Convention was then permanently organized with the following officers:

E. J. O'Brien, First Ward, President.

Wm. A. Bell, Sixth Ward, First Vice President.

H. T. Lawler, Twelfth Ward, Second Vice President.

Geo. Schreiber, Secretary.

A. J. Kelly and F. Armant, Assistant Secretaries.

Ed. Flood, Sergeant-at-Arms.

By consent the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

By Mr. N. Bienvenu:

Whereas, there are before the Governor of this State, awaiting his signature, bills fixing the compensation of the Criminal Sheriff for the parish of Orleans, to establish the fees of the Civil Sheriff for the parish of Orleans, and a bill to fix the compensation of the Clerks of the First District Court and of the Superior Court,

Be it resolved, That each and every candidate before this convention be required and understood to pledge himself by the fact of accepting a nomination from said convention, to conform himself to the above acts from the moment they become laws by the signature of the Governor without reference to the plea of their being *ex post facto* in effect.

Resolved further, That in case Gov. W. P. Kellogg should not sign any of said acts, and that the next Legislature should enact laws on the subject above indicated, each and every nominee of said convention is required and understood by the fact of accepting the nomination from said convention, to pledge himself to conform to said laws without reference to the plea of their being *ex post facto* in effect.

By Mr. Lawler:

Whereas, the salvation of the Democratic-Conservative party, and the truest interests of the honest citizens of the State of Louisiana, may rest in the hands of our coming General Assembly, and in the judiciary of this State: and

Whereas, it is of vital importance that positions of a legislative and judicial character should be held only by men of purest integrity, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the nominations for candidates to positions, legislative and judicial, be confined to men whose honesty and probity are unquestioned and above suspicion, and whose political record is clear and shows no affiliation with our enemies in the past, and no instance of promoting private interests to the prejudice of the general good.

By T. J. Ford:

Resolved, That any delegate nominating any person for the votes of this convention shall at the same time furnish the pledge of said candidate in writing that, whether he be chosen or not, he will faithfully abide by the decision of said convention, and will not allow the use of his name nor will he support any nomination in opposition to the choice of this convention, and that no name shall be submitted and no person balloted for without the submission first of such pledge in writing, which shall be retained by the Secretary and turned over to the Parish Committee.

The Convention then adjourned till Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

Long before the hour fixed for the meeting, the streets in the neighborhood of the State House and the corridors and committee rooms of the building itself, were crowded with citizens of all classes.

At about one o'clock the real work commenced, (Mr. Pillsbury having been nominated for Mayor by acclamation), with the struggle between Messrs. McCaffrey and Burke for the very important office of Administrator of Improvements, and by half-past six o'clock all the parochial nominations had been made.

The Convention then adjourned till Wednesday at 12 o'clock, when the coroners for the upper and lower districts were elected and the candidates for the Senate and House of Representatives, selected by the several districts and wards, were announced. The result of the labors of the Convention is found in the following

VERY GOOD TICKET:

Mayor—E. Pilsbury.

Administrator of Improvements—John McCaffrey.

Administrator of Assessments—John E. Ringstorff.

Administrator of Finance—J. C. Denis.

Administrator of Public Accounts—J. G. Brown.

Administrator of Police—Robt. E. Diamond.

Administrator of Commerce—Chas. Cavanac.

Administrator of Water Works—James D. Edwards.

Judge First District Court—Edmund Abell.

Judge Second District Court—A. L. Tissot.

Judge Third District Court—F. A. Monroe.

Judge Fourth District Court—W. T. Houston.

Judge Fifth District Court—W. H. Rogers.

Judge Sixth District Court—Arthur Saucier.

Judge Superior District Court—D. S. Bryant.

Judge Superior Criminal Court—Wm. R. Whitaker.

Clerk First District Court—James O'Neil.

Clerk Second District Court—John Herbert.

Clerk Third District Court—B. Armbruster.

Clerk Fourth District Court—John Curry.

Clerk Fifth District Court—Thos. Duffy.

Clerk Sixth District Court—J. V. Guillotte.

Clerk Superior District Court—C. Taylor Gauche.

Clerk Superior Criminal Court—Eugene May.

Criminal Sheriff—Jas. D. Houston.

Civil Sheriff—Thos. H. Handy.

District Attorney—John J. Finney.

Coroner Upper District—Dr. A. Chastant.

Coroner Lower District—Dr. H. Rance.

SENATORS:

Second District—F. C. Zacharie.

Third District—P. A. Ducros.

REPRESENTATIVES:

First Ward—C. J. Leeds, C. H. Buck.

Fourth Ward—E. W. Huntington.

Fifth Ward—J. M. Lamare, W. H. Peralta.

Sixth Ward—A. Voorbies, J. Aldige.

Ninth Ward—A. Delavigne, L. Leonard.

Tenth Ward—D. P. Mahoney, Louis Bush, B. F. Jonas.

Eleventh Ward—E. B. Briggs, J. K. Bell.

Twelfth Ward—Henry C. Miller.

No nominations for one of the Senatorial and several of the Representive Districts have yet been made.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.

First Justice Court—J. P. Childress; Constable, H. O'Sullivan.

Third Justice Court—John L. Laresche; Constable, T. J. Buckley.

Fourth Justice Court—F. B. Hernandez; Constable, W. Hayes.

Sixth Justice Court—Peter Kaiser; Constable, Dan O'Leary.

ENGLISH BIGOTRY.—"There has been a storm in a tea-cup at Lancaster," says the London *Tablet*, "about the important question whether the Mayor, who is a Catholic, should go in his official robes to hear the Cardinal Archbishop preach. The Mayor intended to do as is done, we believe, in Dublin when the Lord Mayor is a Catholic, but some of the more sensitive Protestants of the town, and specially some of the local papers, got up an agitation and a protest. When the matter came to the knowledge of the Cardinal Archbishop, it was soon settled in the manner in which everybody might have been certain that it would be, for his Eminence at once wrote to the Mayor, and after acknowledging with thanks the motive which prompted his intended act, requested him in his own name, and for his own sake, to forego the exercise of his civic privileges. 'It would,' said his Eminence, 'be a subject of much regret to me if my visit to Lancaster, which I hoped would be one of peace and good will to our countrymen, even though we are unhappily divided in faith, should become an occasion of variance and of trouble to yourself.' The Mayor of course complied—observing however that he did not believe that his fellow townsmen sympathized with the opposition which had been got up—and on Sunday he, the ex-mayor, and three of the aldermen were present at the Catholic Church in their private capacity."

STARVATION IN BULGARIA.

ANOTHER STARTLING PICTURE OF THE HORRORS OF WAR.

(London Daily News.)

But the dead are less to be pitied than the living. They have been reduced from ease and comfort to the condition of wild animals—without home, without shelter, without bedding, almost without clothing, and living on what food they can pick up from day to day. There are women who have known comfort, who are weak and ill, and who have three or four little mouths to feed. They go out in the fields, reap enough wheat for the day's food, painfully enough thresh it out with their hands, pound it into flour between two stones, and bake it into bread for their little ones day by day, and sleep, like the foxes, in the corner of a ruined wall on a little straw at night. There are little children here haggard and thin and sickly, sleeping almost on the bare ground, and when it rains, on the wet ground. Nobody who has not seen it can imagine the misery caused by the burning of a village.

The authorities had sent some tents here for the people which were old and ragged, capable of sheltering from the sun, but not from the rain. But there were not enough for all. The mudir likewise received a little food now and then, which he distributed, which barely kept those who had no harvests or other means of existence from starving. But there was not enough, and the supply was uncertain, and might cease at any moment. When we were starting, the women and children gathered around us by the hundred, and blocked up the way. They showed us thin ragged clothing and said: "See; we were rich; we had a house, and furniture, and cattle, and sheep, and these rags are all we have left." They bared their lean, skinny arms, to show us their fearful emaciation; they bared their shrunken, shriveled breasts, at which lern haggard, wretched babies were tugging, to show us they had no milk. God knows, their hollow cheeks, and sunken eyes, and despairing faces were proof enough. They said: "We are starving; our babies are starving—starving to death. Can you do nothing for us?" And we could no nothing; nothing but shed useless tears.

And the Turks of the neighboring villages, who have taken the horses and sheep and cattle of these starving women and children, their clothing and bedding, and the tiles from their roofs, come to the village sometimes, and ride through on the horses they have stolen, looking upon this misery with indifferent eyes. We saw several here who had come out of mere curiosity, well fed, fat, insolent, smiling their contempt for the starving beings around them. The Turk is not only without pity, he is without patriotism. He does not look upon these people as his neighbors, his countrymen. He is too ignorant and stupid to know that in injuring them he is injuring himself, that he is attacking his own country. He knows no such thing as country. He knows only Islam. The people of India, the nomadic tribes of Central Asia, whom he has never seen, of whom he has heard once or twice perhaps in his life, are nearer to him than his next door neighbors. The words country, patriotism, do not exist in his language. That these Christians, his near neighbors, are his countrymen, that on them as much as on himself depend the greatness and prosperity of his country, is a fact which has no place in his mind, which has no influence on his acts. He knows only that they form no part of the religion of Mohammed, and he looks no further.

When we left the village a hundred of these women ran after us for a mile with their cries and lamentations. It seems they thought at first we had come to bring them food or succor of some kind, and when they learned that we had only come to make an inquiry their disappointment was bitter and overpowering, and they sat down by the wayside, with their little ones about them, crying and wringing their hands, rocking themselves to and fro, and moaning, rather to themselves than for us, "What shall we do? What shall we do? We are starving! We are starving! We are starving to death!"

HOW RETRENCHMENT WORKS.

When Mr. Randall, after a thorough and impartial investigation of the public service at Washington, recommended a reduction of 20 per cent of the clerical force, an outcry was raised that every department would be crippled and the public business seriously deranged. This clamor was used to thwart reform and to save the army of idlers and drones that has long been a heavy drain on the Treasury. The Senate resisted this economy, and was backed by the President and the whole Administration.

Finally a compromise was reached by which the reduction of the House was cut down to seven hundred and sixty-five dismissals of superfluous officeholders, or little more than one-half of the number proposed by Mr. Randall. Even this retrenchment was denounced as ruinous, and nearly every head of a department has tried to make it odious and to throw embarrassments in the way of the public business.

But while the Administration and the organs have been assailing the House of Representatives, and misrepresenting the effect of its wise and proper policy, they have furnished the best proof of their own insincerity. At this very time, when it is pretended there are not enough clerks provided to run the departments efficiently, about four hundred have been furloughed for thirty and forty days, and sent as political missionaries and voters into Ohio and Indiana, where they claim legal residence.

These clerks are taken away from their desks at the most busy and important season of the year, when the annual reports are supposed to be in course of preparation, and when all the force is needed to assist in that work. They will not return to Washington until after the Presidential election, or about three weeks before the meeting of Congress.

This fact of itself proves that Mr. Randall's first measure of reduction was entirely justified, for if four hundred clerks can be thus furloughed at the very pinch of the public business, and after having passed a summer of idleness, they are necessarily useless incumbrances and ought to be abolished. They probably receive an average salary of $4 per diem, so that the people are taxed some $1,600 a day to pay for the electioneering absence of these employees.

The reform policy which was inaugurated at the last session must go on until this whole vicious system is torn up by the roots. Before Congress shall meet, the people will have approved retrenchment at the polls by the election of Mr. Tilden, which must give a new impetus to the great movement, and help to disarm much of the opposition it has thus far encountered.

Felicien David, the composer, who died the other day in Paris, was an infant prodigy in music, and played the violin at five years old, at his birthplace, Cadenet, in Provence. At eight he was a singer in Aix Cathedral, and at nine he composed a piece performed at a grand mass. His precocious talent induced the Aix clergy to give him a presentation to the Jesuit College. There he had musical instruction, but his family being poor, he was placed, on leaving, as clerk to an attorney, at a miserable salary. This employment being distasteful, the Archbishop of Aix, remembering his infantile genius, gave him a post in the choir. Going to Paris, which his family thought an act of folly, he lived on a pittance given by a generous uncle. He soon made himself independent by giving lessons on the piano, and afterwards traveled to Constantinople and Egypt. He was on the point of fixing his residence at Cairo, but ambition for distinction brought him back to Paris. There he lived long in great poverty. In 1844, however, his "Desert," at the Conservatoire, took the town by storm, and his fortune was thenceforth made. When he arrived at the pinnacle of fame his great anxiety, though a most rapid composer, was to do nothing unequal to himself, and during the last twenty years of his life he published only two works. In Paris he lived in a cottage of rural appearance in the Rue Rochefoucault, where, in a miniature garden, he cultivated roses. He died at his country-house, near St. Germain, of consumption, and in the delirium preceding his death sang original airs.

The Republicans have not treated their leaders in the House of Representatives with much gratitude or generosity, considering their peculiar services at the last session. John A. Kasson, who made the mendacious attack upon Gov. Tilden on the eve of the adjournment, and was almost flayed alive by Mr. Hewitt, has been dropped by his constituents. Wm. Lawrence, who served as an automaton to Blaine on the Sub-Committee of the Judiciary during the Fort Smith and Little Rock investigation, is relegated to private life. And the illustrious Gen. Hurlbut of Illinois, who has in season and out of season, defended Grant, and practised Grantism, is pitched overboard unceremoniously, and the door is left open for his former opponent, John F. Farnsworth, now a supporter of Tilden, to walk back into the House as a representative from the Fourth District.

It is sad to see these tall Republican poppies cut down in this unceremonious way. Kasson looked forward to a long lease of Congressional life, and kept himself daily reported in the *Record* on the most trivial pretexts. The others are old stagers and hardly expected to take back seats. With this trio left out and Blaine transferred to another sphere, the Republican side of the House in the next Congress will have a fresh look and a chance to mend its bad ways.

TASTE.—We should always distinguish between taste and fancy. One is a perception of some manifestation of a principle in nature; the other a mere predilection for works of art. One is founded on the soul, as seen through its outward covering; the other contemplates only the exterior dress. True taste is a love of the sublime, the beautiful and the true. Talent is the ability to give these qualities expression in works of art. The man of genius combines taste and talent, and presents the images of truth, beauty and sublimity in poetry, painting, sculpture, music, etc. He does not create the principles, but simply embodies them in images of the material world.

THE FISHERMAN'S DAUGHTER.

BY HENDRICK CONSCIENCE.

The sun had descended below the horizon, and the darkness of night rested upon the downs.

"Come, my child," said the blind man, "we will go in and light the lamp; the air is cold and damp."

Bella led her father into the house. She approached the door of the room occupied by M. de Milval, and listened for a moment.

"He is sleeping quietly," she said.

While she was lighting the little lamp, the blind man had seated himself and commenced to work on his net. Bella placed herself by the table and took up her sewing; but her thoughts were wandering, for she held the needle in her hand without moving, and her eyes were filled with tears.

There was a deep silence in the room, which was broken only by the monotonous ticking of the clock.

The door of the invalid's room was partly open for ventilation, and it was quite dark, for Bella's little lamp scarcely lighted the apartment in which they were seated.

The young man awoke; he gazed through the darkness, and his eyes fell upon the lovely face of the afflicted young girl.

Ever since he had entered her father's house, she had given him so many proofs of tender compassion, that he doubted not her tears were at that moment flowing for him. His heart was filled with admiration for this simple child, who thus wept in the silence of the night over the misfortunes of a man who was an entire stranger to her; it consoled him to find sympathy so true in so pure a heart.

At that moment, a sigh she could not repress escaped Bella.

M. de Milval heard the old man say:

"You promised me, my child, to keep up your courage; and now you are weeping. That is not right, Bella."

"Ah! dear father, I cannot control my thoughts. Poor M. de Milval fills me with compassion. May God in his mercy grant him strength!"

"Come, Bella, take the Old or New Testament, and read to me."

"Oh, father, I do not feel able now to read."

"It will serve to direct your thoughts, and it will restore your courage. I beg you to read something in order to give me pleasure."

"What shall I read, father?"

"I have no choice. The history of Tobias is very attractive."

"It is so long, father; and it is near your time for retiring. May I read you about Job?"

"No, my child; that is as long, and it makes you restless at night. Read about Daniel in the lions' den."

Bella sought the history he pointed out and commenced reading.

The wounded man was astonished to find that the inmates of this poor cabin could read; but what surprised him still more, was the manner in which the young girl varied the inflections of her voice, and gave coloring and life to what she read; he became so interested and absorbed that for the time he forgot his sufferings and misfortunes.

When she had finished reading the chapter upon Daniel in the lions' den, Bella endeavored to persuade her father to go to bed, as it was now past his usual hour for retiring.

"Let me watch a little longer with you, Bella," said the blind man. "Aunt Clara will not come to relieve you until midnight. You will be too long alone with your thoughts. Continue your reading—it will do me good."

The young girl turned over the leaves for a moment, and read with feeling the following:

"And behold a certain lawyer stood up tempting him, and saying, 'Master, what must I do to possess eternal life?' But he said to him, 'What is written in the law? how readest thou?' He, answering, said, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself.' And he said to him, 'Thou hast answered right: this do and thou shalt live.' But he, being willing to justify himself, said to Jesus, 'And who is my neighbor?' And Jesus, answering, said, 'A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among robbers, who also stripped him, and having wounded him, went away, leaving him half dead. And it chanced that a certain priest went down the same way; and seeing him, passed by. In like manner also a Levite, when he was near the place and saw him, passed by. But a certain Samaritan being on his journey, came near him; and seeing him was moved with compassion. And going up to him, bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine; and setting him upon his own beast, brought him to an inn, and took care of him. And the next day he took out two pence and gave to the host, and said: 'Take care of him; and whatsoever thou shalt spent over and above, I at my return will repay thee.' Which of these three, in thy opinion, was neighbor to him that fell among the robbers?' But he said, 'He that showed mercy to him.' And Jesus said to him: 'Go and do thou in like manner.'"

As Bella concluded, they both remained silent. The invalid was deeply moved, and he gazed with gratitude upon these simple people who had so generously fulfilled in his regard the command to exercise charity towards their neighbor.

"Could you consider anything a sacrifice, father, when God himself gives us an opportunity of imitating the good Samaritan? You should make Dr. Darings comprehend that M. de Milval is no charge to us, and that he i