

GERMANY.—The Berlin Germania, the leading Catholic journal, says that the Kissenegg negotiations between the Holy See and Germany have been without result. It adds that the Pope is waiting an answer to certain propositions which he has made to the Prussian Government but admits that there is very little hope that it will be satisfactory.

The Government commenced to enforce the anti-Socialist bill in the most stringent manner possible immediately after its passage. A number of associations have already been dissolved and the publication of several journals prohibited.

FRANCE.—The Senate and Chamber met on the 25th. Nothing important occurred. The Senate adjourned till Thursday next and the Chamber till Monday when the election of Paul de Cassagnac will be discussed.

According to the calculation made by the groups of the Left, the Republicans are confident of gaining twenty-eight seats in the approaching senatorial elections.

ATTEMPT TO KILL THE KING OF SPAIN.—On the evening of the 25th as the King was driving through one of the principal streets of Madrid a man named Moncaesi fired a pistol at him. The bullet struck none. Moncaesi was immediately arrested. He is a native of Tarragona, 23 years of age, a cooper by trade and claims to be a member of the International Society. He said he had come from Tarragona for the purpose of killing the King.

The police have found eighteen bottles of dynamite in chambers near Madrid. Three arrests have been made in connection with the discovery.

SCOTLAND.—The terrible effects of the failure of the Glasgow and Arrol's bank have been felt throughout the country. The deficit is in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000 which has to be made good by the stockholders. Those people who one month ago owned what was universally considered among the best stock securities in the world, and drew regular dividends of 13 per cent. on their investment, now find that not only is their stock worthless, but that they are to pay \$2500 on a plan which they held to make good the losses of depositors. This utterly ruins many. Meanwhile depositors are compelled to await the collection of this assessment before they can get their money. The ruin is widespread and affects all classes of the community.

ENGLAND.—The Manchester Guardian publishes statistics showing that about 60 per cent. of the looms and spindles in the Lancashire and Cheshire cotton districts are stopped or are working on short time.

At a meeting of agricultural laborers in Canterbury, to protest against a proposed reduction of wages in Kent and Sussex, it was stated that 1000 laborers had already struck, and the number would be increased to 2000 in a few days if the masters persisted in their design. Between 10,000 and 15,000 persons will ultimately be affected in the two counties. Laborers declare that the course of the former is oppressive, and threaten to emigrate to the colonies in large numbers.

THE ANGLO-AFGHAN TROUBLE.—The English Government has decided to send an ultimatum to the Ameer before proceeding to extreme measures. A favorable reply is not expected. It is not thought the ultimatum will cause any delay, as the answer of the Ameer must be received within a fortnight or three weeks, and the preparations of the army will meanwhile be unimpeded. The Indian Princes have offered troops to England, and are said to be eager to advance into Afghanistan.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.—Affairs in Turkey have assumed a very serious aspect. Instead of retreating as was expected, the Treaty of Berlin the Russians have bided within ninety miles of Constantinople and have commenced concentrating their forces and fortifying. The Turks are pushing ahead the defenses of Constantinople with great vigor and England is urging the other great powers to unite in a protest against Russia's action.

RUSSIA.—The St. Petersburg Cosmos says: "If the Russian people were consulted, they would undoubtedly decide for a renewal of the struggle. Despite the diplomacy that is its natural course of historical development, it is evident that an inevitable crisis in the Eastern question has arrived. There is no apparent prospect of completing the organization of the Balkan Peninsula on a basis of humanity and justice without a fresh war."

The German St. Petersburg Gazette says: "The Russian people are so impatient that the Government has decided to offer active assistance to Shere Ali. Many volunteers are preparing to start for Afghanistan."

EGYPT.—London, Oct. 25.—A dispatch to the Times from Alexandria says the foundation from the Damietta branch of the Nile is advancing; it now covers 120 square miles. Twenty villages have been submerged and 600 to 1000 lives have been lost.

DAHOMY.—London, Oct. 29.—Intelligence has been received from Whydah, west coast of Africa, under date of September 26, that the Portuguese commandant and seven soldiers are held captive by the King of Dahomy, who makes them parade before him daily. The King has recommended the horrid custom of human sacrifices. Five hundred persons have been slaughtered in one month.

Santa Cruz represent that the condition of the Island since the insurrection is hopeless. About 100 negroes have been executed, but the insurrectionary spirit remains alive. St. Thomas has lost over \$150,000 by the insurrection. Three million would not cover damage done in Santa Cruz.

UNITED STATES.

THE PRESIDENT'S THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.—Thursday evening the following proclamation by the President was promulgated: "The recurrence of that season at which it is the habit of our people to make devout and public confession of their constant dependence upon the Divine favor for all the good gifts of life and happiness, and of public peace and prosperity, exhibits in the record of the year abundant reasons for our gratitude and thanksgiving. Exuberant harvests, productive mines and crops of the staples of trade and manufactures, have enriched the country. The resources thus furnished to our reviving industry and expanding commerce are hastening the day when discord and distresses through the length and breadth of the land will, under the continued favor of Providence, have given way to confidence and energy, and assured prosperity. Peace with all nations has been maintained unbroken, domestic tranquility has prevailed, and the institutions of Liberty and Justice, which the wisdom and virtue of our fathers established, remain the glory and defense of their children. The general prevalence of the blessings of health throughout our wide land has made more conspicuous the sufferings and sorrows which the dark shadow of pestilence has cast upon a portion of our people. This heavy affliction even the Divine Ruler has tempered to the suffering communities in the universal sympathy and sorrow which have flowed to their relief, and the whole nation may rejoice in the unity of spirit in our people by which they cheerfully share one another's burdens."

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving and praise; and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His mercies, and do devoutly beseech their continuance.

WASHINGTON.—Attorney General Devens has instructed his marshals in the South to appoint as many general deputies as he may deem necessary to protect citizens in their right to vote.

The annual report of the Land Office Commissioner shows that in the last fiscal year over eight and a half million acres of public lands were disposed of. The total number of acres of public domain still unsurveyed is over one thousand million acres.

Mr. John Sherman's resumption and contraction policy has borne fruit in this city in the suspension of two banking institutions, the German American Bank and the German-American Savings Bank.

GEORGIA.—Augusta, Oct. 31.—The Confederate monument of the Ladies' Memorial Association was unveiled to-day in the presence of a vast concourse of people. Gov. Colquitt, Alex. H. Stephens and other distinguished citizens were present. The oration was delivered by Col. Chas. G. Jones. The military was headed by the 13th Infantry post band from Atlanta.

The monument is 76 feet high, made in Italy, and is said to be one of the handsomest in the country. The statue of a Confederate soldier at the top, and four statues of Lee, Jackson, Walker and Cobb on 20 feet base.

Several Confederate battle flags were displayed on the stand; in front of the monument the Star Spangled banner and the Confederate flag were blended and surmounted by an olive fringed streamer, with the watchword "Peace." The city is crowded with visitors from South Carolina and Georgia.

GREAT BANK ROBBERY.—Between 6 and 9 o'clock Sunday morning, the Manhattan Savings Bank was robbed of \$2,757,700 in securities, \$300 in coupon bonds and \$11,000 in cash. A number of private boxes were also filled.

A Card from Mr. Wm. H. Hunt.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1, 1878.

Editor Morning Star:

In your issue of the 27th ult., you reproduce a resolution, published by the New Orleans Democrat of the 20th, which reads as follows, and which purports to have been taken from the proceedings of the so-called Native American Association:

At a meeting of January 4th 1878, one William H. Hunt offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That a member who discloses the secrets of this Association in any way, or who violates his oath, be taken in charge by a committee of five, consisting of members living out of the ward where the offender resides, which committee is to have full power to inflict any punishment deemed necessary."

I regret exceedingly that you have done so, since I can assure you no action was ever taken on it by any agency of mine. If you will take the trouble to read only the next paragraph as reported by the same paper you will see that I am reported to have offered the following: "Resolved, that the Chair appoint a Court of inquiry to consist of five delegates, to whom shall be referred all charges against members of this Association."

Now, sir, it seems to me, it requires a stretch of imagination to conceive that any harm to any one, could have been intended by such a resolution. I will not charge you with having been a member of the 208's, of very recent notoriety, but whether you were or not, you doubtless know that whilst a penalty was stipulated to be inflicted for violation of obligations, it was nothing beyond the exaction of drinks for the jury of inquest. Now as the American Association is reported to be a secret one, and as I am reported to be a member thereof, I am not at liberty to reveal its secrets, although I think I may venture to say that if you will probe them a little deeper you may find that the intended penalty has that extent and no other. I certainly know of no other. Some intelligent friends seem to have mistaken the 21st of October for the 1st of April, and to have fallen into snares which are entirely harmless, if their imaginations could once be disabused. I assure you, Mr. Editor, that the resolution which you reproduce was never intended by any association I know anything about, for along shot purposes. The horrors which you depict are indeed too great to be endured, and so far as I know anything about the matter were never dreamed of. I do not deny that there may have been an organized American Association in New Orleans, but as every other nationality here has formed similar associations, and that, too, without exciting suspicion, I know of no reason why I should not be permitted to join such a one. I know many of our good fellow-citizens who were members of the White Camelia, and White Leagues; I think the history of the times shows that some things were actually done by them, that resulted quite disastrously to quite a number of politicians in this State. I also have seen mention made of the operation of the KuKlux organizations in this and other States whose works have been made a matter of history. With all these facts staring the good people of this State in the face, the horror stricken papers of to-day were never so deeply agitated as they now seem to be over asserted matters which have as little foundation in verity as Sergeant Buzor's case made out of "cherries and tomatoes" No, Mr. Editor, I have no desire to stain my soul with the blood of my fellows, not even that of the colored man, and you may rest assured, that so far as I know anything of the American Association, it has nothing more in common with the Molly Maguires than your advocacy of the Roman Catholic tenets of the Church have to do with persecutions of the sixteenth century.

THE POPE'S LETTER TO CARDINAL NINA.

THE LAW OF GUARANTEES TO BE IGNORED

Rome Correspondence London Tablet.

The newspapers of all kinds in Italy have not yet ceased to comment on the remarkable letter which Leo XIII. wrote to Cardinal Nina on the 7th of August last, and which forms a masterly exposition of the present state of the Roman question. Many of the commentators on that letter accuse Leo XIII. of offering terms of conciliation to all the Powers of Europe excepting to Italy itself, and loudly complain of the danger of permitting Italy to be thus isolated, as it were, among the sister kingdoms. The moderate and calm language in which the Pontiff sets forth the difficulties placed by the Italian Government in the way of the legitimate exercise of his spiritual authority cannot fail, it is felt, to make a serious impression upon foreign Governments, and to lead to further discussion of the Roman question.

The conduct of Signor Comfrotti, the Minister of Grace and Justice, is severely censured. He had no business to stir up the controversy about the Royal patronage in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, nor to arrogantly insist Archbishop Ruffo Scilla by calling him a priest. The absurdity of the Royal claims is manifest when the King's Procurator can only cite in support of his pretensions the abolished Concordat of 1818 and a dozen of alleged diplomats, said to be dated some six centuries ago, and not yet produced to the examination of the Archbishop. The refusal of the *exequatur* to the Archbishop of Naples was a political blunder, for it calls attention to the fact that not in the Southern province only, but in the Northern also, the *exequatur* has been refused to several Bishops, and granted to others after vexatious delays. By the Law of Guarantees, as originally explained by its authors, the King is not entitled to claim the nomination of Bishops in all parts of his realm, and at present harassing and annoying delays are interposed. The Bishop who demands the *exequatur* is called on, not only to exhibit the Papal Bulls, but also to produce certificates of his good conduct. It is a fact that many Bishops at this moment are without the *exequatur*, although they have long ago asked for it. It is easy to see that by a judicious use of the official formalities the *exequatur* may virtually be made to depend on the consent of the civil governor to the episcopal appointment, and thus the King, and not the Pope, will be real maker of Bishops. As Leo XIII. observes, the Italian Government is deliberately taking away with the left hand that which it professed to give with the right.

The Ministerial organs make no secret of the determination of the Government to violate the engagements of the Law of Guarantees, and, if necessary, to introduce modifications in that law. The hostility of the present Ministry to the Church is shown, not only by its attempt to limit the Papal prerogative in appointing Bishops, but also by its preparations to make the civil marriage a legal one, and to introduce lay and obligatory instruction in all primary schools. All priests who shall venture to celebrate matrimony between parties who have not complied with the civil requirements will be rendered liable to fine and imprisonment. The Catechism and the Catholic clergyman will be banished from all municipal schools, and the education of Catholic children will be entrusted exclusively to lay teachers, who may be infidels if they please. Leo XIII. is determined to make known to the civilized world the series of persecutions with which the Church is now menaced, and to expose the hollowness of the pledges once given, that the loss of the temporal dominion would be compensated for by complete independence of the spiritual power.

It must be remembered that the recent hostility of the Italian Government to the Church was not provoked by any new policy of the Vatican. The Clericals have not conspired to overthrow the Monarchy, or even to overthrow the Ministry. The Republican and Socialist movements in Italy have received no aid, moral or material, from the Curia Romana. The Bishops have in no case appeared as political leaders, nor have the Catholic priests joined the International. In all the provinces, except the Roman, the ecclesiastical dignitaries have offered respectful homage to the throne, and within the Roman province no overt act can be cited to show that the House of Savoy has anything to fear from clerical reaction. The Crown officials themselves acknowledge the activity of the Vatican in trying to induce all Catholics to comply with the civil requirements in the case of marriage. The clerical teachers in schools have sought and obtained the Government diploma. The moderate party in Italy does not approve of the war against the Church. But the extreme revolutionaries the men who mean to overturn the Monarchy, and introduce the Republic, feel that they cannot compass their ends without annihilating the influence of the Catholic religion. They consequently hate the Pope, the clergy and the religion of Christ, and endeavor to abolish Christianity from Italy. And their efforts are seconded by Signor Cairoli and the King's advisers who, either designedly or not, are playing into the hands of the Republican party. They are trying to subvert the Church in order to pave the way for the subversion of the throne.

The "obstructionists" have received the adhesion of sixteen Irish members of Parliament, and arrangements are being made to place "obstruction" candidates before the constituencies represented at present by Mr. Butt's followers at the next general election. The old Radical leaders have joined the "obstructionists"; the Nationalists will, when the hour comes, unite with the Parnellites at the polls. The Home Rule organizations, under Parnell's policy, are to be revived at once. Mass meetings in favor of "obstruction" are to be held throughout all the counties and at all the large towns.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

AN APPEAL.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, permanently organized for the visiting and succoring of the poor and needy of whatever race, creed or color, and officially recognized by the ecclesiastical authority through its proper officers, in view of the present epidemic and in accordance with the wishes of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New Orleans, appeals to the charities of its kindred associations North and West, in this its hour of need, that it may the more efficaciously assist the poor, the widow and the orphan during this dreadful visitation.

E. DOUGHERTY, M. D., President.

M. J. KERNAGHAN,

THOS. G. RAPIER,

Secretaries.

Contributions of any kind whatsoever may be addressed to either of the following officers:

OFFICERS OF COUNCILS.

Dr. E. Doumberg, President, No. 115 Dumaine street, or Postoffice Box 1356.

M. J. Kernaghan, Vice President and Secretary pro tempore, at Doyle's, No. 41 Tchoups and Water.

D. P. Scanlan, Vice President, 194 Canal street.

Thos. G. Rapier, Secretary, Morning Star Office, corner Poydras and Camp.

William Hart, Treasurer, corner Rampart and Gravier.

OFFICERS OF CONFERENCE.

Alfred Dananin, President of St. Patrick's Conference, at J. M. Dowling's, corner Old Levee and Customhouse.

Guadalupe Andry, President St. Mary's Conference, 410 Greatman or Dauphine.

John McCaffrey, President, St. Joseph's Conference, corner Poydras and Peters streets.

P. McFidley, Vice President Annunciation Conference, corner Chartres and Marigny.

Alfred Delery, President St. Ann's Conference, No. 222 Poydras street.

M. P. O'Neil, President St. Peter's Conference, 369 Villere street, between Marquette and Marigny.

P. Molony, St. John the Baptist Conference, W. U. Telegraph Office.

M. E. Halligan, Vice President St. Alphonsus' Conference, at the corner of the Canal street, between Chartres and Old Levee.

W. B. Lancaster, St. Theresa's Conference, 40 Camp.

J. V. Donovan, St. Michael's Conference, at Lagun & Mackintosh's, Canal, between Peters and Water.

M. F. Dunn, St. Stephen's Conference, 72 Camp street.

Victor Fere, St. Augustine's Conference, 22 Poydras street.

Patron women—Red dressmakers.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1878.

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

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

PARNELL AND "OBSTRUCTION" IN THE VAN.

Dublin, Oct. 23.—The three days' conference of that wing of the Home Rule party opposed to Mr. Isaac Butt's policy concluded this afternoon. The delegates, who came from all parts of Ireland, declared unanimously for "obstruction" instead of "constitutional conciliation."

Mr. Butt's "imperial conciliation" policy was fiercely denounced at the mass meeting. Mr. Parnell, M. P. declared his intention to ask the opinion of the constituencies throughout Ireland in regard to "obstruction," with which object in view he will make a political tour through the entire island. He declared that he had a resolution which he should not before these constituencies, binding their representatives to stop all parliamentary business if any "obstructionist" should be suspended or imprisoned by the House of Commons.

The "obstructionists" have received the adhesion of sixteen Irish members of Parliament, and arrangements are being made to place "obstruction" candidates before the constituencies represented at present by Mr. Butt's followers at the next general election. The old Radical leaders have joined the "obstructionists"; the Nationalists will, when the hour comes, unite with the Parnellites at the polls. The Home Rule organizations, under Parnell's policy, are to be revived at once. Mass meetings in favor of "obstruction" are to be held throughout all the counties and at all the large towns.

The Butt party is much dejected and Mr. Butt is called on by his friends to issue an address to the people on his "policy."

There was a private meeting of "obstructionist" members of Parliament held this morning to arrange a plan of campaign for the winter months. All the large Irish populations of Ireland are to be appealed to for a declaration in favor of the Parnell policy. At a mass meeting last night the Buttites were thrown out. There was no row, however.

John O'Connor Power, member for Mayo, challenges Mr. Butt to fulfill his declaration made against the English Parliament in 1877. The "obstructionists" expect fifty members in the next Parliament, and intend to act as one body to block business until "Home Rule" for Ireland is granted or they compel Parliament to expel them. Their policy is to meet in Ireland and advise the people to denounce the authority of the English Parliament.

Mr. Butt, it is said, will address his constituents soon, opposing this policy.

At the next election the question for the Irish people will be narrowed down to, "Who will lead Ireland, Butt or Parnell?"

DEATH OF MR. WHALLEY, M. P.—The long familiar figure of Mr. Whalley will be seen no more in the House of Commons, and the oft-repeated speech denouncing the machinations of the Jesuits, and bewailing the fate of the "unhappy nobleman now languishing at Dartmoor" has been listened to for the last time. The honorable gentleman had been for some considerable time in a declining state of health, and though the most recent accounts spoke of an improvement, the rally proved to be, as in so often the case, only the treacherous forerunner of the end. Mr. Whalley had attained his sixty-fifth year, and had represented the city of Peterborough in Parliament since the year 1859. He was elected as a Liberal, and generally acted with that party, but his fame rests first upon the position which he assumed of a Protestant champion of the most aggressive and denunciatory proclivities, and secondly on his unflinching support of the impostor who claimed the Tichborne title and estates. His sincerity in this double character was unquestionable, and it is remarkable how well the absurdities into which he constantly fell in the advocacy of his cause were the unfading sources of merriment in the house. Mr. Whalley never forfeited the personal respect of the general body of members, or the warm regard of his numerous friends. If he was laughed at, he was not disliked; and lately the decision which his aberrations could not fail to provoke was tinged with a feeling of respectful pity.—London Tablet, Oct. 12.

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"Doctor," said a wealthy patient to his physician, "I want you to be thorough, and strike at the root of the disease." "Well, I will," said the doctor, as he lifted his cane and brought it down hard enough to break into pieces a bottle and a glass that stood upon the sideboard. It was his last professional visit to that house.

A kind of timber for which there is no farther call—Summer board.

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 where 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.

Terms—Single Copy, 5 Cents; By Mail, 33—in Advance

Yellow Fever—Daily Record for 1878.

Table with columns for Date, New Cases, and Deaths. Rows list dates from July 22 to November 1, 1878.