



Morning Star and Catholic Messenger

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.

We approve of the aforesaid undertaking, and commend it to the Catholics of our Diocese. J. M. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS, December 12, 1876.

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"HOW BEAUTIFUL ARE THE FEET OF THEM THAT BRING GLAD TIDINGS OF GOOD THINGS!" NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1876. NUMBER 50.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

FOREIGN. ROME.—The Pope has banded to the Bavanian Ambassador at the Vatican a protest against the violation by Bavaria of the Concordat by the enactment of a civil marriage law. It is asserted on good authority that the Government does not intend to notice the protest.

MISSISSIPPI.—The sentiment in favor of impeaching Ames is increasing. Several members of the House Impeachment Committee called on Ames in reference to the matter but he plead other and pressing business and an interview was not held. Bills for reforming all departments of the public service are rapidly being matured and some have already passed one or the other house.

O'CONNOR POWER.

His Second Lecture at St. Patrick's Hall. "THE MARTYRS OF IRISH LIBERTY." TONE, EMMET, O'CONNELL, DAVIS, ALLEN, AND GRIEVE.

Well, Wolfe Tone commenced his political career on a perfectly legal and constitutional platform. Revolution has not been the choice of Ireland; it has been Ireland's necessity. (Applause.) She labored for years and advocated peace—a peace that should be founded on national justice. But when Wolfe Tone saw that protestations were utterly fruitless; when he saw official outrage perpetrated in the name of law, then he did what every Irishman of spirit could have done under similar circumstances; he sought the emancipation of his country by the light of gleaming swords and flashing bayonets. (Applause.) And all the energy which characterized Wolfe Tone as a constitutional patriot characterized him when he entered on the path of revolution.

time it has given to the national party in Ireland, some of its staunchest and brightest ornaments. In the time of which I speak, it was the stronghold of class prejudices and that stronghold and powerful corporation met with an intrepid assailant in the person of the young and enthusiastic ROBERT EMMET.

GERMANY.—On the 12th the Ecclesiastical court opened proceedings at Berlin. They were aimed at the deposition of Archbishop Halembers, of Cologne. The Gazette's Berlin dispatch says the Government has determined to release Cardinal Ledochowski unconditionally upon the expiration of his term, but will be again arrested if he attempts to exercise Episcopal functions.

GEORGIA.—The Governor's message says that the valid bonded debt is \$8,000,000. He says the public credit has steadily continued to improve, and may now be justly considered as firmly re-established. The message is a practical one, and deals entirely with State matters.

THE MARTYRS FOR IRISH LIBERTY. (Applause.) I can recall no more important event in political history than the French revolution of 1789 and I refer to it because Ireland was deeply moved by the spirit of that extraordinary time when French republicanism first entrenched itself behind barricades and rent the skies above the old city of Paris with a shout that proclaimed the downfall of kingship and tyranny, and told the assembled nations that the people of France were forever free. (Applause.)

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And why in 1792? Why so soon after the cause of Irishmen had been drowned in the blood of Englishmen? You find these ravaged hearts beating together; you find these men who have ever known, who appeared to me to combine in the highest degree pure moral worth with intellectual excellence, I should amongst the highest of the few pure Robert Emmet? Emmet was expelled from Trinity College in 1788 on account of his national principles, and a little later we find that in consequence of his attachment to the national cause, he was compelled to exile himself from his country. In 1792 we find him in the councils of the Irish refugees in the city of Paris, imagining and devising new means for the overthrow of English despotism in Ireland.

FRANCE.—The most intense excitement prevailed in Paris during the early part of the week owing to a crisis in the cabinet, caused by the opposition of Minister Buffet to Minister de Villèle's candidacy for the Senate on a certain ticket. For some days it was thought that a reconciliation was impossible between the Alliance and opponents to the patriation of the Ministers have at length prevailed in the interests of peace.—McMahon has issued a proclamation counselling peace and order at the coming elections. He says: "France knows that I neither sought nor desired the power I am vested with, but she may rely upon my exerting it without weakness in order to fulfil to the end the mission entrusted to me, and that God will aid me, and that the support of the nation will not fail."

THE WEALTH OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.—The New York Sun gives the following statement in reference to the wealth of the Rothschild family: The combined capital of the Rothschilds is stated by Emile Bernouff, the well-known publicist, to have attained in the present year to the almost incalculable sum of seventeen billions of francs, or \$3,400,000,000. The significance of these stupendous figures may be rudely conceived by comparison, but there is nothing in the history of private wealth with which they can be compared. The capital of the Hapsburgs, the estates of Lord Dudley, the Marquis of Bute and the head of the family of Grosvenor, belong relatively to a humble category, to which the city of New York has contributed the fortunes of Astor, Vanderbilt and Stewart.

IN AMERICAN HISTORY. (Applause.) I have had an opportunity of visiting the ruins of the Oldenburgh mansion, and since I visited that institution, I have been requested to appear a third time before you to lecture on their history. I can only say that after the lapse of more than half a century, it is still a most interesting and important subject, which I hope before me now, and on my personal ground I would be justified in appearing a third time before you. But I will not hesitate to make an appeal to you, not on my own behalf, but on behalf of the children of misfortune, and ask you to come yourselves by this hour, to see the ruins of Oldenburgh, and bring with you friends and children along with you. (Applause.)

THEOPHILUS WOLFE TONE. (tremendous applause.) I ask you to remember that although Ireland had not yet attained its independence some years before the establishment of this united Irish society, yet many of the worst statutes of the penal code remained un repealed, and the Catholics who formed the greater mass of the population were entirely disfranchised in Ireland at that time. It was to remedy this state of things that the united Irishmen formed their organization, they saw that the very hour in which Irish Parliamentary independence had been proclaimed by the English, that the English Government was devising means to effect its destruction. And the country was being gradually reduced to the same state as that of the more obscure days of 48, were impervious to all appeals of justice and humanity, and they showed themselves unwilling to share in any even the smallest part of the wretched condition they had inherited over the bodies and souls of their Catholic countrymen.

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UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON.—Grant has nominated E. C. Billings to be U. S. District Judge of La. vice Percell. The probability is that he will not be confirmed as many leading Radicals, with Edmunds of Vermont at their head, oppose him.

SOUTHERN WAR SECRET REVEALED.—As has already been announced, Hon. A. H. Stuart and N. J. Opel, of Augusta county, Va., are rival candidates for the Legislature of that State, and made speeches at a political meeting held in Stanton recently. A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says that, among some personal reminiscences related by Mr. Stuart in his speech, was one connected with the peace negotiations of the late Confederacy that has never been made public. He read a note from Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, dated March 25, 1864, asking him to come to Richmond for an interview with President Davis on business, the subject of which was too important to be committed to paper. He went, and was informed by President Davis, that the Confederate Congress had voted a secret service fund of \$2,000,000 in gold, to be used in creating a peace sentiment at the North. After looking over the whole country, the President had selected Mr. Stuart as the man for the mission. He was to sail for Nassau, and thence for Halifax, and there, from the border of Canada, could operate on prominent men. The fund of \$2,000,000 was to be at his absolute disposal, and he was not to be required to furnish vouchers for its disbursement. Mr. Stuart declined the tender, and C. C. Clay, of Alabama, and two other gentlemen were appointed. The Greeley correspondence and the "To whom it may concern" of President Lincoln followed this mission.

ENGLISH RULE IN IRELAND. I intend to take a practical view of that subject, and to trace for you that evening the influence of English rule on the social, political and industrial condition of Ireland. Well, one of the brightest pages in the world's history is that which records the sacrifices made by the people of Ireland in defence of their national independence. It is when the heroic Scandinavians had overrun Central Europe, and when they had conquered the proud Gaul as well as the churlish Saxons to acknowledge them as conquerors, they made a final effort to subjugate the Celt. But history tells us that the valor of Brian confronted them on the Irish coast, and their power was shattered by the Irish champion of the shores of Clontarf. (Applause.) Later still came the mail clad Norman, who contended during four hundred years for the dominion of the unconquered isle. But throughout all the vicissitudes of that protracted struggle, gallant Irish patriots continued to rise and continued to wage the sacred wars of independence against foreign usurpation. Later still Owen Roe, the leader of the entry of his country from the field of Benburb and Sarfield widening the patriot's sword above the waves of Liscaduff, compelled an English King to guarantee the religious liberties of Ireland. (Applause.) Still later the volunteers of 1778 stood forth in defence of national rights, and when their bayonets plumed in the stars and the flag of the United Kingdom of Great Britain was waved upon their long oppressed land.

THEOPHILUS WOLFE TONE. Wolfe Tone, the first apostle of Irish Union, was a Protestant by conviction; he was educated by the hand of God with the finest natural abilities; he was possessed of the most extensive acquirements; he was a member of a high and honorable profession. Well, that is the nature of family ties and of the ascendancy of his class and profession, and he entered the service of a poor and humble Catholic Association of Irishmen, when Irish Catholics found few so poor as to do them reverence. (Applause.)

And why in 1792? Why so soon after the cause of Irishmen had been drowned in the blood of Englishmen? You find these ravaged hearts beating together; you find these men who have ever known, who appeared to me to combine in the highest degree pure moral worth with intellectual excellence, I should amongst the highest of the few pure Robert Emmet? Emmet was expelled from Trinity College in 1788 on account of his national principles, and a little later we find that in consequence of his attachment to the national cause, he was compelled to exile himself from his country. In 1792 we find him in the councils of the Irish refugees in the city of Paris, imagining and devising new means for the overthrow of English despotism in Ireland.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Letters have been received in Lima dated Cuzco, December 11, which announce the complete destruction by earthquake, on the 4th, of the town of Albanay, between 4 p. m. of the 4th and 9 a. m. of the 5th. No less than 37 shocks occurred during the night. The earthquake was very severe. The town is said to be completely destroyed, but it is not known what loss of life occurred. The damage done is very heavy. Telegrams announce a severe flood in Valparaiso. The business part of the city was inundated. Two lives lost and 1,500,000 of property destroyed. The flood was caused by heavy rains and stormy winds on the 10th ult.

THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES ATTRIBUTED TO THE ROTHSCHILDS can best be measured by contrasting them with the funded debt of the richest countries on the globe. The capital of this house, as estimated by M. Bernouff, is about equal to the whole funded debt of Great Britain, or that of France, and considerably exceeds the national debt of the United States. A single century, or the possible span of one man's life, has sufficed for the accumulation of this fortune, and the rise of its authors from a shabby rookery in Frankfurt to the financial dominion of Europe.

THE HIGHEST OF THE FEW PURE ROBERT EMMET? Emmet was expelled from Trinity College in 1788 on account of his national principles, and a little later we find that in consequence of his attachment to the national cause, he was compelled to exile himself from his country. In 1792 we find him in the councils of the Irish refugees in the city of Paris, imagining and devising new means for the overthrow of English despotism in Ireland.

WOLFE TONE'S most illustrious martyr of Irish independence, I care not tonight standing on the political platform, what were your religious convictions. I acknowledge your genius and your worth, for the record of Irish patriotism is inseparably blended with the bright memory of you, who were indeed a martyr for Irish liberty. (Applause.)

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(Applause.) And while Emmett's mind was fresh with impressions derived from the picturing of deeds of Ancient Chivalry as recorded in the classic page, the music was revolving schemes for the elevation of Ireland, schemes which he fondly believed would render the opening of the nineteenth century in that country equal to the most heroic period of antiquity. Our national poet, Moore, in speaking of Emmet in his life of another patriot, says: "Were I to number the men among all I have ever known, who appeared to me to combine in the highest degree pure moral worth with intellectual excellence, I should amongst the highest of the few pure Robert Emmet." Emmet was expelled from Trinity College in 1788 on account of his national principles, and a little later we find that in consequence of his attachment to the national cause, he was compelled to exile himself from his country.

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