

**MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER**

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NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1868.

**CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.**

Sunday... July 19—Feast of St. Vincent de Paul.  
 Monday... July 20—St. Jerome, Bishop, Reliquary.  
 Tuesday... July 21—St. Alexis, Solitary.  
 Wednesday... July 22—St. Mary Magdalene.  
 Thursday... July 23—St. Apollinaire, Martyr.  
 Friday... July 24—St. Symmachus, Pope.  
 Saturday... July 25—St. James Apostle.

"NELLIE NETTERVILLE."—Owing to an untoward event, we regret being unable to continue this story in this issue of our paper.

To CORRESPONDENT.—In reply to a respected correspondent, we would state that contributions for the Pope may be made in currency.

DIocese of New Orleans.—On Monday, 13th inst., the Most Rev. Archbishop confirmed seventy-three persons in St. Joseph's Church, Gretna. On Thursday, the 16th, forty-six persons were confirmed at St. Elizabeth's Asylum.

The Jefferson Journal has our thanks for the kindly manner in which our paper is noticed in its last issue. The Journal is a spirited and ably conducted paper, and the parish of Jefferson as well as the thriving towns included in it should see that so meritorious an organ receives, what it is so justly entitled to—a generous patronage.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.—At this season of the year the utmost circumspection is needed in preserving health, not only by regimen, but by seeing that our premises are in a cleanly condition. Chloride of lime is considered a suitable article to be used in yards, sinks, etc., and a good article can be found at No. 12 Natchez street, as will be seen by reference to another column.

AT LAST.—What merry crowds, what smiling faces, what defiant pleasantry against hard times and prospective showers, were to be met yesterday on the picnic packet line and at the Oakland grounds! Something like fair weather and fair success at last. Our readers who could not get away from their labors would have a great deal to regret, except that this afternoon they will still have a chance to join in the fun, and store away pleasant memories for future enjoyment.

Yes, after a devout early mass, and fixed attention to the sermon at high mass, and then after taking your dinner (not too much, because your lady friends at the booths expect a little patronage from you,) just take the little ones and their mother, and don't forget the grandmother and the kitchen maid, unchain the big dog, lock the gate, and start for Henry McGuinn's, Esq., at the Magnolia Bridge. After that the rest will go itself, without any further trouble on your part.

We have only to add by way of caution to young men that it is a sin and a shame to be patronizing the young ladies at the booths exclusively, when the married ladies had the most trouble to get them up and are generally supposed to have the most judgment any way.

PASS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.—We have been favored with an invitation to the annual examination of this institution, to take place on the 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th of this month. The exercises will take place from nine to twelve o'clock in the morning, and in the evening from seven to ten. The high reputation enjoyed by this institution of the Christian Brothers, gives every assurance that the displays to be expected on the approaching occasion will be of the most entertaining character. Their system has heretofore proved its efficiency so fully to the satisfaction of parents and the public, that their reputation is fully established, and their exhibitions always draw crowds of those who have no personal interest in the students themselves.

If any one contemplates an indefinite trip to the watering places pretty soon, he might do well to make his arrangements so as to visit the Pass on the occasion alluded to. Certainly, it would afford the best opportunity of seeing the whole population at one coup d'œil—an entertainment much relished by connoisseurs in physiognomy. The noble strains of music for which the College band is celebrated, the congregation of pretty faces and plain, the flutter and general movement of such an occasion, would arouse emotions quite delightful to the ennues of our dull streets.

**Equality.**

We see that some of our cotemporaries are pleasantly surprised by a recent speech of the acting Lieutenant Governor of this State, in which he takes ground against the social equality of the white and black races as an effect of law. Whether the train of argument in that address be original or dictated, it entitles the party using it to a certain amount of approbation. Any distasteful association, enforced by law, only breeds strife, and embitters the original prejudice. The attempt, for instance, to intermingle children of different races at the public schools would cause every decent white person to withdraw his children instantly; and, in a short time, the whole system would be abandoned to the negroes. It is evident that this would not produce a favorable effect upon the feelings of the race which pays the school tax, nor really promote its intended object—the education of the blacks.

Mr. Dunn has shown sound sense, therefore, in being able to appreciate the difficulty; but he appears to have adopted other theories which may be as unsound as the one her epudiates, and which, in fact, lead logically to it. He wants a chance for his race, and that chance means full political equality.

Political equality means social equality. It is on the principle that the greater includes the lesser. If a man is your equal in the most delicate and difficult human science—that of civil government—he is certainly equally competent to meet the minor problems of social intelligence and refined taste. If he is fit to stand beside you in the Senate chamber, how can you, except on special grounds, demur to his entering the same bar-room with you? If you must cope with his intelligence in the most searching debate, why despise his acumen in the punctilios of the boudoir?

No! There might be special causes for distaste toward an individual, in such a case, but no want of social equality could be pleaded to justify a refusal of social intercourse.

And, in fact, if it were possible to maintain this political equality, social equality would probably be found to be its result to a notable extent. With negro senators and representatives at Washington—with negro secretaries in the President's Cabinet—how would it be possible long to maintain a strict non-intercourse socially between them and the white denizens of the Capital? If you suppose that they would never have the capacity to get there, you destroy your own theory of political fitness, and you ignore the unscrupulousness of party expediency, which will make yet greater sacrifices for party success. They would be there, and the same expediency which put them in office would invite them to the parlor. You would meet them and their wives at the President's levees, and at the dinners of secretaries.

The manners of the capital would infect the provinces, and we should inevitably see a certain toleration prevailing, howsoever irrational and distasteful. This would probably not be general; but, if permanent, the poison of intermarriage would gradually invade the purity of blood in both races.

The curse of mixed blood is sufficiently seen in Mexico, where the haughtiest of all the white races was unwise enough to establish the doctrine of political equality among populations of different blood, and this, too, where that equality is more theoretical than practical. When undesirable marriages are not illegal, they will take place, and an evil unchecked multiplies with frightful rapidity.

We are supposing now that purity of race is a thing to be desired by both sides. The instinct of self-preservation is as strong in a race as in an individual, and we can hardly believe that a race which God has, in His wisdom, separated from its brothers by distinguishing marks, would be willing to see its peculiarities disappear in its offspring. How undesirable soever those peculiarities may appear to others, their possessors cherish them, when they are the result of nature and not of accident. A nation of mulattoes, then, would be a result neither intended by the Almighty, so far as we know, nor desirable by either of its constituent elements. Let us do justice to the negro family. Let us suppose that they have as instinctive an inclination to the purity of their blood and the perpetuation of their race as we have in our own regard, and we will probably have the key to the problem of our future friendly relations.

If they would maintain the concord which naturally exists between the two races when confined to their proper spheres, let them see that they do not advocate a fusion which nature seems to reprobate. If they would preserve the purity of their blood, the vigor of their race, and the honor of their women, let them insist that the tint of the mixed blood, except in the old families,

should hereafter be a stigma of illegitimacy, and if they would have the "chance" of which Mr. Dunn speaks, let them reflect if their best chance would not be that of the English immigrant, who grows wealthy while persistently refusing the boon of political equality, and of the white inhabitants of most European countries, who live and die prosperous and intelligent, without ever voting or sitting on a jury.

**How to Insure Rain.**

One of our city cotemporaries, and one, too, always strong on propriety and decorum, in its issue of last Monday afternoon, notes the failure of the Firemen's pic-nic, on the day before, owing to the bad weather.

Yes! the day before was Sunday, and the naughty boys, the firemen, were sufficiently far from Plymouth Rock to think of venturing out into the green meadows, on that day, for amusement. What followed? A big rain and a postponement.

So far, facts; but what are facts without deductions from them? They are, like the barren fig tree, fruitless; and our practical neighbor could not think of giving space in its intellectual orchard to such an encumbrance; hence, a moral had to be appended.

Now, though our neighbor has always enjoyed a peculiar reputation as being weatherwise, and these facts, therefore, came within its special domain, yet, the inference which it drew from them, the scientific results which it found to follow their analysis, were so startling that it actually shrunk, in modesty, from the responsibility of the discovery, and took refuge behind the skirts of a lady. We regret to say that our neighbor ungallantly calls the lady "old!"

The principle thus discovered and ushered into the sceptical world of science is no less than this: that the projected celebration of the firemen produced the rain. One step more would fix the rule that good showers could be obtained weekly, throughout the dry and dusty season, by arranging a pic-nic for every Sunday.

Our neighbor more than hints that the rain was a direct visitation of Providence on impiety; and recommends that the firemen select another day for their festival.

This theory is open to several doubts. In the first place, we have consulted our city surveyor on the weather, and he says that whenever the river is falling rapidly there is, generally, a good deal of rain. Then, again, if the pic-nic, and not the river, was the cause of the rain, why should it rain regularly every day for about a week, as it has done lately, last Sunday being one of the days included? And why should those rains extend over a large tract of territory, as has been the case? And why do firemen, volunteer companies and others, frequently have their festivities on Sundays without a cloud in the sky or an accident of any kind to mar the occasion?

We know not what may have been the nature of the proceedings intended; but if they were amusements which would have been respectable and proper on any other day, they would certainly not have become improper by being indulged in on Sunday; and if a sufficient portion of the day were allowed for the worship of God, none but a Pharisee could find fault.

If our respectable neighbor thinks it nothing but right that rain should stop the amusement of men who, unlike some of its friends, can spare no other day from toil, why ought not the rain to come down also on a house that may happen to catch fire on Sunday, and thus prevent or stop their work? We hope our neighbor is not of the ultra Plymouth Rocky school, who hold that amusement is worse than work, because it is only God who has prohibited the latter, while the blue laws of Massachusetts have proscribed the former.

It would not be our province, however, to guard our gentle firemen against an insidious theology which would, at any rate, have no more effect on them than the theological rain aforesaid would have had on an alligator; but we regard the whole lecture as merely a prelude to the modest announcement which slips in casually at the end, to-wit: that the pic-nic of St. Joseph's Church, for the same day, was also a failure.

Now, let it be engraved, on an imperishable monument placed on the top of Plymouth Rock, for the information of its votaries, that the other Church, founded on the other rock, has never taught that amusement is work, and never will so teach, either in rainy weather or dry. On the reverse of the monument might as well be added: "The Church which had the right to change the Lord's day from the Sabbath to Sunday, has the right to say what the Sabbath was."

HERBIVOROUS BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. By reference to another column, it will be seen that the members of this association are requested to meet at the Hall, on Foucher street, on Tuesday evening, 21st instant, at half-past seven o'clock.

**St. Peter's Parish School.**

Thursday and Friday last were devoted to the examination of the children attached to the parochial school of St. Peter's Church, Third District. In the evening of each day there was an exhibition comprising many interesting exercises, and attended on both occasions by a dense crowd. The Third District may truly congratulate itself on the great success of this effort in behalf of education. Father Cornelius Moynihan had scarcely finished his splendid new church, when the occurrence of the war put a stop to any further undertakings of an extensive nature which he may have contemplated in behalf of his flock. After the termination of that struggle, and before its embarrassments and distress had disappeared sufficiently to encourage much enterprise, Father Moynihan determined to supply his people with the next most needful institution after the church—a school. He considered, as do all Catholics, that the public schools are no fitter for the education of Catholic children, than Protestant churches would be for their religious instruction.

The times were changed, indeed, from the prosperous days when his new brick church was built, but if the money was scarce, the need was pressing; so, he commenced without money—and we saw the result in the examination and exhibition above referred to. The old frame church and dependent buildings were fitted up for classes; an accomplished and highly competent corps of ten or twelve teachers was organized, and some five to six hundred children have been introduced into the paths of learning and conducted successfully along their somewhat tedious ways. The parishioners of this church certainly deserve the warmest commendation for the noble manner in which they have appreciated the motives and seconded the efforts of their pastor in this matter. Without any expense to themselves, their children could have had all the advantages of the public schools, but notwithstanding the hardness of the times, the want of employment, the pinching of actual poverty in many cases, they have cheerfully and universally made every sacrifice for the intellectual and spiritual welfare of their children.

The highest praise must be awarded also to Mr. Jovian, principal of the school and his assistants, Mr. Graham, Miss Loftys, Mrs. McNulty, and Miss Marshal, of the boys' department, and Misses McDonnell, Anderson, Wells, Meldrum, and Coghlin, of that for girls. We had not an opportunity of witnessing the examinations in day time, but the evening exercises afforded, by way of variety, a few specimens of class examinations from which we could easily perceive the great proficiency achieved by the pupils. While on the subject of the teachers, we can but reflect upon the gallantry as well as justice of our city authorities, involving as they do not only gentlemen, but a group of most deserving and charming young lady teachers, in the effects of their parsimony. The laborious and conscientious efforts of these amiable toilers in the school-room can be but scantily rewarded by the means now at Father Moynihan's disposal. The pro rata for each of their pupils, if at the public schools, or even one half or one quarter of it, given to this school, would afford a compensation for the teachers somewhat commensurate with their merits.

We can give but few details of the exhibition, owing to our ignorance of the names of many among the most prominent performers. We would remark, however, that two pieces produced by bands of beautifully dressed girls seemed to give pre-eminent satisfaction; one was a May-day scene, which, with its crowning and sceptre giving, its floral wealth and poetic addresses, beautifully declaimed by various rosebuds, violets, and other flowers, in the shape of little girls, could hardly be excelled for grace and interest; another appeared to be a mingled tribute of verse and flowers to Florence Nightingale, by a group of still smaller girls—exceedingly well done, and equally creditable to Miss Nightingale, in whose honor it was conceived, and to the young ladies whose taste and refinement reproduced it so happily with their youthful pupils.

We may mention also a couple of recitations, one by Ed. Conroy, and another by Master Anderson, as among those which gave the greatest satisfaction. There were others well worthy of notice, whose names escaped us. The exercises were charmingly varied with vocal music, in which the young amateurs had been trained only about a week by the gentleman who presided so artistically and benignly at the piano. Their proficiency reflected the greatest credit on his skill and competency. The first chorus, sung by a semi-circle of young misses, was truly beautiful, while among the soloists who attracted most applause were Misses Mary Harris, Delia Laundry, Nellie O'Brien, and M. Baker. We may remark, however, that as Father Cornelius occasionally re-

manded us to a remote corner of the building, where there was a little ice by way of tempering the heat of the weather, we lost some of perhaps the best *morceaux*. The ice was well fixed up, however.

Notwithstanding the intense heat, the audience remained densely crowded to the end of both evening entertainments, evidently enjoying themselves immensely. In fact, the sympathy of the juniors sometimes inclined a little to boisterousness, but, at such moments, Mr. Jovian showed that his powers of discipline extended beyond the length of his arm, and included not only his own boys, but others. He was ably seconded, also, by one or two gentlemanly police officers, whose mild persuasions were not ineffectual. Among the clergy present were Rev. Fathers Jere. Moynihan, Smith, Boglioli, Flannagan, Sheehan, and one who never fails or falters in his interest on the question of schools, Father Kenny, of St. Theresa's. We remarked also among distinguished visitors present several representatives of our city press and Rev. Mr. Conway, State Superintendent of Education.

**Conquered Territory.**

It will be seen from the new articles of impeachment proposed against the President, that the Southern States are spoken of as conquered territory—"Territory conquered from the Confederate States of America." What a different position Congress takes in adopting such language, from that of its famous resolutions that the war was not waged for purposes of conquest. The Confederate States was not then recognized as a legitimate government; now its sovereignty is discovered, when the title to its "conquered territory" comes in question. It was contended then, to the bitter end, that the States were not out of the Union, and could not possibly get out of it; now it is convenient to find that they are mere territories, "conquered territory" at that.

If we had a right to go out of the Union, Congress had no right to conquer us; and if we had no such right, it has no shadow of authority to put us out. The Constitution gives the General Government no power to punish a State, much less to conquer one and abolish its sovereignty. The only power over a State enjoyed by the Federal Government, is to guarantee to its people a republican form of government, that is, a government of the majority of its citizens. It has no power to say who shall be, and who shall no longer be its citizens.

Any pretense that the majority of those citizens are disloyal and incapable of carrying on a republican government, is an admission that the Union was intended to operate on a State only as long as a constitutional majority of its citizens should consent thereto. Otherwise, some means of carrying on the State government as such, in its full integrity and independence, ought to be devised, if so intended by the Constitution. This would show Mr. Stevens and his followers to be mere tinkers at the Constitution, incapable of developing its legitimate resources, and making shift to get along much of the time without it.

**NEW PUBLICATIONS.**

FORM OF CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, According to the Latin Rite, with Explanations. By Francis Patrick Kenrick, Archbishop of Baltimore. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co., 1868.

This is a neat pamphlet of sixty-eight pages, containing an explanation of the ceremonies attending the consecration of a bishop, and as it is one of the most august services of the Church, familiarity with the details increases the interest attendant upon it. As the episcopate is rapidly multiplying in this country, a manual such as this becomes a necessity to every Catholic who wishes to enter into the spirit which the Church infuses into all her usages. We thank the publisher for a copy.

THE EMERALD.—We have before spoken favorably of this weekly, and are pleased to see that there is no diminution of ability in the character of its contents. Unlike many illustrated papers, the most fastidious can find nothing objectionable in it. The matter is sound in morals, and in a literary point of view, equal to the requirements of the day. The illustrations generally are creditable. It should receive a generous support, especially from the class for whom it is particularly designed.

Mr. George Ellis, No. 7 Old Levee street, opposite the Post-Office, has favored us with *Littell's Living Age*, *Harper's Weekly* and *Bazar*, *Waverly Magazine*, etc. Those who have been wise enough to stay at home, and thus avoid the sweltering weather enjoyed at the North, will find an increase of comfort in our Southern homes by laying in a stock of light mental aliment at Ellis's, whether they remain under their own vines and fig trees in the city, or breathe the refreshing air of the watering places.