

MORNING STAR AND CATHOLIC MESSENGER

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The Directors of the Company are:  
Very Rev. J. J. FASCHIS, V. G., Vice President.  
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All communications are to be addressed to the Editors  
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as  
regular advertisements, who advertise largely, shall be  
allowed such discount from above named transient rates  
as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall  
such discount exceed 25 per cent.  
All business communications to be charged  
25 cents net per line, each insertion.  
All advertisements not marked any specified number  
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accordingly.  
All transient advertisements must be paid for in ad-  
vance.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JULY 26, 1868.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

Sunday, July 26—Feast of St. Anne.  
Monday, July 27—St. Veronica, Virgin.  
Tuesday, July 28—St. Victor.  
Wednesday, July 29—St. Felix II, Pope.  
Thursday, July 30—St. Martha, Virgin.  
Friday, July 31—St. Ignatius, Religious.  
Saturday, August 1—Feast of St. Peter.

PAPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Previously published.....\$512 95  
Cornelius Gleason.....(silver) 5 00  
Total to date.....\$517 95

Mr. A. L. Hay is authorized to act as agent  
for this paper in Northern Louisiana and East-  
ern Texas.

Mr. John H. Meehan is authorized to act as  
agent for this paper at New Iberia, and to col-  
lect for subscriptions and advertisements.

TO OUR COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.—Our good  
patrons in the country will greatly oblige us  
by remitting the amount of their bills. As  
they are aware, the terms are four dollars per  
year, in advance. We will enclose our receipted  
bill on the reception of the money.

DIocese of New Orleans.—The Most  
Rev. Archbishop leaves the city next Wed-  
nesday to give confirmation in the country  
parishes, which he was prevented from visit-  
ing last year on account of his journey to  
Rome. The churches and chapels of Ope-  
lousas and Attakapas will be first visited;  
the churches on Bayou Lafourche will be  
reached on returning to the city, and the  
tour will be terminated by visiting the  
coast parishes. The venerable prelate will  
be absent about two and a half months.

THE HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIA-  
TION.—Our readers will perceive from an ad-  
vertisement in another column, that this  
association has organized by the election of  
permanent officers. The names of those  
officers sufficiently indicate that the associa-  
tion means business. They are eminently  
business men, of the laborious and success-  
ful stamp, who do not rely upon declama-  
tion and sentiment for results, but upon  
close calculation and earnest effort. Their  
character, coupled with the nature of the  
undertaking itself, stamps it in our estima-  
tion with the indications of permanence and  
vigor.

The principal characteristics of the associa-  
tion are already found embodied in the  
constitutions of several bodies in active and  
successful operation in this city. The ties  
of a common origin are regarded in its  
formation, and the welfare of its own mem-  
bers is proposed as a result. We are in-  
formed that by its very motto it contem-  
plates "aid to the distressed, and succor to  
widows and orphans." Among other ad-  
vantages from membership, two very im-  
portant ones are medical attendance during  
sickness, and sepulture after death, fur-  
nished by the association to every member  
for himself and others of his family. Thus,  
a little surplus means invested during mo-  
ments of prosperity, and when the outlay is  
unnoticed, returns to its donor in adversity,  
and when most needed.

We are not cognizant of all the details of  
the constitution of this society, but they  
probably embrace other facilities for the safe  
and advantageous investment of money that  
would, probably, otherwise be spent upon  
the follies, and may be, vices of the mo-  
ment. If such an organization should ac-  
complish merely a diminution of that im-  
providence which has been rather notice-  
able in our community, it will have just-  
ified all the effort expended on its creation.  
Not only will the temporal comforts of the  
population be increased by more provid-  
ent and thrifty habits, but many of the  
smaller vices will be deprived of their  
greatest exciting cause, and will naturally  
disappear to a corresponding extent.

We are told that though there are at  
present not more than one hundred and  
thirty members of the association, accessions  
to its ranks to the number of several  
hundreds, perhaps a thousand in all, are  
confidently expected.

Mr. George Ellis, bookseller and general  
news dealer, No. 7 Old Lovee street, oppo-  
site the Post-Office, has favored us with  
*Harpers Bazar* and *Weekly*, and the *New  
York Weekly Herald and Tribune*, for which  
we make our acknowledgments.

A Catholic Daily.

The necessity of a daily paper, under  
Catholic control, wherever the community  
is able to sustain it, is evident from two  
considerations: the indispensable character  
of the daily press, and its vast influence.

What family can get on without its  
morning paper? The telegraph, local news,  
general news, miscellaneous matter, fiction,  
editorial analysis of the day's topic—every  
column has its special votary, and every  
member of the family has special need of  
the paper. It affords an intellectual food  
at stated intervals, the reception of which  
soon becomes a habit and a necessity.  
Whether this is desirable or not—whether  
the newspaper form of literature is, as its  
admirers assert, superior in character, in-  
terest, and utility to the more labored ex-  
pression of thought in books—is not the  
question now. We take facts as we find  
them. The tendency of the age cannot  
sometimes be checked; but it can always  
be directed to good. Every family of any  
education will see the morning paper, even  
at the expense of curtailing other indul-  
gences apparently more essential.

And then the influence of that voiceless  
intercourse! Who can calculate it? There  
are many innocent persons who take for  
granted whatever they see in a newspaper.  
For them the authority is conclusive, when  
you say: "I saw it in the paper." They  
can conceive of a man's telling a lie but not  
of his printing it. It is true that those parties  
are more inclined to credulity than others,  
and that they generally have but little  
knowledge of journalism behind the scenes,  
yet, even for the great majority of readers,  
there is a good deal of this unquestioning  
confidence, a vague reverence for the char-  
acter of the press as a public monitor, often  
more justified by a sense of what the press  
ought to be than by the knowledge of what  
it is.

A newspaper is not merely a record of  
events; it is an exponent of philosophy and  
morals. Not only may it publish falsehood  
as fact; it can also, from truthful premises,  
with ingenious sophistry, lead the unskill-  
ful and unsuspecting mind into dangerous  
errors in social ethics and in faith. Some  
weeks ago, we saw in one of our best Sun-  
day issues a labored article, in the shape of  
a story, to convince its youthful readers  
that honesty is unsuccessful and miserable  
in this life, while selfishness, meanness,  
avarice, and dishonesty are necessarily  
blessed with success and worldly content.  
Here were false and dangerous conclusions  
deduced from some stray facts which may  
have been partially true. The same paper,  
in a very recent number, lends its au-  
thority to the promulgation of as black a  
falsehood as the columns of impious jour-  
nalism have smuggled into the general  
press for a long time. And here it is:

A Paris letter says that news had been re-  
ceived from Rome of the ripening of a Bourbonist  
conspiracy in Southern Italy, which is  
intended to restore Francis, the son of the late  
Ferdinand, to the throne of the Two Sicilies.  
The ex-king's proclama is said to be printed  
and ready for distribution. Rome is the head-  
quarters of the proposed revolutionary conspir-  
acy to break up the kingdom of Victor  
Emanuel, and bring about a restoration of the  
exiled royal families. The principal agents of  
the Bourbons now, as before, at Rome, are said  
to be the priests.

"Render unto Caesar the things that are  
Caesar's," is an injunction which the priest-  
hood strictly obeys, by leaving civil gov-  
ernment in the hands of the temporal  
authorities. It is set apart for the things  
of God, and not of Caesar. A priest of the  
Catholic Church does not practice law or  
medicine, nor does he pursue any commer-  
cial or mechanical occupation independ-  
ently of his vocation as priest. Not only  
would it be a degradation of the sacred  
dignity of his calling to do so, but it would  
make him a rival in business, when he ought  
to be a disinterested friend in all things,  
and array him as a partisan of one clique,  
in violence to his true character of common  
father to all his flock. If a priest may not,  
then, enter upon the peaceful and produc-  
tive ordinary avocations of society, how  
can he possibly throw himself into the  
arena of public strife, into the war of law-  
less passion and revolution, not as peace-  
maker, but as an active agent and leader?  
How can he plunge boldly into an occupa-  
tion not only the most completely worldly  
of all, but, at the same time, the most  
doubtful in its morality, the most inconsis-  
tent with his holy vocation, and the most  
certain to destroy his priestly influence for  
the good of souls? Is there anything in the  
past and current history of this country to  
justify the assertion that the Catholic pulpit  
is prostituted to political purposes, and that  
the Catholic clergy is a political agency? The  
priesthood never interferes with the  
affairs of Caesar, except incidentally, some-  
times, when insisting on the other branch  
of the injunction: "Render to God what is  
God's."

We do not cite this little paragraph for  
the purpose of censuring the sheet which  
gave it publicity in this community. We  
gladly recognize the fairness and good tem-

per of that paper, and its total freedom  
from anything like religious intolerance or  
proscription. We cannot conceive that the  
falsity of the paragraph found favor for it  
with any employee; certainly not with any  
conductor of so high-toned a journal. But  
the circumstance is merely one among hun-  
dreds constantly occurring, all exemplifying  
our original proposition—the necessity of a  
daily paper, under Catholic control.

Under such control, items of the kind  
cited, alike false and insulting, could never  
find insertion with the implied indorsement  
of an approving silence. It is true that just  
such an item as this might do very little  
harm to faith, as being more calculated to  
excite indignation against the traducer than  
the traduced. But thousands of suggestions  
warring against morals, far more insidious  
and fatal, are constantly presented to the  
youthful and unguarded reader of a non-  
Catholic press. Parents protect their chil-  
dren with jealous horror against the  
rebellious teachings of heresy in the temple  
and the deadly torpor of godless schools.  
Why are they so indifferent to the more  
fascinating and subtle poison of an able  
daily press?

Your children, your family will read the  
daily paper. It is the fashion of the age.  
Direct that taste to their good instead of  
their ruin. This community is amply strong  
in its Catholic element to sustain a daily  
paper under exclusive Catholic direction. Of  
course, we do not refer to the publication  
of a religious sheet, but of a strictly secular  
newspaper, with proper guarantees against  
evil, and proper capacity for good, accord-  
ing to the occasion. There are several such  
papers in Paris, and New Orleans affords a  
field for one at least.

St. Vincent's Home.

Through the politeness of Mr. Scanlan,  
President of this most commendable work,  
we have been furnished with a "Report" of  
its proceedings, from their inception up to  
the present time. This institution is one of  
the works of the Society of St. Vincent of  
Paul, and we well know their rule of avoid-  
ing every species of publicity in their chari-  
ties. "Let not the left hand know what  
the right hand doeth" is their motto, but  
we suppose that this institution must be  
allowed to form something of an exception  
to that rule. In fact, its reputation, its  
principle, and its success are now public  
property. A successful scheme for making  
valuable citizens out of a class which has  
always been expected to furnish a crop of  
social nuisances, is a matter of such direct  
public concern that the modest reserve of  
Christian humility cannot divert public at-  
tention from it.

Without entering into minute details, we  
give, as the most salient features of the re-  
port, the following: 1. The number of chil-  
dren at the institution is sixty-nine, while  
the accommodations are calculated for fifty-  
one only. 2. Applications for admission are  
very numerous, nearly all of them having  
necessarily to be rejected. 3. The cost for  
each boy is from seventy-five to eighty dol-  
lars per annum. 4. Formerly parents and  
friends of the boys contributed about one-  
third of their expenses, but now poverty  
has reduced their contributions to about  
one-tenth. 5. The classes from which sub-  
jects are received are the following: boys  
abandoned by their parents, boys commit-  
ted for the first time as vagrants, half or-  
phans, full orphans whose friends will con-  
tribute something to their support, and boys  
whose parents cannot control them.

The general success of the experiment, in  
its effects on the boys, is already well  
known. On last Ascension Day, thirty of  
the sixty-nine boys went to communion—  
eighteen of them making their first com-  
munion; and at Corpus Christi, thirty-  
three of them received confirmation.

Three females have charge of the domes-  
tic economy of the house; while two gen-  
tlemen are employed as teachers for the  
boys. The ordinary branches of elementary  
education are taught them—reading,  
writing, arithmetic, and geography—while  
catechism is, of course, not neglected. The  
boys are frequently taken out to walk by  
their preceptors, as well as permitted to  
visit their relatives and friends at home  
twice a week. The discipline and general  
control of the institution are so happy in  
their effects, that, though every facility for  
running away exists, such an incident is  
unknown among these boys, many of whom  
have been reared in total ignorance of re-  
straint.

The first consideration that impresses  
itself upon us, in glancing at this statement,  
is one of regret, that so noble a conception  
should be so limited in its application by  
want of means. Only sixty-nine boys,  
when there must be two or three thousand  
here who ought to have just such a  
"home!" The question naturally presents  
itself: Cannot our Catholic community  
sustain such an establishment, or is it yet  
unconvinced of its efficiency?

On the latter point we believe there is no  
real doubt. Comparative success in such  
an undertaking would be a result worthy  
of every sacrifice; but with this experiment  
the success has been far more perfect than  
probably any one of its originators could  
have hoped for. The reverend clergy who  
superintend its working give it their most  
emphatic indorsement. The parish and  
community which witness its effects are en-  
thusiastic in their delight at its manifest  
results. These results have been wrought  
by the zealous care of the gentlemen in  
charge of the work, and by their happy  
selection of agents for its immediate con-  
trol. How much greater effect, then, may  
be expected when the institution shall be  
in charge of the Christian Brothers, this  
fall, as is anticipated!

Can it be sustained on a scale adequate  
to the wants of the community? If St.  
Vincent of Paul were here himself, the  
thing would certainly be done; therefore,  
it can be done. Two or three thousand boys  
going to irretrievable ruin, body and soul,  
and people indulging themselves in extraya-  
gance as coolly as though there were no  
such thing as famishing children and lost  
souls! They can't curtail their cigar and  
bar-room bills for the salvation of other  
people's children, forgetting that other  
people may have a chance to say the same  
about their children some of these days.

There are ten thousand men in this city,  
who spend on an average, each, ten dollars a  
month for useless and injurious self-indul-  
gence. If two thousand of those men would  
give five of those dollars per month to the  
Home, each one of them would support an  
inmate, there would be no young vagrants  
in the streets or in the workhouse, no poor  
widows weeping over starving children, or  
despairing about the future of incorrigible  
sons. Such unfortunate young members of  
our common family would all have a home  
—a home of comfort and virtue, of intelli-  
gence, industry and order, whence they  
would go forth into society better men and  
better citizens than most of those who  
should have been reared in luxury under  
their father's roof.

The Highest Compliment Yet.

History has recorded many gallant ac-  
tions of the Southern soldiery in the late  
sectional war. Their daring, their dis-  
cretion, their wonderful victories, their  
heroic persistence under discouragement  
have all been noted in short-hand by the  
pocket pencil of history, hereafter to be  
written out in sonorous periods, and put in  
golden characters on the fairest page of  
heroism. But it has been left to their most  
persistent and most lucky opponent to add  
the final item on their list of glory—a kind  
of certificate with which the note-book of  
history may appropriately close.

It is proposed in Congress to arm the  
Radical militia of the Southern States.  
Short-sighted revolutionists in that body  
are vehement in their exertions for this  
policy. But General Grant fought the  
Southern men on fields where laws and  
resolutions of Congress were not always  
effectual. He looks with the greatest  
anxiety on this brilliant project of legisla-  
tive strategy with a soldier's forecast for  
emergencies which a soldier may think of  
inaugurating before long.

General Grant's mouthpiece in Congress,  
Mr. Washburne, is totally opposed to trust-  
ing any arms on Southern soil at all, even  
in the hands of the Loyal League. Late  
dispatches from Washington represent him  
as saying in Congress that "the rebels  
would have these arms in ten days," of  
course, not ten days after their arrival, but  
ten days after the collision which Mr.  
Washburne may be contemplating.

Can any testimonial to gallantry go farther  
than this from an enemy who knows better  
than any other living man the prowess to  
which he pays unwilling tribute? "What,  
you fools!" says General Grant, "send  
arms to the South? I tell you these rebel  
soldiers, with their naked hands, will cap-  
ture your armed militia and their Spring-  
field rifles in ten days." General Grant  
knows his men. The rifles will hardly come.

BRASELMAN & Co., TAKING STOCK.—Every  
one knows that at the period of the year when  
stock is taken, there is a disposition not to re-  
place it, even if disposed of at a sacrifice. This  
time has arrived at the immense establishment  
of Messrs. Braselman & Co., and their willing-  
ness to dispose, so as to make room for coming  
accessions of dry goods, is evidenced by the  
large numbers who are now availing themselves  
of the bargains they are scattering with a  
liberal hand. We bought an article of crash  
there the other day, which, if used on the  
corpus of a legislative body not a thousand  
miles from New Orleans, would, if not change  
its character, at least give a more generous  
flow to the turbid fluid—which many think  
is sadly in need of oxygen. As to the price we  
paid—we forbear to mention it, lest the crush  
for the crash might disturb the quiet of the  
neighborhood.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

CITY COUNCIL.—The business transacted  
by both Boards was unimportant. John E.  
Rigney was accepted as the security of  
Street Commissioner Murphy, in the sum  
of \$10,000. In joint session, Mr. John S.  
Clark was elected clerk of the workhouse.  
A resolution was introduced by Mr.  
Kearney, in the Lower Board, to lay down  
iron crossings on Canal street from Camp  
to Basin.

LEGISLATURE.—A bill has been intro-  
duced into the Lower House, organizing a  
State police force. This bill authorizes the  
Governor to appoint in each parish a Board  
of Police Commissioners, to consist of three  
members, who are to organize a force not to  
exceed one hundred men. The tendency of  
this bill cannot be a matter of doubt. It is  
directly calculated to bring about a conflict  
between the white and black element, and  
no doubt was so intended. No more mis-  
chievous measure could be adopted.

The bill providing for the transfer of  
\$150,000 from certain funds to the general  
fund, vetoed by the Governor, was passed  
by both Houses over the veto.

A bill was introduced into the Senate on  
the 23d for the consolidation of New Or-  
leans, Jefferson, and Carrollton, and for the  
union and settlement of their joint debts.

On the same day, the Committee on Elec-  
tions reported in favor of Mr. Pinchback,  
colored, as entitled to the seat of Mr. Jewell,  
on the ground of fraud in counting the votes.

In the House, on the 23d, the Speaker ap-  
pointed the following members as compos-  
ing the committee to prepare a new charter  
for the city of New Orleans: Messrs. Carr,  
Belot, DeGrange, Isabelle, and Ray—all  
from the parish of Orleans.

PETER CAGGER.

The recent death of this gentleman has  
called forth wide-spread comment. The  
following from the *Albany Evening Journal*  
—a political opponent of more than a quar-  
ter of a century—testifying to his worth  
and character, is creditable to its candor:

Our entire community was shocked by  
the sudden and startling intelligence of the  
death of Peter Cagger. The news ran with  
lightning speed through all the avenues of  
business, and the intense excitement mani-  
fested by all classes of the public, indicated  
the peculiar hold which this distinguished  
citizen had upon the public mind, and the  
absolute affectionate regard which his large  
heart, his amiable disposition, his genial,  
buoyant, winning temperament, and more  
than all his remarkable ability, had secured  
in the general estimation.

The record of Mr. Cagger's life exhibits a  
series of happy antitheses. A Democrat of  
the Democrats, the bold, sagacious, and  
widely-known partisan—almost upon occa-  
sions the sole daring manager of the inter-  
ests of a great party, and the absolute con-  
troller of its fortune and destiny, local,  
State, and National—he was so happily  
constituted as to attract without effort, in  
seasons of fierce political excitement, the  
most potential among those of antagonistic  
sentiment, and to number among his friends  
his most bitter political opponents.

A Catholic of the Catholics, his very name  
a tradition and a household word among  
the people of his faith; largely identified  
with the early history of the old Church in  
Albany; an intelligent, conscientious, and  
faithful believer, he was, at the same time,  
the chosen confidant, the familiar friend,  
the trusted, most honored and reliable ad-  
viser of many whose peculiar religious bias  
might have suggested other counsel and far  
different associations. To the young, to  
the middle-aged, his cotemporaries, and to  
the old, there was something so genial, so  
magnetic, and so inspiring about Peter Cag-  
ger, that the abrupt intelligence of his sud-  
den and unlooked-for death will be clothed  
with additional pain.

We might detail, if we chose, unnumbered  
instances of kindness, his noble charities,  
the beautiful traits and Christian influences  
which accompanied him through the years  
Providence has bestowed, and which will  
live before heaven and before men, perhaps,  
when the record of the lawyer has faded  
and the memory of the politician is extinct.  
The poor, the widow, the orphan, the un-  
protected never appealed to him in vain;  
the tears of his own fatherless and bereaved  
family, will mingle, as it were, with a tide  
of grief from hidden sources, and the hearts  
his own kind heart made happy, and the  
homes his liberality blessed, will keep his  
memory bright when even the marble has  
crumbled upon his grave.

Mr. Cagger was an Albanian by birth.  
His parents were natives of Ireland, where  
his father was somewhat extensively en-  
gaged in business. Previous to their taking  
up their residence in Albany, the family  
remained for a brief period in New York  
city, and the remains of several of them are  
deposited in the cathedral vaults of that city.

EXHIBITION AT GREINA.—The annual ex-  
hibition of the pupils of St. Joseph's parochial  
school, Greina, will take place in the new hall  
of Hook and Ladder Company, on Thursday  
and Friday next, commencing at seven o'clock.  
Father Bogaerts has been indefatigable in his  
efforts to place the benefits of a sound Catholic  
education within the reach of his parishioners,  
and we trust our people will manifest their in-  
terest and appreciation in his praiseworthy ex-  
ertions by a large attendance. The trip across  
is a pleasant one, and the occasion will be en-  
livened by a band of music—whose airs and  
the air of the river cannot fail of being exhilarating.

Frequent disappointments teach us to  
distrust our own inclinations, and shrink  
even from the vows our hearts may prompt.