Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.
PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 6 1876.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

Sunday......Aug. 6—Ninth Sunday after Pentecost—Transfiguration of Our Lord.
Monday......Aug. 7—St. Caietan, Confessor.
Tuesday ...Aug. 8—St. Cyriacus, Martyr.
Wednesday Aug. 9—St. Emigdius, Pope and Martyr.
Thursday...Aug. 10—St. Laurence, Martyr.
Friday......Aug. 11—St. Sixtus II., Pope and Martyr.
Saturday....Aug. 12—St. Clare, Virgin.

Directors of educational institutions should not fail to read the advertisement of the great house of Benziger Brothers, which is published on our fifth page.

After a suspension of about two months the publication of the *Texas Catholic* has been resumed by Messrs. Sells & McKenna. The paper will be issued every Sunday at the rate of $2 50 a year.

Excellent photographs of the gallant Nicholls, our candidate for Governor, may be secured at Mr. Geo. Ellis' well-known news-stand, opposite the Post-office. Ordinary size, 25 cents; large size, 50 cents.

We are indebted to the Rev. L. A. Chasse, Chaplain of St. Mary's Asylum, Third District, for a kind invitation to attend the annual exhibition of the boys, which will take place this (Sunday) evening, at 6:30 o'clock.

Mr. Tilden's letter accepting the nomination to the Presidency by the Democratic party, appeared in the daily papers Saturday morning. It is as strong as it is long. In our next issue we shall give copious extracts from it.

We shall print an extra large edition of the STAR containing *the first English version ever produced* of Lacordaire's extraordinary essay on "Human Greatness." We beg our readers to let us know how many copies they will want for mailing.

The second annual examination of the children of the excellent Institute of the Sisters of Mercy at Biloxi, will take place on Thursday evening, at 6 o'clock. We are pleased to hear that this school is in a prosperous condition, having now about 125 pupils.

The health of the Sovereign Pontiff is such as to give the greatest consolation to those who surround him, and to nourish the hopes of Catholics all the world over that he may live to see the re-establishment of all his rights. One of the doctors who attend at the Vatican speaks in the most confident manner of the health and strength of Pius IX., and considering that his family have been remarkable for their longevity, his brothers having passed the age of 90, augurs a long life to Pius IX.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE.—We regret exceedingly the failure of our Mobile correspondent to send us a report of the annual commencement of this celebrated institution, which took place on the 31st ult. In our next issue, however, we will be sure to give a full account of the proceedings.

We are indebted to the Very Rev. President, Father Beaudequin, S.J., for a copy of this year's catalogue. It is beautifully printed, on fine paper, and furnishes all desirable information as to the course of studies, terms, etc.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL'S PARISH.—Sunday morning, July 23rd, in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Rev. J. E. Foltier, pastor, 134 children made their First Communion and 213 persons were confirmed by the Right Rev. C. M. Dubuis, Bishop of Galveston.

The same day, at 6 P. M., the exhibition of the girls' school took place. Among the pupils who most distinguished themselves on the occasion were Misses J. Chevillon, A. Valley, M. Dudenhefer, E. Vallee, S. Wiltz, A. and J. Schlumbrecht, M. Bourges and R. Points. Mr. T. A. Flanagan delivered a masterly address, from which we may, at some future time, publish such extracts as are of general interest.

We are happy to state that St. Vincent's School is in a most flourishing condition, a fact due no less to the admirable qualifications of the Sisters Marianites of Holy Cross as teachers, than to the zeal of the venerable pastor, Father Foltier.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN ST. PETER'S PARISH. We are pleased to see that the laity are at last being awakened to the necessity of assisting the clergy, actively and intelligently, in organizing and maintaining parochial schools. Heretofore the great burthen has been borne by our overworked priests who, besides giving their time, have been compelled, in many instances, to draw on their own small salaries to pay the teachers their monthly pittance. This is an imposition on our clergy and a stain on ourselves, and we therefore hope that the enterprise now about to be inaugurated in St. Peter's parish will prove so successful that it will spread at once to other parishes. The call for the meeting to be held to-day, at 12 o'clock, in the school house on Marigny street, will be found in an another column. It is signed by men of well known energy and great influence, and will, we hope, be the means of drawing together a large number of the more zealous and intelligent Catholic gentlemen of the Third District.

The entertainment given at Holy Cross Farm last Sunday evening, for the benefit of St. Maurice's Church, was a fine success. A large and appreciative audience was present, including a number of the Rev. Clergy. Besides some excellent vocal and instrumental music, two very entertaining plays were presented, of which the cast were as follows:

Le Guerillas.

Count Manuel de Velasquez...............Dr. P. Guiot
Fernand.......................Prof. W. E. Robert
General...............................L. Olivier
Servant } Soldier }........................A. Ferichon
Inez (the General's daughter)..........Mlle. E. Barros
Beata (the General's sister)..........Mme. L. Guiot
Rosa (a servant)......................Mlle. A. Roy

Un Oncle aux Carottes.

Marcelin (student).....................Dr. P. Guiot
Flageolet (his friend)..............Prof. W. E. Robert
Maubert (an officer)......................Mr. Retif
Nichette...........................Mlle. Casbergue

The stirring strains of Prof. Duncan's brass band assisted greatly in enlivening the time between the acts.

A Boiling Pot.

An article, credited to the London *Times*, contrasts the universal unrest of the population of the United States with the tranquility of the Canadian people. This contrast, says the *Times*, is most striking to a tourist, and not more striking than agreeable on the Canadian side. We give the following extract:

We deal only with facts. The tourist who comes from Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, or New England, into lower Canada, passes from restlessness into peace. Not a few of the citizens of the United States are sensible of these truths, though they are, not unnaturally, slow to confess them. They come up to Montreal and go down the St. Lawrence, and their jaded spirits recover the tone lost in the jarring and glaring life of their own cities. * * * * The American tourist, like the stranger from England, steps into Canada, and passes at once into another world.

The *Times* does not undertake to analyse this state of things, but admits that it will be set down to the discredit of the United States. There is an intimation that it will have something to do with the race and religion of the populations, for in speaking of Canada it refers to the French Canadians and afterwards includes with them in the same category of peace and tranquility certain French and Spanish settlements in Louisiana and Florida.

There is doubtless a good deal in this suggestion. The simple French and Spanish populations referred to have retained their religion. Even though many individuals among them may not be very pious or practical Catholics, they are influenced in their philosophy of life by the prevailing religious doctrines of their surroundings. The people are taught that contentment is the great boon of this life; that enough of its goods is better than a superfluity, and that a wild, restless, eager, sleepless chase after wealth is not only a sin but a gross stupidity. This being their settled conviction the habits of the whole population become attoned to it, and they "take the world easy."

There is, however, a political aspect to the case, and, though the *Times* was discreetly silent on that point, it evidently intended that loyal deductions should be drawn. In Canada there is the calm of repose, with us there is perpetual change. Nothing here is permanent. Even in government, in those departments where all other countries pride themselves on stability and certainty, with us there is constant agitation and succession. France is said to be a revolutionary country, but even in their worst experience, the French people maintain the stability of those institutions which most nearly affect every day interests. Their financial credit is always looked to even when the *sans culottes* and Red Republicans have charge. In the same way their judiciary system is held sacred and every function not essentially political is discharged by men thoroughly competent, chosen and retained by reason solely of their competence. In England, it is well known that public service is a profession from which no one will be dropped during good behavior.

Now, in this boiling cauldron of official life in the United States, what is our experience? The whole mass is in perpetual movement like the waters of a volcanic lake bubbling above sulphurous fires. There is no stability, no repose, no permanence in any department whatever of government. On political questions it is natural that popular sentiment should change. What is policy now may not be good policy to-morrow, or may not appear such. As popular opinion changes on these topics, it is also but natural and right that government should change, where it is understood that the people govern themselves. Therefore, in all political, that is, legislative, offices, change is to be expected and desired.

But the same reasoning does not apply to Judicial and Executive offices. The highest Executive official with us is, it is true, also politcal in his powers. The President by reason of his veto power is a branch of the Legislative Department and is not limited in his functions to the mere execution of the laws. In shaping our foreign policy he has also political functions; but apart from him and his Cabinet, the whole Executive Department of the country in all its ramifications through the Custom-House, the Post Office, the War and Navy departments etc., is merely administrative and has no direct connection with the popular will. It takes the popular will as it finds it expressed in the shape of law. The same must be said of the Judicial Department of government, with its subordinate array of clerks, sheriffs, constables, etc.

Public interest requires that capacity and fitness should be the sole tests in filling all these offices. In our system they are given as the rewards of party fealty and personal favoritism. In other countries, a young man apprentices himself in some branch of public service, expecting gradual promotion in proportion as he acquires skill and capacity, but not before. In this country, after a man has been long enough in office to have acquired some facility in its requirements, he is kicked out by the incoming of an opposition party, or through the spirit of "rotation" in his own.

This is a fearful evil, not by reason of its nature only, but of its extent also. The President controls an army of one hundred thousands office holders, each having two or three votes in his family—in other words, an army paid by public moneys to sustain the President's interests even if opposed to public interests. Again; State and Municipal offices are made the prize of party trickery and corruption. They are bought with money at the hands of professional vote-brokers. They generally carry with them such emoluments that the plunder will enrich the holder after liberal "divides" with his henchmen.

It is easy to see two things in this regard: 1st, that where government itself thus provides the strongest inducements to political agitation, corruption and greed, the whole body, social as well as political, will be more or less affected with the restless, senseless mania for fortunes without work; and, 2nd, that the only remedy is to make civil public service here as permanent and respectable a profession as it is in every other civilized country, paying it as a service and not enriching it as a lucky opportunity.

Samson.

There are moments of supreme wrong when justice counsels the destruction of tyrants even at the cost of self-sacrifice in the avenger. The humiliations to which Samson was subjected by his Philistine captors and the surpassing insolence of those impious enemies of his God and his race finally reached such a point of outrage that with his giant strength he shattered into ruin the great temple whose fall was to overwhelm himself with their three thousand nobles in a common death. God did not give him the strength, however, to do this until he had repeatedly suffered and his tormenters had repeatedly failed to repent.

Do nations ever find themselves in a condition parallel to this? Can a province which has suffered untold persecution at the hands of its conqueror be justified in bringing upon that conquering people the righteous vengeance of a general ruin, even though its own case will thereby be made worse?

Take the instance of some of these Southern States. They have for more than eleven years been subjected to a systematic course of plunder and oppression. The conquering section animated, in its majority sentiment, by a spirit of hatred and malice as devoid of reason as it was of magnanimity, has incessantly interfered in their local government in such wise as to nullify their every effort for prosperity and hand them over to a gang of remorseless land pirates. This was, for a long time, done under cover of a majority vote of negroes. The white people, of Louisiana for instance, finally convinced many of the negroes of their political wrong doing and with the aid of their votes carried the State election by a handsome majority. The election gained at the cost of so much patience and labor was as fruitless as though no contest had been made. The simple machinery of a Returning Board swept it all away in a night. Sectional bayonets sustained the Board; sectional hatred riveted again the chains in which disreputable camp-followers were gladly permitted to hold the captives of a war which had been supposed ended.

Now, again, an election is about to take place. It is said, by those who ought to know, that beyond all doubt the carpet-bag candidates will be fairly beaten by a heavy majority, yet, while saying that, many add that the government elected will never take office, that it will again be ruled out by a Returning Board. This will entail another four years of hardship which, at the rate of ruin in its past progress, will leave this State but little better than a wilderness. The question is already broached: Shall we submit to the tyranny of the Returning Board, or instal the legal government by force and hang the scoundrels who play the game?

Here it is that the Samson doctrine comes in. The Southern States—that is the Carpet-bag States—could so act as to require the presence of a standing army of 100,000 men in time of nominal peace. The ensuing loss to Northern trade, the anarchical spirit resulting throughout the country at large and the steadily growing national debt resulting from all this would soon spread a pall of decay over the North, while the South would not be much worse off than at present. This is the argument, but we cannot agree with its conclusions.

Samson had no reasonable hope of ever getting relief; he was irremediably blind. With us the case is different; no irreparable damage has been done, and our opportunity, if we should need one, may yet come. For our part, we believe that the sober second thought of the North will, before long, see both the wrong and the folly of its Southern policy. The violent animosity engendered by four years of bitter warfare is about half gone now, and will in a few years more be inappreciable as a political factor. Apart from that, there is no ground of rivalry between the two sections, but on the contrary, there are many points of common interest and mutual dependence. A foreign war would soon weld the two sections together.

Let us have peace at home, any how, and abroad if possible.

Advice to those who accept drafts upon bankers from the reckless and impecunious: "Don't count your checks until they are cashed."—*Punch.*

St. Alphonsus.

Tuesday last, the eve of the Feast of this great Doctor of the Church, confessions were heard as on Saturday in the Church of St. Alphonsus, Fourth District, and on Wednesday at the early Masses a large number of persons received Holy Communion.

At 9 o'clock Solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. H. Gieson, C.SS.R., Rev. J. Firle, C.SS.R., acting as Deacon, Rev. F. Faivre, C.SS.R., as Sub-Deacon, and Rev. F. Girardey, C.SS.R., as Master of Ceremonies. The Mass sung on the occasion was the Centennial Mass, composed by Prof. Kitsinger, of St. Alphonsus' choir.

After the first Gospel, Rev. Father Hubert, S.J., preached the panegyric of the Saint. He touched on all the principal events in the life of the great Missioner, his labors as a priest, as founder of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (Redemptorist Order), as a bishop and as a theological writer. The reverend speaker expatiated eloquently upon the herculean efforts of St. Alphonsus to eradicate the withering heresy of Jansenius, which was at its height in his day, a little more than a century ago; his success in banishing the doctrines of the Jansenists from the Church; his zeal for the glory of God and his eagerness for the salvation of souls, characteristics distinctly visible in his spiritual sons—the priests of his Order—to the present day.

After Mass Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was given and the immense congregation filed up to the communion railing to venerate the relics of St. Alphonsus.

The following extracts from the recently published "Life of St. Alphonsus Liguori," by a most talented member of one of our Religious Communities, now residing in this city, will prove interesting to our readers:

The great Bishop of St. Agatha appears wonderful, even among the Saints of God, yet it would scarcely be possible to select a biography more instructive, and even interesting, to readers of every class and condition.

A transcendent model for laymen, priests, religious and secular, superiors of communities, and rulers in the Church of God; a man who was a hero to his valet, of whom his own officia's affirmed that "a hundred bishops would not do what he did alone; of whom Clement XIV. said, when refusing to accept his resignation of the mitre: "He can govern the diocese from his bed; his very shadow is sufficient to govern it;" a missionary through whom the Holy Ghost spoke so forcibly that some of his auditors actually *died* of the grief and contrition his burning words inspired; a Founder, whose sons still recall to our minds his lineaments, and, thanks to God, his virtues, his contagious simplicity, his ardent love for the Blessed Sacrament and the Blessed Mother; a contemplative who passed whole nights kneeling absorbed before his Love; an author who has enriched Catholic theology with over a hundred works, sufficient to earn for many a well-merited immortality; a scholar who has quoted in his writings nearly eight hundred Christian authors—Italian, Spanish, German, Irish, English, Scotch, African and American; a preacher whose zeal never flagged, who was often known to preach several times a day; a confessor who was always the first to enter the confessional and the last to leave it; and, most wonderful of all, a man who, having lived over ninety years, "returned to his creator, without a spot, the stole of innocence he had received at his baptism," as the acts of his canonization attest.

When we add his many foundations, missions given and repeated in almost every town and hamlet in the kingdom of Naples, innumerable souls guided in the higher paths of the spiritual life, conventual and educational establishments founded or reformed, we may well revert to the marvellous industry of the earlier monastic founders, which our Saints alone have been able to rival in modern times,—to Columbanus, who ordained that his monks should go to rest so fatigued as to fall asleep on the way, and get up before they had slept enough; for, what was the whole life of our Saint but an heroic and successful effort to keep religiously the appalling vow by which he found himself *never to waste a moment of time.*

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The life of St. Alphonsus Mary di Lignori is a mirror of every virtue; well known and deeply meditated, it cannot fail to inspire a holy ambition to walk in his foot steps. He was exemplary in the world; as a priest, he has become the great model of evangelical workmen. Founder of a congregation of missionary priests, he perpetuates in his children his piety and zeal for souls. As a bishop, he proved himself worthy of companionship with the apostles; as the author of numerous works, inspired by his faith, his charity, his devotion to the Church, *being dead, he yet speaketh* to the incredulous who run blindly to perdition, to heretics who despise their true mother, to moralists tempted to the extremes of laxity or rigorism: in short, his writings have won him a place among the Doctors of the Church.

Happily, his family was ennobled by virtue as well as by rank. His father, Count Joseph di Ligouri, of the Royal Neapolitan Marine, was remarkable for his sincere piety. When at home, he frequented his churches, and at regular intervals approached the Sacraments; while at sea, he decorated his berth with so many pious emblems and pictures that it seemed like the cell of a religious. He would not allow an unseemly expression to be uttered in his presence, and he never submitted himself to that false code of honor by which so many noblemen of his age were unhappily governed. He was specially devoted to the passion of Christ.

"In the year 1875," says the N. Y. Catholic *Review*, "5960 judgments were pronounced against persons charged with offences against the person of Prince von Bismarck, and thirty-six cases for similar offences were dismissed. The punishments awarded to those so condemned amounted in the aggregate to 11,920 months, or 993 years, of imprisonment. The maintenance of these prisoners cost the State $257,000 and private individuals, $75,000, making a total of $432,500 as the price of maintaining the equanimity of temper or satisfying the petty vindictiveness of this Pomeranian, "Boor" he was called in his younger days; now that he is a Prince Chancellor his titles are more exalted, though it is doubtful whether his popularity is greater."

Several German papers have received letters from a secret Italian committee which has been instituted in order to agitate in favor of a reunion of Nice and Savoy with Italy. In these letters it is stated that the inhabitants of these former Italian provinces long for their reunion with the kingdom. They instance the reunion of Alsace and Lorraine with Germany, and dispute the right of France to complain of the loss of these provinces as long as she retains Nice and Savoy. They request the Germans to help them.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Bible History. Containing the Most Remarkable Events of the Old and New Testament. By Right Rev. Richard Gilmour, D.D., Bishop of Cleveland. Price 60c. New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis: Benziger Brothers, Printers to the Holy Apostolic See.

This beautifully illustrated volume has become already so popular that any extended notice of it at this date would seem almost superfluous.

Amongst its other merits are noticeable its brevity and terseness of narrative, most of which is in the very language of the Scriptures, the variety and beauty of its wood-cut illustrations, its clear and legible type, and the strength and whiteness of its paper, all of which, together with its solidity of binding, make it one of the most valuable school histories ever offered to American children.

The Catholic National Series, consisting of *Primer*, by Right Rev. Richard Gilmour, D.D., Bishop of Cleveland. Price 6c. *First Reader*, by the same. Price 25c. *Second Reader*, by the same. Price 40c. *Third Reader*, by the same. Price 75c. *Fourth Reader*, by the same. Price $1. Published in New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis by Benziger Brothers.

In this thoroughly Catholic series of school books we have another vivid illustration of the renewed activity and enterprise to which we have lately alluded as a marked characteristic of our American Catholic bookmakers in these transition days of the world.

By transition we allude to a movement somewhat similar to, but not at all synonymous with, the so-called "progress" of the age: for, whereas, the latter is against all authority and in favor of gratifying every man's whim, the former means that gradual change now so perceptible among "men of good will" everywhere, who are quietly but steadily embracing the True Faith of God's Church, as soon as found.

The multiplication of such books as these before us is designed to instruct and keep alive the Faith in the rising generation—those who are growing up to take possession and rule the world when we are gone.

To accomplish this object the books must be *attractive, easy of access, entertaining and instructive*—four qualities very observable in this series, in the neat appearance of the volumes, their moderate prices, the varied character of their contents, and the fund of solid information conveyed therein.

As for the literary merits of the series, most persons will consider that as being sufficiently guaranteed by the very appearance of the Right Rev. Bishop Gilmour's name upon the title page; but in case there be any doubters who may look upon that name as a mere complimentary figure-head, we need only name a few of the authors, as an assurance of the valuable contents of these volumes: Rev. F. W. Faber, George Bancroft, Adelaide Anne Proctor, Abbe Huc, Archbishop Spalding, James Merrick, Thomas F. Meagher, Edward Everett, Cardinal Wiseman, Rev. A. J. Theband, John G. Saxe, James F. Meline.

But why name more where all are peers? We have but one word more to say, and that we do say most seriously, that parents and educators will do well to give this series a careful examination, and then act upon their own judgment.

CATHOLIC TEXT BOOKS.—"A good text-book,' said an old teacher of ours, "is half the difficulty done away with." He was speaking for both teacher and pupil. We think his assertion will be substantiated by every one interested in training "the young idea how to shoot." When we recall the obstacles which the unpractised mind of a boy or girl experiences in trying to unfathom unexplained lessons, to pronounce words in a "reading selection" unaccompanied by preface, vocabulary or "pronouncing key,"—the remark shows itself in the strongest possible light. Notwithstanding the pressing necessity for text books calculated to subserve in the best manner the end for which they were designed,—there are but very few series so modeled and executed as to secure that end. We are glad to see that Mr. Wm. H. Sadlier, in our advertising columns, lays claim to having had prepared, by Catholic Religious teachers of long practical experience, text-books which are characterised by all that could be desired. Upon the testimony of over thirty Archbishops and bishops, besides hundreds of able critics, the series are adjudged the palm for beauty of illustration, systematic gradation and interesting subject matter. Hence, Catholic teachers, desirous of having readers in the hands of their pupils that will aid them to pronounce and read correctly, while at the same time they leave lasting impressions of virtue and religion on the youthful mind, will not fail to examine the "Excelsior Series."

"An exchange complains," says the *Pilot*, "that the Catholic priest 'who opened the St. Louis Convention with prayer, prayed with his eyes open.' The Convention was really opened by a Methodist minister: the priest opened the second day's session. He quietly, but earnestly repeated the Lord's Prayer, and afterwards said a few words of modest supplication. The 'style' of the Methodist clergyman was quite different. He shut his eyes and raised his arms and spoke through his nasal organs. First, he whined out all the greatness of God, and then he told the Almighty all the grandeur of these United States. He informed the Creator about our progress in population, commerce, and trade. 'Thou seest,' he snorted, 'how our cities have grown;' and he added in his formal snivel how we had built schools, and ended a big war, and were doing our best now to purify our public officials. In fact, the 'prayer' of the Methodist minister (he was a bishop if we mistake not) was a set speech addressed in common to God and the Convention; and when it was over, a Protestant journalistic friend who sat beside us, gravely remarked: 'Shouldn't wonder if he expected God Almighty to order that speech to be filed in heaven, in the regular order of business.'"

A train on the Pennsylvania railroad which left Pittsburg on the 2nd inst., with military for the Centennial Camp at Philadelphia, was added to on the main line and Northern Central branch until it numbered 110, in eleven sections, carrying over 5000 passengers. It was the largest train that ever went over the road. It arrived in Philadelphia without any detention or accident, and without any interference with regular trains.

St. Alphonsus' Schools.

The annual exhibition of each of the schools attached to the Church of St. Alphonsus took place during the last week of July. As usual on occasions of a similar character the immense hall over the boys school, with its seating capacity of 2,000, was crowded almost to suffocation, and large numbers of persons, unable to obtain admission, were compelled to return home sadly disappointed at not having been enabled to witness the exercises.

The space at our disposal this week being limited, we are compelled to omit the details of these two interesting and instructive exhibitions, but we give the programmes:

Twentieth Annual Exhibition of St. Alphonsus' Girls' High School, Monday July 24th, 1876.

March.......................................Piano
Hymn, Ave Sanctissima........................By Pupils
Salutatory.................................Miss K. Garvey
Solo and Chorus, "Say a Kind word"..By Senior Class
Declamation, "The World for Sale"...Miss E. Cooper
Farce—"A Love of a Bonnet".......Misses O. Wall, J. Ball, H. Doherty, K. Carey, E. O'Leary and F. Herrick.
Solo, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" Miss M. Ball
Solo and Chorus, Freddie's Kitten..By the Little Ones
Farce—Imagination.... Misses K. Garvey, H. Doherty, M. Kavanagh, L. Watkins, M. Ball, K. Quaid and T. Herrick
Declamation, "Not so Easy"..............Annie Walsh
Solo and Chorus, I'm Going Back to My Good Old Home By Senior Class
Music...Piano
Farce—Woman's First Duty........Misses M. Ball, H. Doherty, K. Garvey, R. Dolin, L. Watkins, T. Herrick, K. Carey and M. Murphy.
Solo and Chorus—Comic................By Senior Class
" " Spelling Bee.........By The Little Ones
Chorus, Hen Convention.......................By Pupils
Declamation, American Flag.............By E. Coogan
Chorus, "The Flag that's waved 100 years"..By Pupils
Declamation, Parhassius...............Miss H. Dougherty
Chorus, We Are Going Home...................By Pupils
Duet..........................Misses Ball and Coogan
Award of Diplomas and Medals.
Valedictory..........................Miss M. A. Reiney
Chorus, Farewell to Saint Alphonsus.........By Pupils

The Diploma was conferred on Miss Mary A. Reiney. Several other young ladies whose chances for receiving diplomas this year were excellent, did not undergo the necessary examination, preferring to remain at school another year. The gold medal, for good conduct and progress in studies, was conferred by the unanimous vote of her class on Miss Reiney, and the silver medal on Miss Mary Reilly, of the first class.

The school, which is under the immediate charge of the Sisters of Mercy, is in a most flourishing condition, the number of pupils throughout the year averaging 600.

Twentieth Annual Exhibition Boys' School, Thursday, July 27th, at 7 P. M.

PROGRAMME:

Grand March...............................Henry Weber
Opening Chorus.......
Salutatory................................Jno. T. Reames
Dialogue—The Male Cook.......Thos. Kennedy, Mich. Fagan, Dan. O'Neil and Jno. T. Carey
Duet—Holy Mother.......Hub. Gannon and Jos. Foley
Declamation, Fuss at Fires......................Mich. Fagan
Solo, Erin is my Home.......................Hub. Gannon
Musical Selection.........................Henry Weber
Dialogue—The Echo.....Jno. Donnelly, Jos. Foley and W. B[illegible]
Dialogue—The Rival Poets, Jos. Ball and Mich.Carraher
Dialogue—Boarding School..........Hub. Gannon, Jos. Foley, Jno. Donnelly, T. Kennedy and Willie Ball
Musical Selection:.........................Henry Weber
Dialogue—Sea of Troubles....J. T. Carey, T. J. Stanton, J. T. Reames, T. A. Cooke, C. Farrell, E. Riordan and W. Finnerty.
Duet, Minute Gun at Sea..Hub. Gannon and Jos Foley
Declamation, Sword of Lee....................Willie Ball
Solo, Irish Exile.................................Jos. Foley
Conferring Medals and Diplomas.
Valedictory..............................Jno. T. Carey
Johnny Schmoker—Acting Song......Jos. Ball, W. Ball, Hub. Gannon, Joe. Foley, M. Barragher, Chas. [illegible] T. Kennedy, Jno. Rowe and John Donnelly
Closing Chorus, Farewell to Saint Alphonsus........

Diplomas were conferred in the following order: John T. Reames, John Carey, Thos. A. Cooke, Thos. A. Kennedy, Ed. Donegan and Michael Fagan. The gold medal was conferred on Thos. A. Cooke and the silver medal on Lawrence Murray, of the first class.

The boys' school, under the immediate supervision of the Fathers, number 500 students, is taught by an able corps of teacher, the principal being our talented friend, John H. Heslin, Esq.

Among all the magnificent works achieved by the Redemptorist Fathers since their advent to this city, twenty odd years ago, that of organising and bringing to their present state of perfection the large number of parochial schools for girls and boys, whites and blacks, which are now attached to their three churches in the Fourth District, stands pre-eminent. In these schools alone over *two thousand four hundred* children are in constant attendance.

Fifth Annual Exhibition of St. Michael's Schools.

The fifth annual exhibition of the pupils of these schools took place week before last, that of the girls on the 25th and that of the boys on the 28th ult. On each occasion the large hall of the new school building was crowded.

Among the girls who distinguished themselves were Misses M. Garvey, K. McMahon, M. Burden, K. Garvey, M. Carey, L. McCaffrey, Rose and Agnes Spence, the last named young lady giving the song, "Putting on airs," with fine effect. The smaller girls gave an excellent representation of the Martha Washington Tea Party. We give the programme of the boys' exhibition:

Salutatory..............................James Gr[illegible]
Give us Little Boys a Chance....................A. H[illegible]
Spelling Class.....................Wm. Stanley, T[illegible] H. Blake, Ed. Ingraham, John Egan, H. [illegible] John Burdon, J. Costa, Edwin Booth, B. [illegible] Mahon, John Cannon, Jas. Grant, Jeff. Mar[illegible] Geo. Bishop and C. Callahan.
Musical Wife—Comic Solo......................Mich. [illegible]
What I know.................................James L[illegible]
Hold your head up like a man.................James G[illegible]
Way to John Smith's—Dialogue, M. Blake and C. D[illegible]
Elbow Room...................................Harry [illegible]
Independence Bell............................Thomas [illegible]
Boys' Rights.................................Joseph [illegible]
Removal......................................Mich. [illegible]
Rosalie, the Prairie Flower—Solo and Chorus, J. Driscoll and Pupils
Washington's Farewell to his Army.............J. [illegible]
The Irish of it...............................John [illegible]
Carve that Possum—Comic Solo and Chorus, Louis Blake and Pupils
Irish Courtesy—Dialogue....John Hall and J. Dri[illegible]
Johnny Sands—Comic Solo.......................H. [illegible]
Paddy O'Rafferty..............................John [illegible]
Patrick Henry's Oration.......................James G[illegible]
Dancing Quakers—Comic Duet..Louis and Mich. [illegible]

Placidus, or Double Triumph.

Drama, in Two Acts.

Placidus, Roman General......................John [illegible]
Imogen, son of Placidus......................
Fairfax, do. ....James G[illegible]
Rufus Captain of Banner Guards...............Jos. [illegible]
Felix Pape...................................F. [illegible]
Adrian, Deacon...............................Louis B[illegible]
Trajan, Emperor..............................John H[illegible]
Adrian, do. ....Jos. [illegible]
Hibernian....................................F. [illegible]
Edgin..J. [illegible]
Calphurnius, High Priest.....................J. [illegible]
Proculus, Governor of Gaul...................[illegible]
Epicurus, Manager of Baths...................A. [illegible]
Sintulus, Military Tribune...................J. [illegible]
Stella, wife of Placidus.....................Thomas [illegible]
Silva, a slave...............................

A selection of pieces from the programmes of both exhibitions will be repeated on [illegible] inst., for the benefit of the Parochi[illegible] ence of the St. Vincent de Paul So[illegible]

The cheapest of lawyers—Ke[illegible] own counsel.