THE QUARANTINE.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE MAILS AND TRAVEL OUT OF THIS CITY.

It was announced yesterday morning in the DEMOCRAT that Superintendent Robinson, of the Mobile Railroad, accompanied by a member of the Board of Health, Dr. Holt, had proceeded to Mobile to consult with the authorities of that city in reference to

THE QUARANTINE.

That the conference did not result satisfactorily nor change the decision previously arrived at, to prevent the passage of through trains, is shown by the following dispatch received yesterday:

BAY ST. LOUIS, July 30, 1878.

J. W. Coleman, Ticket Agent, New Orleans:

Owing to stringent quarantine established by Mobile county all through trains, freight and passenger, are discontinued until further notice. The coast train will run as usual. Train leaving New Orleans at 7:30 a. m., will run as far as Biloxi, returning to New Orleans at 9:45 p. m. This train will take freight for points between New Orleans and Biloxi.

D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

On receipt of this the sale of tickets beyond Biloxi ceased.

From J. W. Coleman, ticket agent, a DEMOCRAT reporter learned that the company had not determined on any action other than has already been taken tending to the removal of the embargo, and that it was probable they would accept the situation.

Superintendent Robinson also sent the following dispatch yesterday:

BAY ST. LOUIS, July 30, 1878.

J. W. Coleman, Ticket Agent, New Orleans:

See Postmaster and have him send mail out on coast train at 3:30 p. m. It will be taken by special engine and car from Biloxi to Mobile. South bound mail will be brought from Mobile by same special engine, to connect with coast train arriving at New Orleans at 9:20 a. m.

D. B. ROBINSON, Superintendent.

On hearing of the receipt of this a DEMOCRAT reporter proceeded to the Postoffice for the purpose of ascertaining what the action of the authorities on it would be.

Postmaster Parker is absent from the city, but from the Acting Postmaster, J. J. Maguire, Esq., an efficient officer, who, it is probable, will be retained by the new Postmaster, our reporter not only obtained information as regards this one matter, but also several other

INTERESTING PARTICULARS ABOUT THE MAILS.

The arrangement set forth in the above dispatch will be carried out, and hereafter the Mobile mail will close at 3 o'clock. It will be carried on a train of one car and locomotive to Mobile, and will there be put aboard of a similar train and carried on. Eastern mail deposited before 3 o'clock will go on this train, but that deposited at a later hour will be forwarded by the Jackson Railroad.

The Galveston mail is sent off at the usual and regular time. It goes by way of Memphis, Little Rock, Texarkana, etc. The difference in time between this route and the old one is very little; so little, indeed, that it causes no inconvenience at all.

A mail for Shreveport will leave on Saturday and every Saturday thereafter until the quarantine is raised, on the Bart Able, one of the New Orleans and Red River Transportation Company's boats.

From Capt. Jos. A. Aiken, the DEMOCRAT reporter learned that the boat will proceed as high as possible, but probably no further than Coushatta, and there the mail will be transferred to a stage line, and by that line it will be carried to Shreveport. Capt. Aiken further said that his dispatches stated that the people of Shreveport were actually in a state of terror, but that at the same time they indicated a great desire to resume communication with this city, and he expressed the belief that the quarantine would be raised as soon as their fears were allayed.

YELLOW FEVER.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, New Orleans, July 30, 1878.

Official statement of cases of yellow fever reported in New Orleans is as follows, viz:

Deaths from 12 m yesterday to 12 m. today	1
Total cases to date	104
Total deaths to date	34

SAM'L CHOPPIN, M. D., President.
B. F. TAYLOR, M. D., Secretary.

New cases reported from 12 o'clock Monday to 12 o'clock Tuesday:

1. Theodore Seuving, native of this city, eleven years old, residing at No. 116 Terpsichore street.
2. Mrs. J. R. Keller, Howard, between Lafayette and Perillat streets. Taken on the twenty-ninth.
3. Sarah Carroll, six years of age, 150 Bolivar street.
4. James Potter, 72 years of age, a native of England, three months in New Orleans, and residing at 279 Girod street; died yesterday.
5. Wallace W. Behan, 9 years of age, native of New Orleans. Residence 207 St. Charles street. Taken sick on the twenty-ninth.
6. Rosella F. Behan, 6 years old, residing at 207 St. Charles street. Taken sick on the twenty-ninth.
7. Willie Horn, 2½ years old, native of New Orleans. Black vomit.
8. —— Farne, 5 years old, two years in New Orleans.
9. A. Souheirn, 119 Conti street, three years here.
10. Angela ——, 291 St. Louis street. Italian, in New Orleans five months.
11. Mrs. Furguson, several years in New Orleans, residing at 115 Customhouse street.
12. Mary Russell, 254 Canal street.
13. John Godwin, 20 Robertson street, 40 years old, native of Alabama, 15 years in the city.
14. Ermina Vredenberg, 136 Constance street, 4 years old.
15. Zoe Fortier, 114 Camp street, 3 years and 6 months old.
16. Wm. Reynolds, 98 Annunciation street, native of New Orleans, 12 years old.
17. Mary Ellen Carroll, 150 Bolivar street, 14 years old.
18. Johanna Carroll, 150 Bolivar street, 12 years old.
19. E. L. Warner, 279 Girod street, 15 years old, native of Baltimore; 2 years here.
20. Louis C. Schmidt, 35 years old, residing corner Lafayette and Peters streets, a native of Germany. Has black vomit.
21. Mrs. J. Menke, 25 years old, 94 Notre Dame street, a native of Germany.
22. Mary Lebassier, 31 years old, native of France, came from St. John Baptist parish, has been here 3 years; resides at the corner of Julia and St. Charles streets. Reported on the twenty-ninth.

CITY HALL.

The New School-Houses.

The new McDonogh School-house, on Baronne street, near First, is progressing rapidly, the brick work being completed on Monday. This part of the building particularly is of fine workmanship, and reflects credit upon the contractor. The school, which will contain twelve rooms, will be an ornament to the neighborhood when it is finished, about the first of October. The McDonogh School-house, on Onzaga street, is in a more advanced stage of completion, and will probably be ready for occupation by the opening of the scholastic year on the first Monday in September. This school will also be a great improvement to the locality in which it is being erected. It will contain eight large rooms, half the school being devoted to boys and the other half to girls. The grounds, which are partitioned to separate the sexes, occupy an entire square, thus affording fine play grounds for the children.

The Council yesterday adopted an ordinance authorizing the [commissioners] of the McDonogh fund to borrow the necessary money to construct the new McDonogh School, at the corner of Prieur and Palmyra streets, to replace the Madison School-house, destroyed by fire, the Mayor explaining, by the way, that several offers had been made to advance the necessary amount. It will also be noticed in the official proceedings of the Council that the bid of Mr. Christie, to build the school-house for $17,498, was accepted.

THE PROPOSED MARKET.

The ordinance proposing to authorize the erection of a market on Napoleon Avenue, between St. Charles Avenue and Carondelet street, was postponed again yesterday to obtain the opinion of the city attorney as to the powers of the city authorities to grant the privilege.

Mr. McCaffrey made the point against the ordinance that there was already a market-house (the Jefferson Market) within six blocks of the proposed new market-house, and that the city attorney had already given it as his opinion that the city could not alienate any thoroughfare to such a purpose without the sanction of the Legislature, which was being sought even now to permit the erection of the Union Railroad Depot on Claiborne street.

THE CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

The subject of privilege for a suitable building for the Central Police Station, etc., came up yesterday, Administrators Rengstorff and Edwards reporting in favor of the purchase of Turners' Hall, and Administrator Diamond in favor of renewing the lease of the Davidson buildings. The matter was postponed until next meeting.

THE COURT OFFICERS.

The Council passed over the veto of the Mayor the ordinance allowing seven extra policemen to Recorder Smith. Neither the Council nor the Chief of Police have done anything yet to settle the question of recording the arrests made on warrants issued from the recorder's court in the police books, and the establishing of harmony between the two branches of the city government. Neither has anything yet been done to determine whether court officers are amenable to the Board of Police Commissioners for dereliction of duty and violation of police rules.

CANAL STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

A merchant of Canal street waited on the Mayor yesterday to say that whilst the ordinances against the obstruction of the sidewalks were enforced against him, they were not enforced against others, particularly not against a merchant doing the same business as himself. He added that he had complained several times to Administrator McCaffrey, but noticed no change. The Mayor took notes of the complaint and referred the matter to Mr. McCaffrey.

MINOR NOTES.

Dr. Choppin informs the Mayor that disinfectants will be supplied to the poor whenever necessary.

Citizens in the vicinity of Fourth and Coliseum streets complain that the garbage boxes have not been removed for three days.

An ordinance authorizing the Waterworks Company to borrow $600,000, in accordance with their charter, was presented to the Council yesterday, and lies over. French money will take up the bonds of the company.

The committee on the House of Refuge submitted their report yesterday, which will be found printed at length in the official proceedings of the Council.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Treating a Patient by Telegraph.

Some days ago Mr. Wm. Hines, cotton buyer, doing business at No. 175 Common street, left this city, accompanied by his wife, to escape the fever. He, however, had it in his system, and was prostrated by it at Cincinnati. His case, his friends state, on information received, indicated, at the outset, that it was to be one of great virulence, and, doubting the ability of the physicians of Cincinnati to cope with it, the wife of Mr. Hines opened telegraphic communication with Dr. Warren E. Brickell, of this city, and since the receipt of the first dispatch he has been

TREATING THE CASE THROUGH THE TELEGRAPH,

He is kept informed of symptoms, changes, and the condition of his patient, and wires instructions as to treatment, medicine, etc.

Mr. Hines, when first taken sick, was stopping at one of the hotels in Cincinnati, but as soon as his disease developed itself his removal was ordered by the proprietor of the house, and he was taken to an hospital.

Information received last night was to the effect that the fever had been broken and Mr. Hines was in a fair way of recovery.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL.

The annual exhibition of St. Michael's (Boys') School took place last evening at the hall opposite Annunciation Square.

The friends of the pupils and the many friends of that popular school turned out en masse to witness and applaud the following interesting

PROGRAMME.

"Grand March," Prof. H. A. Blake; "Ave Sanctissima" (hymn), pupils; "Don't Forget To Be Kind to the Boys," (recitation), W. Carlin; "The Boaster," (dialogue), J. Reynolds and A. Hughes; "A Little Boy's Complaint," (recitation), T. McAuley; "An Old Man's Advice," (song), T. Maher; "Somebody's Mother," (recitation), J. Burdon; "Paddy the Piper," (comic recitation), J. Hall; "Migel Synder's Barty," (comic recitation), Louis Blake; "It Iian From Cork," E. Day, T. Garvey, M. Brown, R. Callahan; "Don't put your foot on a man when he's down" (song), J. O'Driscoll; "Too greedy by half," M. Blake, T. Garvey, G. Driscoll; "Cobbler's secret" (recitation), M. Trainor; "Schoolmaster" (solo and chorus), L. and Mash Blake and pupils; "Bachelor's hall" (recitation), T. Garvey; "Dot baby of mine" (recitation), M. Trainor; "Cat's duett" (song), Louis and Mash Blake; "Not one there" (dialogue), J. Hall, L. Blake, T. Maher, P. Fitzgerald; "St. Patrick's Day," pupils; "Ignorance is bliss," G. Bishop, J. Burdon, E. Ingraham; "Boston fire," J. Hall; "Tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching" (song), J. Driscoll.

The drama, "The Expiation," by the pupils, Master J. Hall as "Paddy the Piper," and Master Louis Blake's comic song, "Migel Synder's Barty," elicited roars of laughter from the audience.

"Dot Baby of Mine," by Master M. Trainor, was very well rendered and found great favor.

The entertainment closed at a late hour, and passed on so agreeably that it redounded to the praise of the excellent teachers, who took so much pains to perfect the boys in their several roles.

Miss J. N. Warner is principal of the school, assisted by Misses H. A. Ennis and Martha Spencer.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The principal topic of discussion at the Custom-House is the coming meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, to be held on the fifteenth of next month. At it the question as to whether or not the party will put a ticket in the field will be decided. One of the prominent members stated that there could be little doubt about its action; that a large majority were against putting out a ticket.

The colored faithful are loud in their complaints against the manner in which the distribution of places in the building is made. They contend that a large majority of the positions worth having have been given to "white carpet baggers," and colored men have been forced to accept the humblest and most menial work.

POLICE BOARD.

The Police Board met last evening, Mayor Pilsbury in the chair and a quorum of the commissioners present.

Officer Herman, for sitting down and sleeping on his beat, was fined five days' pay.

Officer Martin, for sitting down on his beat, was fined two days' pay.

Patrolman James Spellman, for drunkenness while on duty and absenting himself from duty without permission, was dismissed from the force.

Patrolmen Ulrich and Connell, for conduct unbecoming officers, pleaded guilty, but the records of the officers being good, the charge against Ulrich was dismissed and Connell was reprimanded.

One of the best paying retail businesses in this city, selling strictly for cash, but which has grown too extensive for the advertiser, desires to meet a reliable and energetic man, with $8000 to $15,000, to take an active interest. Full investigation will be offered. Address, in strictest confidence, appointing interview, P. B. P., this office.

THE LOTTERY COMPANY.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT IT AND HOW IT AFFECTS SMALL CHANGE.

For some time past the Lottery Company has pursued the even tenor of its way, undisturbed by even a criticism from any of the daily papers, and yet the ill effects of this huge gambling scheme can be seen on all sides. There are hundreds of living witnesses of the evil effects of this institution walking the streets of this city to-day without a penny in their pockets, and no prospects of employment—friends, hope, money, everything that makes life worth living, having gone to satisfy the insatiable appetite of this huge monopoly.

Pondering thus a DEMOCRAT reporter stumbled across a gentleman who ought to know something of the lottery business, and concluded to try and make him talk:

Reporter—Do you know anything about the workings of the Lottery Company, and can you recall any example of its ruinous work?

Mr. J.—Yes. The lottery is one of the most pernicious evils of the age. It has done more harm than any institution ever organized in this city, and is a crying disgrace to the city in which it is domiciled, and will always be a lasting reproach to the Legislature that incorporated it. It has caused more dishonesty among servants, and more peculation among clerks other employees in mercantile houses than any other evil.

It has brought about more dissensions between married people and is more demoralizing than the gaming table, because it is considered disgraceful to a certain extent to play faro, *rouge et noir*, etc., but it is thought all right to buy a ticket in the lottery, as is seen by the fact that even mothers give their children money to buy lottery tickets, and do not for one moment think they are instilling habits that in the future will grow stronger and, perhaps, become ineradicable. I have known of incidents where

YOUNG MEN

have been ruined by this pernicious habit.

I knew of a case that came under my observation some years since that, while it was lamentable, was also amusing in some of its features. An old negro that had in former years worked as a porter in an office on Carondelet street, and had laid up a snug little sum of money, invested one day in one of the twenty-five cent tickets, not the printed slips, but a gig and saddle, I believe they call it, and won somewhere in the neighborhood of $40. He became at once a most

ENTHUSIASTIC DEVOTEE

of the lottery; day after day he would invest, sometimes winning a small sum but, as a general thing, waking up to the fact that his money had gone into the huge maw of the lottery never to return; but like all men who have acquired a love for the excitement of gambling, he did not take warning, but continued to send good money after bad in the futile hope of recovering his losses. The last time I saw him he came to my office,

WITH TEARS STREAMING

down his face, and said, "Mr. J., I've done spent my last cent in the lottery; the old woman is sick, and I ain't got anything left but my old mule; won't you lend me a few dollars?" I loaned him $5, and advised him to go to work and give up his bad habit. He promised faithfully to do so, but the next day he told me had sold the mule, and added the money it brought to what I had loaned him and invested it in lottery tickets. Some time afterwards I learned that he had not drawn a prize, and in despair he took to drink. He is now a helpless drunkard, and his old wife makes a bare support for him and herself by taking in washing and doing scrubbing. For a man in his station in life, he was comfortably off, and now

HE IS WORTHLESS,

both physically and financially.

Rep.—This case is one in the lower walks of life; can you mention any cases in a higher circle?

Mr. J.—I remember one, and most certainly the Lottery Company is responsible for it.

Some years since a young man named K—— settled in this city from one of the cities up the river. He was prepossessing in appearance, well educated, and soon became a favorite in society. He received a very fair salary from a certain house in this city, but in an evil hour concluded to buy a ticket in the lottery, and, if possible, increase his income. To such an extent did this gambling mania gain on him that the amounts expended by him in tickets amounted to hundreds of dollars

IN A DAY.

Of course this state of things could not last long. His employers soon found it out, and he was discharged. On account of his family the matter was hushed up, but from that moment he was a tabooed man, and shunned by all his former associates. He took to drinking and became the *chere ami* of one of the most noted courtesans of the city. His career continued on the downward path. At last he disappeared, and at the same time the loss of a large amount of jewelry was reported from an uptown mansion. The robbery was traced to him and he was brought back to this city from New York, whither he had gone. He remained in

THE PARISH PRISON

here for some months, but through some technicality of the law he managed to get free, and has never been heard of since. Had it not been for this infernal lottery business he might now be living an honorable life in this city.

These are only two out of a large number of cases that have come under my observation. This mania for gambling in lottery tickets is not confined to the highest and lowest classes, but the great middle class, who are supposed by some to be the most moral, is affected by it, and there are any number of cases where men and women have placed themselves in positions to be made outcasts from society, if it was not for the forbearance of friends.

Rep.—Do you suppose the next Legislature will repeal the act?

Mr. J.—That is hard to say. In the present condition of politics it is almost impossible to get a legislative body together who are entirely above personal considerations. Those who would like to repeal the act are afraid of

THE LOTTERY COMPANY'S MONEY,

and strange to say, no man has yet gone to the House or Senate with foresight enough to see that if he presented a bill for the repeal of the lottery charter it would be the making of him politically.

I believe, sir, that if a man could be found fearless enough to inaugurate such a movement, whether it was successfully carried out or not, he could get almost any office he wanted. There are a great many more things to be said on the subject, but business engagements prevent my talking any longer to you.

Rep.—What you have told me is well worth the time taken, and I will gladly publish all you have said.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

A LAD SHOT THROUGH THE ABDOMEN AND ALMOST INSTANTLY KILLED.

Particulars of the Tragic Affair.

At half-past 12 o'clock Tuesday morning an accident occurred at the residence of Mr. Chas. Hernandez, at the corner of Josephine and St. Charles streets, through which a young man named J. E. Gauthier, aged seventeen years, was sacrificed as a supposed burglar by the tenant of the house, Mr. Chas. Hernandez.

As soon as the accident occurred Mr. Hernandez surrendered himself to the police of the Sixth Precinct, and remained in their custody until brought before Recorder Smith on an affidavit sworn to by Officer P. H. McCormick.

As the coroner's jury, after viewing the body, exonerated Mr. Hernandez from any malice in the killing, Recorder Smith released him to appear when notified.

The coroner's investigation disclosed the fact that the ball had penetrated the left side and had made its exit on the right, perforating the intestines and causing internal hemorrhage and death.

The ball that had done such terrible work was found in the unfortunate

LAD'S ROOM

by Mr. Hernandez and given to a police officer.

The deceased was seventeen years of age and a native of Simmsport, La., where his mother and father are now residing. He was residing with Mr. Hernandez, and attending Dolbear's Commercial College.

After the tragic affair a representative of this paper visited Mr. Hernandez, who gave him the following statement:

At half-past 12 o'clock Tuesday morning, my wife heard the dogs barking fiercely in the yard below, and arousing me, said: "I think there is a robber about the premises." I did not pay any attention to her at first, but seeing that the barking did not cease, I took my Smith & Wesson pistol, which is an improved 38 calibre, and repaired to the window to see if I could see any one.

There was a dim light burning in our room, which we always keep burning as we have a baby in arms, and I did not turn it up for fear that should there be any one in the yard they would see me before

I SHOULD SEE THEM.

After looking into the yard and seeing all was quiet, I was about to return to bed when I saw a light in young Gauthier's room. I then opened the door of my room, which leads to the upper hall. The minute I opened the door the light in Gauthier's room was extinguished. This aroused my suspicions, and I was confident that some one was prowling about the premises; and I was still more convinced of this fact when I noticed the door leading out on the back gallery, which I had closed upon returning to bed, was open. The thought then flashed through my mind that the robber had left that door open in order to effect his escape. At this moment a figure with dark pants on made its appearance in the hall, coming out of Gauthier's room.

I then cried out "Who is there?" I repeated this three times. So loud did I shout this that my servants, who were ironing on the gallery, heard the shouts. The figure never answered me, but as I thought commenced moving towards me. Believing it to be a burglar who was armed with a knife and wished to gain close quarters, I leveled my pistol and fired. After firing I retreated into my room. The smoke had hardly disappeared when young Gauthier entered my bed-room with a slow but steady tread, and as pale as a ghost, said in French, "Mr. Charlie, what have you done?"

As soon as I recognized the poor boy I said, "I have missed you, haven't I?" He replied, "No, Mr. Charlie, you have struck me, and I am going to die. You, that I have loved so much; but I forgive you—it is not your fault." When Dr. Howard Smith arrived in his presence, I said to Gauthier, "Did you not hear me say, 'Who is there?' I said it three times." He then answered, "Yes."

Dr. Smith then said: "Why did you not answer?" He motioned with his hand, and said, "I don't know," and then expired. It was at about 1 o'clock.

CITIZENS', TAXPAYERS AND WORKINGMEN'S ASSEMBLY.

The meeting was called to order at 8½ o'clock, President Tebault in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. Thirty members present.

Mr. Carroll reported that the committee on hall had not yet accomplished anything.

Mr. Koeppler reported that Grunewald Hall could be had for $5 a night; that would be $10 a month.

The committee was given until the next meeting to report.

A communication was received stating that a ward club had been organized at the house of Mr. Lucy, and a list of delegates elected to the Central Council from the third ward, eighteen in all.

A similar communication was received from the tenth ward. Eighteen delegates present.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

By Mr. Koeppler:

Resolved, That resumption is a fiction, and that the proof of this is established in the fact given by Secretary Sherman to the Howe committee when he presented the controller's report on the sixteenth of February, 1878, showing the outstanding notes of the national banks to be $299,246,475, while the total gold and silver in the country reach s only $2,500,000.

Resolved, That these national banks therefore hold only $1 in specie for nearly $120 in notes.

By Mr. Hoffman—

Resolved, That we call upon the good citizens of our city who are anxious for the reform we stand pledged to carry out to unite with us in this great work; we promise reform in the interest of the workingmen and of the taxpayers; we accord in our assembly equal representation between the taxpayers and workingmen; and our assembly, in its composition, also grants two-thirds representation to our white voters and one-third to the colored men.

A resolution was passed prohibiting the assessment of any candidate for the expenses of the coming campaign.

ANOTHER RESOLUTION

was passed extending a hearty welcome to the members of the party in the country.

The matter of having a public meeting was discussed pro and con. Some thought it better to have a convention after the Baton Rouge convention is over.

The motion was laid on the table.

A motion was then made that a campaign committee of three from each ward be appointed, to consist of one taxpayer, one colored man and one workingman. The motion was withdrawn until executive session.

The club went into executive session and afterward adjourned.

CLUB MEETINGS.

Fifth Ward Workingmen's.

A meeting of the Workingmen's Democratic and Conservative Club of the fifth ward was held Monday evening at their wigwam, on St. Ann street, near Roman. Fully five hundred voters assembled for the purpose of nominating delegates to the State convention to be held at Baton Rouge on August 5, 1878. Previous to nominating delegates the following was adopted:

"Claiming that we had chosen H. J. Rivet to represent us in the Central Club, having elected him by a large majority, his title being contested, we recognize none but H. J. Rivet as president of the Central Club, and pledge him our entire and undivided support, promising to elect the entire ticket again by an increased majority."

The following ticket for officers of the Central Club and delegates to the State convention was unanimously nominated:

H. J. Rivet, president; Jules L'Hote, first vice president; Jno. Buhler, second vice president; Edw. Durive, Jr., secretary; L. A. Boisdore, treasurer.

M. C. Barry and Dr. H. Bayou delegates to the Parish Committee.

Delegates to State convention—H. L. Kenney, Frank Romeo, Pat Gannon, James Boseto, L. C. LeBreton, T. J. Buckley, Jos. Demoruelle, F. X. Barbot, Hubert Wax, Dr. L. Ferrier.

On motion the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Workingmen's Democratic and Conservative Club of the fifth ward cordially approves and indorses the administration of Francis T. Nicholls; that under the present leadership of this gallant soldier and wise statesman peace and order have been brought out of strife and anarchy, and a lasting good feeling and permanent confidence been established among all classes of citizens.

Resolved, That the secretary do furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the DEMOCRAT, *Picayune*, *Bee* and *German Gazette*.

The meeting then adjourned to the residence of H. J. Rivet to partake of refreshments.

FUNDING BOARD.

The board met at 12 o'clock yesterday, a quorum present.

The committee, to whom were referred the interest warrants of the Auditor, reported favorably, and the warrants were ordered to be funded, amounting to $892.

BONDS FUNDED.

The following obligations were funded:

C. T. HOFFMAN.

Warrants issued for past due coupons, $892.

J. L. BERCIER.

Bonds issued under act No. 35, of 1865, $1023 65.

WM. PALFREY, CASHIER.

Ten bonds, $1000 each, floating debt bonds, under act 69 of 1870, 6 per cent, Nos. 2192 to 2601, rejected by the board, those bonds having been reported funded already in 1875 by the old board, (minute book, page 53,) under application of the Citizens' Bank.

LESASSIER & BINDER.

Consolidated Association bonds, $7182 50.

THOS. H. HUNT.

Consolidated bonds, $967 50.

The board adjourned to Friday at 12 o'clock.

SPRING HILL COLLEGE.

The commencement exercises of the Spring Hill College, near Mobile, took place Monday morning at 10 o'clock, in the presence of a large number of visitors and friends.

Music, recitations, compositions and addresses comprised the programme, which pleased every one present.

The music was discoursed by the college brass band, under the leadership of Father Holland, who has earned a merited reputation as a musician.

The degree of A. M. was conferred on Mr. Charles Joseph Theard, son of Judge Paul E. Theard, of this city. Mr. Theard delivered an address on Admiral Raphael Semmes—a subject felicitous to treat before a Mobile audience. It is needless to say that Mr. Theard won golden opinions from his audience.

The degree of A. B. was received by A. Tete, E. Marion, J. Rives, H. Harst and W. Robinson.

The day was brought to a close by a choice repast, after which the students bid adieu for the nonce to the college halls.

Struck with a Bottle.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday, on Dauphine street, between St. Peter and Toulouse, a difficulty took place between two women named Big Rose, Alice Chapman and Polly Gibson, which terminated in Big Rose being struck over the head with a bottle in the hands of Alice Chapman, and severely though not dangerously wounded. The accused parties made good their escape. Big Rose, the wounded woman, appeared before Recorder Miltenberger and swore out an affidavit, charging Alice Chapman as principal and Polly Gibson as accessory to assaulting and wounding with intent to commit murder.

THE GRAND JURY.

(Continued from First Page.)

water at this institution, and if the water facilities are conveyed to the Home for Jewish Widows and Orphans, a slight additional outlay would bring it also here, where it is also much needed.

TOURO INFIRMARY.

This institution is under the control of the Hebrew Benevolent Association, and under the charge of Dr. F. Loeber, house surgeon and resident physician, and Mr. Hermann Sina, hospital steward.

There are 19 inmates, of whom 8 are cared for as aged and infirm, and 11 patients under treatment. During the past year about 200 patients were received and treated, of whom 179 were discharged cured and 12 died. The expenses of conducting this infirmary are about $12,000 per annum, although all is borne by our Hebrew fellow-citizens. Patients of all denominations are admitted and cared for. The management is very excellent indeed.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE,

St. Anne street, corner of Derbigny.

This is an asylum belonging to a mutual aid association, numbering about 1000 members, of which Mr. Schnaetzer is president, Mr. J. P. Dubarry superintendent. There were but eight sick patients under treatment.

The building is one well suited for the purposes to which it has been applied.

LADIES OF PROVIDENCE,

Esplanade street, corner of Miro.

They found here several frame buildings, old and dilapidated, under charge of two or more white females, who informed them that the buildings belonged to Mme Barjac, and that *lodgings only* were provided here for 28 women and children.

The monthly appropriations made by the city for charitable institutions allows to this institution $50 16 per month for 43 inmates. There is evidently some mistake in this matter, and they call the attention of the city authorities thereto—the other asylums receiving monthly aid from the city have the whole care of feeding, clothing and lodging their inmates, but in this case lodging only is provided.

LOUISIANA ASYLUM FOR COLORED ORPHAN GIRLS.

Hospital street, corner of Conti.

There were in this building 20 girls and 3 grown female inmates, having rather meagre and poor accommodations.

CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

They found this asylum for unfortunate and erring women to be under careful and very judicious management. There were about 300 inmates, who were employed principally in sewing, and divided into classes.

A much better supply of water is needed at this institution; otherwise the sisters in charge appear to be able to provide for all the necessities of the institution.

ST. VINCENT'S HOME, BIENVILLE STREET.

This is an asylum for orphan boys. The Grand Jury was informed by the priest in charge that there were 83 inmates. There are five brothers and one assistant teacher to instruct and care for them.

The school-rooms are badly ventilated, and it was observed that there was want of cleanliness in that portion of the building allotted to the orphans, which is to be deplored. The poverty of this institution compels its being maintained at the smallest possible expense, but the society which has it in charge is said to be large and influential, and something should be done to place the premises in better condition, and to add thereby to its usefulness.

NEW ORLEANS FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,

Corner of Prytania, Camp and Clio streets.

The Grand Jury found this asylum in excellent condition, under the charge of Sister Eustolia. There were 114 children between the ages of eight and fourteen years, all carefully looked after and provided with every necessary comfort.

SAINT ANNA'S ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT WIDOWS. MRS. E. E. KIP, MATRON.

There are in this asylum, founded by the late Dr. W. Newton Mercer, ninety to 100 inmates, of whom about twenty are young children who have been admitted with their mothers into the institution. They found but few inmates when they called, as all who were able to go had gone upon an excursion generously given to them by Capt. J. J. Brown.

ST. JOSEPH'S ASYLUM,

Corner of Josephine and Laurel streets.

The asylum is under the charge of the Society of the Sisters of Mercy, and contains, as the jury was informed, about 200 girls and boys, principally of German extraction. This institution appeared to be well conducted; but here also was found a complaint of great scarcity of water, the cisterns being insufficient to supply the inmates.

ST. ALPHONSUS ORPHAN ASYLUM,

A new building, situated on Fourth street, corner of St. Patrick, with large grounds attached, mostly under cultivation for raising vegetables. This asylum was built by the Redemptorist Brothers, and has in charge 40 boys and 60 girls. The institution appeared to be well managed.

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, MAGAZINE STREET.

The Grand Jury was received by Sister Mary Agnes, Superioress, who stated that she had under her charge about 200 children, all of them very young. Everything was found to be conducted in the most praiseworthy manner, and eminently deserving the liberal support bestowed upon it by our citizens. Margaret Haughery, the worthy and philanthropic patroness, and one of the founders of this institution, supplies daily the bread for the inmates without charge. They are supplied with milk by five or six cows belonging to the asylum.

FEMALE ASYLUM OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, NO. 871 RAMPART STREET.

This asylum is closely connected with the Convent of the Sacred Heart, which it adjoins, the Sisters connected with which conduct the asylum. One hundred and three inmates were represented to be in this institution, but few of whom were found on the premises at the time of the visit of the Grand Jury. There are a number of large cisterns affording a supply of water, and the rooms, halls and corridors were found to be in a very creditable and cleanly condition.

ST. MARY'S ASYLUM FOR ORPHAN BOYS,

Chartres street, between Mazant and France, in charge of Sister Deseret, Superioress, and eleven sisters, who report that there are 275 boys in the asylum, and only one of the number on the sick list.

There are three young men who were raised in the asylum who now assist in the government of the boys. All the inmates appeared cheerful, contented and well pleased with their treatment. It was evident that the rule of Sister Deseret was a gentle and kindly one, for the children, from the youngest to the oldest, brightened up and wore their pleasantest smiles upon her appearance among them.

Last year some one had kindly treated the children to an excursion to Bay St. Louis, and this proved to be one of the events of their lives, where they had the rare opportunity of salt-water bathing, evidently looking forward to another similar excursion.

There is a great scarcity of water in this asylum, although there is a large number of cisterns, but the quantity necessarily used has compelled, on several occasions, the necessity to haul water from the river; this abundant source of supply is only 400 feet distant, and the water could easily be brought to the asylum in pipes.

The sanitary arrangements of this institution are very defective, and should be immediately attended to in view of the present sickly condition of the city.

ASYLUM OF THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR,

Laharpe street, between Prieur and Johnson.

Sister Mary Clare, Superioress, with fourteen sisters in charge. There are cared for at this asylum 150 aged and infirm inmates, 80 males and 70 females.

A very large addition has lately been made to this building, doubling its capacity of sheltering old and helpless human beings. The new portion will be ready for occupancy and use in about five or six weeks, when they will be able to provide room for 300 inmates.

This is a most excellent institution and deserving of the aid and countenance of our whole community and has many friends. It is mainly supported by their daily contributions of provisions, etc. They have a good supply of water, and altogether it was found to be a happy community, where every one was cheerful and contented, without a case of sickness.

In view of the enlarged capacity of this institution, we advise the entering into of arrangements to have the aged and infirm now in the City Asylum transferred to the care of the Little Sisters.

ASYLUM OF THE HOLY FAMILY,

42 St Bernard Avenue.

There were domiciled at this asylum twenty-two colored females, under charge of two colored sisters, who seemed to have the asylum under good management. Two of the inmates were sick. There was here a good supply of water.

MT. CARMEL FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM,

53 Piety street.

Under charge of thirteen sisters. There are 100 children, ages ranging from five to fifteen years, in this asylum, a large number of whom were engaged in the laundry work, and the general arrangements for their comfort were excellent.

A large and handsome chapel has just been completed, belonging to the institution.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OR FARM OF OUR LADY OF THE HOLY CROSS.

North Peters, corner of Reynes street.

They last visited this institution, and found it to be a large and extensive piece of property, with a frontage on the river and extending about three miles back. On it there were quite extensive buildings, capable of accommodating a large number of students, but there were found only about thirty boys under charge of the Christian Brothers.

There is an extensive garden attached under cultivation, but if intended as an industrial school the plan has evidently been abandoned.

The Grand Jury have had many matters brought to their attention, and these they have disposed of as rapidly as practicable.

The result of its labors exhibits the following findings (26 indictments), viz: 4 rape, 2 grand larceny, 1 manslaughter, 1 murder, 2 arson, 1 shooting with intent to kill, 2 carrying concealed weapons, 2 uttering false bills of lading, 1 illegal arrest, 1 embezzlement, 1 oppression in office, 1 cutting levee, 1 crime against nature, 1 stealing a public record, 1 having in possession a public record, 1 forging and uttering a public record, 1 uttering a forged receipt for goods, 1 attempt to commit rape, and 1 perjury. There were a number of cases dismissed for want of sufficient testimony, and some for want of jurisdiction.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

This matter has been reported on by former grand juries from time to time, without any apparent effect upon this unlawful practice. Suggestions have been made to remedy this great evil, but none of them appear to have been acted upon, and the practice prevails throughout our community as much now in this time of peace as it did in more troublous times.

This subject requires legislative action, either to repeal the law altogether or to enact stringent laws compelling the enforcement of the present laws. Magistrates should be required, under heavy penalties, to commit for trial all infractions of this law coming to their knowledge, without exception.

As the law now stands almost a dead letter for want of proper enforcement, it operates to the great disadvantage of the peaceful, law-abiding citizen, as he remains unarmed, and consequently always in peril from any ruffian who may choose to attack him, as the latter, unmolested by any law, habitually goes armed. If, therefore, it be found impossible to enforce the provisions of this law, as is asserted by many officers of the law, would it not be better to repeal it altogether, as it evidently only operates in favor of the brawling ruffian, and against the quiet and orderly citizen.

GAMBLING HOUSES.

This is another evil which it seems impossible thoroughly to eradicate.

The testimony of the officers of the law convinces the Grand Jury that an entire revision of the present statutes upon this subject is needed in order to successfully suppress these establishments. In this connection the Grand Jury would call attention to the administration of justice in the First Recorder's Court, and would state that from testimony repeatedly given before them, they are forced to conclude that there is much in the treatment of cases brought before that court tending to impede rather than further the interests of justice, and they would therefore recommend to the Executive that a full and thorough investigation be made of all charges against the recorder of that court, with a view to his instant removal if such charges shall be sustained.

SUPERIOR CRIMINAL COURT.

If this building is retained for the use of the court, some improvements are needed in and about the premises. The acoustics and ventilation of the court-room are extremely defective, and additional rooms are needed for the accommodation of petit juries, the District Attorney, sheriff and clerks. The remedy for these defects could be obtained by flooring over the court room on the level of the present gallery, and placing proper ventilation in the new floor and ceiling. The adoption of this plan, the execution of which would not entail great cost, would give opportunity for a proper water closet and wash room within the court building. Present accommodations for the necessities of the juries are insufficient. Juries must be kept together after they are impanneled, and present outdoor accommodations, in nearly full view of Royal street, are decidedly objectionable, on the score of decency in all weathers, and of comfort in rainy weather.

The Grand Jury have to express their gratification at the untiring exertions of the judge of this court in