Zerning Star and Catholic Messenger. BEW OBLEANS, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1878.

LETTER PROM LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, May 16, 1878.

Editor Morning Star Having been painfully observant of the ab sence of advices from the Metropolis of this old Common wealth in the columns of your estimable journal, I have taken upon myself the privilege of attempting to supply the "missing

The progress of Catholicity in this section whilst not characterised by that degree of sucmunities, has been steadily assuming a char acter indicative of future influence, as is evidenced in the gradual increase in the number of churches manifest here.

There are at present eighteen churches (and me in course of construction), a number of chial schools comparatively well attended, and a corps of able and zealons clergy, ever mindfal of the proper discharge of their sacred duties; in point of fact, this diocese has been noted for its distinguished clergy Many of the most distinguished Archbishops and Bishops of the country were at one time connected with the diocese, among whom may be classed (if I am rightly informed)

THE EMINENT AND MOST WORTHY ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul has many devoted adherents here, as also have various Benevolent, and Total Abstinance Societies, all prospering apparently, notwith standing the stringency of the times.

Perhaps the topic of general interest at this juncture is the approaching August election. A large number of self-sacrificing patriots have signified their willingness to accept any office " within the gift of the people," and de vote their time and energies to the public

If there is snything that suggests especially the degeneracy of the time, it is this mania for office, this inordinate desire to obtain a obviating the necessity of working, that characterizes the present age, and points it out prominently as the age of office-seeking. For each office there is an impatient borde anvassing, wire-pulling, and capable of doing lmost anything that would further their interests, in order that their efforts may prove successful. They in turn have their tioneers, to whom is commissioned the task of bribing and corrupting the "intelligent voter," at times rendering that great gift to freemen, the ballot, a mere farce.

whole heap of those pearls of the peeragehad given notice of their intention to move
for papers and returns, and so forth, regarding
the late horrible outrage in Donegal, and the
increase of murders and crime among the Irish
people. Did those men observe the silence due
to the murdered dead? Did they observe that
silence due to an undiscovered crime, to the
investigations of justice, to the nationality
that might be expected to live even in the
breasts of those degraded Irishmen? The work
of slander west on merrily in the press and in
Parliament. What did the responsible Gove-mead do—this British Government of Ireland, to whom we are told to look for equal
justice? Before it was known—tix inot known
yet—what were the motives that prompted
that terrible crime, a meeting of my Lords Justices, and others, was held at Dublin Castle—
a meeting of the Privy Council, which has
power by the mere breath of its mouth to take
away the liberties of the people of any district
in Ireland—that Privy Council forsouth proclaimed the entire district in which this terrible crime occurred, and there by etamped upon
all the innocent inhabitants of that district
the brand of a marderous conspiracy (hisees.)
Imagine the most horrible outrage that can be
imagined occurring is Glasgow, what would
you say to any Government in Londonif, without further knowledge of the facts, without
waiting the result of a trial, without waiting
the result of a single magisterial process—
even the preliminary proceedings are not concluded—what would be saidjeterial process—
even the preliminary proceedings are not concluded—what would be saidjeterial
process—
even the preliminary proceedings for the
inhabitants—to deprive of arms all the inhabitants, forsooth, because an undiscovered crime
had been committed within the limits of Glasgow—and that therefore all the people of
Glasgow should be suspected of having some
hand in that murder? The supposition is
purely monstrous, and I ask under what pretence are the virtuous, upright, a

we were doing was demanding justice for an innocent peasantry. But the game went on and member after member rose—some on the Government side, some supports, still more ontspoken, on that side which is not seasily considered the Government side—(langhter)—and the burden of the debate was, "Shame on you three I tish members because you are favoring assassination" (bissee)—And not a man who said that believed what he was saying. (Cries of "Not one.") They said it purely as one of these ornaments of debate which members of the British Parliamen: permit themselves in referring to England. Well, when I saidown, Mr. Parnell rose, and in one of the most calm, careful and well, when I saidown, Mr. Parnell rose, and in one of the most calm, careful and well prepared orations that even he swar delivered—with proofs and with quotations and excerpts of every kind—reviewed the course which the Government was always taking towards the Irish tenantry, and clearly and distinctly proved that the present game of calumniation with which Government after Government have sought to meet the just claims of the Irish people. But the one stock answer was still: "You are favoring assassination." They dare not advance a proof, they dare not suggest even a reason, why the people of Donagal should be suspected of murderous conspiracy. They simply got up the parroit of Donagal should be suspected of murderous conspiracy. They simply got up the parroit of Donagal should be suspected of murderous conspiracy. They simply got up the parroit of Donagal should be suspected of murderous conspiracy. They simply got up the parroit of Donagal should be suspected of murderous conspiracy. They simply got up the parroit of Donagal should be suspected of murderous conspiracy. They simply got up the parroit of Donagal should be suspected of murderous conspiracy. They simply got up the parroit of Donagal should be suspected of murderous considered the street of the Exchaquer came forward and expressed his reprobation of our conduct laughter). And, finally, sessential. They is term have that che literary, to the commissioned the teach of the commissioned that the control of the con

soil to the commissioner of Agriculture, who submitted them to Professor Jackson, of Boston. He made a minute and exhaustive analysis, which appeared in the enauting report from the Agricultural Bureau. I obtained an analysis likewise from Prof. Forshey and the late Prof. Riddell, of the University of Louisiana. These eminent authorities found in the specimens examined all the elements of fertility; indeed every constituent of production was present, not only to make the marshes a desirable soil for cultivation, but an admirable fertilizer for other soils. It consists of a black loam, often six feet deep, on which the natural grass and reeds grow in great luxuriance from five to eight feet high, from year to year. In places they are covered with wild pea vine, wild potato vines, dewberry and blackberry bushes, and a countless variety of flowers. Occasionally there are shrubs and bushes, but no timber. Most of these marshes are firm enough for pasturage, particularly for cattle and hogs.

The latter keep fat on the grass and other roots and bulbs, and on the innumerable shell fish—crabs, fiddlers and muscels—found there. Cattle find in the high old grass a warm shelter from the winter wind, and a green bite about every tussock; and the young grass, protected by the old, springs up even during the winter. Hence marsh cattle and hogs are always in good condition, and are in marketable order when upland stock is poor. About the lat of March the old grass of the preceding year becomes dry and hard and may be readily burned, leaving on the surface a deposit of carbon and ashes. On this the young grass in a few days springs up, and deposit of Carbon and asnes. On this the young grass in a few days springs up, and these wast plains become one emerald of verdure, and so continue until the ensuing winter. Cattle become very fat, and the butter and cheese made from this pasturage cannot be excelled.

butter and cheese made from this pasturage cannot be excelled.

A coarse, rough hay is made from marsh grass, which oxen will eat when hungry. It is better adapted, however, for bedding for stock, in barn yards, hog pens and stables and will greatly increase and add to the value of home-made manures. Repea'ed and constant cuttings, however, greatly improve the marsh grass, and in the course of a yesr or two an excellent and succulent hay can be obtained from it. In Demerars and other places in that quarter, there are lands precisely like our marshes, in cultivation, which, under a system of canaling, ditching, flood gates and embacking, produce extraordinary crops of sugar, rice and tobacco. This system of culture involves no more expense than the clearing of a tract of heavy timbered land, and you svoid the expense of fencing, beand you svoid the expense of fencing, be-cause your canals and ditches constitute your fences. The dirt from the ditch banked along it, constitutes your fence, and soon becomes solid and firm. Excellent canged along it, constitutes your fence, and soon becomes solid and firm. Excellent walls and even houses may be constructed of the turf cut in oblong squares, and very good fuel may be likewise thus obtained. An ordinary hand will ditch two rods a day, but an Irish expert will accomplish much more. In three weeks after the tide and rain-water are drawn away, these marshes may be plowed. Ditching and draining should be commenced in the fall, so as to plant cotton and rice by the first of March. Two crops of rice may be made, and as the marshes are all within the influence of the sea, it is presumed that, unless under a very unusual temperature, cotton would continue to blow and mature a month later than on the uplands.

uplands.
The tide usually ebbs or flows once in twenty four hours, usually from one to three feet, according to the direction and volume of the wind. The marsh lands, in their natural state, are seldom overflowed. except during a gale or long protracted blows.

Most of the marshes are intersected by bayons or natural canals, that greatly fa-cilitate drainage and serve for water fences, These abound in fish and crabs.

cilitate drainage and serve for water fences. These abound in fish and crabs.

A plantation once made in the marsh is made forever. The soil is inexhaustible, being composed mostly of phosphates.

Used as a fertilizer on pine lands, the marsh mud has been thoroughly tested on sea-island cotton, Irish potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, etc. For its specific action on cotton I refer to Henry Saucier, Sr. Eeq., of Bay St. Louis, who has tested it thoroughly. And for its adaptability for vegetables reference is made to Capt. John J. Saucier. Waveland, New Orleans and Mobile R. R., whose find garden will speak for itself. This intelligent gentleman cultivates ordinary pine land, fertilized exclusively with marsh mud.

In regard to health, people usually associate maiarial diseases with marshes. I leave the why and wherefore of this to medical men, who are alone competent to elucidate such phenomena. But having lived on and adjacent to the marshes of the Mississippi sea board for many years, my experience is that there is no healthier locality anywhere. Malarial fevers and chills and fevers are not known. Since the Bennet Carre crevasse, a flood of Mississippi river water, passing into lake Pontchartrain, and along our coast, has brought some chills and fever. Previous to this, I rarely ever saw a case, and never had one on either of my plantations, both of which rarely ever saw a case, and never had one on either of my plantations, both of which are enveloped by salt marsh, and in 25 years I have not had to call in a physician. Our upland pine woods are very healthy, but no so much so as the marabes.

Very truly yours, J.F. H. CLAIBORNE.

Talleyrand was lame, Madame de Stael was cross-eyed. There was no love lost between them, and both disliked to be remined of their infirmities. "Monsieur," said Madame, meeting her dearest foe one day, "how is that poor legf" "Crooked, as you see," was Talleyrand's reply.

GROCERS--COMMISSION MERCHANTS

PETER ELIZARDI,

GROUERIES, PROVISIONS
TEAS, WINES AND LIQUORS,
Corner Burgundy and Mandeville Streets,
New ORLEANS.

Country orders promptly filled, and all goods deliver: de30 77 ly free of charge.

E. CONERT E. CONERY & SON.

(Established in 1846.) WHOLESALE GROCERS

> COMMISSION MERCHANTS. AND

Dealers in Western Produce. CORNER OF CANAL AND DELTA STREETS

THOMAS MANGAN,

DEALER IN

CHOICE GROCERIES,

AND IN ALL KINDS OF COAL AND FIRE WOOD No. 446 St. Charles St., corner of Polymnia, NEW OBLIANS.

Wood and Coal Yard, No. 458 St. Charles street. All orders promptly attended to, and goods de) ve free of charge. sel 677 lw

PHOTOGRAPHY

AS A FINE ART, IN ALL OF ITS

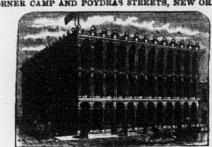
MAGNIFICENCE OF SHADE AND COLORING,

W. W. WASHBURN'S,

100......109 All Pictures taken at this Gallary are fully guaranteed for accoracy and artistic finish. CHARGES MODERATE. Pos 1276 to R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY.

FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

CORNER CAMP AND POYDRAS STREETS, NEW ORLEANS.



O

重元 Sunits, IN SILK, SATIN, COTOLINE, REPS AND HAIR CLOTH.

FINE BEDROOM SUITS IN WALNUT, MAHOGANY and ROSEWOOD, with Fine Dining Reom. Hall and Library Suits, Fancy Cabinets, Stands, Desks, Tables and Chairs, assortiment of FERNCH PLATE MIRKORS. A fall line of Office Furniture. A large stock of Medium at Common Furniture, suitable for the country trade. Goods delivered free of charges.

2750 78 ly

WW mer I

WW SRECT

NOVEL'S

EUSINEW WE and To Poydras, near Carondelet Street,

AND UNDER ST. PATRICKS HALL,

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN TO BUY FURNITURE.

I am offering big inducements, as my agent has bought very extensively from the best Northern, Hastern and Western Factories at VERY LOW FRGES.

I am offering Victories Bedroom Suits, comprising ten pieces, for \$45, the cheapest Suit ever effered in this town. I am also offering Wainut Victoria Dressing Case Suits, comprising eleven pieces, for \$46, the best town for that money and in the listest styles. I am offering Pairor Suits in the latest style very low, comprising ten pieces Wainut, in hair-cloth frame, 8th and upwards.

And a VERY LARGE ASSORTEMENT of all kinds of FURNITURE, too numerous to mention, equally

as oneap.
Parties in need of FURNITURE will do well to call and examine my stock and prices, for they are the

over tries in new of FU hard North with the state of the

WM. F. NOVEL, Nos. 171 and 173 Poydras Street, near Carondelet, and under St. Patrick's Hall, New Orle

Again to the Front.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICES GREAT

WORLD-RENOWNED

SINGER FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ever awake to the linterest of the public, I determined to PUT THE PRICE OF THEIR MACHINES child in the land.

THE GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

IN NOW OFFERED

AT PRICES BELOW THE BOGUS ONES, OR ANY OTHER.

ct that the only Sewing Machine which unscrupulous men have ever attempted to imitate is the Are more than the only newing machine which uncorruptions men have ever attempted to initiable is SINGER, is sufficient evidence of its superiority over all others. There is no longer may excuse any of the CHEAP MACHINES hawked about the country, with no claim for patronage but their cheep-

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATION MACHINES

The Singer Will Last a Lifetime!

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND CASH PRICES!

___ADDRESS ____

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

___CANAL STREET.__

my19 78 ti

THE

CHURCH ORGANS

JOHNSON & SON,

OF WESTFIELD, MASS. ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

Unexcelled in beauty and purity of tone and power. Constructed in the most therough and substantial manner, and warranted to stand in perfect condition in any climate. This firm pays no fees to "middle-mon," therefore the Rev. Clergy are respectfully requested to apply directly to them for specifications and all information relating to their arts in ord 771 y

BLADON SPRINGS.

This famous Watering Place opens May let,
U.S. mail stammers leave Mobile EVERY TUES.
DAY and SATUEDAY EVENING. Tickets for the
round trip \$17, good until used.
For certification and analysis apply to
J. CONNEER & CO., Proprietors,
Bladon Springs, Chockew County, Ala,
Or to I. L. LYONS, Agens, corner Camp and Gravier
streets, New Orleans.

POPE LEO XIII.

AGENTS WANTED to sell our splendid photographs of FOPE PIUS IX and POPE XIII. In condicionation of the hard times, we have put the prices at the following low figures, sent post paid, vir. \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1 KENDALL & CO, 52 Kilby at., Reaton, Mass.

\$1200 flater, Salemen wasted to sellent \$1200 classes and to sellent \$1200 classes and to the Personal confidence of the Personal