

# Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1878.

## CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

Sunday.....Aug. 4—Eighth Sunday after Pentecost. St. Dominic, founder of the Order of Dominican Preachers.  
Monday.....Aug. 5—Dedication of the Basilica of St. Mary Major at Rome.  
Tuesday.....Aug. 6—Transfiguration of Our Lord.  
Wednesday.....Aug. 7—St. Cyprian.  
Thursday.....Aug. 8—St. Cyprian and Companions, Martyrs.  
Friday.....Aug. 9—St. Roman, Martyr.  
Saturday.....Aug. 10—St. Lawrence, Deacon and Martyr.

During the month of July the United States paid off \$326,306 of its debt. It had in the Treasury on the 1st inst. the handsome little sum of \$307,007 852 in gold.

What Beaconsfield said of Gladstone at the Carlton Club banquet last week: "He is a sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity and egotistical imagination."

Bishop Dubuis, of Galveston, passed through New Orleans last week on his way home from Europe. His health is excellent. His Lordship was accompanied by Mgr. Duval, who was a few months ago appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Galveston.

We are pleased to see that our new Postmaster, Gen. Badger, has retained Mr. J. J. Maguire as his chief assistant. Mr. Maguire has won golden opinions in this community by his efficient administration during the past eight years, and his reappointment is received with great satisfaction in mercantile circles.

During the four months ending August 1st, the Government sold \$39,839,950 of its new bonds paying only 4 per cent interest. A great proportion of these were taken by people in moderate circumstances, who, from the terrible experiences of the past three years, have lost all faith in savings' banks.

French five per cent bonds of 100 francs par value, have advanced in London to 115 francs and 50 centimes, the highest point ever reached, and five per cent ahead of the five per cent United States bonds. This is a most emphatic expression of the world's high opinion of French honesty and of France's resources, especially when we consider that her debt is over \$4,000,000,000, or twice as large as that of the United States.

Among the interesting articles on our inside pages will be found the following: Book notices, Letter from Natchez, and a beautiful little speech by Father Ryan, on page three; The Irish Language to be taught in the National Schools of Ireland and Signs of discontent in Italy, on page six; and, on page seven, an interesting sketch of The Little Giant, Stephen A. Douglas, the seventeenth anniversary of whose death occurred a few days ago.

Our patrons outside the city, who receive postal card bills, will greatly oblige us by answering at the earliest practical moment. The yellow fever fright here has depressed business to such an extent that it is very difficult to make collections, hence we are compelled to look for help, just now, to those of our friends who reside in localities more favored than this. Let each one who is in arrears remit by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Draft, at once.

In an article on the eclipse, published last Sunday, the following sentences occurred:

"In fact it may be truly said that the ancients knew just as much about the sun as we do. They assumed, of course, that if it was a vast fire, it burned like our fire and consumed substances like those we know so well; and spectrum analysis and the telescope and so forth enable us to say substantially the same thing."

Immediately after the eclipse, we find the following among the press telegrams:

"The strange and unexpected results of Monday's eclipse agitated the astronomers, gathered here, to a high degree. Not a few pet theories have been utterly demolished, and already signs of diametrically opposite views are becoming visible. It revealed many wonders unthought of, and promised much greater results when the details are worked out. That the eclipse is composed of nothing material is accepted by astronomers."

Now what will the next eclipse do? Reverse these new views, or what?

Death of Mr. Michael Kelly, Scholastic, S. J.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce to his numerous friends and acquaintances the death of Mr. Michael Kelly, Scholastic, S. J., which took place July 28th, at a house of the Order in Paris. Born in Georgia, of pious and devoted parents, he was sent young to Spring Hill College, where he remained four or five years, and during that time he won, both by his brilliant talents as well as by his frank, generous open-heartedness, the affection and esteem of his teachers and fellow-scholars. At the yet tender age of fifteen, turning his eyes towards "the imperishable goods of heaven," with all the ardor of a loving heart, he clasped the "Cross" to his bosom, and enrolled himself as one of its faithful soldiers in the Company of Jesus. Having satisfactorily undergone the necessary trials previous to his becoming a teacher, he returned to America, his native land, where he spent six years in the laborious duty of teaching. In the twenty-sixth year of his age he was sent to France, in order to prepare for the priesthood, the cherished goal of his most ardent wishes. Great were the hopes founded upon him, and doubtless he would have answered to the good opinion many had of his intellectual endowments. But God, whose designs are ever veiled to mortal eyes, had otherwise ordained, and like kind and loving father, called him from this vale of tears, after having fortified him with all the sacraments of the Church. We sincerely condole with his aged parents in their great loss; but to Christian parents, who have already offered their beloved son to the service of God on the altar of religion, what more fitting consolation can we offer their aching hearts than that which the Apostle gives: "To serve God is to reign with Him."

Four pages last issue for five cents at Adams.

## Syria.

The new British protectorate over Asia Minor has been the source of many "great expectations," principally of the missionary kind. From the "Established Church" down to the newest phase of Evangelism they are all on tip-toe with eagerness for the gospel fray. Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Universalists, Unitarians, Trinitarians, Sabbatarians, Swedenborgians, Spiritualists, Huxleyites, Darwinites, etc., etc., all are mightily moved with zeal for proselyting. Some of their newspaper organs remark that never before was so glorious an opportunity presented to the missionary and that the scenes of the Apostolic days of the Church may be expected to renew themselves. The most uninterested looker-on could hardly fail to wonder, just here, where the new apostles were going to be found. Shall it be Sankey and Moody? But the Asia Minorites and Persians and Tartars will hardly figure up well as contributing Christians, and so the above named [partnership] cannot be expected to extend its operations in that direction.

No, no! Our friends will have to fall back on the same spavined Bishop, the same consumptive young ministers without congregations but with enterprising wives, the same two-bit colporteurs or evangelic tramps, who have been heretofore carrying the war into heathendom. And with the same result. That is, when they fall upon a lot of pure savages as in the Sandwich Islands, they manage pretty well, under cover of a man of war in the offing, to bulldoze some of them into a kind of servile subjection, but whenever they bring their impertinence among astute Asiatics and in contact with the remnants of an old civilization, they are coolly snubbed into insignificance. In Asia Minor, in Persia and even among the Tartar hordes, these new Apostles will go just as far as their money will carry them; no farther.

But for all that, the apostles did leave successors—successors in all ages, even in the present age—to all of whom, those of to-day as well as those of Peter's day, it was said: "Do not possess gold, nor silver, nor money in your purses: No scrip for your journey, nor two coats, nor shoes, nor a staff." These men are commissioned by the master of this vineyard to go without money and where money could not carry them, and to penetrate far beyond the range of floating artillery and beyond the march of pioneer armies.

Still it is not to be denied that, in the mysterious workings of Providence, the prowess of Christian arms is often an agent in opening the way to Christian faith. The Church is not dependent on such support, for in the first ages of Christianity every government was its enemy and it had to conquer the great Roman empire without a soldier. On our own continent a number of French Jesuits invaded the Northern forests and successfully planted the cross of Christ in wilds where the flag of France could not save them from the stake. On the other hand Spanish missionaries advanced into Mexico and South America along roads cut by the swords of Cortes and Pizarro. For though at first the Church had nothing to rely on but the blood of her martyrs, it does not follow that she should always be left in the same extremity and never permitted to profit by the influences which success would naturally bring to her aid.

And so we concur with our dissenting brethren in expecting much of good to the Church from recent political changes in the East, though not in the way intended by them. The gate will truly be opened to a vast region hitherto jealously guarded by the Evil One. The flag of civilization—a partially Christian civilization—will now claim respectful consideration in that whole region of death, and the powers of darkness however they may gnash their teeth in rage, must bow before it. Burning priests and converts in one common holocaust will hereafter be the subject of unfavorable comment and will probably produce disagreeable complications. Even in Asiatic Turkey, where persecution unto death has not latterly prevailed, the prospect will be found greatly brightened, for the persecution of unlimited rapine is nearly as repressive as that of blood.

It takes no prophet to say that the Catholic Church will be the actual reaper of the harvest thus opened up. She will build the convents, erect the schools, form the communities and Christianize the people. She is as young to-day as she was one hundred, five hundred, fifteen hundred years ago. Protestantism—Protestantism is resolving itself into a political philosophy of which the two great types are Huxley and Bismarck.

## D'Israeli's Plan.

Some correspondent has ascertained to his own satisfaction that the busy brain of Beaconsfield has originated the stupendous scheme of transferring the See of Peter from Rome to Jerusalem. This statement may not rest on very good authority; but let us take it for granted. Christendom then immediately divides into two parties on the question whether it shall be classed as the plan of D'Israeli, the romancer, or as the scheme of Beaconsfield the statesman. There are many elements of romance

about it. Jerusalem was the holy city of old, it was the seat of religious authority under the old Testament. It became doubly holy to all Christians as the scene of Christ's agony and the witness of his death. It is the central point of attraction in all that great panorama of sacred places known as the Holy Land, a land towards which the heart of every Christian has always turned more fondly than to his own natal place, a land towards which during hundreds of years all the chivalry of Christendom brought its banners and its arms and its blood that it might be redeemed from desecration. What is D'Israeli's dream but an added episode on the Crusades a grander romance in action than the brain of man ever conceived in fiction.

And then the adjuncts. Palestine is to be made a Papal State and its independence perpetually guaranteed by all the great powers; England is to renounce her separation and come back to the unity; Russia too must acknowledge the primacy and supremacy of the Pope, while the German Empire will wipe off the sham of Lutheranism left and say to the Pope: "Thou art Peter and thou alone." Dizzy treats the minor Protestant powers with utter contempt in this arrangement, not as much even as saying, by your leave, knowing full well that they would follow suit precipitately. And what about this country of ours? The architect of the plan knows that American Protestants follow British fashions in religion and philosophy as servilely as they do French fashions in bonnets. If British prestige were withdrawn from Protestantism, it would be deserted over here as spontaneously as a sinking ship with the small pox on board. Americans would then feel themselves at liberty to choose between the Pope and Voltaire, and would act promptly, as becomes a great people who do not like to be behind the times.

And how does the sharp old party of Hebraic descent expect to work all this? Why, just like the plot of a story. The Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury is persuaded that the present Pope is failing and that he would come in next best himself, all the old prejudices in favor of Italians being done away with by the removal of the see. Russia is told that all her Patriarchs shall be made Cardinals and must naturally run the Church as it will have again become an Eastern Church. Prussia is told that a combination of all the forces of Christianity under one compact organization is absolutely necessary to check the rapid growth of Atheism and its consequent Socialism among the German races.

Wild and visionary as all this may seem, there appears to be as much foundation for it, at least, as this, that Prussia is feeling the force of the suggestion above made in her regard. The progress of lawless passion is opening her eyes to the necessity of encouraging, instead of destroying, all allies in the cause of order and morality, and negotiations with Rome are evidently on foot. And strange to say, Bismarck's readiness in this line has materially increased since Beaconsfield's advent to Berlin, and we know that the brains of great poets and authors originate many grand and sublime combinations which, to ordinary humanity, seem at first wild and visionary.

On the other hand, what possibility is there of consent on the part of the Papal Court? We must remember that although Jerusalem was, and is yet called, the Holy City, it never was the See of Peter. The first Pope instead of fixing the Pontifical See at Jerusalem fixed it at Antioch, when the choice was before him. Then we must consider that the head of the Christian world has necessarily an immense amount of business to transact with its many members. Not only is this business manifold but much of it is pressing and cannot be delayed. Its seat of operations must, therefore, be at a convenient point for this work. When Jerusalem was the seat of the true faith all empire lay in the East. Babylon, Persia, Judea, Egypt, Greece formed the area of civilization and the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, with their mighty cities, their Troy, their Tyre and Sidon, their ports where men "went down to the sea in ships," formed the commercial centre of the world. Jerusalem was conveniently located for communication with all civilized countries.

But such is not now the case. The march of empire is Westward, and is probably going to remain so, unless the British Lion can take the banner of progress between his teeth and deliberately carry it back to the Euphrates on a railroad. Until some such event as that, however, the Pontifical See in Jerusalem would be more a matter of sentiment than of business, and in point of convenience it might be held injudicious to put a live Church away in dignified retirement in a land of fossils.

The Rev. (†) Dr. J. C. Hartzell, Pastor of the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church (a Southern limb of the Northern branch.) Editor of the South-Western Christian Advocate, and, during Radical times, a director in the public schools of this city, left Tuesday last "for an extensive tour North in the interests of his paper and his Church." As, like Sheridan, "he is not afraid and never was" to vilify the people of the South and particularly those of Louisiana, it is not to be presumed that fear of our saffron visitor inspired his sudden departure.

## LOCAL NOTES.

St. Michael's Total Abstinence Society meets this evening.

The donkey engine aboard the Henry Tete exploded Thursday, demolishing one side of the boat. Nobody hurt. Loss \$2500.

Premium Bonds seem to be tumbling. Ten days ago they were worth from 33 to 35 cents on the dollar, now they command from 30 to 31 cents.

The rest of the report is confined to other Catholic institutions and to the few under the control of the sects, all of them being in good condition.

The incarnate fiend of selfishness is the fellow who stands on the platform with the driver, or right in the doorway, and monopolizes the breeze while the inside passengers are gasping for a breath of fresh air.

The eclipse here last Monday was a fizzle. Tens of thousands of people were ready with their smoked glasses to see old Sol extinguished by the moon, but immense clouds covered the heavens during the whole time of the eclipse.

The Board of Health recommend that all citizens disinfect their premises. This can be done best with carbolic acid and copperas. A quart bottle of the former and three pounds of the latter can be bought of Fredericksen & Harte for 60 cents.

By a notice elsewhere it will be seen that a Solemn Requiem Service will be celebrated in St. Patrick's Church next Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock, for Cardinal Fanchon, late Pontifical Secretary of State. Very Rev. P. F. Allen, Pastor, invites the Clergy to attend.

The elections last Thursday for delegates to the Baton Rouge Convention passed off quietly excepting in the Fifth Ward, where several shots were fired, a non-combatant bystander, as usual, being the only person hurt. He received a shot in the leg.

Mr. C. A. Millback, his wife, a stepson, C. F. Roe, aged nineteen, and a colored woman, were poisoned last Tuesday by eating a custard in which Mrs. Millback had mixed arsenic, mistaking it for corn starch. Mr. M. died the same day; the others are recovering.

The members of St. Alphonsus Total Abstinence Society will celebrate the Feast of their patron Saint by approaching Holy Communion at 7 o'clock Mass this (Sunday) morning, in St. Alphonsus Church. They will hold their regular meeting this evening at 4 o'clock.

Friday the Mayor sent the following letter to the Chief of Police:

Sir—You are hereby requested to suppress, during the prevalence of the fever, in localities known to be infected, all unnecessary noises, such as bells on ice cream carts, ice-cream grinders, peddlars, organ grinders, etc. Yours, respectfully,

ED. PILSBURY, Mayor.

The City Surveyor thinks that the city could be properly drained by expending about \$250,000 for the necessary machinery, canals, locks, etc. He does not think "the city will be able to do this (spare the money) soon."

Of course not, if one-fourth its receipts are to be swallowed up annually in carrying out the Premium Bond Plan.

A distinguished lawyer of this city, Mr. John Finney, has entered suit in the Fifth District Court against the St. Louis and Chicago Railroad (old Jackson) claiming \$10,000 damages for injury to his property on St. Joseph between Carondelet and St. Charles streets, caused by the running of heavy freight trains in front of his residence.

Administrator Edwards has introduced an ordinance giving the necessary approval and consent of the Council to a proposed issue of mortgage bonds by the Waterworks company to enable it to extend its works. The bonds, amounting to \$600,000, will bear 6 per cent interest, and cannot be sold at less than par. The ordinance will be considered next Tuesday.

Yellow fever has not made the progress during the week that was feared at one time. From July 12th, the day the first case was reported, up to noon, Friday, August 2nd, only 195 cases had been reported at the Board of Health office, and during the same period only 63 of the persons attacked had died. About one-half the persons attacked are children born here.

Mobile, Galveston, Houma, Franklin, Port Gibson and any number of small towns in this neighborhood have quarantined against New Orleans. Mobile lead off and went so far as not to allow through freight or passenger trains to pass within the limits of the county. The Company has therefore been compelled to step running its trains beyond Biloxi. Galveston will not even allow the mails from New Orleans to be received.

The Times appears to be very much puzzled to know why an opposition journal told its readers that the lerece, at the foot of Lower Line, was the best place to see the eclipse. Charming innocence! Why, old boy, don't you know your contemporary sent several of its attaches to the top of the Babcock observatory on Julia street to see the sight! And don't you know that it knows, by experience, that these gents can't be five minutes in a place without unfolding their ears? That's why.

A most lamentable affair occurred at the residence of Mr. C. Hernandez, corner of St. Charles and Josephine streets, last Thursday night. A youth, seventeen years old, J. E. Gaudier, who was staying at Hernandez's house, arriving from the country, entered the residence and tried to make his way to his room without disturbing the family. Mr. Hernandez awoke, and hearing some one moving, asked three times who was there. Gaudier, for some reason not known, did not reply, and Mr. Hernandez, taking him for a burglar, fired, killing the boy almost instantly.

At half-past 5 o'clock Thursday evening, Levy's Palace Royal, 137 Canal street, in the Touro row of buildings, was destroyed by fire. The damage to the building is estimated at \$120,000; and the stock, which the manager for Levy claims to have been worth from \$75,000 to \$100,000 was either burned or entirely ruined by water. Levy is said to be insured for \$40,000 in foreign companies. The roof's of the adjoining buildings, occupied by P. Werlein as a piano store, and by Fredericksen & Harte, Druggists, also caught fire which was, however, soon extinguished. The damage to the goods in these two stores is said to be very great.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB.—Last Friday this organization entertained their friends with the presentation of "The Wife; or a Tale of Mantes." The play is an excellent one, possessing a strong plot, excellent situations, and charming language. The cast embraced the finest talent of the club, thereby ensuring the best possible interpretation. We consider it the best performance given by the Shakespeareans for many a day. The audience was not so large as usual at "complimentary" the weather and the yellow fever scare no doubt deterring many from attending. The Committee of Arrangements of which Mr. F. H. Wilson is Chairman, deserve the thanks of all present.

New Orleans is partly built on the high ridge bordering the Mississippi river, and is almost entirely encircled by natural levees, which renders its proper drainage all the easier. These ridges are the Metairie and Gentilly ridges. The Metairie ridge was formed by the alluvion deposited on each side of a bayou called the Metairie Bayou, which was a branch of the Mississippi river, starting from Kennerly. The Mississippi river partly discharged itself through these bayous, and depositing its sediment on both sides, formed ridges. In the case of the Metairie bayou, the waters, after crossing many miles, came in contact with the waters of the Bayou St. John and crossing them formed a sort of connection with the Bayou Road stream, which commenced about Toulouse street. These two streams, uniting, continued eastward and formed the Gentilly ridge, extending to Chef Menteur.

The Committee, consisting of the Mayor, Administrators McCaffrey and Rengstorff and Dr. Choppin, appointed to investigate the charges against the management of the House of Refuge, reported at the last meeting of the Council. They occur in many of the strictures of the Grand Jury, but say that a thorough investigation reveals facts which will temper the harsher features of that body's report. They believe that in some cases the punishment has been too severe, though, for certain crimes not to be mentioned publicly, and of which a few of the boys were guilty, very severe punishment had to be administered. They state that there will be a reform in those points of discipline and management, and conclude by recommending the discharge of James Riley for treating the boys with undue severity, and by condemning the Superintendent, Mr. Thos. Devereaux, for being absent from his post and leaving the boys at the mercy of his subordinates.

Captain J. A. Aiken and a number of other leading citizens endorsed the following communication, which appeared in the Democrat, and sent it to the Council which, however, took no action in reference to it:

It is conceded that carbolic acid is a good thing to fight off yellow fever with, and I propose that it be used on a grand scale, and at once drive the plague from among us; and for that purpose, I suggest that our Board of Health and city authorities adopt a plan by which every household and premises in the city be disinfected with it daily and continuously, so long as it may be deemed necessary. I suggest that a sufficient number of citizens of each block throughout the entire city be appointed, with full power to see that the thing is thoroughly and well done. I would also have the entire police force to aid them. The city carts could, as now, sprinkle the streets. There should be no child's play about it. A few headcaches here and there should count as nothing against an epidemic. If we have a right to say no child shall attend the public schools unless vaccinated, or to take a person sick with the small-pox from his home to the pest house, or to invade any man's premises to arrest a conflagration, we certainly have the right and it is our duty to do everything possible to ward off the great calamity that now threatens our city.

ACTION.

THE TEMPERATURE.—The records of the weather for July, at the local signal office, are now complete, and it is found that the maximum temperature for the month was 92 degrees. The monthly mean of the maximum daily temperatures is 90 degrees, which is three and eight-tenths below the average for the five preceding years. This would seem to indicate, as announced by us last week, that this July was very much cooler than ordinary. There are other circumstances, however, which ought to be taken into consideration; but the facts were not available, nor the following comparisons possible before the end of the month.

The fact is, that although the temperature did not rise near so high in the July just past, as it does usually in that month, neither did it fall so low during the nights, and consequently the average of the minimum daily temperatures, which averaged as low as 73 degrees for the five preceding years, does not this year fall below 77 degrees: that is to say, the days were 3.8 degrees cooler, and the nights 4.5 degrees warmer. The natural consequence is that the mean temperature for the month is half a degree higher than last year, and one and a half degrees above the average for the five preceding years.

The City Council has accepted the bid of J. S. Christie for the building of the new Mc Donough School House (No. 11.) corner Prieur and Palmyra streets, in place of the Madison School which was burned on the 17th of July. The new school house will be the finest in the city and will cost \$17,498.

In connection with this subject we take this extract from the preamble and resolutions adopted by the School Board at its last meeting: Whereas, Joseph W. Hartnett and Michael H. D. Lehr, members of the fire department of the city of New Orleans lost their lives on the

night of Monday, July 17, while endeavoring, in the discharge of their duty, to save the property of the Madison School; and Whereas, the pleasing associations so long connected with the faithful labors of the teachers and pupils of the Madison School must be forever linked with the remembrance of the sad fate of those who perished in the destruction of the building; therefore be it Resolved, That the Committee on School-houses be authorized and requested to have placed in some suitable part of the new schoolhouse to be erected on the site of the "Madison" a tablet, upon which shall be recorded the names and the circumstances of the death of J. W. Hartnett and M. H. D. Lehr, to the end that the claims of duty in any position in life may be honored and held in lasting reverence by the youth of our public schools.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—Last Wednesday night the Board of Health met. Present: Dr. Choppin, President, Drs. Austin, Albrecht, Taney and Jones and Messrs. Hardee, Nott and Boyd. The Sanitary Inspector of the Second District in his report for July says: The prevalence of yellow fever and the all-absorbing interest in its progress felt by the entire population, have withdrawn public attention from the general health of the district which, save the few cases of yellow fever already reported, has been very fair. But this scourge, which hitherto has principally confined its ravages to the first district, is now slowly creeping across Canal street, and it is to be feared that within a fortnight there will be cases all over the district from Canal to Esplanade.

The Sanitary Inspector of the Third District, reports that during the month that locality has been entirely free from yellow fever. Malarial fevers have prevailed to some extent, but there have been but seven deaths.

The Fifth District (Algiers) is healthy, as also is the Seventh. In the Sixth there has been only one case of fever. No reports were made by the inspectors of the First and Fourth Districts.

Dr. Choppin in a brief address gave a sketch of the disease from its first inception, on the 12th of July, and the remedies taken to show the efficacy of disinfection. The first point in which the disease existed was that focus bounded by Magazine, Chippewa, Thalia and Felicite streets. A free use of carbolic acid had resulted in the suppression of any new cases. The second infected locality was the section bounded by Magazine, Poydras, Julia and the river, this, too, yielding to disinfectants. The third focus lay between St. Joseph, Girod, Magazine and Tremere streets. Another focus occurred in the section bounded by St. Joseph, Girod, Liberty and Tremere and Conti streets, extending as far back as Galvez. A sixth is on Castomhouse, between Royal and Bourbon, with a few cases in the section bounded by Josephine, Coliseum and Philip streets. Every case outside of these was recent, and he hoped, by the use of carbolic acid, to eventually exterminate the disease.

THE GRAND JURY'S REPORT.—The Grand Jury, of which Mr. S. M. Todd is foreman, and which is composed of some of our most respected and influential citizens, has presented its report to the Judge of the Superior Criminal Court. The subjoined synopsis will be found interesting:

Charity Hospital.—Excellently managed by Sister Agnes and twenty-five Sisters of Charity. 550 patients. Sister Agnes stated that since Gov. Nicholls came into power everything useful had been supplied on making their wants known; previously there had not been a change of sheets for the beds. The building has been thoroughly repaired and is in a splendid condition.

Parish Prison.—230 prisoners, a smaller number than usual. They have a sufficiency of good food and many seem to enjoy living in what is called the "Paradise of Thieves;" good quarters and nothing to do. The Jury think the labor of so large a number should be utilized on the public streets and in digging ditches for drainage in the rear of the Boys' House of Refuge.

Public Pounds.—The expenses for 75 were \$5490; for 76 \$2935; for 77 \$4619 and for the first five months of 78 \$1902. The receipts were: 75 \$571; 76 \$369; for the first six months of 77 \$489. Since July 1st, 1877, not a dollar had been paid into the City Treasury, and the Jury think the matter should be enquired into.

Louisiana Retreat for the Insane.—They found here 95 patients under charge of ten Sisters of Charity. They have nothing but praise for this institution, and having but recently visited the City Insane Asylum the contrast was marked. The air of comfort, cleanliness and refinement so characteristic of this institution gives it the appearance of a house of respect intended by thoughtful and loving friends. All these features of a well-conducted insane asylum at once elicited their admiration. The prime object of such a retreat, to restore to sanity those for whom such restoration is possible, is evidently the constant thought of these Sisters of Charity.

St. Mary's Asylum.—Charities street, between Marant and France, in charge of Sister Deseret, Superioress, and eleven sisters, who report that there are 276 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 the 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 reappearance 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.

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. It is most excellent institution and deserving of the aid and cooperation of the 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 everyone was cheerful and contented, without a case of sickness. We advise the enlarged capacity of this institution, to have the aged and infirm now in the City Asylum transferred to the care of the Little Sisters.

"For a song," fans and parrots at Adams & Buss, 284 Magazine street. See advertisement on fifth page.