



**Morning Star and Catholic Messenger**  
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All communications are to be addressed to the  
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**Morning Star and Catholic Messenger**

The Morning Star has been started  
 with the approval of the ecclesiastical  
 authority of the Diocese, to supply an  
 admitted want in New Orleans, and is  
 mainly devoted to the interests of the  
 Catholic Church. It will not interfere in  
 politics except wherein they interfere  
 with Catholic rights, but will expose  
 iniquity in high places, without regard to  
 persons or parties. Next to the spiritual  
 rights of all men, it will especially cham-  
 pion the temporal rights of the poor.

Approval of the Most Rev. Archbishop  
 We approve of the aforesaid under-  
 taking, and commend it to the Catho-  
 lic of our Diocese.  
 J. M. ARCHBISHOP OF NEW ORLEANS.  
 December 12, 1877.

Publication Office—No. 116 Poydras street, corner of Camp. "HOW BEAUTIFUL ARE THE FEET OF THEM THAT BRING GLAD TIDINGS OF GOOD THINGS!"  
**VOLUME XI. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1878. NUMBER 42.**

**Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.**  
 NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1878.  
 TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

[Condensed from Associated Press Telegrams.]

**FOREIGN**

**IRELAND**—The Catholic Chapter and parish priests of the Diocese of Dublin, will meet on the 25th to select three names to send to the Holy Father in their preference for the position of Archbishop.

Gibson, Attorney General for Ireland, has declined to succeed Lord Justice Christian as Judge of her Majesty's Court of Appeals, and Mr. Gerald FitzGibbon, Solicitor General for Ireland, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

**FRANCE**—On the 15th the Senate elected three life Senators as follows: Oscar De Nelli, Bonapartist, who is said to be personally unobjectionable; Count De Hansoville, Orientalist, member of the Académie; and a distinguished philosopher, and a man of unquestioned probity; and M. Baragnon, Legitimist, who was unseated as a Deputy from Uzes, Department Gardes, defeated on the second ballot. The latter is also a noisy and fearless speaker in the National Assembly, and one of the promoters of the Sixteenth of May.

Ex-Minister Fourton's election has been declared void by the Chamber. Fourton referred to Gambetta's recent speeches as favoring the ostracism of all who are not old Republicans. Gambetta said, "that is a falsehood." On demand of the President, M. Grevy, Gambetta said, "I withdraw the word in deference to the rules of the House."

A duel between the parties took place on the 14th, with what result is not yet known.

**ITALY**—As King Humbert was riding through the streets on the 17th, a man named Giovanni Pasananti rushed upon him and tried to kill him with a dagger. The King struck his assailant on the head but received a slight scratch. The Prime Minister, Cairoli, grappled with the assassin and the crowd closed in on him at once. He was with difficulty saved from lynching. Pasananti is 23 years old and by occupation a cook. He says he belongs to no society, but hates Kings. Nevertheless several letters from members of the International Society have been found among his papers and a number of arrests have been made. Thousands of congratulatory telegrams and letters have been received by King Humbert upon his escape, among them the following from the Pope:

"Having heard of the deplorable attempt made against the life of your Majesty, I express to you my extreme concern, and at the same time my congratulations that you have escaped this grave danger. I pray God for the preservation of your Majesty's health."

**UNITED STATES**

**WASHINGTON**—Members of Congress from all sections of the country are arriving daily, and affairs are assuming a lively aspect. The relations of the United States with Mexico are regarded at the State Department as being in a specially satisfactory condition, and life and property on the border in a fair way to be protected.

**GEORGIA**—Atlanta, Nov. 19.—In the Senatorial election to-day Gen. Gordon was almost unanimously elected, and without a convention of the House, carrying every vote in the Senate and all but five in the House of Representatives. Strenuous efforts were made to organize an opposition, but without success. No man in the Senate could be found who would nominate another candidate, and four of the five voting against him in the House were Independents from the Seventh Congressional District. This is considered the greatest political triumph ever achieved in Georgia.

Alex. H. Stephens, now in the North, says that, politically, the condition of Georgia is better now than at any time since the war. The recent elections were the most peaceful and harmonious ever known.

**ALABAMA**—Montgomery, Nov. 20.—The Democratic caucus had three sessions and twenty-two ballots for Senator to-day. No result has yet been reached. The list is as follows: Houston 54, Pugh 28, Walker 17, and Bradford 18.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

Attorney General Turner, of the Criminal Court, Memphis, has appointed T. Cassels, colored, Assistant Attorney General.—On the night of the 19th a severe earthquake shock was felt at Memphis, Tenn., and Little Rock, Ark.—Ex-Mayor, of New York, A. Oakley Hall, has assumed the position of city editor on the New York World.—On the 20th, T. J. Powers of the drug manufacturing house of Powers & Weightman, Philadelphia, died. He leaves \$10,000,000.—A \$100,000 fire occurred at Tyler, Texas, on the 16th, destroying a large part of the business portion of the town.—For a few days last week passengers were taken from Cincinnati to New York for \$1. The cause of this was a fierce war between competing railroads.

**THE PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.**

**REPORT OF THE YELLOW FEVER COMMISSION**

Richmond, Va., Nov. 19.—The Sixth Annual Session opened this evening with one hundred members in attendance, besides a large number of the medical fraternity from different sections of the country. Gov. Holliday presided and delivered an eloquent address.

On the 20th, was submitted the report of the Yellow Fever Commission, composed of Drs. Bemis, Cochran and Howard, who, together with Col. T. S. Hardee, sanitary engineer, have been investigating the epidemic in all the fever stricken cities in the South. The report states that a sufficient amount of testimony has been taken to justify the statement and belief that the first case in New Orleans, about the month of June, were brought to the city by conveyance as yet unknown; that their investigations and maps show the fever invariably tends to range itself in groups of cases in marked contrast with the tendency of malarial fever to occur in separate disconnected cases. They say, in respect to the sanitary condition of the towns visited: "We have to report the same character of neglect and violation of the laws of health common to all, or nearly all, inland towns of the United States.

These are neglect of drainage, inattention to the deposit of fetid and refuse animal and vegetable matter, and inattention to the purifying of drinking water. The commission unanimously agree in stating the following facts in regard to their investigation up to the present time, reserving the right to introduce at any subsequent time, such antagonistic facts as may be discovered.

1. We have not, in a solitary instance, found a case of yellow fever which we could justifiably consider as of *novi* origin or indigenous to its locality.
2. In respect to most of the various towns which we visited, and which were points of epidemic, the prevalence of testimony showing importation was direct and convincing in its character.
3. The transmission of yellow fever between points separated by any considerable distances appeared to be wholly due to human intercourse. In some instances the poison was carried in clothing, or about persons or people going from infected districts.
4. In other instances it was conveyed in such fomites as cotton bagging or other goods of the same description.
5. The weight of testimony is very pronounced against further use of disinfectants. Physicians in infected towns, almost without exception, state they are useless agents to arrest the spread of yellow fever, while some of them are firm that their vapors are seriously prejudicial to the sick.
6. Personal prophylaxis, by means of drugs, or other therapeutic means, has proved a constant failure.
7. A respectable number of physicians think the use of small doses of quinine of some use in prevention.
8. Quarantine established with such a degree of surveillance and vigor that noninter-

restricted. Prices rather firmer than at yesterday's closing, which is the consequence of the bank rate of discount. There seems to be still a lingering impression among speculators that the Amerer may arbit when he knows that the British troops are actually in motion.

**AMERICAN COMMERCE.**

**CONVENTION TO MEET IN NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 3RD.**

The following circular explains itself and shows the importance of the Convention which will meet in this city on Tuesday, December 3rd, in the Varieties Theatre:

The municipal authorities, the commercial and the agricultural organizations of the city of New Orleans, with a view of advancing the material interests of our country, have decided to issue a call for an inter-State and international convention, for the promotion of American commerce. The 3rd day of December next has been agreed upon as that on which the convention will assemble in this city.

A committee of forty has been empowered to make all necessary arrangements, and the undersigned have been appointed a sub-committee to prepare an address, setting forth in concise terms the objects of the convention, and to invite the various States and municipal authorities and commercial organizations who favor its objects to appoint delegates to said convention.

The object of the convention is to adopt such other measures as may be best calculated to increase and extend American commerce, and to obtain from Congress such legislation as may be necessary to that end.

The narrow limits to which this address must of necessity be restricted, preclude anything more than a brief reference to a few important facts.

Though we possess an internal commerce estimated at over twenty-five thousand millions of dollars, an amount probably in excess of that of any other country, our foreign trade compares unfavorably with that of most European nations, being scarcely more than one-sixth as large as the foreign trade of Great Britain.

To trace the cause of this extraordinary fact, and to promote the extension of our foreign commerce, should enlist the hearty co-operation of every well wisher of his country.

While our primary object is naturally the advancement of our own interests, we do not hesitate to invite the co-operation of foreigners, for the reason that the extension of American commerce does not necessarily imply a curtailment of their own, but quite the reverse.

We cannot hope to extend our trade for our sole benefit, for unless other countries be benefited thereby, they will cease to trade with us. The present dullness of trade and general depression is attributed by some to over-production by our farms and factories; this is a fallacy; there can be no permanent over-production, for the wants of mankind can never be fully supplied. The true cause of the depression is the lack of proper facilities for reaching new markets for our products.

The consumer exist, but we must seek them out, and must be prepared to take in return their surplus products. There is a community of interest between all engaged in trade, however diverse or antagonistic their interest may appear to a casual observer; there must, of necessity, be a reciprocal benefit or there can be no commercial intercourse. The increase and extension of our foreign commerce implies a corresponding increase of the trade of the countries with which we deal; it is therefore only reasonable and proper that we should invite them to confer with us as to the best means of promoting the general good.

We will close this address with a brief reference to three special matters, which merit the careful consideration of the convention. They are:

- First—The improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, which can only be accomplished by some well devised plan for the deepening of their channels, and the confinement of their waters at all times within their banks. This is a work that can only be undertaken by the Government of the United States, and when it is considered that this river and its tributaries are the natural outlet of a district of country producing 2,000,000,000 bushels of grain, vast quantities of iron, coal, lumber and other bulky products and manufactures requiring cheap transportation it is not unreasonable to ask for prompt and energetic action on the part of the Government.
- Secondly—The necessity of a Southern Pacific Railroad has occupied the attention and received the approval of many of our ablest statesmen, and its importance is fully appreciated by our whole people. Our Government should be urged to grant such aid as will ensure its speedy completion, upon such terms and conditions as will protect the Government from pecuniary loss.
- Thirdly—Our commerce with the West India Islands, Mexico and South America about promoted by the granting of liberal permission to steamship lines for carrying the mails. These countries are our natural customers. Their productions are such as are largely consumed by us, and they are in turn large consumers of the products of our farms and factories, and yet for the want of proper steam communication with them, the great bulk of their traffic is with European nations. It is a curious fact that the proportion of our commerce with each of them can be gauged with remarkable accuracy by the proportion of steam tonnage we furnish.

Cheap transportation is an important element of commerce, and we trust the railway, steamboat and shipping interests will be fully represented.

In conclusion, the undersigned trust that

the invitations issued will receive a cordial response from all who favor its objects by the appointment of delegates to attend the convention.

JOHN B. LAFFITE,  
 WM. C. BLACK,  
 SAM'L H. KENNEDY,  
 EDWARD A. PALFREY,  
 JOHN H. KENNARD,  
 THOS. D. MILLER,  
 CLEMENT L. WALKER,  
 Committee of Address and Invitation.

**CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' NOVITIATE.**

Baltimore Mirror, Nov. 16.

The Christian Brothers' Novitiate, allusion to which has of late frequently appeared in these columns, was opened at Calvert Hall last week under the auspices of the Most Rev. Archbishop Bickes. Its importance cannot be over estimated. The Christian Brothers, as is well known, are identified largely with the best educational establishments of almost every country, and novitiates of the Brotherhood have flourished for many years on this side of the Atlantic, in Canada, South America, St. Louis, New York, Santa Fe and San Francisco. The want of such an institution has long been felt in the South, where the great and successful labors of the zealous Brothers are so well known and appreciated. It forms a sort of Normal School for the training of true Christian teachers, whose instruction cannot but be productive of great good in the community. The Novitiate in Baltimore was opened by the Most Rev. Archbishop were eight novices.

The Most Rev. Archbishop, in his address to these assembled, spoke strongly of the necessity of Christian education. Bishops and priests, he said, when they go into a diocese, might find matters in the most flourishing condition, but unless these dioceses have schools, Christian schools, faith will die out and they will be preaching to empty churches in the course of a few years. He, like others, felt the great need of such schools especially in this age of infidelity, immorality and other wide spread evils.

He referred to the qualifications necessary to all Christian teachers. It was not sufficient to be a man. There were many virtues to be practiced, and His Grace urged the cultivation of humility, obedience and purity of heart, for they knew full well that in them a true religious training consisted. They should exercise towards one another fraternal charity and be brothers in reality as well as in name. In conclusion he encouraged them, as they were the foundation, as it were, of a new establishment, to make it a success and a credit to the diocese by their zeal and devotion.

His Grace afterwards visited the schools of Calvert Hall, complimented the scholars on their proficiency, and then procured for them a holiday, for which they were duly thankful.

Two young gentlemen joined the Novitiate immediately after its formal opening in Baltimore, and several applications for admittance are now being considered.

**LETTER FROM "JOHN OF TEAM"**

Mr. John Mollay, editor of the Journal of the Fair for the New York Cathedral, wrote to Archbishop McAlle, and received the following reply:

ST. JARLATH'S, TEAM,  
 FEAST OF THE APOSTLES SS. SIMON AND JUDE, October 26, 1878.

Dear Sir—Introduced as your letter has been by my particular friend, the Very Rev. Father Burke, who illustrates by his rare eloquence the Order of Preachers throughout America and Europe, I beg to forward my mite to the Fair now carried on in New York in behalf of this magnificent Cathedral.

Besides the claim which every such great work for the advancement of religion has on a Catholic, the present appeal from America should be heeded by the grateful children of Ireland. For whatever other merits are we beholden to our connection with England, there is one which is strictly due to that nation viz: of keeping us in continual grateful remembrance of the charity of other peoples among our benefactors in past seasons of distress, the people of America were conspicuous, and although our means cannot compete with theirs, we should cheerfully manifest a grateful disposition. The accompanying bank order you will put to the credit of your Fair, and wishing you all success in so holy a project, believe me, my dear Sir,  
 Your faithful servant,  
 JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF TEAM.

P. S.—Like the letters of certain writers, who reserve their most precious portions for being in conflict with other examples in requesting, I have adopted their example in requesting you to convey my kindest and most profound respect to His Eminence, Cardinal McCloskey.

Enclosed in his communication, the Archbishop sent a bank check for five pounds sterling.

Some people will be surprised to learn that, at this time, Indiana has under consideration a proposed amendment to the State Constitution, extending the privilege of suffrage to negroes and mulattoes. Of course the provision to be stricken out is already a dead letter, being in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, as amended since the war, but it appears that the colored vote is not considered in making apportionments. Another proposed amendment authorizes the passage of a law in relation to fees and salaries, "so as to grade the compensation of officers in proportion to the population, and to the necessary services required." The adoption of this latter amendment will enable the people of the State to save about one million of dollars a year.

LEAVES THAT ARE FAIREST.

Leaves that are fairest  
 Soonest decay,  
 Loved ones the rarest  
 Soon pass away  
 Smiles that are brightest  
 Soonest grow cold,  
 Tears that are lightest  
 Soonest are told.

But the leaf and the tale give us joy while they last,  
 And the smile of a friend makes a joy of the past;  
 For the memory preserves in its tender embrace  
 The sunbeams of life as they dash on his face.

Fortunes the proudest  
 Fly with the years,  
 Laughter the loudest  
 Softens to tears,  
 Joys the completest  
 Last but not least,  
 Perform the sweetest  
 Die with the flower.

But why should we weep for the joys that have fled,  
 Or mourn the fond hopes that are lost with the dead?  
 Fresh hopes and new joys coming seasons will bring,  
 As perfumes will return with the roses of Spring.

**LOURDES, THE WONDERFUL.**

By a Priest of the Diocese of Columbus, Ohio.

The town of Lourdes, before the apparition of the Immaculate Virgin in 1858, was but little known. Since that time its fame is as wide as the world; and the pety of the faith ful brings there pilgrims from all parts of the world. Of it it can be said, as anciently of Bethlehem: "And thou, Lourdes, art not the least among the cities of France." The population of Lourdes at the time of the apparition was about 4000, and is now about 5000. It is built at an elevation of about 1200 feet above the sea, in a pure atmosphere, a temperate climate of mild winters, although almost in sight of mountains covered with perpetual snows.

The town is situated at the foot of the Pyrenees, where the river Gave, after having followed a Northern course through the mountains, comes out and suddenly takes a western course towards the Atlantic. The river here is as large as the Scioto at Columbus, has a very swift current, and passes in front of the grotto. The river is never very low, for in summer it is fed from the melting of the snows. Some times it is very high, and it is the grotto covering the spring of the Blessed Virgin. The grotto is under a great Marble rock which rises perpendicularly to a height of about 50 feet, on top of which is built the basilica of the Immaculate Conception. The grotto is enclosed by an iron fence some ten feet high. The ground has been leveled and paved with a cement almost as beautiful as marble. It has a front of about 25 feet, and a depth of some 15 feet; part of it is about 12 feet high, and part very low. It can contain inside about 50 persons. Many tapers are burning there constantly, and at night make a beautiful sight, particularly from the passing trains. The railroad passes in front and in sight of the grotto at a distance of a quarter of a mile. The miraculous spring is inside of the grotto, to the left as you go in, and is very high, and it is the grotto covering the spring of the Blessed Virgin. The water outside, a distance of five or six yards, where it is divided in three spouts, and flows continually and abundantly, giving the multitude of visitors a better chance to drink. Some of the water goes further to a row of 12 stop valves which are opened when need. Again some still go farther to a house where there are four beds, two for the sick, two for ladies, and two for gentlemen. The water is very cold, and it takes courage for one to jump in. For the last twenty years many went in only by the help of friends, being crippled in many ways, but came out without help, and sound, having obtained their recovery instantaneously, for the mother of all Laves has caused there to flow a miraculous spring for the healing of the afflicted.

The spring is very small though it would probably fill a one and a half inch pipe. Although much of the water is drunk, and carried away, and sent to all parts of the world, the larger part of it goes to the river. As drinking water it cannot be surpassed in quality, and the reason of it is very simple. Since the Immaculate Virgin, intended to make to the people the present of this spring, only a magnificent spring would be worthy of her.

The spot where the Virgin appeared was at that time rough and wild, as nature made it; but since the visits of the Queen of Heaven it has adorned it. The Holy Virgin wanted a church to be built there, and the people to come there in procession. To accomplish this the place had to be embellished, and magnificently it has been. A fine road leads from the town to the grotto and to the basilica on the top of the rock. The old bed of the river, too near the grotto, has been filled, and a new one dug to give the pilgrims room to pray in front of the grotto. Fully half an acre of ground between the grotto and the river is paved with a beautiful cement on which the water has no effect, and it is kept as clean as a parlor. It is a most beautiful spot. The grotto is on the north side of the high rock upon which the church is built. The sanctuary is perpendicularly above the spring, and the spire attains a height of 300 feet, so that the spot is continually in the shade and the most delightful in summer, being kept cool by the shade of the rock and the church and the trees and the ice cold water of the river, so that the pilgrim can pray there all day during the hot season of summer without any inconvenience from the sun.

The church is a jewel. The exterior is all marble, even to the top of the spire, except the cross, which is of gilt steel. It covers all the top of the rock upon which it is built; in other words, it covers about as much ground as the Cathedral of Columbus, but could not contain as many people, because it has a flat

side altar, five on each side as you go in and five beyond the sanctuary, which is very large. Since the Immaculate Virgin appeared there millions of francs have been spent, and the improvements contemplated are far from being finished. About fifteen missionaries of the Immaculate Conception have charge of the basilica, and there have been there as many as 200,000 commissions in one year.—Columbus.

**THE TIDE TURNING IN SWITZERLAND.**

A foreign correspondent of the Leeds Mercury writes to that journal:

The elections of October 27th for the integral renewal of the Swiss National Council are regarded here as a warning against the pretensions of extreme Radicalism. In particular, the results in the cantons of Freiburg, Valais, Lucerne, Geneva, Saint Gall, and Bernese Jura are of a nature to disconcert this party. In the first-named, Freiburg, the Anti-Clerical minority has been reduced from 6000 in 1872 and 1874 to 4,000 in 1876 and 2,000 last Sunday; while the Catholic and Conservative majority has been proportionately strengthened. The canton of Valais is said to be Conservative in the majority, but there were two districts where the advanced party hostile to the Catholics held sway which have been successfully wrung from them. In the town of Lucerne the Conservatives made common cause with the moderate Liberals to oust the Radicals from this arrondissement, which they have held since 1843 until the other day. In Saint Gall, which is a centre of the seceded muslim trade, it was thought Catholic influence would be unable ever to rear its head again, but the tide began to turn in 1875 when two candidates of this shade of opinion were returned, who have since been maintained, with the addition of two others on the 27th ult. The Catholics in the Jura had to contend with the same difficulties as their brethren in Saint Gall, and here too the questionable tactics displayed by the Federal Government seem to have produced the usual fruit of successful opposition. Among the Conservative list returned we find the names of two Protestants, one of whom an advocate, is stated to have placed his talents as a speaker at the service of the numerous Catholic parishes in the numerous law suits brought against them. The Catholic candidates included also a barrister, who is avowed to have served a long and brilliant career in the Press and at the Bar, and to be one of the greatest orators in Switzerland. To sum up, the National Council issued from the elections of Sunday, the 27th ult., is composed of 38 Conservative Catholics, 11 Conservatives Protestants, 36 Liberals, and 45 Radicals. The fate of the country thus still continues in the hands of the Liberals, who are supposed to be Protestants with a leaning towards Conservatism. The new majority is considered by Catholic organs to be, although not altogether satisfactory, the best that can be hoped for in Switzerland.

**THE FOLLOWING VERY HOMELY BUT SINGULARLY INSTRUCTIVE LESSON IS BY ST. PHILIP NERI:**

A lady presented herself to him one day, and accused herself of being given to slander. "Do you frequently fall into this fault?" inquired the Saint. "Yes, Father, very often," replied the penitent. "My child," said the Saint, "your fault is great, but the mercy of God is still greater; for your penance, do as follows: Go to the market, purchase a chicken just killed and still covered with feathers; you will then walk to a certain distance, plucking the bird as you go along; your walk finished you will return to me." "Great was the astonishment of the lady at receiving such a penance; but silencing all human reasoning, she replied, "I will obey, Father." Accordingly she repaired to the market, bought the fowl and set out on her journey, plucking it as she went along, as she had been ordered. In a short time she returned, anxious to tell of her exactness in accomplishing her penance, and desirous of receiving some explanation of one so singular. "Ah!" said the Saint, "you have been very faithful to the first part of my orders, now do the second part, and you will be cured. Retrace your steps; pass through all the places you have already traversed, and gather up one by one all the feathers you have scattered." "But, Father," exclaimed the poor woman, "that is impossible. I scattered the feathers carelessly on every side; the wind carried them in different directions; how can I now recover them?" "Well, my child," replied the Saint, "it is with your words of slander; like the feathers which the wind has scattered, they have been wafted in many directions; call them back now if you can. Go, and sin no more." History does not tell if the lady was converted; but it is probable. It required a saint to give the lesson: one should be a fool not to profit by it.

London, Nov. 21.—A special dispatch to the Times, from Calcutta, says: All the columns have been ordered to cross the frontier to-day. All telegrams detailing movements of our troops have been stopped by the military.

The Gleaner's Laborer correspondent says: The British troops crossed the frontier this morning.

A special from Thull to the Standard says: The 10th Hussars crossed the frontier at 3 o'clock this morning. The foundry at Kopynga abandoned. Gen. Roberts's force at once moved forward on Fort Ahmedshah, five miles further up the valley.

A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Peshawar, November 20th, says: Having from Thull, yesterday, I passed the narrow force advancing; thirty miles of the road was covered with troops, elephants, camels, and cattle. The Peshawar force is marching on Jumrood to-day. The Russians will defend Candahar.

There is no excitement in the city over this morning's news. The precincts of the Stock Exchange and the Bank of England are quieter than usual. The dealings in house are very

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On the 20th, was submitted the report of the Yellow Fever Commission, composed of Drs. Bemis, Cochran and Howard, who, together with Col. T. S. Hardee, sanitary engineer, have been investigating the epidemic in all the fever stricken cities in the South. The report states that a sufficient amount of testimony has been taken to justify the statement and belief that the first case in New Orleans, about the month of June, were brought to the city by conveyance as yet unknown; that their investigations and maps show the fever invariably tends to range itself in groups of cases in marked contrast with the tendency of malarial fever to occur in separate disconnected cases. They say, in respect to the sanitary condition of the towns visited: "We have to report the same character of neglect and violation of the laws of health common to all, or nearly all, inland towns of the United States.

These are neglect of drainage, inattention to the deposit of fetid and refuse animal and vegetable matter, and inattention to the purifying of drinking water. The commission unanimously agree in stating the following facts in regard to their investigation up to the present time, reserving the right to introduce at any subsequent time, such antagonistic facts as may be discovered.

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These are neglect of drainage, inattention to the deposit of fetid and refuse animal and vegetable matter, and inattention to the purifying of drinking water. The commission unanimously agree in stating the following facts in regard to their investigation up to the present time, reserving the right to introduce at any subsequent time, such antagonistic facts as may be discovered.

1. We have not, in a solitary instance, found a case of yellow fever which we could justifiably consider as of *novi* origin or indigenous to its locality.
2. In respect to most of the various towns which we visited, and which were points of epidemic, the prevalence of testimony showing importation was direct and convincing in its character.
3. The transmission of yellow fever between points separated by any considerable distances appeared to be wholly due to human intercourse. In some instances the poison was carried in clothing, or about persons or people going from infected districts.
4. In other instances it was conveyed in such fomites as cotton bagging or other goods of the same description.
5. The weight of testimony is very pronounced against further use of disinfectants. Physicians in infected towns, almost without exception, state they are useless agents to arrest the spread of yellow fever, while some of them are firm that their vapors are seriously prejudicial to the sick.
6. Personal prophylaxis, by means of drugs, or other therapeutic means, has proved a constant failure.
7. A respectable number of physicians think the use of small doses of quinine of some use in prevention.
8. Quarantine established with such a degree of surveillance and vigor that noninter-

**LETTER FROM "JOHN OF TEAM"**

Mr. John Mollay, editor of the Journal of the Fair for the New York Cathedral, wrote to Archbishop McAlle, and received the following reply:

ST. JARLATH'S, TEAM,  
 FEAST OF THE APOSTLES SS. SIMON AND JUDE, October 26, 1878.

Dear Sir—Introduced as your letter has been by my particular friend, the Very Rev. Father Burke, who illustrates by his rare eloquence the Order of Preachers throughout America and Europe, I beg to forward my mite to the Fair now carried on in New York in behalf of this magnificent Cathedral.

Besides the claim which every such great work for the advancement of religion has on a Catholic, the present appeal from America should be heeded by the grateful children of Ireland. For whatever other merits are we beholden to our connection with England, there is one which is strictly due to that nation viz: of keeping us in continual grateful remembrance of the charity of other peoples among our benefactors in past seasons of distress, the people of America were conspicuous, and although our means cannot compete with theirs, we should cheerfully manifest a grateful disposition. The accompanying bank order you will put to the credit of your Fair, and wishing you all success in so holy a project, believe me, my dear Sir,  
 Your faithful servant,  
 JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF TEAM.

P. S.—Like the letters of certain writers, who reserve their most precious portions for being in conflict with other examples in requesting, I have adopted their example in requesting you to convey my kindest and most profound respect to His Eminence, Cardinal McCloskey.

Enclosed in his communication, the Archbishop sent a bank check for five pounds sterling.

Some people will be surprised to learn that, at this time, Indiana has under consideration a proposed amendment to the State Constitution, extending the privilege of suffrage to negroes and mulattoes. Of course the provision to be stricken out is already a dead letter, being in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, as amended since the war, but it appears that the colored vote is not considered in making apportionments. Another proposed amendment authorizes the passage of a law in relation to fees and salaries, "so as to grade the compensation of officers in proportion to the population, and to the necessary services required." The adoption of this latter amendment will enable the people of the State to save about one million of dollars a year.

**REPORT OF THE YELLOW FEVER COMMISSION**

Richmond, Va., Nov. 19.—The Sixth Annual Session opened this evening with one hundred members in attendance, besides a large number of the medical fraternity from different sections of the country. Gov. Holliday presided and delivered an eloquent address.

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