

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Farwell engagement of LYDIA THOMPSON. Monday, February 9.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Monday, February 23, 1874. FOX & DENIERS.

HUMPTY DUMPTY. Pantomime Troupe. For One Week only and Saturday Matinee. 6:22

OPERA HOUSE—OPERA HOUSE. Tuesday, February 23, 1874. LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

LE FEU AU CONVENT. Comedy in one act. Thursday, February 26—Matinee at 12 M.—LA FAVORITE.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE. BEN DEBAR. Proprietor and Manager ALEX. FITZGERALD.

THE ROBBERS. Charles De Moor. Mr. Edwin Adams. Wednesday Evening, February 25.

MARBLE HEART. Raphael. Mr. Edwin Adams. Friday—Farwell Benefit of Mr. Adams.

CENTRAL CHURCH FAIR. CORNER LIBERTY AND GASQUET STREETS.

LECTURE. SUBJECT—The Ideal of Masonry, with its Bearing upon Social, Religious and Political Institutions and Society.

GRUNEWALD HALL. On Friday, February 27, 1874.

BALLS. SPECIAL NOTICE. Parties desirous of procuring ladies' invitations for the GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL.

EXPOSITION BUILDING. On Saturday Evening, March 7, 1874.

GRAND FANCY DRESS, MASK AND FIRMEN'S BALL.

LOUISIANA HORSE COMPANY. At GRUNEWALD HALL SATURDAY EVENING.

BOOKS—BOOKS. SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE IN BOARDS' (1874).

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARIES. THE QUARTO ILLUSTRATED.

BANKS AND BANKING. THE TRUST COMPANY.

MARSHAL'S SALES. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate. Mr. Pollard introduced a petition from the citizens of Baton Rouge, asking that the contemplated Agricultural and Mechanical College and the State University be located at that place.

Mr. Harper called up House bill No. 4, an act to incorporate the Shreveport and Southwestern Railroad Company. The bill was read, and under a suspension of the rules finally passed.

Mr. Burch called up Senate bill No. 290, an act to amend and re-enact an act, granting certain privileges to the inhabitants of Baton Rouge, etc. Under a suspension of the rules the bill finally passed.

Mr. Brewster called up Senate bill No. 403, an act submitting a proposed amendment to the constitution of the State, changing the day of holding the general election. Under a suspension of the rules it finally passed.

Mr. Harris called up Senate bill No. 401, substitute for Senate bill No. 250, an act to provide for the greater security of the public in the making and issue of promissory notes secured by mortgage. A reading of the bill was called for, after which, on motion of Mr. Harris, it was made the special order of the day for Tuesday (to-day) immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Hovee called up Senate bill No. 426, substitute for Senate bill No. 325, an act to incorporate the city of Donaldsonville in the parish of Ascension; defining its boundaries, providing for the government thereof, and funding all legal indebtedness of the corporation of Donaldsonville; repealing act No. 89 of 1870, revising and amending the charter of Donaldsonville, and repealing all acts in conflict with this act. Under a suspension of the rules the bill finally passed.

Mr. Stamps called up Senate bill No. 268, an act for the relief of Benjamin Campbell and his minor child, Estelle E. Campbell. Under a suspension of the rules this bill finally passed.

Mr. Pollard called up Senate bill No. 263, an act to authorize the district judges throughout the State to order, either before or after trial, the arrest of any person charged with crime, etc. Under a suspension of the rules the bill finally passed.

Mr. Whitney called up Senate bill No. 235, an act authorizing the sale of property by tax collectors for delinquent taxes, providing for its redemption, requiring the Auditor to make title in the name of the State, prohibiting the issuing of injunctions, etc. Under a suspension of the rules the bill finally passed.

Mr. Anderson called up Senate bill No. 312, an act explanatory of the fifteenth paragraph of the first section of act No. 14, approved March 5, 1872, relative to insurance companies. Under a suspension of the rules the bill finally passed.

The morning hour having expired, the special order of the day was taken up, Senate bill No. 312, an act requiring parents, guardians or other persons having charge of children between the ages of six and sixteen years to give them an opportunity of education. The bill was read, ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day for next Monday.

Senate bill No. 314, an act to provide for conventional mortgages on movables, and their recording, rights of priority, and extinction, etc., also came up as the special order of the day. Mr. Blunt made an effort to kill the bill by moving its indefinite postponement, but failed, his motion receiving but three votes of the twenty-two cast. Under a suspension of the rules the bill then finally passed.

Under the resolution of Mr. Chabroux, providing for an alphabetical call of members' names for the purpose of considering local bills, each Senator as his name is called being permitted to call up two bills, Mr. Harris called up House bill No. 224, an act authorizing Frederick Braun and Anna Maria Richer, his wife, to change the name of their adopted child. Under a suspension of the rules the bill finally passed. The same gentleman called up the bill authorizing parish surveyors to employ a deputy surveyor for each parish, and it was finally passed.

Mr. Harper called up an act for the relief of Alice Douglas, wife of Henry S. Carter, and Emma P. Douglas, wife of Henry S. Carter. The bill proposed to give them \$16,000 for damages done their property by the State of Louisiana in constructing levees at Willow chute and Benoit bayou, in Bossier parish. The levees, it is claimed, were built to protect lands on the east bank of those streams, while the lands directly opposite, on the west bank, belonging to the parties seeking relief, were made to suffer by consequent inundations. Mr. Harper called upon Mr. Thomas, the Senator from that district, to make a statement of what he knew in regard to the damage done to the parties seeking relief had suffered as stated in their memorial to the Legislature. He concluded his remarks by moving that instead of \$16,000, the parties be allowed \$10,000.

Mr. Barber spoke against the bill at some length, stating that he did not believe the parties had any just claim against the State, and for that reason moved the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Coge asked Mr. Barber if he voted for the bill for the relief of John Lewis, and upon receiving an affirmative answer, said he could not see how the gentleman could consistently vote against the claims of the parties now asking relief. Mr. Coge said he did not vote for the relief of Mr. Lewis, but would vote for relief in the present instance, because a real injury had been sustained.

Mr. Harper said he was not in the habit of troubling the Senate much with talk, but he could not remain quiet and see the just claims of orphan children disregarded. He knew the parties now seeking relief had suffered large losses, as related in their memorial to the Legislature, and believed the chief trouble in the present case was that the claimants lived away from Red River. If they lived down here, he thought there would be but little trouble in getting the bill through. He would therefore move to lay the motion to indefinitely postpone upon the table.

Pending this motion there was a call for executive session, and the lobby was cleared.

After executive session, the first business

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Parade of the State Troops. Sunday, the twenty-second of February, witnessed the most brilliant military display that New Orleans has beheld since the war. It was arranged that the birthday of the Father of his Country should be celebrated by a parade and review of the uniformed militia of the State. The troops were ordered to assemble at Lafayette square at noon; but long before that hour, in company after company of men, until the square and the surrounding streets were packed with people. Sounding brass and tinkling cymbal varied their melodies out upon the air from half a dozen points, while anon—

"The slender-necked fife whistled, whistled and whined. A drum-beat came booming behind."

Promptly at three o'clock the line of march was taken up.

Preceded by the Nineteenth Infantry band, in full strength, came the troops comprising the First Brigade of the First Division of the Louisiana State National Guard. Brigadier General Alexander E. Barber, sitting his magnificent stallion, rode on in front, proud of his command and every inch a soldier. He had discarded the regulation army hat and adopted the more tasteful chapeau de bronze, decorated with flowing black plumes, which added to the magnificence of his *ensemble*. His presence rendered him the cynosure of all eyes and excited the admiration of thousands of lookers-on. He was accompanied by the talented young men of his staff, Major William H. Green, assistant adjutant general; Major John Gartskamp, assistant inspector general; Major Pierre Z. Canonge, assistant quartermaster, and Captains J. B. Gaudet and J. W. Roxborough, aids-de-camp.

The Second Regiment of Infantry had the right of the column, with ranks full, the men bearing evidence of careful drill and thorough discipline, evincing careful attention to their duties on the part of the commanding officers.

The following is the roster of the regiment: Colonel R. B. Bagule, Lieutenant Colonel A. A. Maurice, Major S. J. Caddo, Adjutant General J. B. Gaudet, Quartermaster Lionel C. Macarty, Chaplain James Haywood.

Company A—Captain Reuben T. Wheeler, First Lieutenant J. A. Hector, Second Lieutenant L. D. Herbert.

Company B—Captain Ernest J. Brunet, First Lieutenant Oscar Piman, Second Lieutenant George W. Hooper.

Company C—Captain Frank Alexander, First Lieutenant William Rogers, Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Otis.

Company E—Captain William Mercer, First Lieutenant E. H. Seligson, Second Lieutenant Henry Washington.

Company F—Captain William J. Steptoe, First Lieutenant S. S. Francisco, Second Lieutenant J. C. Brooks.

Company G—Captain Charles H. Cripps, First Lieutenant John B. Keller, Second Lieutenant Emilio Jones.

Company H—Captain William Dapert, First Lieutenant John T. White, Second Lieutenant Jerry Wilson.

Company I—Captain Hartwell C. Nichols, First Lieutenant Henry L. Sanoet, Second Lieutenant Benjamin M. Baker.

Company K—Captain A. P. Williams, First Lieutenant Louis S. Clair, Second Lieutenant Peter H. Dulac.

Another band of music followed, and then came the third battalion, offered as follows: Lieutenant Colonel Emile Deltage, Company A—First Lieutenant O. P. Ferrand, Second Lieutenant J. L. Daniel.

Company B—First Lieutenant M. E. Perault, Company C—Captain Nelson D. Bush, First Lieutenant John T. Nabore, Second Lieutenant John T. Jones.

Company D—Captain Napoleon Lastrapes, First Lieutenant Othello Dumoulin, Second Lieutenant E. J. Fortal.

Company E—Captain M. E. Wilson, First Lieutenant John White, Second Lieutenant Josiah B. Harris.

Company F—Captain W. G. Johnson, First Lieutenant Thomas J. Hill.

The troops composing this brigade were clothed in the elegant uniforms just received from New York, their guns and equipments evidenced care and taste, while the companies, in the main, exhibited a degree of proficiency highly creditable to their commanding officers.

Following General Barber's brigade, and headed by Charley Jaeger's brass band, swinging along at the gallop only old soldiers ever acquire, came the gallant boys of the Metropolitan Brigade, General A. S. Badger was accompanied by Major Patrick Henry Boyle, assistant adjutant general; Major V. A. Ryan, quartermaster; Major C. P. Ames, surgeon, and Captain William A. Snow, aids-de-camp.

The following is the roster: Colonel Thomas Flanagan, Lieutenant Colonel Royal A. Bray, Adjutant General H. Hammerley, Quartermaster Edward C. Van Kirk, Second Lieutenant C. G. O. Chipman.

Company A—Captain J. S. Gaster, First Lieutenant J. McCann, Second Lieutenant J. Kennedy.

Company B—Captain E. C. Fortier, First Lieutenant F. Balbke, Second Lieutenant F. W. Sunshine.

Company C—Captain W. Robinson, First Lieutenant A. M. C. Hearey, Second Lieutenant D. Kelly.

Company D—Captain G. J. Schreiber, First Lieutenant W. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant J. P. Champagne.

Company E—Captain J. Gray, First Lieutenant W. C. Gaudet, Second Lieutenant J. McManis, Junior Second Lieutenant E. F. Farnole.

Company F—Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Roy.

Company G—Captain J. H. Moore, First Lieutenant H. Fuentes, Second Lieutenant W. Thornton.

Company H—Captain P. Joseph, First Lieutenant J. D. Foster, Second Lieutenant J. Hussy.

Company I—Captain E. Rapp, First Lieutenant A. Wilson, Second Lieutenant E. Chauvot.

Company K—Captain J. H. Lawler, First Lieutenant D. O'Sullivan.

Company L—Captain P. A. C. Captain P. Taylor, First Lieutenant E. C. Van Kirk, Second Lieutenant C. G. O. Chipman.

Sporadic bands were in the line with the troops of this command, leading the second battalion.

From Lafayette square, down Camp street to Canal, and out Canal the column moved, and around to the south side of Canal street, where, with the right of the line resting on Claiborne street, the troops came to a halt. From Claiborne, out past Derbigny, Roman and Prieur streets the line extended. The bright new uniforms of Barber's brigade, the blue-tipped pompons of the Metropolitan, the scarlet trimmings of the artillery, and the orange plumes of

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

the cavalry, on the extreme left, formed a spirited picture.

Meantime Major General Longstreet had assembled his staff on Canal street, moved out to the place selected for the review. At the intersection of Derbigny and Canal streets, his Excellency Governor Kellogg, with his staff, was already in position. The Governor was accompanied by Brigadier Generals T. Morris Chester and Louis J. Souer, and members of his staff as follows: Brigadier General H. Street, adjutant general; Brigadier General Henry C. Dibble, judge advocate general, and Colonel Felix C. Antoine, Major William Murrell and Major George Decker, aids-de-camp. Major William H. Decker, assistant adjutant general; Major Charles Montaldo, quartermaster; and Captain Henry Demas, aids-de-camp, of the third brigade, were of the Governor's staff. General Longstreet's staff was composed of Colonel T. W. De Klyne, assistant adjutant general; Colonel William Wright, inspector general; Colonel James B. Cooper, surgeon; Colonel Joseph L. Herwig, paymaster general; Colonel William Roy, ordnance officer; and Lieutenant Colonel William F. Loan, George L. Newton, John W. Fairfax and J. E. Ayers, aids-de-camp.

At four o'clock the Governor, accompanied by the brilliant cavalcade of staff officers, rode up the north side of Canal street to the head of the column, the band meantime playing "Hail to the Chief." The reviewing officers rode along the line of troops and back to their former position. The troops then marched in review before the Governor and General Longstreet and their respective staffs. Then, marching down to Clay street, they were dismissed.

During the review the streets in the neighborhood were crowded with admiring lookers-on. Scores of carriages, filled with ladies and children, filled up the cross streets. Though for a moment a few drops fell, indicating the presence of a shower in the neighborhood, it lasted for a moment only, and the sun came out from behind the clouds clearer than at any time during the day.

Among the spectators of the review were several distinguished strangers. Colonel James H. French, in war-time Chief of Police of the city; General James Belger, quartermaster; Major Henry C. Merriam, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, of the United States army, witnessed the entire ceremony.

Take it all in all, the parade was one of the most magnificent demonstrations New Orleans has ever witnessed, and the Governor was given new cause to be proud of the material that composes, and the men who command the citizen soldiery of Louisiana.

THE GREAT PARISH PRISONERS.

Trial in the United States Circuit Court. Last April a mob murdered a large number of colored men at Colfax, Grant parish, and notwithstanding proper efforts were made to arrest the perpetrators, only a few have been taken. The following named prisoners, brought here on the steambot Ozark, were placed on trial yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Woods: J. P. Hadnot, W. B. Irwin, William Cruikshank, Denis Lemoine, A. P. Gibbons, Pradhomme Lemoine, Thomas Hickman, Alfred Lewis, Clement Penn. Hickman surrendered himself.

Attorneys for defendants asked that Judge Durall sit with Judge Woods, but Judge Durall sent word that he was too ill to comply.

District Attorney Beckwith for the prosecution. Messrs. Whitaker, Castellanos and Ellis for the defendants.

Mr. Whitaker demurred to the indictment, but the court overruled.

Mr. Whitaker then challenged the array of the petty jury. Overruled.

A box containing the names of the jury was then placed in front of the judge, and the errier pulled them out singly. The work of impounding a jury was necessarily slow.

Each man was asked the usual questions, and all were put on their *voir dire*. Some were opposed to capital punishment, others had formed opinions on the subject, and others were altogether indifferent. Mr. Beckwith did not appear hard to please, rejecting only a few. The defense stood on its rights, and if they did not like the applicant, lost little time in rejecting him.

The number of witnesses for the State is not large, while the defense amounts to nearly a hundred. Some of these did not respond when their names were called, whereupon attachments were ordered to issue.

Ten jurors were obtained yesterday, viz: Messrs. H. Milspugh, J. O. Egana, E. Riecloux, Jr., Arthur Perot, Henry Long, P. McGuire, Frank Frey, Simeon Esmard, L. Fontenot, Thomas McDonald.

The court adjourned until this morning.

The Central Church Vale.

Every night the basement of the Central Church, on the corner of Gasquet and Liberty streets, is thronged with the friends of that institution, anxious to furnish substantial aid to the good cause. Since the sixteenth instant, when the fair commenced, the ladies have been indefatigable in their efforts to make a substantial contribution to the treasury. It is proposed to continue the fair until the seventh of March. Among other noticeable features is an elegant buggy and harness, which is being voted for by the friends of Colonel James Lewis and Superintendent W. G. Brown. The friends of each contestant are rallying all the strength they can, and it is still an open question which of the two popular gentlemen will win alike the prize and the honor.

A New Work by Dr. Holcombe.

We have received from Dr. W. H. Holcombe, a copy of a paper published in the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*, which asks the question, "Why are not all physicians homeopaths?" While we do not propose to answer the author's interrogatory, we can say, that in the brief essay before us, he makes a showing for his own school of practice which, for the nonce, seems unanswerable. There are very few men living better able to state a case than the author of this pamphlet. It is true that the allopathic family have not treated their homeopathic neighbors with any degree of consideration; their prescription has amounted to absolute persecution. Hence, it is well that such brilliant intellects as the author of this book should ask questions which those less gifted, though of the orthodox faith, will find it difficult to answer.

Mason's New Sugar Apparatus.

A limited party of gentlemen took the small steambot Little Jerry to visit the Belle case plantation, about eleven miles down the river, to witness the operations of a newly invented apparatus to increase the amount of juice taken from cane, and an other machine used to evaporate the juice by a new system. The invention belongs to a Mr. A. W. J. Mason, associated with Mr. John Hennessey, the copper worker.

The saturator will be considered first. After the cane has passed through a crusher, as usual, Mr. Mason's machine takes up what is called bagasse, runs it thence to an endless wire apron, which passes into a series of close chambers, fitted with small rollers, at proper distances. Into these chambers or boxes, jets of exhausted steam are sent, where the wire apron is double, the bagasse being inside, and every time the steam exhausts, a stream is poured over the now thoroughly crushed cane, dissolving into juice, which easily runs down the inclined chambers, to a proper receptacle. The bagasse, when delivered to the second pair of rollers, has become exceedingly soft, where it is pressed and passes out in sheets to the dryer. This dryer is constructed somewhat similar to the saturator, and currents of heated air, from beneath the boilers, are forced through, so that, when the bagasse is delivered to the shute, to be conveyed to a furnace, is ready for immediate use. The hot air is that which otherwise would go up the main chimney first.

The juice is now transferred to the regular clarifiers, where it undergoes the usual process; thence to the receiving tanks. Then it is sent to a tank above, in order to give it a full to the evaporator. By a pipe the liquid is sent to a new machine, which may be made of almost any capacity, say up to as high as twenty hogsheads, if required. The evaporator is a horizontal cylinder, with door of any size the owner pleases. Outside the building is a furnace for heating air, and a pipe connects with the evaporator, with cutoff. A blower drives cold air into the pipes heated in the furnace, at the same time being connected with the evaporator in such a manner that cold air can be introduced at pleasure.

This cylinder has a shaft from end to end, on which are placed upright disks, not unlike cotton gin saws, five eighths of an inch apart. These occupy nearly all the space. The drum is then partly filled with prepared juice, the hot air let in and the engine started. These disks fly around in lively style, keeping the liquid in continual motion, and the manipulator can easily keep the temperature at any degree he pleases. It is usual to keep the hot air at about 250° Fahrenheit. This heat is so tempered by the rising films that the juice can not raise to above 25°. A thermometer is placed so that the attendant can keep his eye constantly on it, and by means of gates can command as much hot or cold air as he pleases. Thus the juice is changed in its nature at a low temperature; by the old mode in kettles it frequently occurred that the temperature rose to near 300° in the centre, but the usual heat is 212° for boiling in open air, thus destroying a portion of the saccharine crystals and carbonizing them giving an undue quantity of molasses.

It will be seen that this system ignores kettles and all the attendant labor and expense. The juice now syrrup is evaporated to a density of 25° Baumé, and then transferred to a tank to settle, until there is sufficient to make a strike or strikes. Once more it goes back to the same machine and is manipulated as before, when it is drawn off to a cooler, then transferred to the centrifugal to be operated on, or transferred to the hogsheads to drain.

Concerning the improvement in expressing the juice, the gain is fully twenty per cent; gain to the sugar also twenty per cent, besides being so much brighter, in consequence of the low temperature employed. The evaporator, by means of the constant and powerful currents of air passing in and through it, decolorizes the molasses, a great improvement, which was especially commented on by Mr. A. Thomson, of the Crescent refinery, and his manager, Mr. E. K. McDowell.

Saving in fuel is about one-fourth; in time one-fourth, and the value in machine one-sixth of the vacuum pan.

The guests, most of them planters and practical gentlemen, witnessed the operations, and, without exception, approved of it. Bottles of this juice were taken away by the excursionists, and yesterday they were compelled to break the bottles to get out the sugar. This experiment was scarcely a fair test, as the juice had been evaporated three times before, and the cane had been frosted.

The following named gentlemen were present: Messrs. A. Thomson, E. McDowell, J. B. LeVert, C. W. Willis, Dr. Ferguson, Dr. J. A. Flora, A. D. Salvant, E. Hunt, J. A. Shakespear, A. Grand, V. Bland, E. Frederick, D. A. Chaffrais. The party passed a pleasant and instructive day.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre. These who assembled at the St. Charles last night to witness the performance of "Wild Oats" were unfortunately disappointed. Owing to the illness of Mr. John Davis, who was cast for *Nick George Thacker*, in the comedy, the play of "Enchanted Evening" was substituted in its stead. Mr. Alexander Fitzgerald, the stage manager, who asked the indulgence of the audience in the change of bill, announced from the stage that "Wild Oats" would be performed on Thursday evening next. To-night Mr. Edwin Adams will appear as Charles de Moor in Schiller's great play of "The Robbers."

Opera House. The next and last appearance of those famous brothers in their tynge wonders, will be made at the Varieties Theatre on Thursday evening next.

Opera House. At the Opera House to-night will be *Lucia di Lammermoor*, the entertainment will commence with a comedy in one act, entitled "Le Jeu au Cercle."

When a Chicago girl quarrels with her lover she communicates the important fact to her friends in the remark that she isn't on squeezing terms with that fraud any more.

Joah Billings thinks indolent men are always the most positive. They will not take the trouble to inform themselves, and are too lazy to change their minds.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Unrepealed and Abandoned Property Fund. WASHINGTON, February 23.—In response to a resolution of inquiry, the Secretary of the Treasury today transmitted to the House of Representatives a statement in regard to the captured and abandoned property fund, containing the following information: The total amount of money covered into the treasury as proceeds of sales of captured and abandoned property, consisting almost entirely of cotton, has been \$9,910,000. Of this amount there has been paid to claimants, under awards of the Court of Claims, \$6,300,463, and as judgments of the United States Circuit Court for New York, \$97,734, and as awards by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act of May, 1872, \$97,734. The fund has also been diminished by \$75,000, the expenses of collection, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,410,477. There remain unpaid judgments of the Court of Claims, amounting to \$1,334,011.

Washington's Birthday. The Senate, after prayer, adjourned, in honor of Washington's birthday. Bureau business is generally suspended. Elijah Hardin, a Kp-Klux prisoner, has been pardoned.

The Alabama Contest. General Morgan concluded his argument in the Skyles Spencer case. A further hearing will be given to-morrow.

Mrs. Gaines Gets Judgment Against Chasing. Today, in the Equity Court, Judge Wylie decided the case of Mrs. Gaines against Hon. Caleb Chasing, continuing the injunction in force, and directing that the title papers remain in the land office for the present. In the case of *Dunn* against *Gaines* he gave leave to plaintiff to file an amended bill.

The Princeton Alumni. The Alumni Association of Princeton College, for the District of Columbia and the Southern States, held their annual meeting last night, Secretary of War Belknap in the chair. Among those present were Professors Henry Dr. Walling, Rev. Dr. Keen, Hester Clymer, Stephenson, Archer, Phillips, Peniston and Strawbridge. Officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows: Lower President, Dr. Henry Lindsey; secretary, Charles F. Storberg; treasurer, H. B. Mann; executive committee, William L. Dunlap, Alexander Porter Morse and Joseph McCann.

NEW YORK.

Participation in the Commune. New York, February 23.—Paris letters say the Governor of Paris has asked permission of the Assembly to prosecute M. Mebiol Blancourt, deputy for Guadalupe, for participation in the acts of the Commune.

President of the Police Board Held. Hon. Henry Smith, president of the police board, died at the Metropolitan Hotel at twenty-five minutes after ten o'clock to-night.

ENGLAND.

Parliament to be Protracted. London, February 23.—It is said that on the assembling of Parliament it will be immediately prorogued until the twelfth of March, so that members who have accepted office from Disraeli may have an opportunity to go before their constituents for reelection.

It is also rumored that the Queen's speech will not be read until Parliament reassembles.

The Right Hon. Sir William Robert Seymour Fitzgerald will probably be appointed Under Secretary of State for India.

France. A correspondent of the *Standard* on the Gold Coast writes that a treaty of peace has been signed by General Sir Garnett Wolseley and the King of Ashantee.

Summe in India. A report to the *Times* from Calcutta says 280,000 persons are distressed for want of food in districts of Terhoo and Bogpore, presidency of Bengal.

The same dispatch says that but for aid furnished by the government 400,000 persons would perish.

Death. Sir Charles Shirley Brooks, a famous English novelist and dramatic author, is dead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Meeting of the Mill Employes. PHILADELPHIA, February 23.—The cotton and woolen mill employes held an entire sabbath meeting this morning, about 500 being present, including a large proportion of women. Resolutions were adopted claiming former prices.

Election Riot. ENFEELE, Ala., February 22.—During the municipal election this morning a riot was started by a negro leaping into the manager's apartment with drawn knife. Several whites and negroes were wounded, one of the latter seriously.

Holiday at Charleston. CHARLESTON, February 23.—Today has been observed as an unusual holiday, business having been suspended, Saloons, an imposing military parade, an ovation, and a banquet in the evening were features of the celebration.

Crude in Richmond. RICHMOND, Va., February 23.—The post office and other government offices were closed today, in honor of the birthday of General Washington. Federal troops, some consisting of two companies of Cavalry, one from Petersburg, and one from the Chester, paraded and were reviewed by the Governor and other State officials.

About the Ice. BAY CITY, Mich., February 23.—Tallie gene was received here this noon that at nine o'clock this morning a large cake of ice, several miles in extent, broke off from the shore of Saginaw bay at a point near the light-house at the mouth of the river, and extending down the east shore.

Upon this floating field of ice were cast 100 men, 200 children, and several dogs and cats. The ice was so thick that the men were unable to get ashore, and were obliged to remain on the ice until the water was so shallow that they could wade ashore.

Another Riot. DETROIT, February 23.—The heavy wind today has driven the ice from the mouth of the St. Lawrence river into the bay. It is reported that about 200 fugitive men are floating in it, and at least a dozen are one five miles from land. Great fears are entertained that the ice will break up before the men can be rescued, and that a serious disaster will result.

Crushed. KEY WEST, February 23.—The steamer *Jean Waters*, from New Orleans to Liverpool, has put in here, having broken her eccentric rudd. She will repair and proceed on her voyage.

The Killing of Steve Lowery. WILMINGTON, February 23.—The