NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 274. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1874. WHOLE NUMBER 2115.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, February 23, 1874.

FOX & DENIER'S

HUMPTY DUMPTY

Pantomime Troupe,

Not One Week only and Saturday Matinee. fe22

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE

Thursday, February 26, 1874, Matinee at 12 M.

LA FAVORITE.

Grand Opera.

Thursday Evening, Performance at 7 P. M.

Benefit of M. DE QUERCY.

LE FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT

AND

Le Gamin De Paris. fe25 2t

VARIETIES THEATRE.

THURSDAY.

NOTICE.

In order to accommodate certain persons who have practiced on ROPE TYING, we have secured the above theatre for

Thursday Evening, February 26.

Positively last and only appearance of the

DAVENPORT BROTHERS,

Previous to their departure for Havana and South America.

Sale of seats commences WEDNESDAY MORNING, at ten o'clock, at the box office.

Prices of Admission—Reserved seats, one dollar; admission, seventy-five, fifty and twenty-five cents. fe25 td

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor and Manager

ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager

SECOND WEEK OF THE CELEBRATED ARTIST,

MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

Thursday Evening, February 26,

WILD OATS.

Rover.....Mr. Edwin Adams

FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of Mr. ADAMS.

SATURDAY—Last Adams' Matinee, at 12 M.

SUNDAY—Benefit of Miss AMELIA WAUGH.

MONDAY—The celebrated comedian, Mr. ROBERT McWADE. fe26

CENTRAL CHURCH FAIR,

CORNER LIBERTY AND GASQUET STREETS.

A Grand Fair for the benefit of CENTRAL CHURCH is in operation and will so continue EVERY EVENING till March 7.

fe24 Tu Th Sa Tu

LECTURE.....LECTURE.

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

BY REV. MARX MOSES,

AT

GRUNEWALD HALL,

On Friday, February 27, 1874,

Commencing at 8 P. M.

fe15 26 27 Tickets $1.

BALLS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Parties desirous of procuring ladies' invitations for the

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL

To be given by the

GENTLEMEN'S HEBREW BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, AT

EXPOSITION BUILDING,

On Saturday Evening, March 7, 1874,

Will please make application to any of the undersigned committee:

SIMON COHN, No. 192 Poydras street.
JOSEPH MAGNER, No. 158 Common street.
HENRY MEYERS, No. 34 Chartres street.
J. SANDAK, No. 47 Chartres street.
SELIM BARNETT, No. 88 Canal street.
M. J. SHWARTZ, corner of Ursuline and Decatur streets.
A. BLOOM, corner of Magazine and Natchez alley.
JOE SIMON, No. 6 Magazine street.
LEON MEYERS, No. 63 Common street.
MAX ERAUN, No. 611 Magazine street.
LEON LEVY, No. 105 Canal street.

No lady will be admitted to the ball without an invitation. fe25 mh1

GRAND FANCY DRESS, MASK

AND

FIREMEN'S BALL

OF

LOUISIANA HOSE COMPANY,

at GRUNEWALD HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, February 28, 1874, for the benefit of the Relief Fund.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—R. H. Benners, chairman; James I. Day, A. J. Stringer, Joseph P. Hornor, H. Schierman, H. P. Buckley, Phil. Beck, Charles T. Howard, John Snider, Chris. Madden, John Cottreaux.

Tickets, $2. Application for Ladies' Invitations to be left at the Engine House. Proposals for rent of Bar, Hat Room and Restaurant to be addressed to R. H. BENNERS, No. 56 Camp street.

ja18 25 28 1m

BUSINESS CARDS.

PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES

Prepared strictly according to the bankrupt law general orders of the United States Supreme Court and rules of the United States District Court, by JOHN S. CARTER,

At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, Customhouse building, New Orleans.

Blanks always on hand. no1

W. W. HANDLIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

(Formerly Judge of the Third District Court.)

Will give special attention to collection of bills the settlement of estates and commercial suits Office corner of St. Joseph and Fulton streets, New Orleans, Louisiana. oc26

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CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873)

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AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED

GRAND POINT, PARISH OF ST. JAMES, Louisiana,

PERIQUE TOBACCO.

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HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by

ED. L. ZELL,

Corner Canal and Carondelet streets, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Goods sold fully warranted. h13 1y

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK

Chartered by the United States, March, 1865.

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No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades

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G. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
HENRY RAGAS, Assistant Cashi

THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.

Senate.

Mr. Burch called up, immediately after the reading of the journal, House bill No. 142, an act to divide the State of Louisiana into six congressional districts. It was entitled to come up as the special order of the day immediately after the adoption of the journal. The bill not being in the possession of the Senate at that time, other business was taken up.

A minority report from the Committee on Education, signed by J. Henri Burch, was received and ordered to be read. The report recommends that the contemplated mechanical and agricultural college be united with the Louisiana State University and located at Baton Rouge. It assigns many reasons why this should be done. As the report is published in the REPUBLICAN of to-day, under the official heading of "The Senate Yesterday," we will refer the reader to the document for his better information upon an important subject.

On motion of Mr. Burch the bill dividing the State of Louisiana into six congressional districts instead of five was taken up and considered. The bill provides that the State of Louisiana shall be divided into six congressional districts, and that the qualified electors of each district shall choose one Representative to Congress, as follows

The first district comprises the parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard and that portion of the parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi river and that portion on the left bank below Julia street and the New canal, comprising wards three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and fifteen of the city of New Orleans.

The second district comprises that portion of the parish of Orleans lying above Julia street and the New canal, and takes in the second, first, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of New Orleans, and the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist and St. James.

The third district comprises the parishes of Iberville, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, Iberia, St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, Cameron and Calcasieu.

The fourth district comprises the parishes of Rapides, Vernon, Sabine, Natchitoches, Grant, Winn, Red River, De Soto, Caddo, Bossier, Webster and Bienville.

The fifth district comprises the parishes of Concordia, Caldwell, Franklin, Tensas Madison, Richland, Ouachita, Jackson, Lincoln, Union, Morehouse, Carroll, Claiborne and Catahoula.

The sixth district comprises the parishes of Avoyelles, St. Landry, Point Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, West Baton Rouge, East Baton Rouge, St. Helena, Livingston, Tangipahoa, Washington and St. Tammany.

The bill was ordered to be read section by section, and a vote taken on the adoption of each congressional district as read from the bill.

Mr. Barber proposed an amendment to that part of the bill designating the first congressional district. He wanted the third ward stricken from the district, but the Senate voted down his amendment and adopted the First District as it stands in the bill.

Mr. Barber said the object of the bill was to creates six congressional districts, instead of five, and expressed the opinion that the change might prove disastrous to the Republicans. He said the bill as it stood, if it should become a law, would give the second and third congressional districts to the Democrats, and the fourth might be considered doubtful. This, he said, will be the result of redistricting the State as proposed by the bill under consideration, notwithstanding that the State is largely Republican. He concluded his remarks by moving for the recommitment of the bill.

Mr. Burch argued in favor of the bill as it stood. He thought it necessary for the State to have representation in Congress, regarding that of more importance than the complexion of a man's politics who was sent there to represent the State. He would therefore move to lay the motion to recommit upon the table, and his motion was sustained by a vote of 26 yeas to 6 nays.

After some further opposition, the bill was adopted on its second reading, considered engrossed, and, on motion of Mr Harris, made the special order of the day for next Wednesday at one o'clock.

The special order of the day being called for, Mr. Blunt moved its postponement for thirty minutes, upon which motion the yeas and nays were called, with the following result: Yeas, 19; nays, 16.

Mr. Harris rose to a point of order. He stated that it required a two-thirds vote to postpone the regular order of the day, and for that reason the motion to postpone was lost.

The President of the Senate decided the point well taken, and the regular order of the day was taken up. This was Senate bill No. 398, an act to reduce and reorganize the Metropolitan Police force. The bill was called up by Mr. Ingraham on Tuesday last, the first section adopted, and pending the consideration of the second section the Senate adjourned. He now moved the adoption of the other sections of the bill, and they were read and adopted. He then moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the first section was adopted, and his motion prevailed. This was done in order to give Mr. Detlege an opportunity to amend the first section as follows: "That the Police Board shall consist of four members, instead of six. One to come from Jefferson and the Fourth District, one from the First District, one from the Second District and Orleans right bank, and one from the Third District and St. Bernard."

The amendment was adopted, and the bill finally passed, under a suspension of the constitutional rule.

Mr. Kelso called up House bill No. 382, an act to provide for the payment and collection of taxes due the city of New Orleans; to authorize a discount on the same, etc. Under a suspension of the rules, the bill finally passed.

The same gentleman called up House bill No. 84, an act to incorporate the Jeunes Amis Benevolent Association of New Orleans. Under a suspension of the rules it was declared finally passed.

Mr. Masicot called up House bill No. 242, an act to make certain obligations of the city of New Orleans receivable in payment of back taxes. Under a suspension of the rules the bill finally passed.

Mr. Masicot called up House bill No. 40, an act to incorporate the Siam Sons Benevolent Association of New Orleans. The rules were suspended and the bill finally passed.

Mr. Pollard called up bill No. 391, an act to incorporate the Bayou Lafourche Railway Company. The rules were suspended and the bill finally passed.

The same gentleman called up Senate bill No. 73, an act closing public houses where spirituous and malt liquors are sold, and places of amusement on Sundays. This bill finally passed by a vote of 18 yeas to 9 nays.

Mr. Rey called up Senate bill No. 361, an act to incorporate the Native Ladies' Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of New Orleans. It was read, and under a suspension of the rules finally passed. The same gentleman called up House bill No. 98, an act to amend and re-enact section one of an act to incorporate the Young Veterans of 1862 and 1865 Benevolent and Mutual Aid Association of New Orleans. Under a suspension of the rules the bill finally passed.

Mr. Stamps called up House bill No. 71, an act entitled an act to construct a public road of earth in the most direct line from the western limits of the city of New Orleans, to William street, in Kenner, parish of Jefferson, etc. The bill was read a third time and declared finally passed. The same gentleman called up House bill No. 383, an act to postpone the collection of taxes for certain purposes, etc. Under a suspension of the rules the bill finally passed.

Mr. Swaizie called up Senate bill No. 218, an act to amend the act incorporating the town of St. Francisville. Pending the motion to take up this bill the Senate, on motion, adjourned until eleven o'clock to-day.

House.

Chief Clerk Vigers, in the absence of Speaker Lowell called Mr. Gair to the chair.

Rev. J. J. Handy, of Baltimore, Maryland, offered prayer.

A message from the Governor was received vetoing the market bill, which originated in the House.

After reciting the reasons advanced in favor of the bill, the message says the law of March 22, 1870, places the private markets under control of the City Council; act No. 7 of 1870 gives the superintendence to the Department of Commerce, and No. 14 of 1870 gives the sanitary inspectors power to remove anything detrimental to health, and the slaughterhouse act provides for inspection. The Board of Health certifies that no complaint has been made and the private markets are generally clean.

On Mr. Montaldo's motion the consideration of the message was postponed till to-day at one o'clock.

An unusual number of bills were introduced and referred, without discussion, to their appropriate committees.

On motion of Mr. Mathews the House reconsidered its vote of the previous day by which it refused to accept the amendment of the Senate to the appropriation bill.

Mr. Benham said there was no need of the provision making the warrants receivable for taxes because the appropriation of this year would be within the revenue, and be paid in cash.

Mr. Young said the Auditor had promised to pay in cash, and he was willing to rely on that promise.

On Mr. Mathews' motion the House agreed to the Senate amendment.

Mr. Mahoney, chairman of the Committee on Claims, reported a number of bills, which were referred to the committe of the whole.

Mr. Davidson, of the Judiciary Committee, reported a number of bills, the majority of which went on the calendar.

One relative to the parish of Iberia and adjacent parishes provoked much discussion.

It appeared that a number of citizens had been prevented from serving on juries because they did not speak English, the court ruling that they were ineligible. The bill was to correct the practice, as a number of citizens were disfranchised by the ruling.

Mr. Davidson said he had nothing to say of the policy of the bill, but he had reported it because it was constitutional, and Representatives from the parishes affected assured him it was necessary.

Several members seemed to think that because the constitution required the proceedings of the courts to be in English, a Frenchman speaking none could not serve on the jury, but the majority of the House had a different opinion and passed the bill.

Other measures of local importance were passed.

At the conclusion of the report of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Montaldo moved to take up the veto message of the Governor.

[Mr. Allain in the chair.]

Mr. King said that ninety-nine out of every hundred consumers of meat were in favor of the veto. He reviewed the arguments in favor of the bill and offered reasons opposed to them, similar to those epitomised in the message. He would have offered an analysis of the motives that induced members to vote for the bill, but it was ruled out of order.

[Mr. Gair resumed the chair.]

Mr. Souer called the previous question.

The Chair said every member had a right to express his opinion on a veto message and he thought the previous question could not be called. The rules were silent on the point, however, and the motion would be put if seconded and insisted on.

Mr. Souer was called to the chair.

Mr. Gair said he had left the chair in order to ask a favor of the House. He desired to be accorded the privilege of explaining his vote.

The Chair ruling that nothing was in order but calling the roll, and the House refusing to grant the privilege asked by Mr. Gair, he resumed the chair.

The main question was ordered, and the roll called.

During the calling of the roll many members desired to explain their votes, but were refused.

The bill was passed, the Governor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding, by a vote of 63 to 25.

The House then adjourned..

Killing.

A man by the name of John Mullis, killed a young man by the name of W. L. Birdwell, at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, on the fourteenth instant.

The killing is said to have been done without provocation.—*Minden Democrat, February* 21.

GRANT PARISH PRISONERS.

Trial in the United States Circuit Court.

Third day of the proceedings against the Grant parish prisoners, J. P. Hadnot et als., charged with conspiracy and murder at Colfax last April. Before Judges Woods and Durell.

District Attorney Beckwith addressed the jury explaining the United States law of 1870, under which this prosecution is had, especially mentioning the fact that accused conspired together to deprive Alexander Tillman of his liberty and life. He also gave a short history of the Grant parish troubles, from details furnished the government by competent witnesses. The attorney's recital was listened to attentively, as he deliberately related the leading horrors of the Colfax massacre. He quickly made it apparent that he was in possession of all or nearly all the leading facts in the case. He explained what the crime of murder is, etc.

A recess for a few minutes was had, and witnesses separated.

The first witness called was

R. C. Register, of Grant parish, sworn—In March and April last I was a resident of Grant parish; was parish judge of that parish; D. Shaw was sheriff; there was a disturbance in Colfax on the first of April; it was made by an armed body, who, it was understood, was to take the courthouse; I instructed the sheriff to guard against the mob; I remember one or two of the aggressors; the elder Hadnot I recognized; he is dead; saw the mob of about twenty men before the above date; Mr. Calhoun showed me a message purporting to be from Judge Cazabat; the mob was armed with firearms; saw that Hadnot had a red scarf and a sword; I was at the time near the courthouse; saw two other bodies of armed men, who arrived from different directions; there were five men in one squad; they were J. W. Scarbor and Grayson; Sheriff Shaw was sixty yards from the courthouse; he had fifteen deputies; other persons were about there, more than usual at Colfax; there was no hostile demonstration at first; I sent no reply, but said if the force attempted to capture me I would resist; the message was a menacing one; the sheriff had no men; Hadnot's men left about 3 P. M.; the sheriff's posse was increased during the day; the posse was mostly of colored men; colored men made no hostile demonstrations on the first day of April; on the second of April saw mounted armed men going in the direction of Rocky bayou, three miles off; the men had firearms; the colored people were greatly alarmed, and fled from their homes; some of them took shelter in the courthouse—men, women and children; on the night of the third 200 or more had congregated there; knew none of the armed men who appeared on the third or fourth of of April; there were incessant alarms on on the fourth and fifth; armed men were seen moving about every day; on the sixth of April saw that there was a line of communication among the fakirmishers; I know of a skirmish between the first and tenth of April; I am uncertain about date; I was in the skirmish for defense; there were 200 men in sight; we made a stand because we believed an attack was to be made on our homes; we were about 250 yards apart; there was firing; the assailants were mounted, and fired as they wheeled; did not recognize any of the assailants; they approached rapidly, and so disappeared; there were several hundred colored people in the courthouse at that time; Monday was court day, and nothing occurred; on Tuesday the same; I left on Wednesday, the ninth; there were four or five hundred colored people in Colfax when I left; Jessie McKinney had been killed before I left; he was a colored man; the colored people had no design to commit an aggressive act; a goodly portion of the assembled colored people had their arms stacked; previous to this date a party from Montgomery, represented by Mr. W. F. Howell, made overtures for a compromise, saying that a settlement could be made; several persons were present at the interview at my house; this was on the second or third of April; returned to within one mile of Colfax on the fourteenth, and was opposite Colfax on the fifteenth of April; saw mounted armed men there; walls of courthouse were left standing; could only see that the courthouse was burned; went into Colfax on the seventeenth; then I saw that men had been buried, and some of the limbs protruding from the earth; wounded men; knew Levi Nelson, colored; knew Alex Tillman, a griffe; they lived in Grant parish; know all the prisoners at the bar; saw none of them at Colfax on the ninth of April; may have had conversation with accused about the troubles.

Mr. Whitaker cross-examined the witness, but elicited nothing of the least importance not embraced in the examination in chief.

At this juncture the court decided that the interrogations of witnesses must be confined to one counsel. Mr. Whitaker, after his cross-examination, made Mr. Register his witness, and afterward declared his object in asking him a question was to lay a foundation to impeach the witness' testimony. The court informed the attorney that he could not impeach his own witnesses.

The court then adjourned until eleven o'clock this morning, and Judge Woods intimated that he would hold a session to-night.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on February 25, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 44°; at 2 P. M., 54°; at 6 P. M., 55°. Lowest point during the night of February 24, 43°. Rain during the night of February 23, one-seventh of an inch.

What Might Have Been.

John W. Parle arrived in the city yesterday, having returned from the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans. In reply to a question concerning the "terrible accident" reported to have occurred on the Mississippi Central, and to which such great prominence has been given by certain St. Louis papers, he stated that there had been an accident on the road some hundred miles out from New Orleans, but that the reports were greatly exaggerated. There was not a single St. Louisan hurt at the time, and the only casualties were the scalding of one white man, name unknown, and the death of a mulatto train porter, from injuries received.

The accident, no doubt, occurred through the error of the engineer of a freight train which had been switched to allow the passage of the regular Northern bound train. Owing to the immense increase of passenger traffic, however, the regular train was followed by an extra, and the freight train ran out of the switch only to to meet the extra coming the other way. Both trains were running slow, or the loss of life must have been fearful. James A. Goddard was the only St. Louisan on the train who was hurt, and his injuries are trifling.—*St. Louis Times.*

The last number of the Brashear *Enterprise* has the following bit of of apology: "The thumb of our partner's right hand being exceedingly sore, and we being left alone this week to do all the office work, accounts for our paper not being out on time."

Russia believes the Philadelphia centennial exhibition to be one of private enterprise, and will refuse to send goods for exhibition.

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

Mr. Edwin Adams appeared here last night in his famous personations of *Phidias* and *Raphael* in the play called the "Marble Heart." The character of *Raphael* is one which he has many times repeated, and he is considered the best representative of the infatuated sculptor known to our stage, as depicted in this play. At present Mr. Adams is suffering from bronchial troubles, and he acts with but little pleasure to himself. We miss from his voice the clear ring and music of other days, but he is still the same accomplished actor, and plays everything well, not sparing himself.

The play was generally well performed. Mr. Alexander Fitzgerald, who plays too seldom on the stage he manages, rattled through the part of *Volage* with becoming spirit, and Miss Amelia Waugh gave *Marco* with considerable effect. Mr. J. S. Delaney was entirely out of place as *Viscount Margaux*. He had no conception of the light character he assumed, and his dress was anything but that of a Parisian butterfly of fashion. Aside from *Raphael*, the best acted character in the piece was *Marie*, played by Miss Minnie Doyle. This young lady is not a great actress, as artists are rated, but she is always neat and careful in her personations, and never fails to win the favor of an audience. She completely identified herself with the orphaned girl she represented, and modestly acted the part, and touchingly spoke the lines, as set down for her.

Mr. Adams is billed to-night for *Roser*, in "Wild Oats," and to-morrow evening will play *Hamlet* for his benefit.

Miss Amelia Waugh will take her annual benefit on Sunday evening next, and on that occasion will produce the dramas of "Plot and Passion" and the "Gunmaker of Moscow."

Varieties Theatre.

The celebrated Davenport Brothers will make their last appearance here to-night, in their strange rope tying and untying performances, and spiritualistic cabinet scenes. Mr. Housah, upon his own challenge, will endeavor to tie the brothers beyond the possibility of their getting loose, and much curiosity is expressed to see the exposition. Seats for the entertainment can be secured at the box office of the theatre to-day.

The Opera House.

To-day will be given the greatest matinee performance ever held in the Opera House. Donizetti's grand opera, "La Favorite," will be performed, with Messrs. Gueymard, Devoyod, Mayan and De Quercy in the cast. Mlle. Denain also appears. To-night M. De Quercy has a benefit. He will appear in Lecocq's popular burlesque, "La Fille de Mme. Angot," and the vaudeville "Le Gamin de Paris." M. De Quercy is an artist both capable and willing, and we trust that his merits will meet due acknowledgement.

A Victory for the Women.

A dispatch from Boston, dated the twentieth instant, to the New York *Times*, says:

The members of the Legislature and the community at large were to-day surprised by the publication of a decision of the full bench of the Supreme Court favorably to the election of women on the school board. The Legislature asked for an opinion on the question, whether under the State constitution, a woman can be a member of a school committee, and the decision was given in reply to this request. It is in full as follows:

The justices of the Supreme Judicial Court respectfully submit the following answer to the question upon which their opinion was required by the order of the honorable House of Representatives of the sixteenth day of the present month.

The question is stated in these words: "Under the constitution of the commonwealth, can a woman be a member of a school committee?" The question is limited to the effect of the constitution upon the capacity of a woman to hold this office, and involves no interpretation of the statutes.

If the constitution prevents a woman from being a member of a school committee, it must by force of same express provision thereof, or else by necessary implication arising either from the nature of the office itself, or from the law of Massachusetts as existing when the constitution was adopted, and in the light of which it must be read.

But the constitution contains nothing relating to school committees; the office is created and regulated by statute, and the constitution confers upon the general court full power and authority to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws for naming and settling all civil officers within the commonwealth, the election and constitution of whom are not in the constitution otherwise provided for.

The common law of England, which was our law upon the subject, permitted a woman to fill any local office of an administrative character, the duties attached to which were such that a woman was competent to perform them. The duties of a school committee relate exclusively to the education of children and youth in the town or city for which it is elected. They consist of the general charge and superintendence of the schools, including the employment of teachers, selection of school books, regulation of the attendance of scholars, and the preparation of school registers and returns, and they are in no respect of such a nature that they can not be well and efficiently performed by women. The necessary conclusion is that there is nothing in the constitution of this commonwealth to prevent a woman from being a member of a school committee, and that the question proposed must be respectfully answered in the affirmative.

Horace Gray, John Wells, James D. Colt, Seth Ames, Marcus Morton, William C. Endicott, Charles Devens, Jr.

Boston, February 20, 1874.

Louisiana.

Some of the Democratic papers continue to urge their party men in Congress to vote for a new election in Louisiana. But none of them have been able to point to the slightest evidence that the framers of the constitution intended to confer on the national government any such power as would be exercised in the passage of such a measure. The *World* cites Mr. Calhoun in support of its views, but the language it quotes does not help its case. The passage cited has not even the most remote bearing on the question.

But a thousand passages might be quoted from Mr. Calhoun's writings deprecating any such interference as that which is now recommended. We have already shown that the guaranteeing clause was meant by the Constitutional Convention to apply to the constitutions of the several States, and was suggested by the not unnatural fear existing at that time that anti-republican and monarchical or aristocratic forms might be substituted for those in force in the States. Mr. Calhoun's language was quite in accordance with this view. It will be a strange sight if the Democrats in Congress should be found sustaining a measure utterly without authority in the constitution, and which is an assumption of power by the federal government quite equal to anything that occurred during the war.—*New York Times.*

Scandal.

The story is told of a woman who freely used her tongue to the scandal of others, and made a confession to the priest of what she had done. He gave her a ripe thistle top, and told her to go out in various directions and scatter the seeds one by one. Wondering at the penance, she obeyed, and then returned and told her confessor. To her amazement, he bade her go back and gather the scattered seeds; and when she objected that it would be impossible, he replied that it would be still more difficult to gather up and destroy all the evil reports which she had circulated about others. **Any thoughtless, careless child can scatter a handful of thistle seed before the wind in a moment, but the strongest and wisest man can not gather them again.**

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—The financial debate was continued to-day, Messrs. Merrimon, Sherman, Allison and Morton taking part. There was a sharp discussion between Messrs. Morton and Schurz, growing out of the debate of yesterday, in which Mr. Morton said Mr. Schurz did not understand the country in which he lived. In reply to Mr. Morton to-day Mr. Schurz said Mr. Morton made misstatements atrocious and willful. Mr. Morton retorted by characterizing the argument of Mr. Schurz as disingenuous. Mr. Carpenter called both to order, and apologies followed.

During the morning hour in the Senate, the bill for a commission to investigate the traffic in alcohol, was under consideration, Schurz opposing and Frelinghuysen supporting it. Morning hour expired during discussion and bill went over.

House.

Debate on bill reviving franking privilege continued all day, and finally the previous question was seconded and main question ordered; 126 to 117. The bill will be voted on to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—Confirmation to-day, Boyle as attorney of the eastern district of Texas.

The President's Views of the Centennial.

The President to-day, in communicating to Congress the report of the centennial commission, says failure in this enterprise would be deplorable. Success can be assured by arousing public opinion to the importance of the occasion. To secure this end, in his judgment, congressional legislation is necessary to make the exposition both national and international.

Snow.

Six inches of snow fallen.

Colored Soldiers' Bounty.

Unless Congress does something very soon in the way of appropriating money for the payment of bounties due colored soldiers under the regulations in force, under the Freedman's Bureau, the Secretary of War will, in a very short time, have to discontinue all such payments.

The British Defeat on the Gold Coast.

Further particulars of the battle between Sir Garnet Wolsely's forces and the Ashantees, say the latter fought desperately, the fight lasting from six o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the evening. Seventeen British officers were killed and wounded. The naval brigade, 135 strong, lost thirty-nine men; the rifle brigade, twenty-six, and the engineers thirty-eight men. The loss sustained by the native allies is not known, but it is believed to be very heavy. The communications of the British forces with the rear are threatened. It is believed another large force of Ashantees is approaching Coomassie from the southwest.

The Gaines-Cushing Suit.

To-day, in the Equity Court, Judge Wylie, the case of Mrs. Gaines against Hon. Caleb Cushing was heard, and the argument for the defendant was concluded by Mr. W. H. Garnett and Hon. T. J. Durant. The court decided to continue the injunction to restrain the defendant from receiving certain land patents and certificates from the land office until an account can be stated by the parties, remarking that he made this order not on allegations of the complainant's bill alone, but because the defendant in his answer admitted she had an interest in the property.

NEW YORK.

Marine.

NEW YORK, February 25.—The ship Prussia, from New Orleans, at Liverpool, before reported damaged by a collision with the steamer Zembra, lost her anchor and chain and had her bobstay, hawser, pipe, etc., carried away and the starboard bow badly cut.

A Suit Determined.

Suit of John P. O'Sullivan against Marshal O. Roberts, for $50,000, for services alleged to have been rendered in connection with land concessions in Mexico, during Maximilian's reign, terminated to-day with a verdict of $13,000 for plaintiff.

Great Fall of Snow.

It has been snowing hard all day causing considerable delay in street travel. No trouble yet with the mails. The Cunarder, Russia and other steamers are detained until to-morrow.

ENGLAND.

Dead.

LONDON, February 25.—Rev. Thomas Binney, theological minister, died last night, aged seventy years.

A Battle with the Ashantees.

A report has reached here that a great battle has been fought at Coomassie between the Ashantees and the force under General Sir Garnett Woolsley. The engagement is said to have lasted a whole day, and to have closed with no decided result. The loss of the British troops is given as nearly 300, including many officers. The Highlanders alone are reported to have had 150 men killed and wounded. General Woolsley was, it is said, in need of reinforcements, which are fifteen miles off.

Further.

The War Office is without official advices of the reported battle between the English and Ashantees, but an unofficial report says the battle was fought at Acroomboo, on January 31, and not Coomassie. Among the killed were Major Baird and Captain Buckle.

The *Globe* says if the news be true, the only course left us is to effect a safe retreat to the coast.

A special to the *Standard* says the Ashantees entirely surrounded the British army, but were eventually driven off with great loss. The principal war chief was killed. The King has taken command in person, and it was expected he would renew the attack.

FOREIGN.

Lively Movements in Spain.

MADRID, February 25.—The report of the capture of Portugalete by the national forces is confirmed.

General Mariones, with 22,000 men, now confronts the main body of Carlists. News of a general engagement is hourly expected.

Defeat of Mariones.

It is rumored that General Mariones has been badly defeated before Bilboa, with loss of large numbers. His troops were compelled to return to Saranteders.

Thiers' Reception in the Assembly.

VERSAILLES, February 25.—When ex-President Thiers entered the Assembly today he was greeted with a perfect ovation from members of the Left, in consequence of his letter published yesterday, stating his conviction that republican is the only form of government for France.

International Exhibition.

PARIS, February 25.—It is proposed to hold another international exhibition in this city in 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Temperance Movements.

ALBANY, February 25.—At a meeting of the State temperance committee to-day resolutions were adopted asking the Legislature to pass a local prohibition bill, and also calling on the friends of temperance to use every effort to advance the cause, and bid Western women God speed in their crusade.

The Autopsy on the Twins.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.—The second edition of the *Medical Times* states that the autopsy of the Siamese twins was continued on Friday last, resulting in some interesting disclosures. The commission found that two livers, which were supposed to be joined only by blood vessals, were really one body; the parcuchinatas tissue being continuous between them, so that when they were removed from the body and placed upon the table they formed one mass.

The so-called tract of partal continuity is, therefore, liver tissue. It will be remembered that Chang was said to be possessed of one more pouch than Eng when the lives was removed. However, an upper hepatic pouch was found also proceeding from Eng, so that the bond contained four pouches of peritoneum, besides liver tissue. The disclosures show that any attempt during life to separate the twins would, in all probability, have proven fatal.

Snow Storm in Philadelphia.

The driving snow storm continues.

Strike of Brakesmen.

BUFFALO, February 25.—The brakesmen on the York and Erie road are on a strike for back pay. No freight trains are moving.

Jail Delivery.

NEWCASTLE, Del., February 25.—About one o'clock this morning Israel Radding, night warden of the jail, hearing a very slight noise in the yard, opened the door, when he was immediately seized by a gang of a dozen men. They gagged and handcuffed him, tied his feet and put him in a coal hole. One of them threatened his life with a drawn knife, but another, known as Big Frank, interfered.

They got over the wall by two short ladders tied together, which they brought with them, and carried off Frazier, who was under life sentence for the murder of Allison. It is supposed the party reached here in a tugboat, which was seen off Newcastle last night, and had disappeared this morning.

Big Frank, mentioned in the dispatch, is one of the party whipped some time ago, and for whose rescue, before the whipping, a plot was formed, but did not succeed, being foiled by the citizens being on their guard.

The Boston School Committee.

BOSTON, February 25.—The school committee, notwithstanding the action of the Supreme Court, voted 44 to 40 to exclude women.

The Break in the Mississippi Central Railroad.

MEMPHIS, February 25.—The damage to the Mississippi Central Railroad by freshet is more serious than at first reported. About 400 feet of the embankment at Tallahatchie river has been swept away; the bridge also damaged. Trains from New Orleans come here, leaving that road at Grenada. Trains still detained on Memphis and Charleston road. No through trains arrived since Saturday.

Dead.

CHARLESTON, February 25.—The venerable Lutheran pastor, John Bachman, distinguished as a naturalist, and a life-long friend and co laborer of Agassiz and Audubon, is dead; aged eighty-five.

Races Postponed.

In consequence of the heavy condition of the track the races of the spring meeting, on Washington course, which were fixed for to-day, have been postponed.

Steamboat Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, February 25.—The large, sternwheel steamer Belfast, belonging to the Belfast Transportation Company, became unmanageable, while ascending the falls, late last night, the driftwood interfering with the working of her rudder, and struck a hidden obstruction, breaking the inside of her hull, just forward of the boilers. She was run on a neighboring bar, and rapidly settled, sliding off the bar just before going down.

This afternoon the cabin and stern separated, and the boat will probably go to pieces before the river begins to fall. She now lies in forty feet of water at the stern and twenty-five feet at the bow. The officers and crew escaped, one roustabout only being injured by a falling spar. All the books, papers and money were saved. The Belfast had 500 tons of pig iron, 200 tons of ship stuff, and 100 tons of miscellaneous freight on board. The boat is insured in Cincinnati and Wheeling offices for $22,000, and the freight list for $2500.

Will Appeal for Protection.

CINCINNATI, February 25.—Alexander Swift says he will appeal to the Governor of Kentucky to-morrow to protect with the military the employes in his rolling mill, in Newport, from strikers.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, February 25, 1874, 4:35 P. M.

For the Gulf States, northerly winds, rising barometer, with partly cloudy and clear weather.

The lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers will continue slowly rising.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, February 25, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30:30. Wind north, fresh. Arrived—Schooner Linda, six days from Kingston, Cox, master; schooner Kate E. Buchanan, Dugall, master, eight days from Sabine Pass; bark Swift, Roe, master, fourteen days from St. Thomas; ship Norman, Lane, master, thirty days from St. John; steamship Marina, at 2:40 P. M., Trotman, master, from Cardiff; schooner George H. Mills, Tillotson, master, eighteen days from Providence. Sailed—Barks Richmond, Carter, Fannie and Prudhoe, and steamship Mississippi.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, February 25.—Wind north-northwest, strong. Arrived—Steamship W. P. Clyde, Livingston master, at 8:20 A. M., from Havana via Florida ports, to I. K. Roberts. Sailed—Bark Halcyon, schooner General Prim.

VICKSBURG, February 25.—Up—Katie at 7 A. M. Down—Shannon, at ten last night; Susie Silver, at 3 P. M.; Ashland, at 6 P. M. to-day. Weather cool and clear. River falling.

MEMPHIS, February 25.—River rising rapidly. Weather clear and pleasant. Departed—Kittie Higler and Clarksville for Little Rock, Sherlock and Future City for New Orleans, Imperial for St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, February 25.—River forty four feet and rising. Snowed all day; clear and cold tonight.

PITTSBURG, February 25.—River twelve feet six inches and falling. Snowing nearly all day.

EVANSVILLE, February 25.—Weather cloudy; considerable snow last night. Mercury 30° to 36°. River risen two feet.

CAIRO, February 25.—Arrived—Helena, from St. Louis at 4 P. M. No departures except coal town South. Two inches snow last night. Weather clear.