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VOLUME IX—NO. 9. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2470

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Office of New Orleans Homestead Association, No. 116 Baronne street, corner of Camp, New Orleans, April 6, 1875.—A meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the company, on FRIDAY, May 7, 1875, at 9 A. M., to vote upon an amendment to the charter reducing the capital stock. JOHN McCAFFREY, President.
T. J. O'SULLIVAN, Secretary. ap7 14 21 28 my7

Notice.—At a meeting of the directors of the Lower Coast Packet Company held at the New Orleans Savings Institution, on April 6, 1875, Lewis F. Generes acting as president and S. Lawrence as secretary pro tem., it was resolved that a general meeting of stockholders of said company be called, at the office of L. F. Generes, No. 109 Customhouse street, at 2 P. M., TUESDAY, April 27, 1875 to take into consideration the question of going into liquidation.
L. F. GENERES,
S. LAWRENCE,
E. JOHNSON,
ap10 17 27 Directors.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Hall Tenth Ward Radical Republican Central Club, corner First and Liberty streets, New Orleans, April 20, 1875.—The officers and members of the above club are requested to meet TO-NIGHT, for the purpose of re-organizing said club, at seven o'clock.
a, 20 1t J. A. KAYZER, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

A GRAND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, PROMENADE CONCERT AND SHAKESPEARE READINGS
Will be given by the Lady Members in the COLISEUM PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Tuesday Evening, April 20, 1875.
Price of admission, only twenty five cents.
Come one! Come all! and enjoy a dish of delicious STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM.
Don't forget the time—TUESDAY EVENING, April 20, at seven o'clock; and place—Coliseum Baptist Church, corner of Thalia and Camp streets.
ap18 2t

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Extraordinary Attraction.
DOUBLE COMPANY—SPECIALTY AND DRAMATIC.
The latest Paris sensation, the
Z I G A S, Z I G Z A G
A company of French Grotesque Dancers. Grand Ballet Divertissement, concluding with the CLOCHE QUADRILLE. The wonderful CAWTHORNES in new sketches. Signor BLITZ'S famous PUNCH AND JUDY. Miss GERTIE GRANVILLE in NEW SONGS and other specialties. Concluding with Watts Phillips' Domestic Drama, entitled LOST IN LONDON,
J. J. WALLACE appearing in his great character part, JOB ARMROYD. The drama is produced with powerful cast, new scenery, etc.
The Academy can be rented during the summer months for respectable entertainments. Apply at the Box Office. ap20

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Monday, April 12, and During the Week,
Engagement of the Popular Character Actor,
J. J. WALLACE,
Presenting his famous emotional Irish-American drama entitled
THE MAN FROM AMERICA,
Elegantly gotten up with new and elaborate Mechanical effects, scenery, wardrobe and appointments.
The Dramatic Company is reinforced by the engagement of Mr. J. H. HUNTLY, the talented young leading actor; Mr. HUG. BLITZ, the comic facial monologue actor, and the marvelous children, the great CAWTHORNES, who will appear in their versatile specialties. ap11

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, April 20, 1875.
WAS BROUGHT TO THE FIRST DISTRICT Pound, corner of Lafayette and Locust streets, on the eighteenth day of April, 1875—
FIVE COWS, no brands, different colors.
Which, if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, he will be sold at public auction, at said pound, on MONDAY, April 26, 1875, at twelve o'clock M.
No. 77—ap20 1d D. McCARTHY, Administrator.

FOR RENT.

TO RENT.....TO RENT.
LARGE AND PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, in suite or single, with bath room attached. All the comforts of a home guaranteed. Apply at No. 40 Liberty street, between Gasquet and Common. MRS. R. N. JOHNSON.
ap15

FOR RENT.—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE TO rent, situated on St. Andrew street, between Rampart and Franklin streets. No. 469, at $15 per month; will rent it for less to a prompt paying tenant. ia31

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.
Senate warrants numbered as follows:
On Philip Perin, drawn to the order of E. F. Herwig—No. 2346 for $100, No. 2347 for $100, No. 2348 for $100, No. 2349 for $100, No. 2350 for $50, No. 2351 for $40; total $490.
On P. E. Bechtel, drawn and indorsed by him—No. 2338 for $200 No. 2340 for $200; total $400.
Also, about $1000 in warrants on the contingent fund drawn to the order of E. F. Herwig, and not indorsed by him
Payment on the above having been stopped, a liberal reward will be paid for the return of them to E. F. HERWIG,
Chairman Committee on Supervising and Auditing the Expenses of the Senate. mh14

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOSEPH BRANDNER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 34 Bourbon Street,
Between Customhouse and Bienville,
ap17 1m eod NEW ORLEANS.

DRESS MAKING AND SEWING
Of every description, corner of Thalia and St Charles streets.
Mesdames Tirrell and Simpson
Have taken the residence at the corner of Thalia and St. Charles streets, and are ready to receive orders. Nothing will be left undone to please the ladies who may patronize them. The parlors are central, spacious and new. mh23 1m

A. W. WARNER. M. B. CHILDRESS.
WARNER & CHILDRESS,
ICE DEPOT,
42.....Carondelet Street.....42
Between Gravier and Union streets.
Ice in large and small quantities delivered in any part of the city. City and country orders, hogsheads, tierces and sacks, solicited and filled with dispatch.
Send in your orders. mh28 1m

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM of L. H. GARDNER & CO., partnership in commendam, established by articles recorded in the mortgage office of the parish of Orleans, is this day dissolved, L. H. Gardner having made sale of his interest to the remaining partners. The affairs of the firm will be liquidated by Samuel L. Boyd.
L. H. GARDNER,
SAMUEL L. BOYD,
General Partners;
JONAS H. FRENCH,
In Commendam.
New Orleans, April 1, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, BY ARTICLES duly recorded, have this day formed a partnership in commendam, under the firm name of SAMUEL L. BOYD, to continue the wholesale dry goods business, heretofore carried on by L. H. Gardner & Co., at Nos. 92 Common and 105 and 107 Gravier streets, in this city.
SAMUEL L. BOYD,
General Partner.
JONAS H. FRENCH,
Partner in Commendam.
New Orleans, April 1, 1875.

I CORDIALLY RECOMMEND THE FIRM of SAMUEL L. BOYD, who will continue the dry goods business, to the patronage of my friends.
L. H. GARDNER.
New Orleans, April 1, 1875. ap1 1m

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD TO MR. N. A. Wilcox my entire interest in the firm of HOYT & WILCOX he assuming all the liabilities of the late firm and will hereafter conduct the business in his own name and for his own account.
S. W. HOYT.
New Orleans, April 3, 1875.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE I RESPECTFULLY inform my friends and the public in general that from and after the FIFTH DAY OF APRIL, 1875, the business of the firm of Hoyt & Wilcox will be conducted in my individual name, and I solicit a continuance of their patronage.
N. A. WILCOX.
ap7 1118 25 No. 32 Tchoupitoulas street

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Senate.

At twelve o'clock yesterday the Senate was called to order by the President. The roll was called and twenty-four members responded. The proceedings were opened with prayer.

Senator Alexander appeared and took his seat for the first time during the extra session.

Senator Burch gave notice that he would, at a future time, introduce a bill for the relief of the city of Baton Rouge, for expenses incurred in furnishing materials and employing laborers to stop crevasses and repair the levees during the high water of 1874

The same Senator also gave notice of a bill requiring better qualifications of persons presenting themselves for examination before the Supreme Court to be admitted to the bar of this State.

Senator Grover gave notice of a bill relative to evidence in criminal prosecutions, giving the prisoner the privilege of testifying in his own behalf.

Senator Eustis introduced a bill to expedite the trial of cases in the Supreme Court against sureties on appeal and forthcoming bonds. Under a suspension of the rules it was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Detiege introduced a bill to amend and re-enact article 674 of the Code of Practice. The bill was read twice under a suspension of the rules and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Ogden introduced a bill to amend act No. 73 of 1872, entitled an act to authorize the Council of the city of New Orleans to levy a police tax; to regulate levies of taxes, the proceedings of tax suits, and the jurisdiction of the district courts for the parish of Orleans in reference thereto; to define and punish forgery in certain cases; to authorize the funding of the floating debt; to consolidate, limit and provide for the debt of the city of New Orleans, principal and interest; to authorize a tax for the support of the city government, and to establish a fiscal agency, defining its duties, and for the better enforcement of the collection of all taxes. The bill was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Eustis introduced a bill relative to drainage in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, and providing for contracts for such work; for the management of the drainage tax, and the payment of the bonds issued and debts incurred for drainage. The bill was read twice and referred to the Committee on Canals and Drainage.

Senator Whitney introduced an act to relieve the delinquent taxpayers from the payment of penalties in certain cases. It was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Governor's veto of an act entitled an act to legalize the indebtedness of the Charity Hospital at New Orleans and the Insane Asylum at Jackson, and to provide for the payment of the same, came up as the special order of the day.

A motion was made to pass the bill, the Governor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Senator Wharton addressed the Senate, and said he would vote to sustain the Governor's veto for the reason that the act vetoed had been declared by the Supreme Court to be illegal.

Senator Weber asked the gentlemen to allow him to ask him a question, and Senator Wharton consenting, Senator Weber asked whether the Supreme Court declared the item making the appropriation to the Charity Hospital illegal.

Senator Wharton answered yes—the Supreme Court decided that this item in the appropriation bill is illegal, unconstitutional, null and void on the ground that under that section of the constitution limiting the State debt and keeping it within the revenues of the State, any act making appropriations in excess of the revenue is illegal. He said he understood there was a debt, but until he had some proof of it he would vote to sustain the Governor's veto.

Senator Burch said he was in sympathy with all charitable institutions, but that he could not consistently vote for an act that the Supreme Court had declared unconstitutional, null and void. He concluded by saying that under the circumstances he felt constrained to sustain the veto of the Governor.

Senator Blackburn said he should vote to pass the bill over the Governor's veto as it is a well known fact that the Charity Hospital stood sadly in need of financial aid. He said that Senators might err in doing this, but if they did it was on the side of charity.

Senator Eustis said he understood the motion to be the passage of the bill over the Governor's veto. He would like to have the veto read, to ascertain the Governor's reasons.

The veto message was then read.

Senator Eustis continued by saying that he heard some Senators say the bill is unconstitutional. If it be unconstitutional, he thought it most extraordinary that Senators should vote for the passage of the bill. This important fact, he said, is contained in the Governor's message: That the bill is unconstitutional. He thought it extraordinary that Senators should vote to legalize a legal debt. He was totally at a loss to understand what that meant. He then called for a reading o the bill.

The bill was read.

Senator Ogden wanted it understood that no person in the State had the interest of charitable institutions more at heart than he had; but the object here sought being to legalize an act the Supreme Court had decided unconstitutional, it seemed to him that if the bill did pass it would stand in the same light the original did. If the desire is to give relief to the Charity Hospital it must done in some legal way—and as this act has been declared to be unconstitutional he said he should vote to sustain the veto of the Governor.

Senator Blackburn, in explaining his vote, said he should vote to pass the bill the Governor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding. He should do this without regard to any quibbling or technicalities that might stand in the way of affording the relief sought.

Senator Blunt said he should vote to pass the bill over the vete from a sense of right, and that if the bill did pass he would have the consolation of knowing that a worthy institution would be afforded relief.

After the discussion was closed a vote was taken, and the Senate refused to pass the bill over the Governor's veto.

Senator Eustis arose and, addressing the President, said, as he understood it, the resolution adopted by this Senate at its last session by which the rules which were adopted at previous sessions were adopted for this session, of course covers the committees so far as the distribution of labor is concerned; but he did not understand, however, that that includes individual members of any committee. The other resolution, he said, adopted, was to the following effect: That the officers and employes who have been engaged during the previous session shall not remain as officers and employes of this session. Senator Eustis said he would make this as a point of order.

The President ruled the point of order made by the gentleman not well taken.

Senator White introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of five to examine and report upon the report of the Committee on Auditing and Supervising Expenses of the Senate, and providing that said Committee on Auditing and Supervising turn over a detailed statement of each charge in their report to the committee authorized to examine them. He moved for a suspension of the rules to have it considered at once.

Pending this motion Senator Wharton said he would like to say a few words. He said the resolution which the Senator from the second district (Mr. White) had offered implies a want of confidence in the Auditing and Supervising Committee of the Senate. He (Mr. Wharton) had examined the account and could find nothing in it wrong. He would, therefore, say to Senators that if they had been here in their seats attending to their duties they would have known everything connected with this report. Senator Wharton concluded his remarks by saying that act No. 8 provides for the payment of the special assistant sergeants-at-arms appointed at the last regular session. That, he said, appropriates $4000 to pay these specials. That amount being appropriated it was conclusive evidence to his mind that the specials had been paid. The Senator from St. Marys, the speaker said, desired him to congratulate the Senate on having appointed these special assistant sergeants-at arms, thereby avoiding the necessity for funeral expenses.

Senator Wharton thought there might be some truth in what the Senator from St. Mary (Mr. Sypher) had said. The speaker concluded by saying he saw Senators here that got no pay for the reason that they did not want it; and really he thought the report contained nothing that requires further explanation.

Senator Eustis said he would vote against the motion made by his colleague from the parish of Orleans, to investigate the report made by the committee of this Senate. He said the Senate was entitled under the law to an itemized report from this committee, but that when this was asked for the Senator from Iberville said that if the gentleman from Orleans desired any information in regard to the account of Bloomfield & Co., it was not the duty of a Senator to call for an itemized report from the committee, but he must go into the committee room where the committee sat, where all information necessary could be found. The Senator said the reason that information was called for was to ascertain whether the committee had discharged its duty properly or not. He said he had made no insinuation that the committee had not performed its duty properly, and he therefore considered the remarks of the Senator from Iberville extremely infelicitous. He said that a call for an itemized account having been made, the committee should have furnished one, so that it might have received vindication from the hands of the Senate itself. The tendency of the discussion, he said, was to find out whether this money has been expended properly or not—to see that the Senate had received an equivalent for its money. It is very well known who Bloomfield & Co. are; that they are people who deal in stationery, etc. Senator Eustis said he had never been inside of their store. He said he did not know whether they sold anything outside of the legitimate line of stationery; but if they have really been paid $14,537 50, he would like to know whether that amount had been paid for stationery alone. He said there were sixty-four sergeants-at-arms for thirty-six Senators. He did not know what the extraordinary circumstances were that called for this extraordinary physical force.

Senator Burch interrupted him by saying that it was a matter of history what was the cause for the physical force spoken of by the gentleman from Orleans.

Senator Eustis replied by saying that, while he was an adjuster or compromiser—

Senator Burch here interrupted the speaker again by asking whether it was an adjustment or compromise?

Senator Eustis answered by saying that question is not yet settled. You will have to settle it yourselves. He then continued by saying that he was opposed to such extraordinary expenses, and he should insist upon a reading of this itemized account of Bloomfield & Co.'s calling for $14,537 50, otherwise he should vote against the report.

Senator Young called for a reading of the itemized bill.

Senator Burch said he understood that the motion before the Senate was to recommit the report.

Senator White renewed the call for a reading of the itemized account.

The President said it was not before the Senate.

Senator Burch said he was well aware the paper on the desk was not a part of the report of the committee; but he thought the Senate would recollect that he had a few days previous made a motion to have it made a part of the report in order to get it before the Senate, but his motion did not prevail, and he was opposed now to having it made a part of the report because the committee had done its duty under section five of act No. 2. He would call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the report has been received, and that it was in accordance with this section, and that the committee have faithfully complied with the provisions of this act; and that in doing so they have gone over every item and voucher. Having done that, he said they had performed their whole duty, and he would recommend the adoption of the report.

Senator White said he had just been informed by the Senator from Iberville himself (Mr. Wharton), that he never saw the itemized account until a few moments ago; that he could not say whether it was correct or not. Senator White said the contingent expense of this Senate was larger than that of the Legislatures of any other five States in the Union, and for the information of the Senate he would ask for a detailed statement in regard to the same. He said as the report stands he could not judge whether it is correct or not; but he would say now, as he said the other day, the startling fact had presented itself in connection with this report that the contingent expenses did not fall far short of $20,000 for the sixty days' session recently ended. This, he said, was much larger than the amount incurred for the same purposes in the great States of New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. He desired that it should be known whether it was possible that this extraordinary amount could have been spent for stationery alone.

Senator Wharton asked whether the Senator did not knew that the detailed bills were offered with the report?

Senator Eustis said that is not the question before the Senate. The motion made by Senator White is to the effect that the report be recommitted with instructions to have an itemized report. That, he said, is the only question before the Senate.

After some further debate on Senator White's resolution, Senator Harper made the point of order that the resolution contemplated the creation of a special committee and could not be entertained.

The President ruled that the resolution was not before the Senate; that it required a suspension of the rules to consider the resolution at this time.

Senator White then withdrew his resolution.

After several other motions had been made in regard to the final disposition of the report of the Auditing and Supervising Committee, it was, on motion of Senator Burch, ordered that the itemized account of Bloomfield & Co. be made a part of the report of the Committee on Auditing and Supervising the Expenses of the Senate.

The Senate adjourned to meet to-day at 12 M.

House of Representatives.

The House was called to order at a very little past twelve, and the Speaker first called the attention of the sergeant-at-arms to the reporters' table, and requested him to see that the representatives of the press were not disturbed.

Assistant Sergeant W. R. Sutherland immediately made the reporters deeply indebted to him by leaving only the regular representatives seated at the table, and keeping it clear of irregulars during the day.

Some corrections to the journal being offered, Speaker Estilette said all corrections must be sent to the desk in writing.

Mr. Demas said in that case he wanted a great deal of time and would move to postpone adoption to Wednesday and the motion was carried.

Speaker Estilette announced the rest of the standing committies.

Mr. Pierson said he thanked the chair for appointing him chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings but begged leave to decline and to be excused from serving on the other committee he had been selected to serve on.

Speaker Estilette said perhaps the gentleman meant to decline all appointments and Mr. Pierson said he did.

Mr. Kidd called up Mr. Souer's resolution on drawing of seats and no objection was made.

On Mr. Ray's motion Mr. Grant was permitted to retain his seat directly in front of the Speaker,

On Mr. Matthews' motion the chair appointed Messrs. Matthews, Luckett and Billieu tellers.

The Clerk placed in a hat the names of all parishes and wards of New Orleans, which were drawn out one by one.

Mr. Hahn having the first choice said he thought the seat of his friend, the handsome and accomplished Mr. Souer, would suit him better than any other, and accordingly Mr. Souer vacated, but was able to choose the next seat when the parish of Avoyelles was called.

Mr. Keating and a great many others had the pleasure of staying in their old seats, while a great many Democrats got as near the Speaker as possible. Mr. Jones was anxious to see the Clerk "give the hat a shake," but that shake may have been the one that sent the parishes of Madison and St. John to the bottom, and their Representatives, with Mr. Sartain, chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, to the rear.

The selection of seats was conducted with great good humor and courtesy, and was presided over by Mr. Hahn who was called to the chair by Speaker Estilette.

After the members assumed their seats the House came to order.

Mr. Kidd presented a memorial from Messrs. Charles Delhommer and Felix Voorhies, parish of St. Martin; George Collins, of St Helena, and G. B. Burkhardt, of seventh ward, Orleans parish, claiming seats in this House.

Mr. Lowell made the point of order that as the compromise compact had been carried out such a memorial was not in order.

The Chair decided thatthe point was not well taken.

Mr. Demas appealed, and on a vote the chair was sustained by 61 to 42.

Mr. Kidd proposed to refer the memorial to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

Mr. Lowell offered an amendment that the committee be instructed to report as to whether or not the law governing contested elections had been complied with.

Mr. Kidd refused to accept the amendment. The yeas and nays were demanded: Yeas 45, nays 56, and the amendment was rejected.

The motion of Mr. Kidd to refer was carried by a vote of 58 to 43.

Mr. Kidd asked to have the rules suspended, in order that the Speaker might appoint two more assistant sergeants-at-arms, but the rules were not suspended.

Mr. Estilette resumed his seat in the Speaker's chair.

Mr. Pierson submitted a resolution calling for the report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications on the memorial of the four Conservatives claiming seats on Wednesday next. This lies over under the rules.

Mr. Hunsaker, chairman of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, handed in his report, which is to be printed.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Chair to appoint an official shorthand reporter.

Mr. Matthews introduced a bill to appropriate $72,000 for the payment of the House expenses for the extra session. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Hahn presented an act for the relief of people who suffered loss by overflow last year, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Lands and Levees.

Mr. Matthews introduced an act to fix the compensation of tax collectors of the parish of Orleans. Placed on the calendar.

The same member offered an act to limit the expenses of public printing, which was referred to the appropriate committee.

Mr. Bayley offered a resolution providing for a committee to examine the work of the Board of Audit, which went over according to rule.

Mr. Young offered a resolution to provide a standing committee of five on city affairs, and suggested the name of Mr. Wiltz as chairman. The resolution was adopted.

As the passing of vehicles on Royal and St. Louis streets during the hours of meeting greatly retards the proceedings by noise, the Sergeant-at-Arms was authorized to blockade the thoroughfares named while the House is in session.

The subject of private markets was brought up by Mr. Sartain, who had a resolution to repeal the act abolishing that institution. His resolution was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Lowell introduced a bill to incorporate the New Orleans and Kenner Railroad Company, and it was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A bill, offered by Mr. Wiltz to collect and distribute the school tax was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Bower offered a bill to amend the act annexing Carrollton to New Orleans. It was referred to the committee on city affairs and ordered to be printed in the journal.

Mr. Hall introduced a bill to regulate the public schools, and to limit the expenses of same.

The same gentleman handed in a bill to amend act No. 17 of the session of 1874, which was not acted on further than placing it in the journal.

The same member introduced a bill to exempt from taxation for a term of ten years such capital as is invested in the manufacture of cotton or woolen goods. The subject was referred to the Committee on Improvements.

The House adjourned until to-day.

Two Old Friends.

When Mr. Trezevant and Mr. Arroyo took their seats at the clerk's desk of the House of Representatives, the members lost sight in their official capacity of two very old friends.

Throughout the whole of the first, second and third Legislatures and half of the fourth, William Vigers has been clerk of the House of Representatives, and would have continued in that office as long as his party had votes enough to elect him.

His first responsible position was secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1868, and here he displayed the knowledge of parliamentary law and executive ability that made him one of the best of clerks.

John W. Roxborough came in as assistant clerk two or three years later, and was as competent in his department as his chief was in his own. Although Mr. Vigers declined being a candidate, he received many complimentary votes, and this, perhaps, induced Mr. Roxborough to run, though a majority of political opponents was against him.

Both are gentlemen of great personal popularity, and in good natured readiness to perform reasonable services their successors will find it hard to equal them. The reporters of all papers are under many obligations to both of them for lightening their labors. No information it was in their power to give was ever withheld, but on the contrary, they were always pleased to aid in gathering it.

That their term of office has been abruptly brought to a close is due entirely to political causes, and the fact is no obstacle to preferment in other quarters, where their abilities and social excellencies will meet with reward.

The State House.

There were symptoms yesterday that the adjustment, although accomplished, had failed to make a happy family of the Legislature. That vaulting ambition which has been known occasionally to overleap itself has manifested its presence in the House, and is threatening to interfere with the millennium promised, when the Republicans, accepting the adjustment, abandoned their control of the House. Not content with having reorganized that body on a basis that is Democratic beyond a doubt, the Democrats, forgetting that the adjustment was made in the interest of peace, have commenced to war against it for the purpose of increasing their majority. It is said they intend unseating four Republican members in order to give themselves a majority on joint ballot, with a view no doubt of electing a Democratic United States Senator in case it should be decreed there is a vacancy. The matter of unseating was really broached in the House yesterday, and a contest of the seats of four Republican members—namely: Messrs. Martinet, Rochon, Floyd and Richards—referred to the Committee on Contested Elections. This does not look like peace.

In the Senate the same spirit is gradually developing itself, and unless something can be done to remind Democratic Senators that there is more important work to be done than the promotion of partisan ends it is very certain that but little or no legislative work, looking to reform, can be accomplished.

[By Telegraph.]

Pass-a-l'Outre.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, April 17, 1875.

To Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army:

Depth of channel at extreme low tide, sixteen feet. Least width for that depth, fifty feet. Height of tide above extreme low tide, two feet. Depth of channel at high tide, eighteen feet. Both boats at work.

CHARLES E L B DAVIS,
First Lieutenant of Engineers.

It is very aggravating to die the day after your life insurance policy expires.

SCHOOL BOARD.

The adjourned meeting of the Board of School Directors, from Saturday evening, was held last evening.

Present—Hon. H. C. Dibble, president; Superintendent Boothby and Messrs. Carey, Gaudet, Glaudin, Ingraham, Longstreet, McCarthy, Pinchback, Rey, Bourges, Shaw, Stamps, Lynch and Tracy.

Judge Dibble reported that the court in the Keller School case had decided the board was obliged to surrender to Mr. Keller the old Keller building for non payment of rent, but also decided that Mr. Keller must turn over the new building unconditionally. It remained for the board to provide immediately for a schoolhouse for the Keller School.

Mr. Shaw stated that some little time might be obtained, as it did not appear Mr. Keller desired to press the matter.

On Mr. Gaudet's motion the matter was referred to executive session, and Mr. Keller invited to attend.

A report of the committee on teachers was also referred to executive session.

The president stated a communication was on the desk from the teachers, which, though out of order, he would like to have read.

It stated they felt alarmed at the action of the board discontinuing the summer salaries; that the teachers were almost all entirely dependent on this salary; that the extension of vacation would injure the attendance of pupils; that their appointments were to August 31, 1875, and asked a reconsideration.

Mr. Ingraham said the matter had been reconsidered and was settled.

Mr. Tracy moved the communication be referred to the committee on finance.

Judge Lynch seconded the motion, and spoke strongly in favor of doing something with the petition.

Mr. Pinchback's motion to table being lost, he moved as a substitute that it be referred to a special committee of seven. He stated he was unwilling to permit one who was opposed to the resolutions adopted Saturday to be chairman of a committee on a petition opposed to it. He knew the power of a chairman, and now that the question had been settled, he did not wish it kept in suspense.

Mr. Tracy said he did not desire to be chairman, but it did seem improper that a matter should be referred to one who declared himself opposed to it. The teachers ought to have their petition considered fairly, and if he were in the majority he would be in favor of the minority making out as strong a case as it could.

Mr. Hartzell and Judge Lynch spoke to the same purport, and regretted the board had acted hastily.

Mr. Boothby showed the necessity of confining the expenses within the revenue, and said the teachers were desirous of the same thing, and wished to meet the board half way.

Mr. Pinchback said if he became chairman he should do his duty. He did not concede to any one a better record for efforts for the teachers or in behalf of humanity. The people were taxed, not to support teachers, but to educate children. He recapitulated the arguments, showing the saving of $77,000 for the vacation salaries was a benefit to the teachers.

Mr. Bourges considered the subject had once been fully discussed and was out of order.

Mr. Gaudet moved to postpone the matter, which the board refused to do by a vote of 8 to 6.

In further discussion of the question Mr. Hartzell asked if it was parliamentary for one who was opposed to a measure to be chairman of a committee to consider it.

The president stated there was nothing in the rules to prevent it and put the question on the substitute, but was unable to decide the viva voce vote.

During the interim between this and the second call, the chair ruled out of order a call for executive session and decided in the negative a tie vote on adjournment.

Mr. Tracy, learning that the substitute of Mr. Pinchback required a report at the next meeting, accepted it, and it was then adopted without further objection.

The President appointed Messrs. Pinchback, Tracy, Ingraham, Lynch, Stamps, Shaw and Carey.

The board then went into executive session.

After executive session, the following changes were authorized: Mrs. M. J. Williams to be principal of McDonoghville School; Mrs. Jerolleman to be principal of Berlin School; Miss Kate Mulvey and Miss Maria Mulvey were permitted to exchange places; Miss Ida Munroe was confirmed as teacher, to be assigned to the first vacancy, by the superintendent; Miss Reuter was reinstated as third grade teacher, to be assigned by the committee on teachers; Miss Michaud promoted to first assistant, and Miss E. Skiffington to second assistant of McDonoghville School; Mrs. Rosa Huth to be supernumery of LaHarpe School; Miss Gordon, supernumerary of De Soto School; Miss Von Wagner, supernumerary of the Dunn School; Miss L. M. Carey, of McDonogh School No. 3; Miss Cusack to be employed a supernumerary of the Sixth District, in preference, and the superintendent ordered to instruct the principals of the respective schools accordingly; Miss Cheree to be supernumerary of Coliseum School, and Mrs. D. Liengang to be porteress of McDonogh School No. 3.

Amusements.

At the Academy of Music last night Mr. J. J. Wallace played *Job Armroyd* in "Lost in London." The play is a strong one, more domestic than sensational. Its only fault is the sad phase of its composition. It tells the old story of an honest countryman robbed of his wife by a dishonest city man; of the Lancashire miner's journey from his darkened home in search of the lost one in London. The drama has about it the same elements which characterize the "Willow Copse," and the acting of Mr. Wallace as *Job* can only be compared with that of Couldock as *Luke Fielding*. His dialect is perfect, and he grasps and represents the character with all of the truth to nature and force which marks his style of acting. The same play will be repeated to-night, in addition to which will be given an olio, including the Zig-Zag Dancers. These people do the famous Clodoche quadrille, which is a performance can-canny enough to suit the most fastidious.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Below Freezing Point.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The temperature continues below the freezing point in the New England and Middle States.

Claims Arising from the Raid on Bagdad.

Growing out of the raid upon Bagdad, Mexico, in 1866, there are 108 Mexican claims against the United States, and twelve American claims against Mexico; the latter brought by American citizens who were doing business in Bagdad. The American commissioner claims the raiders were invited by Mexico, and commanded by Mexican officers to drive the Imperialists from Bagdad, and flushed by success, sacked the town, and the United States troops were sent across to preserve order. The Mexican commissioner claims that United States soldiers did the sacking, and that the United States is responsible. A test case has been submitted to Sir Edward Thornton, upon which all the claims will turn. Sir Edward will give his decision as umpire in a few days.

Admiral Reynold's Flagship.

The Tennessee has been fitted up as the flagship of Admiral Reynolds of the Asiatic squadron.

Stamped Checks.

The examination of stamped checks will be a part of the duty of the regular bank examiners.

NEW YORK.

Wrecked.

NEW YORK, April 19.—The ship Cornwallis, from San Francisco for Liverpool, was wrecked on Pitcairn's Island. The captain and twenty six of the crew are here.

Arrested for Murder.

Ferdinand Blankmeyer, a German, employed in the shops of the Pennsylvania railroad in Jersey City, was arrested to-night charged with the murder of his wife. It is alleged that Blankmeyer beat his wife over the head this morning, from the effects of which she died soon after.

Glorious Tammany.

The Tammany Society or Columbian Order held its annual meeting this evening in the wigwam for the election of sachems and officers for the ensuing year. Two tickets were in the field—the regular ticket headed by John Kelly and Thomas Dunlap, and the opposition headed by Nelson J. Waterbury and Andrew H. Green. The number of votes cast was 362, of which the regular ticket received 357 and the opposition 5 votes.

The following ticket was declared elected Sachems—John Kelly, Thomas Dunlap, William C. Connor, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Miles B. Andrews, Frederick Smith, William H. Wickham, Abram T. Hewitt, Edward L. Donnelly, Henry L. Clinton, Bernard Reilly, George J. Forest and William Walsh. Treasurer—Arthur Leary. Secretaries—Joel O. Stevens, Sagamore Wilson, Small, Wiskinski, John D. Newman. The election passed off quietly.

A Woman Shot.

While waiting for a car to night at Baxter and Chatham streets, Lizzie Sidenwald was shot in the head and seriously injured by Jacob Southerman, her discarded lover. Jealousy was the cause. He was locked up and the girl was taken to the Park Hospital.

FOREIGN.

Garibaldi Ill.

ROME, April 19.—Garibaldi is confined to his bed.

Signed.

LONDON, April 19—A special to the *Daily Telegraph* says King William signed the bill withdrawing grants from the Catholic Church.

An Anti-Bismarck Editor Arrested.

The editor of the *German Journal*, conspicuous for opposition to Bismarck, was arrested and his office searched by the police.

The Pacific Trade.

The Occidental and Oriental steamship line have chartered the White Star line of steamers Belgic, Celtic and Oceanic for service between San Francisco and China and Japan. The Oceanic has already sailed for Hong Kong by way of the Suez canal. No vessel of her size has ever passed through the canal.

Marine.

The bark Esther, Captain Loring, from New Orleans for Havre, has arrived at Scilly damaged, having been in collision.

In the British Parliament.

In the House of Commons to night, in reply to a question put by Mr. O'Reilly, member for Longford county, Mr. Disraeli stated that Prince Bismarck, as long ago as January, 1874, made the suggestion that England should join Prussia in a strong remonstrance the latter was compelled to make to Belgium against what he (Bismarck) described as a conspiracy of the Ultramontane and Jesuit refugees against the peace of Germany. Earl Granville, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that he hoped Bismarck would not press Belgium to go beyond the limits of her constitutional institutions.

In the House of Lords Earl Russell asked Lord Derby whether the Prusso Belgium correspondence was terminated, and whether there was any reason to fear the peace of Europe was endangered thereby.

Lord Derby replied the text of Prussia's first note fully justified Mr. Disraeli in pronouncing it not a menace, but a friendly remonstrance. He had the assurance of the German embassador, which a hasty examination had given no reasons to doubt the second Prussian note was conceived in a very friendly spirit. It would be premature to express an opinion on the merits of the question, as England had not been formally applied to. At present he anticipated a result of the controversy without uneasiness. The British government valued the independence of Belgium and the peace of Europe, but was happy to think that neither were in danger.

The select committee on foreign loans has reported to the House of Commons that the documents which appeared in the *Times* and *News* were published by permission of the chairman.

A Home Ruler Re-Elected.

DUBLIN, April 19.—Mr Parnell, the Home Rule candidate, was returned to Parliament to-day for the county of Meath.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Billiards.

CHICAGO, April 18.—In the billiard tournament, last night, Carter beat Hoa, 200 to 67. Burleigh beat Miller, 200 to 143. In the last inning Burleigh made 117, the highest count of the tournament. McAfee beat Henning, 200 to 196.

The Indians at the Mines.

SIOUX CITY, April 19—A squaw brings news that the Indians had surrounded the miners in the Black Hills and killed and scalped one. The troops rescued the miners and took them from the hills.

Damage by the Cold.

RICHMOND, Va., April 19—Heavy snow at intervals yesterday with high cold wind. At sunrise this morning the thermometer was eight degrees below freezing.

Early vegetables, fruits and young clover are killed. Advices from various parts of the State give disastrous accounts of damage from cold.

The loss among truckers in the western part of the State is estimated at $1,000,000.

Unwelcome Guests.

SPRINGFIELD, April 19.—Two men being refused admittance into the Bush Tavern at Wales attempted to force an entrance. Both were killed.

Fall Wheat Reported Killed.

TORONTO, Can., April 19.—It is feared the fall wheat was killed by the recent freeze.

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]