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[Special Correspondence of the Republican.]

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1876.

Since the impeachment of Andrew Johnson no event has occurred that has attracted such crowds as have thronged the galleries of the House during the past week to hear the debate on the amnesty bill. In many respects the discussion has been an unfortunate one. It has revived old issues; opened old sores, and after a lapse of ten years Jefferson Davis is once more brought to the front.

The Democrats in the House started out with the expressed determination of making a good record. Thus far they have failed miserably. The mirthful manner in which Cox treated the whole subject, and Hill's assertion that the horrors of Andersonville did not equal the atrocities committed at Elmira and other Northern prisons, will not help their cause in the North. Even the Democratic member from the Elmira district was obliged to confess that Hill's statement had no foundation in fact.

The debate on Wednesday proved that the whole Democratic part of the House is not Blaine's equal in shrewdness. He claimed that, as the introducer of the subject under discussion, it was his privilege to open and close the debate, and demanded that an hour should be accorded him on Thursday. This raised a storm of objections from the Democratic side, and the Speaker ruled against him. Blaine insisted on his right, and hurled quotations and authorities at Kerr's head, until that ministerial looking individual was utterly confounded. Two-thirds of the Democrats were on their feet, jesticulating wildly. Jones, of Kentucky, shouted "point of order" until he was hoarse. Randall, after several ineffectual attempts to quell the hubbub, yielded the point, and Blaine got his hour.

The Republicans had remained perfectly passive, and in the midst of the discussion, Mr. Wheeler, who is one the best informed men in the House on parliamenty tactics, said to the ex-Speaker:

"I think you are wrong about that rule—"

"Never mind," interrupted Blaine, placidly, "it's all right."

The wily Kenebec statesman believes that "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." In his speech on Thursday he scored Hill fearfully, and his *expose* of that gentleman's record needs to have been heard to be fully appreciated.

At an informal meeting of the Southern Representatives, held just previous to the opening of Thursday's session, it was agreed that they would vote for general amnesty, Jeff Davis included, and Mr. Morey was chosen to present their views to the House. He had but a few minutes to devote to the subject, but he proved equal to the emergency. A synopsis of his speech was sent by the Associated Press.

About 1200 bills have thus far been introduced in the House. There are 1550 copies of each bill printed, and the cost to the government can be imagined. Two-thirds of this number are private bills, in which the beneficiary alone is interested. All private bills could be presented as petitions, which are not printed, thus saving a large amount annually.

Mr. Levy has introduced bills appropriating $50,000 for closing Tones' bayou, in order to improve the navigation of Red river, and $50,000 for the purpose of raising sunken boats and removing other obstructions in Red river, the work to be done under authority of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Gibson's bill, in relation to the appointment of district judges in case of vacancy, is designed to cover such cases as the one which has caused so much trouble in Louisiana. It provides that when the office of district judge is vacant from any cause, the judge of the circuit court, or, if the bench of the circuit court be vacant, the associate justice of the Supreme Court to whom the district has been allotted, shall have the power to designate and appoint the judge of any other district within the same circuit, who shall exercise the functions of judge until his successor shall be appointed.

A. F. Riard, of Lafayette parish, has declined the appointment of assistant appraiser of customs, made vacant by the death of F. McKay Dunn, and a prominent colored man from North Louisiana has been tendered the position.

Mrs. E. E. Seelye has been appointed postmistress at La Teche, St. Mary's parish; Joseph H. Stockley, postmaster of Port Eads; Charles E. Shearer, at Lake Providence, and the postoffice at Shamrock, Concordia parish, changed to Lake St. John.

W. B. Smith, of Franklin, has been appointed route agent between Brashear and New Orleans.

During the year 1875, 103 patents were issued to citizens of Louisiana, an average of one to every 7057 inhabitants.

INDEX.

A Wedding.

The marriage which occurred at St. Anne's Church yesterday evening united for life two persons well known and greatly respected in this community—Theresa Cannon and Dennis H. Buckley. Mr. Buckley, for more than ten years employed as a clerk in the weigher's department of the Customhouse, has held many positions of trust, and has never been found lacking the qualities of affability and integrity. More than that, his zeal in the cause of temperance has gained him preferment in the popular Catholic Total Abstinence Union. Miss Cannon is distinguished for her vocal abilities, and her fine voice has frequently been heard in concert and in the Catholic Church choirs of this city. The blessings deserved by an honest gentleman and a gifted Christian woman should certainly follow this union of hands and hearts for the journey of life.

Without Foundation.

An obscure paragraph in last Sunday's *Times* intimates that an attache of the REPUBLICAN office has his name on the police rolls, which insinuation is entirely gratuitous. No person connected with this office is on the police rolls, nor is likely to be.

Personal.

Marshal Packard left Washington for New Orleans Saturday evening.

Messrs. Pinchback and Eustis left for Washington Saturday night, on the same train.

THE STATE HOUSE.

Senate.

The Senators appeared in the hall at the usual hour, looking tolerably pleasant, though there was nothing to indicate that they intended to overtask themselves.

Bishop Haven was called on to offer prayer.

The subject of charges against Judge Hawkins was taken up, but when opposed by Mr. Whitney the document was withdrawn without remark.

Mr. White moved to have all bills left over from the last and the extra session, and now in the hands of the old committees, transferred to the committees as at present organized. In some cases, he said, there were two or three bills on one subject, and when the new committees take them in hand one good bill might be culled out of the several copies.

Mr. Robertson called for executive session, and the doors remained closed for an hour or more.

Mr. Stamps was in the chair, when the House Clerk delivered a communication from his chamber.

All other business was of a routine character, and did not call for remarks or debate, and the Senate adjourned until noon to-day.

House.

The day was devoted almost exclusively to business. There were some few passages at arms, but they were so brief that even the good humored personalities will hardly bear reporting.

A further assignment of members to committees was announced, and also the special committees on the accounts of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of 1875, and on investigating the affairs of the Board of Metropolitan Police.

Mr. Murrell brought before the House the case of Captain Morgan, who was killed by brutal treatment while confined in the Louisiana Penitentiary. He presented a resolution calling for a committee of inquiry, and said that he introduced it for the purpose of having a thorough investigation made of the affairs of the Penitentiary and of the manner that Captain Morgan came to his death. To illustrate his point he read an extract detailing the pursuit of a convict with bloodhounds, and the cool remark of the trailing guard, that "he was training the dogs." He said that at the time of Morgan's death there was great indignation expressed. The people of Madison knew that he was taken out of the Penitentiary and forced to work when death was imminent. He had been in jail eighteen months, and was too unwell, utterly unable to be moved without endangering his life. Yet he was taken out and forced to work till he died. His is not the only case, and it is for the purpose of bringing before the House the conduct of the guards and employes of the Penitentiary that this resolution is introduced.

From this point the House pursued the regular order. There were many bills and resolutions introduced, but provoked no discussion. Some were important. That of Mr. Demas on levees, of Mr. Burkhardt, looking to the removal of Morgan's railroad tracks from the levee, Mr. Ray's bill relative to the promulgation of laws, and also his bill on public printing. Mr. Hammond's report on the bill regulating judicial advertisements will cause discussion when properly before the House.

There was one opportunity to turn the dull routine into the excitement of a field day when the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Bechtel, presented the Senate bill for the apportionment of the State into senatorial districts, but nobody seemed ready, and it went on the table subject to call.

After two hours of routine the House adjourned.

Resigned.

Major Walter S. Long, parish surveyor of Jefferson, declines to serve any longer and has therefore placed his resignation before the Governor, who gratified him by accepting it. Although Major Long says nothing about his late office himself, a candid friend remarked that he yielded it that some one more wealthy might take it. The emoluments of the office are not equal to the expense of filing a bond.

The Temperature.

Mr. Louis Frigerio, No. 50 Chartres street, reports the weather for the past two days as follows:

January 16—At 8 A. M., 57°; at 2 P. M., 80°; at 6 P. M., 70°.

January 17—At 8 A. M., 64°; at 2 P. M., 70°; at 6 P. M., 68°.

Lowest point during the nights of January 15 and 16, 55°.

TURKEYS.—That breezy young gentleman, who is Gaele by name and gale by nature, has invested largely in a slower and more solemn bird. He asserts, if not with deliberation, because to ordinary men he never seems to stop in one place long enough to deliberate, but at any rate with conviction, that he has the finest stock of Kentucky turkeys that can be found in the city. He had a large lot the other night when there was a fire over his head and their quality is indorsed by every one present at it—all of them wanted to go into Gaele's store and put out the fire. He did not see it with those feelings, and kept them out, his feathers, feelings rather, being somewhat ruffled. Since then he has increased his stock, and every one who sees them will go for his bottom dollar, or, if that is wanting, wish for a bigger fire. It will surely repay a visitor to look at the stock, though that is a sure preliminary to buying if Gaele is around, that is to be found, at the store of Gaele & Co., Nos. 112 and 114 Poydras street. He will commence disposing of his stock of turkeys and chickens at twelve o'clock to-day, through George Pearson, auctioneer.

DR. PRICE'S PREPARATIONS.—Attention is directed to the card of Mr. William H. Shepard, No. 106 Camp street, general Southern agent for Price's cream baking powder, and the cooking extracts, perfumes, bay rum, etc., prepared by Messrs. Steele & Price, of St. Louis. These articles are standard in quality, and have gained a reputation throughout the country which places them in the front rank among the articles of necessity and luxury used in every household. They may be obtained of grocers and druggists generally.

It is a strange fact that men lose their true friends when they grow rich.

COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1876.

United States Supreme Court.

The following decisions were rendered:

Welton vs. State of Missouri.—This was an appeal from a conviction under the Missouri statute, defining the status of a peddler, and prohibiting such from dealing in merchandise which is not the growth, product or manufacture of the State, without a license. Reversed.

Moore vs. the United States.—From the Court of Claims. This was a claim for cotton under the captured and abandoned property act. As it appears the claimant sold the cotton on the twelfth of December, 1863, he is not entitled to recover the proceeds. Affirmed, and the question of the genuine signature in this case was decided that a comparison with the other signatures was sufficient. The Court of Claims is judge of the law and facts.

Haines et al., trustees of the Vicksburg Baptist Church, vs. Carpenter et al.—From Louisiana. A bequest made by Mrs. Gross to the church. Decree affirmed.

Supreme Court.

Present — Justices Taliaferro, Howell, Wyly and Morgan.

Absent—Chief Justice Ludeling.

The following opinions were read:

BY JUSTICE TALIAFERRO.

No. 5851. Louis Malthe vs. parish of Plaquemines, appellant.—From the Second Judicial District Court. Suit for $4933 35, State certificates. On the merits. Judgment reversed and judgment to be entered for defendant.

No. 4527. John M. Brabazon vs. city of New Orleans, appellant.—From Superior District Court. Claim for $585, for expropriation of property, and judgment for $600. Judgment sustained.

No. 5796. Temple S. Coons, appellant, vs. John W. Cannon et al.—Superior District Court. Plaintiff alleges ownership of an interest in the steamboat Katie. It is clear the defendants are only trustees, and not in a position to stand in judgment. Judgment affirmed.

No. 4825. John R. Clay vs. Michael Armand Peyroux, appellant. From Sixth District Court. Judgment affirmed, with $50 damages for frivolous appeal.

BY JUSTICE HOWELL.

No. 5762. State, appellant, vs. Richard Taylor.—From Superior District Court. On verdict for defendant. The State is estopped from denying the validity of the Statutes Nos. 118 of 1867 and 82 of 1870, by pleading them in Case vs. Taylor. The other exceptions were properly overruled. The main question is whether the plaintiff has proved a non-compliance. The proof is that not one of the basins were commenced. The defense to this is the act of 1870. The approval is "so far as done." There is no acceptance or approval to the extent claimed by defendant. Act No. 118 requires three basins; act No. 82 of 1872 established ten in lieu of them. The State's interests do not appear to have been injured. Judgment affirmed.

BY JUSTICE WYLY.

No. 5519. State of Louisiana vs. Charles Morgan, appellant.—From Superior District Court. Taxes. Defense that the property having been acquired from the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western railroad, is exempt. The court refers to act No. 149 of 1853, No. 194 of 1856, and details the failure of the railroad company to complete the work. Judgment affirmed.

Justice Howell concurs in the conclusion and decree.

No. 4500. George W. Graff vs. John Mayland, appellant.—From Seventh District Court. Suit to obtain property purchased at a constable's sale. The constable was without authority, because Jefferson was annexed to New Orleans, and could make no sale. The plaintiff was a resident of New Orleans, and not properly cited. Judgment affirmed.

No. 6030. Alexis Ribet, appellant, vs. J. Contreras.—From Third District Court. Appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

No. 5781. P. Irwin, tutor, et al., appellants, vs. city of New Orleans and sheriff.—From Superior District Court. Taxes. There was no legal citation. Heirs of Schmidt, 10 A., 771. Heirs of De St. Romes, No. 5291. Judgment reversed.

No. 5291. City of New Orleans vs. heirs of De St. Romes, appellant.—From Superior District Court. An advertising notice should be subject to the same rules as a citation. Notice to "Heirs of De St. Romes" was not a notice to Eugene, Victor and Eunice De St. Romes. Judgment annulled.

No. 4496. Annie Castell vs. Thomas J. Castell, appellant.—From Fourth District Court. For separation and divorce. Judgment affirmed.

BY JUSTICE MORGAN.

No. 6007. Francois Adolphe D'Aquin vs. Francois Lacroix, appellant.—From Sixth District Court. Judgment affirmed.

No. 5870. State of Louisiana, appellant, vs. John L. Laresche.—From Superior District Court. On relation of John B. Henry, suspended in his office for violation of R. S. 2519, 2524 and 2528. The exceptions are really answers to the suit. Should be tried on the merits. Judgment reversed and case remanded.

No. 6022. Albert Estopinal, sheriff, vs. James E. Zantz, appellant.—Suit to recover costs, etc. Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

Superior District Court.

William P. Kellogg, Governor, for the use of the State of Louisiana, vs. Charles Clinton, State Auditor, et als.—Judgment for defendant.

Fischer & Krotz vs. Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, on policy of $2000.

Board of Health, etc., vs. M. A. Southworth, quarantine physician.—Injunction issued inhibiting the defendant from using or disbursing any funds, fees due, or that may be collected by him from vessels arriving at quarantine, or from retaining any of said fees.

Superior Criminal Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Assault and battery upon police officer—Joe Harrison and William Taylor.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Embezzlement—Emile Hoffman, embezzlement of $14, on the fifteenth of November, 1875, from P. Gallagher.

MOTIONS.

Forgery—State vs. George Fritz et al.—Remanded from Supreme Court. Motion for bail in the case of Frank O'Brien. (Fritz is in the Penitentiary on a six years' sentence.)

Murder — State vs. Bernard Baumgarden.—Motion to bail refused.

Stabbing, etc.—State vs. Michael Delaney.—Motion for arrest of judgment overruled.

Arson—State vs. Henry Watson.—Motion for arrest of judgment overruled.

VERDICT.

Robbery—State vs. William Dixon, alias Mahan, and Henry Graham.—Robbing Captain J. H. Stevens, of the British steamship Dhoolis, on the morning of December 12, 1875, at the corner of Basin and Lafayette streets, of a pocketbook, etc. Guilty of petty larceny.

SENTENCED.

Stabbing, etc.—Michael Delaney, convicted of assault and battery, inflicting wounds less than mayhem; cutting on the twelfth of August 1875, at the corner of Baronne and Delord streets a young girl, Johanna Sullivan, with a knife in the neck; two years in the Penitentiary and $10 fine and costs.

First District Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Assault and battery—Marie Smith.

Petty larceny—Mary Cronan, Charles Scott.

VERDICTS.

State vs. Louisa Ross—Petty larceny; guilty.

State vs. Manda Randall—Assault and battery; guilty.

State vs. Marceline Fontenan and Jose Baptiste Louis Francois, mule stealing. Fontenan, guilty; disagreement as to Francois.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Lecture by Bishop Haven.

The announcement that Bishop Haven would lecture last evening at Ames' Chapel, on "Woman Suffrage, Why Not and Why?" drew a large and fashionable audience to listen to this eloquent divine illustrate and discuss such an important subject. Precisely at half-past seven o'clock, the hour for the lecture to commence, the Rev. Mr. Morrow and Bishop Haven ascended the pulpit steps, when the former introduced the latter to the audience.

Bishop Haven commenced by referring to the new idea of woman suffrage, which was the talk of tea-tables and on verandas, and might yet work its way up to the dignity of being discussed in the workshops and barrooms where political discussions have their termination. This new idea, however, was not so new after all. Pay a visit to Windsor, six hundred years ago, enter the great iron gate and follow the beautiful path that leads through the woods, continue on to the brow of a hill, and there see a narrow stream winding to the sea, and then look upon a small meadow, very green (as all English meadows are), very quiet and very historic. It was 600 years ago that a multitude of lords and knights, with their pages, caparisoned steeds and men at arms, assembled on the little green meadow, showing that some commotion was abroad in the realm. And at that castle, pale and trembling, was the potentate, planning how to get the best of the warrior knights, who were clamoring for a share in the government.

The King sent to the Sultan, then the mightiest monarch in the world, for assistance, promising that if these rebellious lords and knights and men-at-arms were scattered to turn England over to the Musulman faith. The Sultan declined to come to the assistance of England's prince, and he was thus compelled to attach his signature to a parchment. That parchment was the Magna Charta of English liberty; that prince was King John, and that little green meadow was Runnymede.

Thus the great point was gained in the concession and participation in the government by a portion of the people; yet these dukes and lords and knights never supposed that their serfs would share with them equal rights under that Magna Charta those subalterns who wore around their necks iron collars, with the names of their masters engraved upon them. These dukes and lords never supposed that these serfs would one day become their masters; yet before three hundred years this was an accomplished fact. These serfs, in time became free men, accumulated money and property, and helped materially in the financial support of the government, when they at last said: "We will not give our money until we see how it is disposed of," and so, by the impoverishment of the government, they were made sharers therein, and eventually became the head and front of the English government.

In the former days of this commonwealth no one but church members could hold office. If such a state of affairs existed now, what a wonderful increase there would be in the churches, especially just before election time! Then it was necessary for the minister to certify to the standing of the man asking the franchise of his fellows. But the ministers saw they could not hold the people in this way, and the banishment of Jonathan Edwards from the church was the signal for the breaking up of clerical influence in politics.

Then came the money question, and the prevalent idea from South Carolina to Massachusetts was that money was the true basis of suffrage. No one could vote unless he swore to owning so much property. At this time, Bishop Haven, with the other students, in accordance with the laws of Connecticut, marched to the polls, voted as landholders (the land having been given them for that purpose), and twenty-four hours after they were stripped of their possessions by fulfilling their promise to return the ownership of the land to the original landholder when the election was over.

But money and property qualifications failed, and the people rose to the position that manhood was the true basis of suffrage, not religion, or money, or property, but the great Jeffersonian idea, which was determined by a five years' war on bloody fields. Then came the fifteenth amendment, which declared that no man, of whatever standing, looks or color, should be deprived of the right of suffrage in the United States of America. No other nation upon the face of the earth dare make such a law. As far advanced as England and France are to-day in the march of civilization, they dare not follow out the idea of Jefferson and pass a law making manhood the true basis of suffrage. America had continued the march of progress and liberty inaugurated six hundred years ago by that band of warriors assembled on the little green meadow at Runneymede, and this march would continue on till woman, also, had the right of suffrage.

In looking over the large audience, the speaker observed that half—the fairest and most attractive half—had no voice in the administration of the government, and this was the case all over the civilized world. The question of woman suffrage came naturally before us as one of the live questions of the day. It was well for some to say to the waves, "Thus far shalt thou come and no further," but the waves continue to advance and sweep all obstacles before them, like the serfs at Runnymede. If you propose to construct a railroad to the Pacific, and you come to a lovely town, do you bring the terminus of your railroad there? No, you are bound for the Pacific coast and will continue on. So was it with man and woman—one can not advance without the other. There is no stopping half way. Both are equal, and the legitimate course of human events must result in the participation with man, of woman, in the exercise of the ballot, and joint dictation, management and government of State and national affairs.

Some say this is not practicable because woman has no will of her own. Married men do not say so. It was true that they promised obedience at the altar, but the speaker doubted if the promise was meant to be kept when it was made. Like the little Scotch bride who halted at the word "obey" and the marriage ceremony was delayed until the brawny fist of the bridegroom was stretched forth and the minister directed to pass that part, as he would take care of that part of the ceremony when she was declared his wife. But the brawny fist was as helpless as an infant's against the little wife's will.

You have not all, perhaps, heard the story of the gray mare being the better horse. A wife who had promised at the altar to obey her husband refused obedience, and as he could not make her obey him, he took her back to her father and complained of her conduct. The old gentleman said: "Now, I will give you one hundred eggs and two of the best horses in my stable. When you find a husband whose wife obeys him, give him one of the horses, and when you find a husband whose wife does not obey him, give him one of the eggs. If the horses are gone before the eggs, I will take back my daughter, but if the eggs are gone before the horses, you take back your wife." The young man thought he had such an easy chance to get rid of a disobedient wife that he accepted the proposition at once, and started, as he supposed, to get rid of the horses; but he only got rid of the eggs, which went very fast. At last he came to a house, and asked the wife who was the head of the house. She replied, "My husband, sir." He then asked the husband, and he replied, "I am the head of the house." "All right," said the young man, turning to the husband, take your choice of the horses." He looked at them and preferred the black. His wife preferred the gray mare. He still preferred the black, when she declared the gray mare the better horse. Her husband still being in favor of the black horse, his wife said: "*Please*, John, *take* the gray mare." John replied by saying, "Well, we'll take the gray mare." "No you won't," said the young man, "you'll take an egg."

The will of woman was one of the most remarkable traits in her character; when she will she will, and when she won't she won't. When woman comes to vote she will not be governed by her husband or any one else, but deposit her ballot as her own sense of duty and right demand of her.

In the history of the world, woman was fully the equal of man. She was a powerful element in the war, by her inspiration, power and influence. Although woman did not shoulder the musket and weild the sword, she placed the musket on the shoulder of her husband, and bound the sword around her son. The influence of woman gave courage to the men, determination to stand fast by the cause they espoused, and filled their hearts with the throbings of national inspiration and patriotism. During the thirty years' war the armies were always accompanied by the women, who were equally brave, determined and ferocious as the men.

It was advanced again that woman could not leave her household duties and cares to vote. How much time did the men take in a year in voting? Not sixty minutes. Can not sixty minutes in the year be set apart for the women for the same purpose? Can not they curtail a little of their time in shopping and gossiping and strolling the streets and other frivolous amusements, and give sixty minutes now and then to the study of politics, in matters of which they are interested equally with the men?

Again, the polling booth was not a very appropriate place for a lady to go to. This was true; it was rather wild around there at election time, and there was a recklessness of things generally. That was because no women were there. Let us take a hall, for instance, where festivals, shows or lectures are held, or where sermons are preached. There were more or less ladies present, and how orderly everything was in and around and about the building. Take this same hall for a political meeting or convention; how everything was brawling and everything in confusion; men lolling back, with feet higher than their heads, smoking, chewing, saturating the floor, etc. Let it be announced that a lady is present, and what a change. Feet are put down, the men set erect, throw away their cigars, cease their expectorations, and even go so far as to brush their hair, pull up their collars and look as spruce as possible. If all this respect is shown for a single lady, would not the presence of woman bring to all assemblages serenity and peace?

It was the right of woman equally with man to exercise the right of franchise, being co-ordinate with man, and of equal standing with him in the great human race, with coequal responsibilities. Every woman had the right to chose the Legislature and assist in legislation the same as man. In every human breast is implanted a right which is irradicable, and woman has the right to say who shall be the rulers of the world. By and by this right will be asserted by woman in politics. The men say, we will take care of politics and you may take care of religion. And many appear to be satisfied with the arrangement. The question of woman suffrage will yet come up and agitate the country, as will also the school question. Has woman no feeling on the temperance question? Be sure that when the hour comes when woman can deposit her vote, her ballot will extirpate the rum shops.

The question of finance was now before the country, and learned Senators admit they know not how to treat it.

This question is of as much importance to woman as man. Women in New York and Boston own property worth hundreds of millions, and pay taxes upon it, yet they have no voice to say how this money shall be expended. No taxation without representation is the key to the movement that is marching onward to success.

It was advanced again, that woman had no executive power or ability. Compare the schools taught by men and the schools taught by women. Horace Mann, thirty years ago, substituted women for men as teachers, and the former have shown such superior executive ability over the latter; that there was no comparison between the two.

In this country women had not such a good chance to distinguish themselves as in the nations of Europe, where the wisest and best have shone, superior in wisdom and the administration of government, than any king or potentate that ever sat upon a throne. Take for example Queen Victoria, Elizabeth, Anne and Mary (Mary and William), of England, Catherine of France, Catherine of Russia, the peasant Joan of Arc, the most wonderful of all. Not a Palmerston, or Russell, or Disraeli, or Gladstone, that has decided all important questions in England for the past forty years, but a woman. If it was not for Victoria we should have had a double war in this country. The work of Henry VIII. left England in a helpless condition when Elizabeth ascended the throne. Scotland was in the hands of her rival. The lords of the realm were opposed to her, and behind all these was the Pope, the mightiest sovereign in Europe. Yet the Queen, the woman, outwitted them all. Her force of character and energy of action shone like a star in the blackness of midnight, and she was thus enabled by her wonderful executive ability to put all her enemies down and make England the most intelligent and prosperous nation on the face of the globe. The Elizabethian era is looked back upon in our day as one of the ablest administered governments the world ever saw. Three hundred years ago England decreed that the law prohibiting women from ruling should exist no longer, and England decreed well and wisely.

There will never be an end to political disturbances till woman enters the arena of politics. Miners, according to Bret Harte, were little short of murdering brutes without the influence of woman. If woman should have a voice in the government she would harmonize all the conflicting elements with beatific results. The hour was not far distant when man and woman would go together to the polls and deposit their ballots. Then the disturbances which fright our souls will cease, and the great questions of the day which are now being agitated, receive a glorious consummation. Women were quicker to divide questions, respond to duties, and determine, than men, and had within them the soothing element necessary to quiet these tumultuous seas.

The necessities of the times were leading to this result. Fifty thousand women in New Orleans, to-day, have the same inalienable rights that men have—the legitimate right to vote. The more the question is mooted, the more they will study upon it; and when the time comes, and they have settled the question in their own minds, they will say to the men, "Give us a chance." When this shall come to pass, and the suffrage is given to woman throughout Christendom, we shall behold the true commonwealth rising in every land, and the Jeffersonian idea rising over all the earth that all men are created free and equal. Then, the half of the human family will move side by side with the other half, in the march of improvement and prosperity. So may we begin the second centennial, man and woman a unit and a partner, starting out upon an equality before the laws, the commonwealth and the constitution in the great national work of freedom.

The remark of the reverend gentlemen were well received, and evidently made a great impression upon the minds of his hearers. The ladies frequently manifested their approval of the sentiments of the speaker.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Mr. Gordon presented the petition of G. T. Beauregard for the removal of his political disabilities. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The committee on investigation of the Freedman's Bank had their first meeting this morning, and agreed that the investigation should be private. The commissioners of the bank, with their books, were before it.

The Texas border committee appointed a sub-committee to investigate information in the War Department. When that is exhausted they will probably send for persons from Texas, but will not visit that State.

Mr. Morton will call up the Mississippi resolution Wednesday.

Mr. Sherman's amendment to the charter of the Freedman's Bank comes up to-morrow.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on allowing accused to testify in federal courts.

Mr. West introduced two bills affecting the Northern Pacific railroad, looking to the protection of the government.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said he was in favor of the bill introduced by the Senator (West), but he did not desire to be committed to the idea which he had heard of, to the effect that any amount recovered from these roads should be given to aid the Southern Pacific road.

The bills were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Gordon introduced a bill for the relief of James L. Dunning, late postmaster at Atlanta, Georgia.

Eulogies on Vice President Wilson will be delivered on Friday.

Mr. Boutwell said the treasury officials were preparing a statement answering the questions of Senator Davis, which would be ready to-morrow, and he hoped Mr. Davis would not press the investigation today.

By Mr. West, of Louisiana—For the relief of the registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Fifth Judicial Circuit and District of Louisiana. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Alcorn introduced a bill authorizing the Harrison Harbor Company to excavate a channel and harbor in Mississippi sound, and to construct docks and breakwaters in connection therewith. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. West presented the petition of Wallerstein & Massett, praying that $15,861 gold be refunded to them, being the proceeds of the sale of the bark Grapeshot, seized by order of the United States, and covered into the treasury by General B. F. Butler, in command of the United States forces in New Orleans in 1863. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate discussed rule to executive session and adjourned.

House.

Under the call of States the following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Joyce—To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in the centennial buildings and upon the grounds during exhibitions.

By Mr. Banks—For the removal of all political disabilities.

By Mr. Vance—To open to navigation the French Broad river.

By Mr. Scales—Granting pensions to the soldiers of the Mexican war.

By Mr. O'Brien—An amendment to the constitution, prohibiting, among other things, preachers from holding office under the general or State government.

By Mr. Saylor—An amendment to the steamboat act.

Mr. White moved to suspend the rules and vote on the amnesty bill excluding Jefferson Davis. After voting on the amendment striking out the excluding clause, the vote was, yeas 165, nays 110, not two-thirds, and the rules were not suspended.

Mr. Holman moved to suspend the rules and instruct the Currency Committe to report a bill repealing the resumption act, but failed, the vote standing yeas 112, nays 158.

Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Rules, reported back a proposition introduced some weeks since by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, to amend the rule governing the offering of amendments to general appropriation bills, so as to make the rule read: "No appropriation shall be reported in such general appropriation bill, or be in order as an amendment thereto for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, except in continuation of appropriations for public works, and objects to any provision in any such bill, or amendment thereto, which shall change any existing law, except such, as being germain to the subject matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditures." Adopted. Yeas, 156; nays, 102—nearly a party vote.

The House then went into the committee of the whole on the centennial million and a half appropriation bill, but no action was taken.

Mr. Morrison offered a resolution calling on the President for the correspondence with Spain about Cuba. Adopted.

Mr. Knott offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to consider the law now in force in the District of Columbia relating to libel. Adopted.

By Mr. Levy, of Louisiana—Fixing the rank and pay of civil engineers in the navy.

By Mr. Gibson—For an assay office in the New Orleans mint. Also, for a commission to ascertain on what terms a mutually beneficial treaty of commerce with the Central American States can be arranged.

By Mr. Darrall, of Louisiana—For the improvement of Bayou Lafourche.

By Mr. Morey, of Louisiana—Appropriating $3,000,000 to repair and rebuild the levees of the Mississippi.

The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Admiral Worden reports from Lisbon that the piracies on the Mediterranean coasts of Spain are greatly exaggerated.

Gettings.

S. E. Gettings, of Maryland, has been appointed doorkeeper for the reporter's gallery of the House of Representatives.

No Southern Appointments.

No Southerners were among the nominations to-day.

George S. Bangs, of Illinois, was nominated assistant treasurer at Chicago.

Called on the President.

A Republican delegation, headed by Colonel Douglass Marshall, of North Carolina, visited the President to-day.

The Democratic Committee.

The Democratic National Committee will meet at Willard's Hotel, February 22, to arrange the time and place for the approaching convention.

Confirmations.

Several consuls and Indian agents. Wood, postmaster at Fernandina, Florida; Jordan, postmaster at Cuthbert, Georgia; Dietrich, postmaster at Calvert, Texas; Ward, postmaster at Corpus Christi, Texas, and Tabler, postmaster at Martinsburg, West Virginia.

Secretary Fish's Explanation of the Cuban Question.

Secretary Fish was to-day before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs by invitation, and in formal terms informed the committee of the present condition of the Cuban question. He did not specifically state the terms of the circular recently addressed to foreign nations on that subject, but intimated that it merely asked their moral support in the event of mediation or intervention by the United States. Alluding to the recent Madrid telegrams, giving an outline of Spain's reply to the American circular, he said he did not regard its tone as unfriendly in regard to the negotiations now in progress; they were conducted in a conciliatory spirit on both sides, and certainly without threats on the part of the United States, and he hoped that the negotiations would terminate satisfactorily. He was willing that the correspondence should be laid before the House, and this would be done should that body call for it. Subsequently a resolution was passed calling for the correspondence, which will soon be communicated by the President to the House.

The Centennial Bill.

The centennial bill is said to be gaining ground rapidly. Several prominent Southern men take a decided stand for it, among them Senator Gordon, of Georgia. He agrees with Senator Bayard that it is both constitutional and sanctioned by numberless precedents. He has expressed himself very freely and earnestly for the bill on the following grounds:

First—That no section is so deeply interested in the proper celebration and reestablishment of the principles of 1876, and in the restoration of good will in the country, as the South.

Second—That the proposed appropriation would cost only about three and one-half cents per capita in the United States.

Third—That Pennsylvania has paid $4,500,000 of the $5,000,000 already expended, and that it would be unjust to make that State pay more, whereas the appropriation by Congress would perfect the national character of the celebration.

Fourth—That foreign nations having accepted the invitation to come, the government is involved in perfecting the arrangements, and on this account will regret to see the South vote against it.

General Beauregard's Application for the Removal of His Political Disabilities.

The following is General Beauregard's letter applying for the removal of his political disabilities, which was presented today:

NEW ORLEANS, January 9, 1876.

DEAR GENERAL—My friends here, believing that I can be of service to the State of Louisiana, by becoming a member of a proposed levee board of commissioners, have expressed a desire that I should apply to have my dishabilities removed that there should be no doubt of my ability to hold a State appointment.

I beg you therefore, to have the kindness to present to Congress this, my application, for removal of my disabilities.

Yours very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

To General J. B. Gordon, United States Senate, of Washington.

NEW YORK.

The Riflemen.

NEW YORK, January 17.—A cable correspondent shows that the English rifle team will be selected from the English, Irish and Scotch associations.

Rifle teams will be here from France and Belgium, and probably Italy.

FOREIGN.

The Absorption of Crete.

VIENNA, January 17.—There is agitation in Crete over the movement to annex the island to Great Britain.

A Telegraph Line Down.

LONDON, January 17.—The telegraph lines between London, Antwerp and Paris are deranged.

Invitation Accepted.

The English National Rifle Association has accepted the invitation to compete for the championship of the world at the centennial. Arrangements for the match with small bores have been completed, and will occur some time during the exhibition.

Another Anti-Church Movement.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says the government will close the Ursuline convent and school on April 1.

Andrassy's Note.

The *Times* editorially urges adhesion to Andrassy's note. It says the Porte was never before so critically situated. If Andrassy's offer is allowed to pass, Europe may soon be forced to apply harsher measures to wider areas; England stands in a peculiarly responsible position.

A Gain by the Alfonsists.

A dispatch from St. Jean de Luz to the *Times* reports that Mariones has advanced from San Sebastian, capturing the heights of Arratzain and silencing the Carlist artillery. Important operations are momentarily expected.

The Elections.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, reporting the election for senatorial delegates, says in fifty towns forty-two Republicans and eight Conservatives have been elected. Orleans elects Conservatives and Montpelier elects Radicals.

Dying.

A Brussels paper says, Louise Lateaile is dying. She is the peasant girl who attracted crowds of pilgrims, by the exhibition of her person, in the alleged miracle of St. Ignate.

Cotton Mills Burned.

Lumley & Simpson's cotton mill at Astleys, burned. Loss £40,000. Two hundred persons thrown out of employment.

Dilworth Son's Cotton Mills at Manchester, burned. Loss £60,000.

Going to Lahore.

CALCUTTA, January 17.—The Prince of Wales has left Delhi for Lahore. The Rajah of Cashmere is preparing to give him a magnificent reception.

Instructions from the Vatican.

ROME, January 17.—The Vatican has instructed the Archbishops of Cologne and Treves to endeavor to find means for preventing their deposition from their sees.

Death of the Russian Minister of Marine.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 17.—Admiral Krabbe, Minister of Marine, is dead. Vice Admiral Jessowsky succeeds him.

An Impeachment.

BELGRADE, January 17.—The Skoupchtina voted to impeach Mainovich's Ministry for excessive expenditures.

The Delegates.

PARIS, January 17.—A majority of the senatorial delegates elected in the departments of the Seine et Marne, Finisterre, Vienne and Allier, are Conservatives.

The conservatives have elected a majority of the senatorial delegates in the following districts: Ille et Vilaire, Somme Pas de Calais, Haute Savoie, Marne Orne Seine, Inferieur Vosges, Lot et Garronne, Nievre Cotes du Nord, Correge, Loire et Cherdouches du Rhone, Puy de Dome.

The delegates elected in the Departments of Yonne and Mayenne are equally divided between the parties.

A grand electoral committee of the conservative union has been formed under the presidency of General Changarnier. It appeals to all who support the manifesto issued by President MacMahon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Town in Search of a New Name.

BRASHEAR, La., January 17.—A petition, signed by about three-fourths of the citizens of the town, was presented to the town council this evening, through Judge Train, praying the Legislature to change the name of Brashear City to Morgan City. The council unanimously adopted suitable resolutions, and appointed Mayor C. H. St. Clair to present the petition to the Legislature, through the Senator and Representative from this parish.

A Wicked Wife.

MASSILLON, Ohio, January 17.—The wife of Edward Richardson, a prominent citizen and member of the council, instantly killed him with a pistol. She says he was approaching her with the avowed purpose of cutting her throat. Many suspect that the act was premeditated.

Suspended.

RICHMOND, Va., January 17.—The Tredegar Company iron works has suspended. Five or six hundred operatives are thrown out of employment. General Joseph R. Anderson, president of the company, makes

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]