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THE STATE HOUSE.

Senate.

Mr. Alexander handed in a memorial from certain oil dealers, who stated their objections to the appointment of an inspector for their business. The bill originated in the House, and the document was referred.

The conference committee made its report, which will be found in the journal.

The pension bill met with some opposition, which sent it over until next week.

Mr. Young offered a resolution to decorate the centennial panel in the dome of the Senate chamber, and it goes over under the rules.

Mr. Blunt moved that the homestead exemption bill be postponed indefinitely, and afterward proposed to recommit the report to the committee.

Mr. Burch—This bill is to repeal an act introduced by myself two or three years ago, when it was the custom of sheriffs and constables to pursue small debtors and strip them of almost every article they possessed. The law worked well in some respects and badly in others. It was the custom of cross roads groceries and dram shops to induce poor men to drink whisky and run up bills which the poor fellows were unable to pay; the consequence was that the victims' household goods were seized and sold. I do not wish to see this bill recommitted now, as that would do no good; let the Senate take action at once. Bad men have taken advantage of the exemption law, and used it to avoid paying their just debts; at the same time rich men have used it tyrannically. I am tolerably well satisfied with this new bill, the best one which has been offered lately.

Mr. Breaux wished to amend the bill by adding that "furniture worth $600" be exempt.

Mr. Cage moved to table the motion to recommit, and it was carried.

Mr. Blunt then proposed to postpone action until next Tuesday, and Mr. Whitney moved to table.

Mr. Kelly asked if the Senate had a Sergeant-at-Arms. He was answered that there was one.

Mr. Alexander moved to consider the above bill engrossed as amended. It was engrossed, and there it stands.

A motion to suspend the rules for a third reading was lost.

The New Orleans and Pacific railroad charter was read for confirmation.

Mr. Stamps, on suggestion of Mr. Young, asked to have the bill printed and called up for Thursday, as special order, and the Senate adjourned.

House.

The session was not a dull one, although no debates occurred.

After the roll call, Mr. Matthews, at the same time making the requisite motion, to which no objection was made, read the following:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, February 16, 1876.

Hon. James S. Matthews:

DEAR SIR—As I do not find in the journal of the proceedings in the House of Representatives yesterday that any motion was made to print the testimony upon which Messrs. Aldige and Voorhies, of the committee to investigate the accounts of the Treasurer, made their report, and as I am especially desirous to know upon what testimony the charge is predicated that the Governor "by threats and promises and otherwise" induced the Treasurer to divert the funds of the State in the manner alleged, I should be much obliged if you would make a motion that the testimony be printed, as I am anxious to be informed myself, and that the public should be fully informed of the nature and extent thereof.

Very respectfully,
WM. P. KELLOGG.

The testimony was therefore ordered to be printed.

Mr. Demas' bill of relief to taxpayers in the overflowed district of the parishes of St. John and St. Charles; Mr. Murrell's, to incorporate the town of Delta in Madison; Mr. Billiu's, to incorporate Protector Fire Company No. 2, of Thibodaux; that to incorporate Amite in Tangipahoa; Mr. Young's, reducing the fees of recorders of mortgages, and another amending Revised Statutes 528, relative to certificates to sheriffs from the same officers; and the bill allowing the City Council of New Orleans to regulate the compensation of all officers appointed by them, all passed.

Mr. Walker's resolution to appoint 100 additional sergeants-at-arms without pay, failled to secure the necessary suspension of the rules.

Mr. Bewer's bill to regulate the fees of the clerk of the Superior Criminal Court, with the committee amendment fixing the time of its effect of December 1, 1876, passed.

The other business was as usual for some days past, with the exception of the action on Mr. Young's bill proposing amendments to the constitution.

Six of these, with some alterations, were adopted, as follows:

An act proposing amendments to the constitution of the State of Louisiana.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That (two-thirds of the members of each house agreeing thereto) the following amendments be proposed and entered upon the respective journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, with the yeas and nays taken thereon; and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published three months before the next general election for Representatives to the General Assembly, in at least one newspaper in every parish of the State in which a newspaper shall be published. And said proposed amendments shall be submitted to the people at said election in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately; that is, "first proposed amendment for approval," or against approval, and in like manner as to the others, and if a majority of the votes at said election shall approve and ratify such amendments, the same shall be appropriately numbered and become a part of the constitution, and be promulgated by the Governor and Secretary of State.

First amendment—The creation or extension of monopolies is prohibited.

Second amendment—The Legislature shall not by special act emancipate any minor, change the name or names of any person, nor authorize the adoption of any child; but may provide by general laws for the emancipation of minors, the change of names, and the adoption of children.

Third amendment—The Legislature shall not by special act create, alter or extend any corporation, except such as relate to parishes, towns and cities; but shall provide by general laws for their creation, extension, alteration and amendment; the powers they shall exercise, the mode in which they shall be governed and regulated, the limit to their duration, and the manner in which their affairs shall be settled on a dissolution.

Fourth amendment—No State aid in cash, credit, bonds or securitiy shall ever be granted to any private corporation, nor to any public corporation, except those for educational or charitable purposes which are under the exclusive control of the State.

Fifth amendment—No parish or municipal corporation shall be authorized to take stock in or extend aid in cash, credit, bonds or security to any private corporation whatever.

Sixth amendment—No parish or municipal corporation shall be authorized to contract any indebtedness in excess of the amount of one year's revenues unless of cases of urgent and immediate necessity.

The presentation of the seventh amendment causing some opposition, Mr. Matthews offered an amendment with a view to reference, and the remainder was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. As that portion of the bill now stands it is as follows:

Seventh amendment—In the general appropriation bill for the salaries of State officers and for defraying the other annual expenses necessary for carrying on the State government, no appropriation for any other purposes shall be included. Every other apropriation of money shall be by separate and distinct bills for each appropriation.

Eighth amendment—When a bill is presented to the Governor for his signature he may, in giving it his approval, apply the veto power to such section or sections, clause or clauses, as he may deem objectionable, and return the bill with his objections to the portions vetoed to the House in which it originated, in which case the portions objected to shall be considered, and, unless again passed by a two-thirds vote of both houses, they shall not become a part of the law.

Ninth amendment—No bill shall become a law unless it shall be signed by the Governor, and promulgated within twenty days from and after the close of the session at which the same was passed.

Tenth amendment—The Legislature shall never by special act change the venue in any case, civil or criminal, nor shall the power to do so be conferred on any one but the judge who presides, and he can be only authorized to do so for sufficient cause shown.

Mrs. Woodhull and St. Louis.

We copy in another column a very complimentary notice of this famous female lecturer from the St. Louis *Journal*. It will be seen that she has created an impression in that city, no less decided than that which has marked her course from Memphis to Montgomery. For a wonder the Southern papers are very enthsiastic over this lady, and record success after success in every place she visited. She will lecture at St. Patrick's Hall on Sunday evening next, taking for her subject:

Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you.

If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy, for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are.—1 Cor., chap. iii, 16, 17.

The discourses of Mrs. Woodhull resemble sermons more than lectures, and one of them is said to have suggested such an idea to one of the divines of Montgomery, who chose for his evening sermon the text used by her in the morning.

The tickets for her Sunday evening lectures are for sale at Elie's bookstore, No. 153 Canal street.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, stood as follows February 16: At 8 A. M., 44°; at 2 P. M., 63°; at 6 P. M., 61°. Lowest point during the night of February 15, 43°. White frost on the morning of February 16.

KERNINE.—A few hours tests the virtue of this wonderful febrifuge.

The New Hampshire Campaign.

A Washington special to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says:

The Democrats a week or more ago sent an ex-Confederate Brigadier General to New Hampshire to conciliate the people on the eve of the election in that State, and reconnoitre and see how much damage had been done the Democracy by Hill's speech. He found that the damage was very serious, after consulting with the party managers in that State, and the candidates for office returned here yesterday with a woeful tale. The Democrats have at once set to work to raise money to counteract the utterances of the indiscreet defender of Andersonville. The Republican Congressional Committee has completely deluged both New Hampshire and Connecticut with copies of the speeches of Blaine and Hill, at least 50,000 already having been sent.

Southwest Pass

SOUTHWEST PASS, February 16, 1876.

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

Depth of channel at mean low tide, sixteen feet. Least width for that depth, seventy feet. High tide at 4 P. M. Height above mean low tide, two feet. Depth of channel at high tide, eighteen feet. Bottom hard. At work.

CHARLES E. ELWELL,
Master of McAlester.

How Eads is to Get Relief.

A Washington special to the St. Louis *Republican*, February 13, says:

Captain Eads reached here to-day, and it is understood will ask an amendment to his jetty bill, providing for payment of the first installment of money when fourteen instead of sixteen feet of water is reached. He has already secured thirteen, but has found expenditures largely in excess of estimates, and is short of funds

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FLORINE—A specific for female diseases and nervous affections

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KERNINE, SEDINE AND FLORINE.—These recent discoveries from the cotton plant, in the treatment of fevers and diseases of females, are far ahead of any other known and are pronounced by physicians who have used them to be what their discoverers claim—certain specifics. Send for circular to M. B. Morrison & Co., corner Canal and Magazine streets, New Orleans.

SHIRTS TO ORDER.—Mr. J. H. Marley, of Messrs. Marley, Cook & Co., manufacturers of the Acme Shirt, will be at Captain B. T. Walshe's to-day, prepared to take measures and orders for these celebrated shirts. Remember the opportunity is only for this one day.

FLORINE.—Send for circular containing description of this remarkable emmenagogue, a discovery from the cotton plant. M. B. Morrison & Co., corner Canal and Magazine streets.

SEDINE.—If you have tried everything else, and still have chills and fever, try this discovery from the cotton plant. It is guaranteed.

COURT RECORD.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1876.

United States Circuit Court.

Present—Hon. W. B. Woods, Circuit Judge.

United States vs. Ferdinand Dudenhefer.—Embezzlement from Germania National Bank. Verdict of not guilty. The first and second poll is said to have been eleven to one in favor of defendant, and at last the one in the minority yielded on the third ballot.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. F. Rickert & Co—Injunction against use of petitioner's patents, issued April 16, 1867, on "caustic alkali," as in closed in metal integuments or metal casing, made perpetual, with rights reserved to sue for profits for use and damages suffered, the subject being referred to one of the masters of the court to ascertain the number of packages, etc.

Same vs. H. R Gogreve.—Same order, J. W. Gurley being appointed master.

F. F. Case, receiver, etc., vs. John Reed et al.—Jury out with permission to render a sealed verdict.

Supreme Court.

Charles A. Denis, J. E Poche and R. T. Beauregard, Esqs., were admitted to practice in all the courts of the State, after examination.

Messrs. Jules F. Meunier and Edmund A. Peyroux were examined and received as notaries.

Superior District Court.

Factors and Traders' Insurance Company vs. B. F. Flanders, receiver of the New Orleans Mechanics' Society.—On note of $5000 of June 11, 1875, secured by mortgage, signed by Williamson Smith as president, the petitioners alleging the original debt was $20,000.

Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company vs. City of New Orleans.—Petitioners allege the leasing to the city, by Camille E. Girardey, October 29, 1872, of the property on Orleans street, bounded by Orleans, St. Ann, Royal and Bourbon streets; that the lease expired October 31, 1872; that they acquired all Girardey's rights January 2, 1875, and pray judgment for $5000 rent.

Judge Lynch, Judge Hawkins being too unwell to hold court, again presided, and continued all cases with preference.

Superior Criminal Court.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Assault and battery—Charles Ricknagel and Patrick Meehan.

ON TRIAL.

State vs. Alfred Capps.—Murder.

ACQUITTED.

State vs. Gaston Larche, rape—Verdict, not guilty.

First District Court.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Frank Bradley, charged with entering a store, etc., of petty larceny; Willian Toney, of petty larceny.

INFORMATIONS.

Keeping a banking house and banking games, at which money and things representing money are bet and hazarded, William Johnson and Jules Train; capias for each issued.

Second District Court.

Successions of Peter Patterson and Joseph D. Phelps opened.

Fifth District Court.

Judge Cullom rendered the following decision:

Mrs. F. H. Ross vs. Charles Ross, her husband.

The defendant in this action is alleged to have been a slave at the time of the alleged marriage with petitioner, in January, 1842. By their joint industry they accumulated a small property, out of the profits of which, together with the wages of the petitioner, his liberation from slavery was paid for. They continued to live harmoniously together until recently, and until after they had reared children and acquired property estimated at about $2631. He then drove her from the common domicile and took unto himself another wife. The plaintiff alleges that she is entitled to half the property; asks for alimony and a writ of injunction to restrain him from disposing of any part thereof C. C., art. 149; C. P., 306.

To this proceeding the defendant excepts, on the grounds, first, no cause of action shown. This is evidently not well taken, because taking the plaintiff's allegations as true ample grounds for divorce are set up, to wit: Banishment from the common domicile and open adultery therein. On the ground, second, that the allegations as to the date of the marriage, etc., are vague and indefinite, in not stating the name of the person who officiated in celebrating the marriage on or about January 8, 1842; also, in not giving the names of the witnesses to the marriage ceremony; whether the celebration was reduced to writing, etc. I am of opinion that the date of the marriage is sufficiently stated, and that it is not usual, nor at all necessary, to give the name of the person officiating in the celebration of the marriage, nor of those who witnessed it.

"Not long after the establishment of the State government in Louisiana, our Legislators found it necessary to legalize certain marriages which had been celebrated before 1807. Again in 1811 it was found necessary to legislate on the subject for the same purpose; so in 1820 and 1827. In examining the several acts passed for this object, including that of 1868, we discover it to have been the obvious and paramount purpose of the Legislatures to extend every reasonable sanction to marriages, although entered into, either in violation of restrictive laws as to preliminaries, or in the absence of any law at all. In looking through the commentaries of different writers on the subject we learn that in some of the States there is no prescribed form of solemnizing marriage, and that where it has been entered into without complying with the legal requirements, they are not stricken with nullity. See Walker's Am Law, page 246, and the very numerous authorities there cited, some of which, says the author, go so far as to say that a marriage according to the common law would be valid, though none of the requisitions of the statutes be complied with." Such is the tendency in all refined communities for the palpable reason that the relations of husband and wife are universally considered of the very highest practical interest. If this be true of the common law, the theory of which as to woman is to a great extent slavish, it may be much more aptly said of the civil law, under which woman is raised to her rightful equality. If public policy be to hold marriage as nearly indissoluble as possible, its correlative is to regard it with favor wherever not entered into in violation of prohibitive laws. Marriage is held as a contract jure gentium, requiring nothing for its validity between persons capable of entering into it but the consent of the parties to it. Kent says, vol. 2, p. 87, 5 ed.: "It is not necessary that a clergyman should be present to give validity to the marriage, though it is, doubtless, a very becoming practice, and suitable to the solemnity of the occasion. The consent of the parties may be declared before a magistrate, or simply before witnesses, or subsequently confessed or acknowledged, or the marriage may be even inferred from continual cohabitation and representation as husband and wife, except in cases of civil action for adultery, or public prosecutions for bigamy or adultery."

Such are the views of the commentators on the common law, and there is no doubting the fact that under it statutes were enacted, stipulating certain formalities and prerequisites, as has been done in Louisiana. The only question I deem necessary to examine in this case is, were the plaintiff and defendant capable of contracting marriage under the laws as they existed in Louisiana in 1842, the defendant being a slave? I may here remark that article ninety-one of the Civil Code of 1825 was identical in its scope with the common law on the subject. See 1 Bl., p. 346 It declared, as does article ninety of the Revised Civil Code, that "as the law considers marriage in no other view than that of a civil contract, it sanctions all those marriages where the parties at the time of making them were: 1, willing to contract; 2, able to contract; 3, did contract pursuant to the forms and solemnities prescribed by law." See also 1 Bl., 315 Were these parties able to contract? "Free persons and slaves are incapable of contracting marriage together; the celebration of such marriages is forbidden, and the marriage is void." C. C., 95. "No marriage can be celebrated without the special license of the parish judge, directed to the priest, minister or justice of the peace who is to celebrate it." C C., art. 103. "The slave is incapable of making any kind of contract except those which relate to his own emancipation." Art. 174. "Slaves can not marry without the consent of their masters, and their marriages do not produce any of the civil effects which result from such contract." C. C., art. 182.

In the case of Girod vs. Lewis, 6 M., p. 559, Judge Matthews, as the organ of the Supreme Court, held that "it is clear that slaves have no legal capacity to assent to any contract." (He should have excepted that which related to his emancipation; C C, art 174.) "With the consent of their masters they may marry, and their moral power to agree to such a contract or connection of that marriage can not be doubted; but while in a state of slavery it can not produce any civil effect, because slaves are deprived of all civil rights. Emancipation gives to the slave his civil rights, and a contract of marriage, legal and valid by the consent of the master and moral assent of the slave, from the moment of freedom, although dormant during slavery, produces all the effects which result from such contract among free persons." Now let us apply this doctrine to the case before me. In 1842 slaves were prohibited from contracting marriage without the consent of their masters, and it follows that the parish judge could grant them no license, and that ministers and all others authorized to celebrate marriage under licenses were not required to make out certificates of marriage. Without the license, and with the permission of masters, they performed a religious ceremony, springing, probably, from the fact that the dominant church in this State at the time held, and still holds, marriage to be a sacrament. Then in the eye of the church it was a marriage, which it is true was dormant during slavery, but which took full effect from the moment of emancipation.

Under these circumstances I do not think it was necessary for the plaintiff to have given the names of the witnesses to the marriage ceremony, nor to allege that the celebration was reduced to writing. The exceptions must be overruled.

High Licenses vs. Cheap Drugs.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

In your paper of the eleventh instant I see that Senator Kelly introduced a bill which will raise the license of druggists from $50 to $100, on account of their great profits. Being greatly interested in this question, you will please allow me to lay before you certain views, which should not skip the attention of our Legislature. As to the high license, the bill would, if passed, break up a number of small drugstores, leaving the whole business in the hands of these of our colleagues who are blessed with more pecuniary resources. This would certainly lead to a monopoly on the part of richer druggists, and the poorer class of our community, who at present reap the benefit growing out of competition, would have to pay any price, no matter how high, to these monopolizing firms. And even if a number of small drugstores should exist after passing and enforcing this law, the increase of price on medicines will be an undisputable fact, and the community, especially our poorer fellow-men, would suffer more by such an act than the State would gain. Druggists should pay a very small license and tax, so as to be enabled to sell cheap, as medicines are very frequently, if not always, an urging necessity. Our licenses and taxes are already more than what they should be, and it would have been more to the credit of the Senator in question, and more to the benefit of the public, if he he would have tried to do away with druggists' licenses, and instead of that brought in a bill which rigidly enforced the examination of druggists.

If Mr. Kelly does full justice to his employes and the public, he is of more benefit to the city and State, as well as to the world at large, than by calling for a $100 license. Yet if he thinks he charges too high, let him lower his prices. He knows what he makes, but he does not know anything of the profits and losses of others.

The licenees, as a general thing, are not in proportion with the capital employed in business, and I think that it is an injustice to make a small drug store in the poorer parts of the city pay the same license as those in the centre, with twenty to fifty times the amount of capital and business.

We all know that immigration is sorely needed, particularly in this State; but could we conscientiously invite our friends in Europe to come hither and invest their capital and labor in Louisiana, where they would find so many burdens to bear, such great obstacles to encounter?

Hoping that our Legislature will relieve, and not increase our troubles, I remain,

Yours, respectfully,
DRUGGIST.

Good Manners.

'Tis a rule of manners to avoid exaggeration. A lady loses as soon as she admires too easily and too much. In man or woman, the face and the person lose power when they are on the strain to express admiration. A man makes his inferiors his superiors by heat. Why need you, who are not a gossip, talk as a gossip, and tell eagerly what the neighbors or the journals say? State your opinion without apology. The attitude is the main point, assuring your companion that, come good news or come bad, you remain in good heart and good mind, which is the best news you can possibly communicate. Self control is the rule. You have in you there a noisy, sensual savage, which you are to keep down, and turn all his strength to beauty. For example, what a seneschal and detective is laughter? It seems to require several generations of education to train a squeaking or a shouting habit out of a man. Sometimes, when in almost all expressions the Choctaw and the slave have been worked out of him, a coarse nature still betrays itself in his contemptible squeals of joy. The great gain is, not to shine, not to conquer your companion—then you learn nothing but conceit—but to find a companion who knows what you do not; to tilt with him and be overthrown, horse and foot, with utter destruction of all your logic and learning. There is a defeat that is useful. Then you can see the real and the counterfeit and will never accept the counterfeit again. You will adopt the art of war that has defeated you. You will ride to battle horsed on the very logic which you found irresistible. You will accept the fertile truth, instead of the solemn customary lie. When people come to see us, we foolishly prattle, lest we be inhospitable. But things said for conversation are chalk eggs. Don't say things. What you are stands over you the while, and thunders so that I can not hear what you say to the contrary, A lady of my acquaintance said, "I don't care so much for what they say as I do for what makes them say it." The law of the table is beauty—a respect to the common soul of all the guests. Everthing is unseasonable which is private to two or three or any portion of the company. Tact never violates for a moment this law; never intrudes the orders of the house, the vices of the absent, or a tariff of expenses, or professional privacies; as we say, we never "talk shop" before company. Lovers abstain from caresses, and haters from insults, while they sit in one parlor with common friends. Would we codify the laws that should reign in households, and whose daily transgressions annoys and mortifies us, and degrades our household life—we must learn to adorn every day with sacrifices. Good manners are made up of petty sacrifices.—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

SEDINE—The substitute for quinine.

Amusements.

Dr. Von Bulow's second concert at Grunewald Hall last night was well attended, and many persons who were present on the first night repeated their visit. It is difficult to understand how more can be accomplished with the piano than is heard by the playing of this great master, who so completely controls his instrument, and his programme is so judiciously arranged with the varying gems he presents from the works of the great authors that he brings an audience *en rapport* with him without wearying his hearers. His next concert will be given on Friday evening, and on Saturday a matinee performance will be given.

Mrs. Chanfrau is doing exceedingly well at the Varieties Theatre, and can congratulate herself that she has played to the best Wednesday matinee of the season. To-night will be produced the dramatic story of "Christie Johnstone," a touching idyl of humble life, pure in thought and purpose, realistic in scenery and natural in development.

The event of the week at the St. Charles Theatre will be the benefit of Mr. P. Gleason, on Saturday evening. Should Mr. DeBar relinquish the management of the theatre another season, it is probable the name of P. G. will never be put up again here for a benefit, and his friends of a quarter of a century should rally to his support.

A farce and the Royal Japs fill the bill at the Academy of Music.

Mrs. Woodhull and Her Peculiar Theories.

Not the least remarkable of the revolutions wrought in the sentiments, feelings and conduct of the people of this country, and in the tone of the public press, is that which has taken place in respect to Mrs. Victoria Woodhull and the peculiar theories of which she is the especial and distinguished exponent.

A few years since this lady was the object at which the poisoned arrows of slander, contumely and scorn from a thousand quivers were directed. Every vile and disgraceful epithet within the vocabulary of our language was hurled at her devoted head. All that the ingenuity and malignity of the most unscrupulous could devise was done, not only to blacken and make infamous her private character and drive her from the public rostrum, but to make her the one social outcast in whose behalf neither justice should be invoked nor respectful consideration be awarded.

With a few honorable exceptions, the entire press of the country lent itself to the ignoble work of abusing and maligning this lady; attributing to her sentiments she never expressed or avowed—theories she was never in affiliation with, and charging her with utterances which were a foul libel on every feeling of her heart. Trampling under foot every generous and manly feeling, losing sight of her claims upon them as a woman and mother to courteous and respectful treatment, the press everywhere, in its zeal to pander to a morbidly diseased public sentiment, left nothing undone to heap odium on her personal character and make infamous her public teachings. Nor was this all. The power and authority of the federal government must needs be invoked to aid in the nefarious work of crushing this weak and defenseless woman, whose only offense was that she had stripped away the mask and revealed in all its hideousness the sorrow and suffering, the mental and moral abasement that permeated the social life of our people. She had probed the outward seeming and discovered the leprosy within; she had torn from certain pampered social pets the hypocritical cloak that concealed the deformity of their actual lives, and lo! the government and press must rush to the rescue, and by abusing the prerogatives of each seek through defamation and abuse to break the force of the truths uttered.

Had the evils so boldly declared by Mrs. Woodhull to exist been but the figment of a diseased brain; had it not been seen and known of all men that her statements were true; had not both men and women in the privacy of their own homes admitted the absolute necessity for some radical change in our present social system, there can be no doubt but that this lady, under force of all the appliances used for her destruction, must have been driven into an obscurity from which she could never again have hoped to emerge.

But what do we see? Mrs. Woodhull—who but a few years ago was the target at which a thousand envenomed shafts were aimed, against whom myriads of tongues were wagging and myriads of pens scribbling, who was held up as a consummate moral leper against whom every man's voice and hand should be raised, who could find only second rate halls in which to be allowed to declare what her views really were, and had these most infamously distorted—is to-day admitted to be engaged in a great and noble work. No longer shunned, her society is sought by the best and purest in the land, and from being an object of vituperation and abuse she has become one of courteous and respectful attention at the hands of all. No longer driven into obscure garrets and out-of-the-way halls, she finds it impossible to comply with one twentieth of the invitations received to lecture in the best audiences in the land. An end has come to misrepresentation, too; and now the press everywhere discovers an eagerness to acquaint its readers with the views of this lady as declared by herself.

This change, so creditable to the people and press of the country, can not fail of being especially gratifying to Mrs. Woodhull. She has battled against the most tremendous odds and won a signal triumph. Through contumely and scorn; through sadness, imprisonment, and tears; through persecution almost unto death, she has never faltered, but with a courage and heroism born of a conscious rectitude of purpose has devoted herself with singular fidelity to the work of regenerating her race and lifting the fell incubus which has well nigh crushed out all purity from the social life of our people.

In the relentless storm of obloquy through which she has passed, in the deepest gloom that has enveloped her steps, in the darkest night of desolation and misery that has come upon her life, this lady has never for one moment allowed her faith in a final vindication of her own character and the correctness of her principles to be shaken. And that vindication has come; not in the general acceptance of her views perhaps, but in the acknowledgement of their right to respectful consideration, and in the disposition everywhere manifested to admit that Mrs. Woodhull's advocacy of them in no sense derogates from her claim to recognition as a lady.

It is a gigantic step forward in the direction of solving this vexed social problem when the best men and women in the land, admitting the necessity for its candid discussion, no longer malign those who devote themselves to that behalf; when there is a disposition to call things by their right names, and demand that the standard of moral excellence to which one class is required to measure up shall be that by which the lives of all classes must be judged.

With the advent of this new era, Mrs. Woodhull will fill altogether a different place in the estimation of the public from that which ignorance and malice have hitherto assigned her. From being denounced as the enemy of a wise, pure, and well organized social system, she will be recognized as among the ablest of those who have striven to establish it; from being thought inimical to the sanctity of home, she will be looked on as pre-eminently the advocate of unions that shall be unto death as the upbuilding of homes on whose altars will ever be enthroned a deathless and changeless love; and from the lips of many who have denounced and abused her will come forth blessings on her name.—*St. Louis Journal.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 16.—The Committee on Claims reported adversely on the bill to settle claims for advances by several States for the war of 1812.

The Committee on Judiciary reported adversely on Mr. Merrimon's bill to pay claims for carrying mails in the South before the war.

The bill for selling timber lands in California was discussed. Pending its discussion Mr. Edmunds said he was about to inquire what became of the regular order yesterday on the case of Pinchback. The Chair replied that it was not called up yesterday and had been succeeded by other business. Mr. Edmunds moved to postpone the pending bill in regard to the sale of timber land, and take up the resolution for the admission of Pinchback. He agreed with the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) that the question was one of high privilege, and had already been too long delayed.

Mr. Morton said he did not press the resolution for the admission of Pinchback yesterday for several reasons, one of which was that several Senators were absent, and he desired that there should be a full Senate when the vote was taken. If the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) desired to have the resolution taken up for the purpose of making a speech, he (Morton) would not object.

Mr. Edmunds said he had never moved to take up anything for the purpose of making a speech. He desired to get the case to a final determination. The little he had to say would not occupy thirty minutes, and it was probable that he would not speak at all.

Mr. Morton said if Senator Edmunds did not desire to speak, he hoped the resolution would not be taken up, as there was one Senator sick, and he desired to be here.

Mr. Edmunds said when the case of Pinchback was left on Monday, the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) was in the midst of some observations; as he seemed to be indisposed, he (Edmunds) moved for an executive session. Yesterday the matter got displaced some way during his (Edmunds) absence. If the Senate was to wait until the whole number of seventy-three Senators were present before taking a vote, the case of Pinchback would never be settled. If any Senator was ill who desired to vote on the side of Pinchback, he (Edmunds) would pair with him with pleasure, as he did not intend to vote on that side. He believed the Senate was as full as it ever would be in the ordinary course of events. He did not know how the case would be determined, and he did not care how it would be determined, except in the interest of law, the constitution and the facts.

The question being on taking up the resolution, a division was called for and resulted: Yeas 26, nays 24.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, demanded the yeas and nays, and the motion to take up the resolution was lost. Yeas 30, nays 33, as follows:

Yeas—Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Caperton, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, English, Goldthwaite, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Merrimon, Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, West, Whyte, Withers—30.

Nays—Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Bruce, Camerom of Wisconsin, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Dawes, Dorsey, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, Wadleigh, Windom, Wright—33.

Mr. Ferry, who would have voted in the negative, was paired with Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, who would have voted in the affirmative. Those not voting were Messrs. Anthony, Burnside, Christaincy, Cragin, Kelly, Mitchell and Robertson.

On motion of Mr. Merrimon the vote by which the bill to pay for carrying the mails before the war was indefinitely postponed was reconsidered and the bill was placed on the calendar.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.

The bill extending the time for filing claims for additional bounty to July, 1880, was passed.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported unfavorably on the proposition to terminate the treaty of 1868 with the North German Confederation.

An amendment to the bill admitting Colorado as a State was passed. It appropriates $20,000 to pay expenses.

By special order, the bill reorganizing the judiciary was taken up. It provides for a circuit court in every district, and a court of appeals within such district. The terms of the courts of appeal are to be held in Richmond, New Orleans, Louisville and St. Louis. The bench consists of a circuit judge and district judges within the circuit. The decisions are final, except in cases involving amounts of over $10,000, which may go to the Supreme Court.

Mr. Bradford moved to insert Mobile instead of New Orleans.

Mr. Mills moved to substitute Jackson for New Orleans.

Mr. O'Brien moved to substitute Baltimore for Richmond.

Without action the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Centennial Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, February 16—The President has signed the centennial appropriation bill.

Nominations.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate: Collectors of customs, Mr. Hodgskins, for Rappahannock district, Virginia, and Mr. Webster at Denison City, Texas.

Liquor Peddlers.

The recent revenue decision forbidding the issue of licenses to liquor peddlers applies to steamboats and ferry boats, but there is no intention of interfering with persons or firms who are at present engaged in such business.

Impairing the Revenue Service.

Commissioner Pratt thinks that limiting the number of revenue collection districts to about 100 will greatly impair the efficiency of the service.

The Committee on Appropriations have completed the bill for the Internal Revenue Department. It reduces the estimates from $5,000,000 to a trifle over $1,000,000, and by consolidations makes a reduction of sixty in the number of collection districts.

The Memphis and El Paso Investigation.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day resumed the examination of Colonel Morton and obtained from him some information concerning the means to which General Fremont and others resorted to procure the passage of the Memphis and El Paso or Transcontinental railroad bill. The committee have imposed an injunction of secrecy for the present on their proceedings.

Naval Affairs.

Representatives Whitthorne and Danford, of the Committee on Naval Affairs, returned to-day from Norfolk, whither they went to examine into naval affairs generally. Officers connected with the North Atlantic fleet, whom they examined, gave their views on the subject of reform, making valuable suggestions in that direction. They say, in general terms, that our vessels are inferior in construction, speed, armament, etc., to nearly all other vessels which they have seen belonging to foreign nations, and that in the construction of our vessels obsolete types are followed. As to the monitors, they are valuable for river and harbor defense. They do not place much value on the eight sloops of war recently built, as they are deficient in speed and otherwise objectionable. They however consider the Trenton the best of that class. The abuse of political influence at the Norfolk navy yard, and also the abuses of the open purchase system of supplies, were distinctly shown.

POLITICAL.

Local Elections in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, February 16.—The Republicans re-elect the mayor by 1100 majority.

TITUSVILLE, February 16.—The Republicans elected the mayor, for the first time in three years, by 113 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.—The election passed off quietly. The Democrats have gained councilmen in several wards. Three Democratic and two Independent candidates were elected select councilmen, and nine Democrats and five Independents elected common councilmen.

EASTON, February 26.—The Republicans carried four of seven wards.

DANVILLE, February 16.—The Republicans were successful.

Hon. Frank Landers Nominated for Governor of Indiana on a Greenback Platform.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 16.—The State independant greenback convention met here to-day. Hon. Anson Walcott was chosen president. A resolution was adopted demanding immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act, the withdrawal of circulating notes of national and State banks and substitution of greenback currency. Resolutions also instruct delegates to the national convention to vote for Senator Booth, of California, as candidate for President. Hon. Franklin Landers was nominated for Governor by acclamation. A full State ticket was nominated. Forty-nine counties were reported.

The Texas Election.

GALVESTON, February 16.—The vote of this city is not yet counted. Three wards and two outside precincts give 91 majority for the constitution. Governor Coke has 1627 majority; Lieutenant Governor Hubbard 1676 majority. The entire State ticket is elected. In this district the independents have elected one Senator and the Democrats two Representatives. The independents elect the sheriff, district and county judges and nearly the entire local ticket.

Houston—Complete returns give a Democratic majority for Coke and Hubbard of 402; against the constitution, 1925.

Hearne — The Republicans carried the county against the constitution. Chambers, for Governor, Republican, 387 majority; Miner, Lieutenant Governor, 357; Ricter, Republican, for Senator, net majority of 364; majority against the constitution, 498.

Ten interior precincts give the Democratic ticket for Governor 758 majority.

In the San Antonio district it is conceded that the Democrats will elect all except one district judge.

In the Dallas district Coke, Democrat, has 266 majority; majority for the constitution, 253.

The entire Democratic State ticket is carried. Outside precincts all gave heavy majorities for the State Democratic ticket. Several interior towns have not yet finished their counts. It is conceded that the Democratic ticket is elected by 50,000 majority in the State.

FOREIGN.

The Andrassy Negotiations.

VIENNA, February 16.—Negotiations are progressing favorably between Count Andrassy and the Porte for assuring safe conduct to the Bosnians and Herzegovinans who have taken refuge on Austrian territory. There is a prospect of a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

Personal.

The relatives of Don Carlos expect his return from Spain shortly.

The Empress of Austria will go to England early in March to visit her sister, ex-Queen Caroline, of Naples.

Minister to England.

ROME, February 16.—It is expected that either Count Di Cambray Digny or Count Corti, formerly minister to Washington, will be appointed minister to England.

Dead.

BERLIN, February 16.—Dr. Tellcampf, professor of politcal economy, University of Breslau, and member of Parliament, is dead.

The King's Speech to the Cortes.

MADRID, February 16.—The Cortes was opened by the King in person. Extracts from his speech:

"My relations with foreign powers are friendly. Negociations are being carried on with the United States in a friendly spirit, and they afford reason to hope for a prompt and satisfactory settlement. Our honor and rights are threatened and even jeopardized in Cuba, whither 32,000 troops have been sent since my accession.

"The Cuban war has not prevented the emancipation of 76,000 slaves. We shall uphold the integrity of the Cuban territory.

"The efforts of Spain to preserve her place in the world show what she will accomplish when her strength is no longer wasted in sterile agitations. Heaven grant a speedy recompense for our painful sacrifices."

Rumors of Peace.

SAN SEBASTIAN, February 16.—The rumors of approaching peace negotiations are acquiring consistency.

Disasters to the Carlists.

General Mariones effected a junction with General Loma and captured Azpeytia, driving the Carlists in the direction of Tolosa.

A Carlist dispatch from Hendaye acknowledges the Carlists were compelled to retreat before the enormously superior numbers of their opponents to avoid being surrounded. The same dispatch says Don Carlos is at Tolosa.

BAYONNE, February 16.—Five thousand royalists have arrived before Arun. They will reinforce General Martinez Campos in his operations against Arun and Vera. The Carlist Brigadier Yoroads was captured by the Alfonsists in the battle of the thirteenth.

The Only Possible Government.

PARIS, February 16.—The Duc De Cazes in announcing himself a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies, declares himself a liberal constitutional Republican, saying a republic was now the only possible government for France.

The Sultan's Reform Measures.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 16.—The following official communication is published: The Sultan, with the object of ending the evils prevailing in Herzegovina and Bosnia, and in accordance with the friendly advice of the great powers, confirms the provisions of his recent firman, and orders the execution of the following special reforms in the insurgent districts:

First, complete liberty of worship; second, reform in the system of taxation; third, the sale of waste lands to needy inhabitants, with facilities for payment; fourth, the institution of mixed commissions in the Capitols of Herzegovina and Bosnia, to insure the prompt execution of reforms; fifth, augmentation of the sums applied to works of public utility, in a proportion to be fixed by the advice of the mixed commissions.

These special reforms are granted for the welfare of those who, having been led by perfidious counsels, desire to return to obedience. For these persons a general amnesty is proclaimed.

Haidia Effendi, formerly an ambassador, has been appointed president of the Bosnian mixed commission, and the Albanian, Vassa Effendi, president of the commission for Herzegovina. They will assume their posts immediately.

Carlist Losses.

LONDON, February 16.—A dispatch from the Alfonsist headquarters at Elvira says the Carlists lost 4000 men and many officers in the battle of the thirteenth.

How Winslow was Tracked.

Winslow, the Boston forger, asked the

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