THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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WE PUBLISH this morning an exhaustive article from Captain John Cowdon. It discusses thoroughly questions affecting deeply the interests of every inhabitant of this valley, and now the subject of discussion in congress and in every newspaper. Captain Cowdon is a strong, original thinker, and has devoted his life to the study of these questions.

THE *Union and American* says the governor will hardly refer the matter of locating the insane asylum for West Tennessee to the legislature, as recommended by two of the commissioners appointed to locate it. The appropriation lapses before the meeting of the general assembly, and these commissioners might deprive West Tennessee of an asylum simply because it cannot be located at Humboldt.

GENERAL JOHN J. GOON, of Dallas, Texas, an *alone* of the law school at Lebanon, Tennessee, an Alabamian by birth and a gentleman by nature and good fortune, and now a distinguished lawyer, is a candidate for congress in his district. He and John F. House, of Clarksville, the late General Hatton, and Nathan Greene, jr., and many others, eminent in their profession, were schoolfellows at Lebanon.

MEXICAN war veterans in the surrounding counties of the three States adjacent to Memphis should correspond with General W. J. Smith, of this city, corresponding secretary of the local organization, and give their rank, command, date of enlistment, date of discharge and commanding officer in the Mexican war, with the view of transmitting the same to the national association for the information of congress. This should be attended to immediately, and our exchanges should copy this notice.

WHAT'S tough, irrefragable seabiard is that which incases the polished, brilliant steel of Alex H. Stephens's intellect! How it flashes when drawn! how perfect the temper! how readily it bends! how instantly it resumes its original shape! Bright, clear, keen, flexible, its qualities attract us the more as there is left almost nothing of the physical man. He is said to be dying even now, slowly, but surely, dying. While his heaven-descended genius, is in the very noontide of its glory, the sun is setting on the day of his life. His genius, disembodied even before death enters the portal of the narrow temple in which it dwell, is transcendantly beautiful in its flashing splendors.

THE civil rights bill, as it passed the senate yesterday, makes all agricultural colleges endowed by the federal government accessible alike to whites and blacks. What must be the fate of the East Tennessee university, the especially pet and favored institution of Senator Brownlow? Then, too, there is a fine of one hundred dollars fastened on those who fail or refuse to summon colored jurors on account of color. It was said during the debate, and not without reason, that there was everywhere in the United States a powerful religious influence opposed to public schools. This act of congress makes this power omnipotent. On its passage in the senate Alcorn voted for the bill and Carpenter against it. By what right congress can compel State legislatures to enact laws organizing juries remains to be seen.

RELIGIOUS.

Scotch Delegation to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church Assembly—The Southern Baptist Convention.

From the Nashville Banner.]

A matter of interest with the Cumberland Presbyterian general assembly, now in session at Springfield, Missouri, will be the visit of a committee, composed of Rev. James Morrison, D. D., Rev. Fergus Ferguson, M. A., and Rev. John Guthrie, M. A., who come as representatives and corresponding delegates of the Evangelical Union church of Scotland to the Cumberland Presbyterian church of the United States. A correspondence conducted by committees has been going on for a number of years between the two churches, but this is the first time in the history of either that a committee has crossed the ocean to bear its friendly greetings. The history and doctrines of the two churches are very similar, both occupying middle grounds of theology between Arminianism and Calvinism. The Evangelical Union church, as its name indicates, was formed by a union of Presbyterians, Wesleyans and Episcopalians, who had previously separated from their respective churches on doctrinal differences. A medium ground of theology being acceptable to all, a union was effected. The body is yet small, numbering only about twenty-five thousand communicants, but what is lacking in numbers is supplied by the intelligence and learning of its ministry. The three gentlemen who come as delegates to the Cumberland Presbyterian assembly are all eminent divines, Dr. Morrison being especially a learned theologian and writer, reputed to be of walking cyclopedia of religious knowledge, reminding one in this respect of Dr. Thomas O. Summers, and like Summers the author of valuable commentaries on the scriptures.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Southern Baptist convention, in Jefferson, Texas, adjourned on the night of the seventh instant, after a most pleasant and delightful session, to meet next year in Charleston, South Carolina. Within the bounds of this convention are more than a million communicants of the Baptist faith, and the meetings of the body are always occasions of deep and general interest. The convention had never before held a meet of the sons of the Mississippi valley, it met in St. Louis. The good people of Jefferson spared no pains to make our stay among them pleasant, and they succeeded. The foreign mission board reported no debt, though their work has been greatly enlarged in the past year. The home board reported a debt of some eighteen thousand dollars. On the floor of the convention two collections were taken, for the home and foreign work respectively, amounting to upward of six thousand dollars, and a collection for the theological seminary yielded twenty thousand dollars. On Sunday night Rev. Dr. Brandus, of South Carolina, one of the polish orators of the age, preached a powerful and eloquent sermon to a closely-packed house; after which Rev. Dr. S. Landrum, of Memphis, was solemnly ordained to the work of gospel ministry. The church at Shreveport, Louisiana, whose late pastor fell a victim to yellow-fever, have extended Mr. Landrum a call, and he enters at once upon his labors. The ordination was no work of the convention, but at the request of the Central church in Memphis a presbytery was organized, and the ordination proceeded with, in connection with the session of the convention. The ceremonies were solemn and impressive. They were conducted by Drs. Tupper, Landrum, Williams and Broadus.

A FAVORITE SIMILE.—A correspondent writes to the London *Athenæum*: "Pardon my calling your attention to a simile that threatens to be hunted to death. Between the years 1758 and 1765 Oliver Goldsmith, in that charming essay of his, 'A Reverie at the Boar's Head Tavern, Eastcheap,' wrote: 'A monstrous ruff was put round her neck, so that her head seemed like that of John the Baptist placed in a charger.' In *The Scarlet Letter* (chapter 8) I read: 'The wide circumference of an elaborate ruff it caused his head to look not a little like that of John the Baptist in a charger.' At page 28 of a novel I read a week ago, called *The Surgeon's Secret*, I discovered a sombre face, 'resting on an immense ruff, like the Baptist's head on a charger.' And yet again, at 118, volume 3, of a recently published novel, called *The Mystery of Ashleigh Manor*, I perceive 'an old dame in a big ruff, like the Baptist's head in a charger.' 'Talk of coincidences, sir!' says the militia captain in *A Man Made of Money*."

TENDALL, continuing his recent experiments in dog-signals, has invented a most ingenious apparatus for producing continuity and constancy of sound in all weathers, so that the deceptive standard of distances as told by sound may be said no longer to exist. The vehicle is a fog-horn, sounded by steam, and having a series of slides or mouthpiece for regularly increasing or diminishing the volume and intensity of sound. The action of these slides is regulated by the rise or fall of a mercurial column connected with them, so that the apparatus is constantly in sympathy with the state of the weather. It might, indeed, be styled a sound-barometer, and its uses will probably be varied and important.

CONGRESSIONAL

Civil Rights in the Senate Yesterday—Sumner's Pet Measure Passed — 29 Yeas, 16 Nays.

Full Text of the Infamous Bill as Passed—Perfect Equality Established Between the Races.

Death to the Common-School System of the Country, and to the Radical Party—The White Basis Established.

The News Received Here with Intense Disgust and Dissatisfaction—Proceedings of the House—Etc.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Senator Hamilton last evening concluded his remarks by saying the passage of this act might cause mischief, but it would never bring about the mingling of the two races. They would march along in two separate columns.

Senator Carpenter said he could not vote for this bill on account of one provision, and that was in regard to States juries. He knew of no power in the federal government to organize State legislatures. He could not vote for the bill on the whole.

Senator Sargent moved as an amendment that the bill should not be construed to prevent the organization of separate schools in any State or school district, providing that there should be no difference in the conduct of the same, and that each should receive an equal allowance from the public fund for school purposes. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 35.

The question then being on Senator Boutwell's amendment, he modified it so as to read as follows: "Strike out in the first section the words 'and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation,' and insert the words, 'and also of every common school and public institution of learning or benevolence endowed by the United States, or founded by any State, or that hereafter shall be endowed by any State, or supported in whole or in part by general taxation.'"

Senator Stewart said he was opposed to mixed schools, and did not think they would be for the interest of the colored people.

Senator Frelinghuysen inquired of Senator Boutwell if he desired to force attendance at schools.

Senator Boutwell replied that he could not do that.

Senator Sargent—It is a pity you cannot; you are anxious for it.

Senator Frelinghuysen said the judiciary committee had bestowed some care upon the words proposed to be stricken out, and had followed these in the original bill as prepared by Senator Sumner.

Senator Boutwell—Yes, and changed it in everything else.

In answer to a question by Senator Stockton, Senator Boutwell said he offered that amendment with a view of having children educated together that all prejudice might be eradicated.

The vote was then taken on Senator Boutwell's amendment, and it was rejected. Yeas, 5; nays, 4; Alcorn, Boutwell, Robertson, Spencer and West voting in the affirmative.

Senator Johnson called up the amendment which Senator Gordon gave notice several days ago to strike out from the first section of the bill the clause granting to colored persons the privileges of common schools and institutions of learning for benevolence, supported wholly or in part by general taxation. Lost—yeas, 14; nays, 30.

Senator Scott moved an amendment to strike out the words, "and any district attorney who shall wilfully fail to institute and prosecute proceedings as herein required shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by any action in the case, with full costs, and shall on conviction be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and be fined not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars." Agreed to.

Senator Scott moved to amend the clause directing officials to institute proceedings against violating the bill so as to provide that they shall institute proceedings upon information being furnished by the party aggrieved. Lost—yeas 15, nays 28.

Senator McCreery moved an amendment to the first section of the bill so as to provide that nothing therein contained shall be so construed as to apply to schools already established. Rejected.

Senator Alcorn moved an amendment to the first section so as to make it apply to schools and institutions of learning and benevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, or in whole or in part supported or endowed by the United States or any State. Rejected—yeas, 9; nays, 27.

Senator Frelinghuysen moved an amendment to the first section so as to make it apply to institutions known as agricultural colleges endowed by the United States. Agreed to.

He also moved an amendment, providing that the fine imposed upon offenders for failing to summon colored men as jurors on account of color should be not more than one thousand dollars instead of five thousand dollars. Agreed to.

Senator Sargent moved to amend the first section so as to read "and also at common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part," etc

Senator Edmonds—That is the same old question.

Senator Sargent—Very well, it is the same old question, but I have the right to raise it in this form. He did not believe the fourteenth amendment enjoined upon congress the duty of establishing mixed schools. Every senator well knew there were strong efforts being made in every part of the country, by powerful religious organizations, to overthrow the public school system. Such legislation as this bill proposed would only strengthen that feeling against schools, and this influence to which he referred was so strong as any human influence could be, and there were States north as well as south where this influence is at work, and, aided by such legislation, would break down the common school system.

Senator Edmonds said the senator had adopted the Democratic idea about the fourteenth amendment.

Senator Sargent—The gentleman misrepresented him, and did it knowingly.

Senator Carpenter said the remark was out of order.

Senator Sargent said the gentleman [Edmonds] must know he was misrepresenting him, when he [Sargent] had so often expressed his opinion on this floor directly opposite to those of the Democratic party.

Senator Edmonds said he accepted the apology of the gentleman.

Senator Sargent—I make no apology at all.

Senator Edmonds said Senator Sargent had alluded to the influence of certain churches against common schools, and expressed the opinion that the influence would be made stronger by congress passing this bill. As little as he [Edmonds] agreed with those churches in religious teachings, he must say it never made any distinction in its great works on account of race or color. In his opinion, the redeeming trait of the Catholic church was the fact that it never discriminated against children of color, however misguided its belief might be. Its benevolence was world-wide, its mantle of charity was everywhere, no matter what might be the creed, color or nationality. He did not think such an argument as was made by the senator should be brought into this chamber, and hoped the time was far off when any question should have to be discussed here on sectarian grounds.

After further remarks by Senator Sargent, a vote was taken on his amendment. It was rejected; yeas 15, nays 26.

Senator Edmonds moved to amend the first section by inserting the words, "citizens and others," so as to make it read that "all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States should be entitled to full and equal enjoyments," etc. Agreed to.

Senator Hamilton moved to strike out the fourth section, which provides that no citizen possessing all the other qualifications shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and imposes a fine of one thousand dollars on any officer failing to summon any citizen as juror on account of race. Lost; yeas 15, nays 28.

The bill was then reported to the senate, and the amendments made in the committee of the whole were agreed to. It was then read the third time and passed—yeas 29, nays 16—as follows:

Yeas—Alcorn, Allison, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morrill, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Stewart, Wadleigh, Washburn, West, Windom and Wright—29.

Nays—Bogy, Bowman, Carpenter, Davis, Hager, Hamilton, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, McCreery, Merriman, Norwood, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stockton and Cooper—16.

Senators Morton, Cameron, Hitchcock, Chandler, Ferry, Sherman and Logan, who would have voted for the bill, were paired with Senators Stevenson, Thurman, Tipton, Bayard, Dennis, Goldthwait and Gordon, who would have voted against it.

When the announcement was made by the chair that the bill passed, ten or twelve colored men in the gallery, where they had been all night, applauded.

Senator Conkling moved that the senate adjourn to meet Monday next. Agreed to.

Senator Conover [Fla.] said that when the vote was taken on the bill he was in the restaurant down stairs. Had he been present he would have voted for it.

Senator Morrill [Me.] moved that the senate take up the deficiency appropriation bill. Agreed to.

The senate then, at fifteen minutes past seven this morning, after a continuous session of twenty hours, adjourned until Monday next.

FULL TEXT OF THE BILL.

The civil rights bill as it passed the senate reads as follows:

Section 1. That all citizens and other persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment of accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theater and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported, and also institutions known as agricultural colleges and work by the United States, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person entitled to its benefits, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color and regardless of any previous condition of servitude the full enjoyment of any accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in action on the case with full costs, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year; provided that the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty, and when the offense is refusal of burial, penalty may be recovered by the heirs at law of the person whose body has been refused burial. And provided, further, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and State statutes; and when they have so elected to proceed in the one way or the other, their right to proceed in other jurisdiction shall be barred; but this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act or the criminal law of any State.

Section 3. That the district and circuit courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in territorial, district or circuit court of the territory or district wherein any defendant may be found without regard to the other party, and the district attorneys, marshals and deputy marshals of the United States courts appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States with powers of arresting, imprisoning and bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and requested to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested, imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, or trial before such courts of the United States, territorial or district, as by law has cognizance of the offense except in respect of the eighth section accruing to the person aggrieved, and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases; provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person by reason of this act or otherwise.

Section 4. That no citizen, possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

Section 5. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any person entitled to its benefits, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color and regardless of any previous condition of servitude the full enjoyment of any accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in action on the case with full costs, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than one year; provided that the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty, and when the offense is refusal of burial, penalty may be recovered by the heirs at law of the person whose body has been refused burial. And provided, further, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and State statutes; and when they have so elected to proceed in the one way or the other, their right to proceed in other jurisdiction shall be barred; but this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act or the criminal law of any State.

Section 6. That the district and circuit courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in territorial, district or circuit court of the territory or district wherein any defendant may be found without regard to the other party, and the district attorneys, marshals and deputy marshals of the United States courts appointed by the circuit and territorial courts of the United States with powers of arresting, imprisoning and bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and requested to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested, imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, or trial before such courts of the United States, territorial or district, as by law has cognizance of the offense except in respect of the eighth section accruing to the person aggrieved, and such district attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases; provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person by reason of this act or otherwise.

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Section 3